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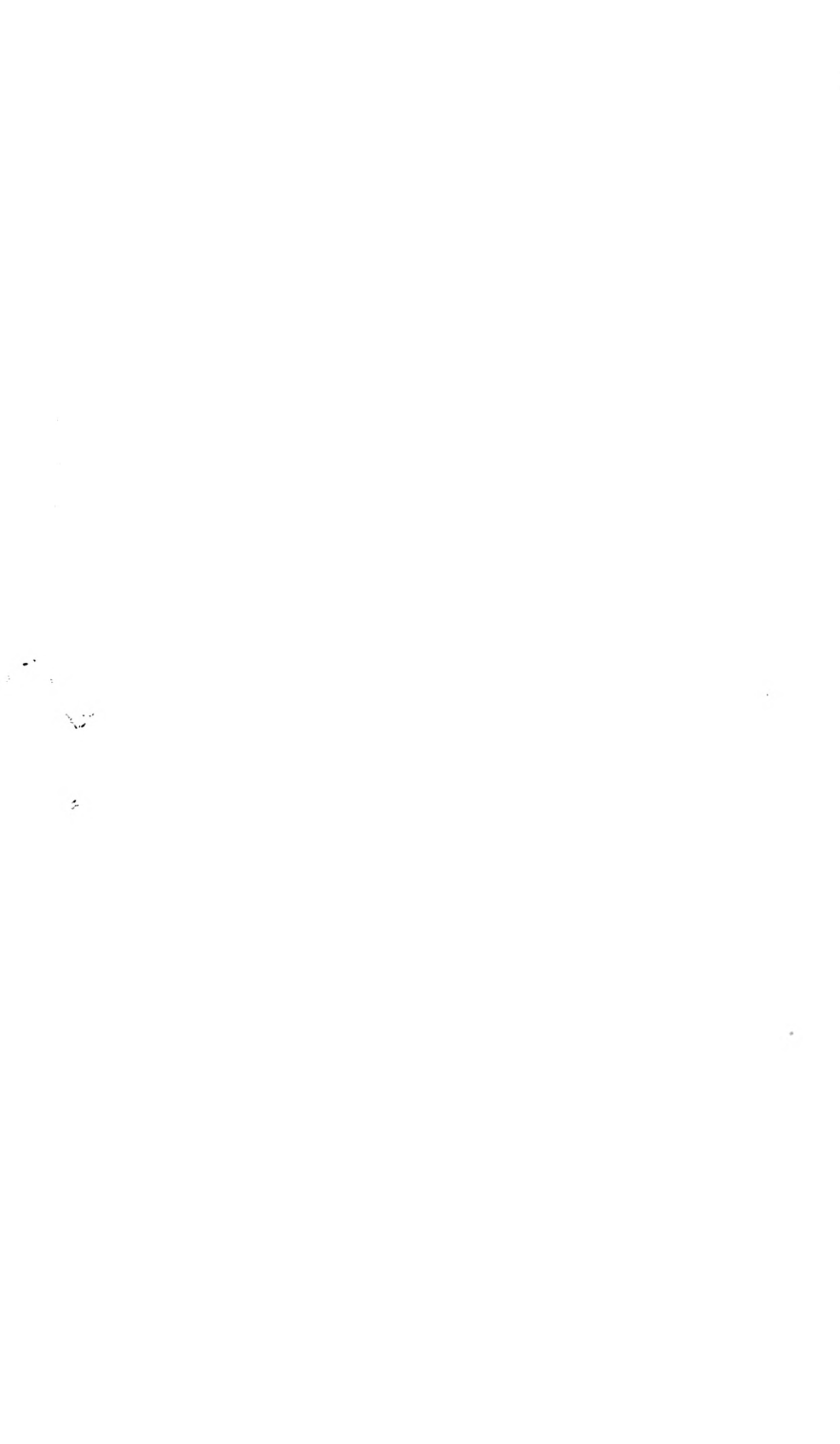
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HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

MANUSCRIPTS
OF THE
EARL OF EGMONT.

DIARY
OF
THE FIRST EARL OF EGMONT
(VISCOUNT PERCIVAL).
VOL. II. 1734—1738.



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

In the series of Reports this volume should be numbered 63.

INTRODUCTION.

The present volume continues Lord Egmont's diary for the five complete years, 1734 to 1738. As regards its subject matter, Parliament having been dissolved early in the first named year, Egmont himself ceasing to sit as member for Harwich, and his son, whom he proposed as his successor, having failed to be elected in his stead, there is no longer that full chronicle of proceedings and debates in the House of Commons which was so marked a feature of the previous volume. The circumstances of the election at Harwich, the intrigues, the plots and activities to counteract them, the local political strife of the borough intimately connected with the personal advancement of members of the small body of the electorate, are disclosed in numerous and lengthy entries. The passion engendered in Harwich itself in the course of the struggle may be gathered from the fact that one of young Percival's opponents was so overjoyed at the result that he exclaimed, "Lord, now let Thy servant depart in peace, for my eyes have seen Thy salvation!" In the view of Lord Egmont and his friends, the loss of the election was to be laid to the charge of Sir Robert Walpole, however much the Minister might express his concern at the result, and notwithstanding the efforts he made to disabuse Lord Egmont's mind of the idea. In other respects the great Minister's political conduct and private life come from time to time under review and some scandalous sallies at his expense are given a place.

Lord Egmont's freedom from Parliamentary attendance gave him the opportunity, of which he copiously availed himself, of recording the proceedings of the Trustees and Common Council of the Society to which was entrusted, with the aid of a grant from Parliament, the administration of the province of Georgia in America. The diary becomes increasingly, therefore, a valuable source of information for the early settlement and history of the Colony, which may be consulted with advantage side by side with the official records of the Society preserved among the Colonial Office Records in the Public Record Office in London.* Among the matters referred to in the diary which may be specially instanced in this connexion are the visit of an Indian Chief to England, with his wife, son, and a retinue of followers in the summer of 1734, and episodes in the lives of the brothers Wesley and Mr. Whittfield connected with their evangelistic services in the Colony. John Wesley returned from Georgia to England in 1738 and Whittfield left for the Colony in the same year.

Other matters of interest which appear in this section of the

diary are the circumstances of the marriage of the Prince of Orange with the Princess Royal; the strained and unhappy relations of the Prince of Wales with his father and mother, the King and Queen; Lord Egmont's own intercourse with the Court, and particularly his conversations with the Queen; the illness and death of the Queen in 1737 and the King's attitude on the occasion, and many notices of the intimate life of the Court. The general social conditions of the period receive constant illustration, while the daily events of Lord Egmont's own family life, his occupations and amusements, including his own private winter concerts and visits to opera and play, his assiduous attendance at church, discussions of ecclesiastical positions and gossip about ecclesiastical persons, subjects in which he took a very lively interest, are all duly recorded. The negotiations for the marriage of his only son, essayed in more than one direction, and ultimately happily successful by a union with the Salisbury family, stand out as particularly important in the domestic history of the Percivals and demonstrate the social ideas and conventions of the period.

The next volume will complete the extant diary and contain the index to the whole.

R. A. R.

March, 1922.

DIARY OF THE
FIRST EARL OF EGMONT,
FIRST VISCOUNT PERCIVAL,

ETC.

VOL. II.

1734.

[1733-4], January 1, Tuesday, New Year's Day.—I went early to Mr. Hill, and asked him if Mr. Leathes had writ to him on Thursday night? He replied, not that he knew of, but possibly the letter may lie at the Custom House.

I told him they writ me word that the adverse party had gotten the affidavit of Davis made that he had not used his name to John Philips.

He answered, he was sure that was not true, for he had it in his scriptore, and scarce remembers if he shewed it him. And thereupon he took it out and read it to me.

I told him the keeping back Peck's deputation; he advised I should write to Mr. Carteret to know the reason of it.

I told him that sometimes I suspected my Lord Lovel, out of caution lest his brother should not be chosen for Norfolk, had a design to set him up also at Harwich.

He replied, that could not be, for Sir Robert would not use my son or any gentleman in so ill a manner. He then told me he had some conversation touching me with Sir Robert, Sunday last, who spoke very handsomely of me, as also Mr. Walpole does, and that he has, since this affair, seen him use Mr. Leathes with great cavaliness, telling he talked like a child. That indeed he seems to talk more ministerially than Sir Robert, but is as open, only more hot.

I told him Mr. Walpole told me on Saturday night that he believed John Philips was sent to Wells already. He replied he wondered he could say so, but it would be done in a little time.

I went afterwards to Court, where the Queen made great compliments to me on my brother Parker's account for offering his house at Weston, near the Bath, to the Prince of Orange, who sets out to-morrow, and desired me to bring my brother to Court to thank him. She spoke the like to my wife.

Jan. 1-8

My son and daughter Hanmer and Mrs. Masham dined with us. In the evening I went to the Haymarket playhouse to see "The Silent Woman."

January 2, Wednesday.—This morning I went to Charlton, and returned at night.

I visited brother Parker, to tell him the Queen's message. He replied he could not go to Court to wait on her, for that to-morrow he goes with his family to Arwarton.

I wrote to Mr. Carteret, Post Master General, to desire Tom Peck might have his deputation sent him down, as all the Packet Masters had long since. He sent me back word, that his deputation was signed and sent him down in October last, and he would write to-morrow to him about it. I suppose Sansom the Agent received it and kept it back, but I shall write to-morrow to Clements to know.

Thursday, 3.—Visited Mr. Clerke. This evening I wrote to Clements what Mr. Carteret informed me of Peck's deputation. I stayed at home the evening.

Friday, 4.—This morning I returned the visits of Dr. Courayé and Mr. Bagnal, and Colonel St. Hipolite. Then went to Court, where the King and Queen spoke to me.

I met Sir Robert Walpole and his brother there. I asked the latter if he had writ to Sansom to come up; he replied, no, and that he thought it sufficient if he writ to him in my son's favour, and if I liked of it, he would shew me the letter he would write. I replied nothing, but afterwards asked the same question of Sir Robert, who replied Mr. Carteret had the gout, and he could not see him, but he would order the man up. I desired to know if I should remind him of it by a memorandum, or whether he would write to Sansom and I would send the letter down to him? He answered, it was not necessary, for he would remember it, and it was better to send for him up than to write.

I passed the evening at home. Mr. Ven came to see me, to whom I presented 20*l.* for his zeal and service in the Irish nobility's affair, for which he was very thankful.

He told me that one Dr. Rundell, chaplain to the new Lord Chancellor Talbot, has been strongly recommended by his patron to the Bishopric of Gloucester, vacant by the death of Dr. Sydall. But that he was promised the Bishop of London to oppose his consecration in Bow Church, as an unbeliever and profane person, having with his own ears heard him say that Abraham was a cunning politician who, to carry his designs, pretended to hold discourse with God. Mr. Ven added that as there must at least be two Bishops at the consecration of a Bishop, he believed there are not above that number on all the Bench who will consecrate a person of Rundell's character.

Saturday, 5.—This morning I visited cousin Southwell, whose letters from Ireland informed him that my Lord Lieutenant had lost all interest in the House of Commons of Ireland by reason of his Secretary Cary's behaviour, and the design of repealing the Test; and also in the House of Lords, who resent the not allowing the Irish nobility their right of walking in public processions here.

I then went to the Georgia Society, where were present Mr. Vernon, Sir William Heathcot, George Heathcot, White, Dr. Bundy,

1733-4.

Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Frederick, myself, Mr. Smith, and Dr. Bedford.

Mr. Vernon being in the trustee chair, we read a letter from Mr. Oglethorp, dated 15th November, advising us of his speedy return for England, that he should leave the Colony in good condition, but could not make up accounts as he wished, because Hughes, in whose hands,* was dead, and the books not to be found. He drew on us for 1,100*l.*, and said he should draw again for more.

We read the Jews' letter to us, wherein they make a civil, but trifling excuse for sending some of their nation to Georgia without our knowledge. We ordered a letter to them to return our commissions, and to make us satisfaction by endeavouring to recall those Jews or send them to some other place. We impressed 600*l.* to Mr. Heathcot for increase service.

I received a letter this night from Clements, acquainting me that Sanson the Agent is speechless and in a desperate way, and desiring me, if I could not recommend an Agent, to take care that one of the other side be not the man, or at least that he acknowledged his place as much to me as to Mr. Leathes.

Sunday, 6.—This morning I went to Chelsea, where I hoped to find Sir Robert Walpole, and intended to ask for Clements to succeed Sanson in the Agent's place at Harwich, in case he should die, but he was gone to Richmond.

I therefore, at my return home, writ him a letter to that effect in my brother Parker's name and mine, to desire the same favour, with assurance that Clements and his friends should do as he would have them; and he sent me back a letter as follows:—

January 6, 1733 $\frac{3}{4}$.

My Lord,

If what you expect happens, I will certainly oblige your Lordship in the manner you desire, for I am very truly,

My Lord, your Lordship's most obedient

humble servant,

R. WALPOLE.

After prayers and sermons at home, I went to Court, where the King spoke to me. I also waited on the Prince. Mr. Clarke, of Spring Gardens, dined with me. In the evening I went to Chapel.

Monday, 7th.—This morning I visited my brother Percival and son Hanmer, also Mr. Schutz.

Mr. Fra. Clerke dined with me. I spent the evening at home.

Tuesday, 8.—This morning I went to Sir Robert Walpole's Levée, where Mr. Bacon Morris, Governor of Languard Fort, came up to me, and proposed to me that Captain Hayes, his deputy Governor, might succeed to the Agent's place at Harwich in case of Sanson's death, which he said would for ever effectually secure my interest there.

I replied, I knew not what relation Captain Hayes had to Harwich.

He replied, a great deal, for he had allowed him 50*l.* a year to spend in order to keep up an interest there, which was very strong, for there was good shooting rabbits near the Fort, and the Harwich

* *Sic.*

Jan. 8-9

voters were at all times welcome to come over and shoot them, and bring their families to junket there. But more than that, he had himself so good an interest there, that he might have been chosen when he would.

I let him run on at this rate, and then told him that I had much respect for Captain Hayes, but the Agent's place was already given if Sanson should die, and I had a promise of it for a friend.

He seemed surprised at this, but, recollecting himself, said Captain Hayes should still support his interest there.

To which I replied, he was in the right of it, and so I left him.

But finding him put himself near the door in order to be as early as I in speaking to Sir Robert, so that he would overhear our conversation, I left the room and went the back way to Sir Robert, whom I found in his nightgown, and taking no notice that I had seen Mr. Morris, I told him I came to thank him for his promise made me yesterday by letter, and to ask one favour more, which was, that he would always believe what I told him till he found it otherwise, and not hearken to the tittle tattle of others.

He replied, he never did: that he had wished two of my family had stood, but when Mr. Leathes was to come in, and a difference had fallen out between him and me, he thought he could act no otherwise than he had done.

I said I would not take up his time, but was come to thank him, and would write down to-night to Harwich.

He asked if Sanson was dead?

I answered, not yet, for he had last post signed orders to the Packets.

Well, said he, 'tis very well. So I left him. But shall be curious to know what Bacon Morris said to him, with his answer.

I then went to Lord Grantham to consult him on what had passed between Sir Robert and me, and to have his advice whether I should not have the King spoken to, and made acquainted that Sir Robert had promised me this thing, in order to prevent the Post Master General from suddenly putting in an Agent without Sir Robert's knowledge.

He answered, they would not take that step without consulting Sir Robert, who, since he had made me the promise for my friend, would not break it. However, it were not amiss that I spoke to him at Court this morning.

Accordingly, I went to Court for that purpose, but he was not there. The King and Queen spoke to me.

The Queen said a great deal, and particularly of Ireland, and in a low voice asked me between us what is the reason the Irish Parliament did not allow of a motion to repeal the Test?

I replied, for several reasons, neither Lords nor Commons would consent to it because the Papists are not so numerous as represented, nor the Dissenters. Besides, they loved the loaves, and were afraid the Scotch would get all the places there.

She answered with a smile, I give you my word the Scotch are not to be satisfied with so small things, they would have no danger from that quarter.

After this, my Lord Carpenter told me the Earl of Inchiqueen desired a book about the Peerage to give the Prince, but he thought it not proper.

1733-4.

I replied, his Lordship was certainly in the right, it would inflame matters to give the Prince a book; besides, I was sure he had already seen it by the hand that conveyed it to the Princess Royal.

His Lordship then making an apology for telling me what he was going to say, for which he first begged my pardon and then enjoined me secrecy, said, that this morning Bacon Morris had told him he was going to Sir Robert Walpole to get a thing done which would effectually destroy my interest in Harwich. That thereupon his Lordship asked him what he could mean against me, and whether there was any personal quarrel? Morris replied, no, but it was a matter of Election. Then I told him I met Morris at Sir Robert's, and that I valued not his malice, for I had got Sir Robert's promise for my friend to succeed the Agent, who now is dying, and which place Morris wanted for one Captain Hayes, which was the affair that Morris had hinted to his Lordship; that Morris had desired my consent in favour of the Major as a thing that would secure, not destroy, my interest.

He replied, it must be so, and that Morris was an infamous man, and a spy, so known, that yesterday, being at the Duke of Marlborough's, and pressing him to know if such and such things were his Grace's opinion, the Duke in a heat replied, I say again it is, and you may go if you please and tell it Sir Robert.

I dined at home, with Dr. Couraye, whom I bid to wait tomorrow at seven at night on the Queen, who this morning ordered me to send him.

I passed the evening at home, and writ to brother Parker and to Clements touching Sanson's death.

Wednesday, 9.—This day I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer on his coming to town, as also my son Hanmer. I went to Court to speak to Sir Robert Walpole about his promise in favour of Clements to succeed Sanson. I spoke also to Horace Walpole. To both I said my apprehensions of a possibility of some surprise upon him, either that the King's promise in favour of another might be surreptitiously obtained, unknown to Sir Robert; or that the Post Masters General, who would be the first to know of Sanson's death, when that should happen, might put a man into his place before Sir Robert had news of it, which was the case three years ago, when I lost a Packet which Sir Robert had promised me.

Horace replied that as to the King, none would speak to him of such matters, and as to the Post Masters, he would remember when Lord Lovel came to town to bid his brother speak to him.

Sir Robert said this matter was of too small a nature ever to reach the King's ear, and, smiling when he spoke of the Post Masters, said he believed they would not put in a man without consulting him, and what could he say more? He had promised me this thing. I came therefore away very contented.

Mr. Aldersey and his wife dined with us. I had letters this day from brother Parker and Tom Peck. My brother earnestly presses that if I can't get the Agency for a friend, that I should insist on some stranger's having it. That Sanson is dying. He added his desire that I would write to Mr. Rebow, as he had done, that Clements might look after the lighthouse at Harwich for him.

Peck writes me that he never had his deputation from Mr. Carteret, as Carteret had told me, and desires my advice what to do, seeing the Quarter Sessions is on the 15th.

Jan. 10-16

Thursday, 10th.—This morning I writ again to Mr. Carteret to enquire after Peck's deputation; he was out of town, but Mr. Rouse, the Secretary, told my servant the deputation was signed the 7th of September last and sent away; he sent for three clerks to give him some account of it, but they knew not who it was delivered to; so he said he would enquire and inform me in a day or two.

I writ to Mr. Rebow, of Colechester, to endeavour to get Clements the care of his lighthouse at Harwich, as also to Peck and brother Parker and Clements.

While I was out this morning, Mr. Bacon Morris came to see me, which can be for no good.

I visited Mr. Fra. Clerke and Mr. John Temple.

Mrs. Bertoldi and Signor Scaldi, the Opera singers, dined with me, as did the son of Dean Percival.

I passed the evening at home.

Friday, 11.—I visited Mr. Duncomb and Dr. Couraye, which last was an hour and half last night in private with the Queen, who asked him if what she gave him was sufficient for his support; he replied, he desired nothing more but the continuance of her favour and protection. She bid him come again a fortnight hence. I called at the Speaker's, then came home, and passed the evening within doors.

I received a letter from Clements that Sanson continues to mend. He thanked me for my favour. Will follow my directions, but the other party still carry themselves ill against my friends.

Saturday, 12.—This day I visited at Mr. Tuffnall's, Governor Morris, Colonel Schutz, and brother Percival's. Dined and stayed the evening at home.

Sunday, 13.—This morning prayers and sermon at home. Went to Court. In the evening went to prayers, and passed the rest at home.

Monday, 14.—Visited Mr. Clerk, of Spring Gardens, cousin Betty Southwell and cousin Le Grand. They told me Mr. Henry Kelsal, clerk of Treasury and member of Parliament, was broke and run away, which was a false report, for at my return home I found a letter from him of this morning's date to be at a meeting at Sir Robert's house at seven to-morrow night.

I visited Mr. Drummond, a director of the East India Company, to desire my cousin Percival, at the Fort St. George, might enter the Company's service. He said there were so many noblemen's relations already in the service that it could not be, and that his going out on a private account was what disabled him, for he would not have liberty even to stay there. But on my desiring that favour at least might be shown him, he said he would do what he could, and bid me give him a note of my request before Wednesday.

I then desired my cousin might have a hogshead of claret sent him; he answered it was impossible, for all the advantages the ship captains are allowed by the Company is to carry wine thither and sell it, and there is an order against their carrying goods for others; but if I would pay for a hogshead to the captain, which would come to 40 guineas, perhaps the captain would do that. I said I would pay the freight, but this wine was a present to him from another. He answered then the wine will be spoilt, for

1733 4.

the wine which the captains carry must be opened some time before it goes and suffered to be dead, or it will be good for nothing when it gets thither: besides, freight pays nothing.

I then talked of public affairs, and he told me elections go everywhere well. That the angry party are resolved to oppose everything the Government proposes this Session, and to be troublesome the first day of our meeting. That the Duke of Hamilton has embarked with the Jacobite party, but having secretly offered to be for the Court if the King will make him a hereditary English Peer, the Jacobites, who have learned this, have renounced him, as a man unsettled, but all for his own interests. That the King recalled him from Rome, where he was too busy with the Pretender's party, of which Baron Stoeck, our spy there, gave notice; yet at his return the King made him Lord of the Bedchamber, which place he slighted, though kept open a year for him.

This day I had two letters, one to be at Sir Robert Walpole's to-morrow at seven at night, the other to be at the Cockpit on Wednesday at the same hour; but I intend to be at neither. The business is to be made acquainted with the King's speech for Thursday next; the meeting for to-morrow is of a select number, at the other meeting all who please may come.

Tuesday, 15.—This morning I went to Charlton, and dined there. In the evening I visited Mr. Gumly, who told me the angry gentlemen design among other things to bring into Parliament the 100,000*l.* per annum which they say the King ought to allow the Prince. I heard from others that my Lord Cholmondeley, Master of the Horse to the Prince, and son-in-law to Sir Robert Walpole, had refused to move for an address of thanks to the King's speech, on account of his near alliance to Sir Robert, and his being the Prince's servant, which he thought rendered him unfit to make such motion, and would come better from a country Lord.

Wednesday, 16.—This morning I visited Dean Berkeley to congratulate him upon being designed Bishop of Cloyn in Ireland, but he was not at home. I visited the Bishop of London to recommend Mr. Cornwallis to his interest for a living in Essex. The Bishop told me he never promised, but he believed one Mr. Richards will get it, who was curate under the late incumbent, and was recommended by Sir Charles Wager and Mr. Clayton, on account that Mr. Richards is related to the head bailiff of Westminster, whose interest they want for Parliament men. He spoke with encomiums of Sir Robert Walpole, who, he said, he never found false to his word. He said a Triennial Bill will be pushed for in the House of Commons this Session, which if it be carried will pass the House of Lords.

He said also that it is intended to push for procuring by address of Parliament, that the Principality of Wales may be settled on the Prince, which the King now keeps in his own hands, because of the power that follows it, though the income is but 1,100*l.* per annum. He talked against the Bribery Bill, and against the Pension Bill. He wished the King would declare publicly a preference of the Church of England to the Dissenters. I visited Colonel Schutz, Lord Carpenter, and daughter Hamner.

My servant brought me word from Mr. Rous, Secretary of the Post Office, that he could not find what became of Peck's deputation,

Jan. 16-19

but he would soon send him down another, and Mr. Carteret was still out of town. It is evident from this that the deputation was kept back to tempt Peck to vote against the Mayor I set up, and that they will not own so much.

Dr. Bearcroft dined with me. I stayed the evening at home.*

Thursday, 17 January, 173 $\frac{3}{4}$.—This morning Mr. James Clements came to town, with news that Sanson, Agent for the Packets at Harwich, died on Tuesday last. I went immediately to Sir Robert Walpole, and got his letter to Mr. Carteret, of the Post Office, to put Clements in that place, and then went with Clements to the Post Office, where Mr. Rouse, the Secretary, told me he would acquaint Mr. Carteret and Lord Lovel with it when they came to town, and he believed in about a week the commission would be made out. He said if the letter had been directed both to Lord Lovel and Mr. Carteret it had been better.

I replied, Sir Robert was in doubt whether the commission were to pass by deputation from the Post Office or by commission from the Treasury. He answered that when Sanson was put in, it was by commission from the Treasury, because Mr. Walpole put him in, but the Post Masters had the right to commission the Agents.

Then he confirmed to me that Tom Peck's deputation should be speedily sent him, and that he could not recollect how it came to pass the former deputation miscarried, which had been sent him. He showed me a memorial in favour of Bickerton to succeed to Sanson, signed by twenty voters' hands, which arrived this morning.

My Lord Grantham came to see me, and asked if Sir Robert Walpole had satisfied me. I replied he had, at which he expressed great pleasure. Mr. Doddington came to see me; he is the great counsellor, or we may say premier Minister of the Prince of Wales, and charged by the Ministry with making mischief between the King and Prince, who of a long time have not conversed together except on New Year's Day that the King spoke to him in the drawing room, which was much observed.

I went to the House, which began this day to sit. The King opened the Session with a long and handsome speech, and the Commons agreed to heads of an address of thanks without a division, but Shippen, Sir Jo. Cotton, Sir William Windham, Waller, Lord Colerain, and Will Pulteney would not suffer matters to go off too glibly, wherefore they objected to some words in our heads of Address, and would have some other words added by way of explanation. Some apprehended our general expressions of supplying the King as worded, might be made use of to obtain a vote of credit, and others insinuated that by engaging to defend his Majesty's possessions, might be meant his Hanover dominions. But on Sir Robert Walpole's assurances that neither of those things were intended to be offered at from the words of our Address, but that if they were necessary they would be the subject of a particular proposal to debate, those gentlemen desisted from their opposition, only four or five gave a loud No to agreeing, that it might appear the Address was not voted unanimously, thus shewing their teeth where they could not bite.

* Here the fourth volume of the manuscript diary ends. It is carefully indexed.

1733-4.

At my return home to dinner, which was between five and six, I found Dean Berkeley, who acquainted me that this morning he had the King and Queen's hands for the Bishopric of Cloyn, which gave me inexpressible pleasure, for besides that he is my intimate friend, my estate is in his diocese. The Bishop of London told me the bishopric was designed him a week ago, and that there was no doubt of it, the Duke of Dorset having recommended him from Ireland, Sir Robert Walpole consenting, and the Queen and Lord Wilmington and himself very much approving it. The bishopric passes for 1,300*l.* a year, but is effectually 1,100*l.*, and has a good house on it.

I passed the evening at home, and reflected on the advantage I have gotten by procuring Mr. Clements the Agency of the Packets at Harwich; for my interest with the Government must needs appear very great to the voters there, that the best employment for honour, power and salary should, by my means, be conferred on a person cruelly misrepresented to Sir Robert Walpole as his worst enemy. This action has reconciled me to Sir Robert and to Mr. Walpole, and all suspicion I justly had, that at the bottom my son was not designed to be member for Harwich if the Government could hinder it, is now ceased; the enemies I had there will pull in their horns, and no third person offer to stand candidate there in opposition to my son and Mr. Leathes, which will save great trouble and expense. Besides, it is a stop to Mr. Leathes' ambitious view of making himself sole master of the borough, as also to his insolent carriage towards my friends.

Friday, 18 Jan.—This morning I visited Mr. Temple and Mr. Clerke. Went to the House, where on the report of the Address of thanks to his Majesty for his speech, notice was taken by Mr. Sands, Plummer, Gibbons, and Shippen that the Address exceeded the heads for framing it, in passing an approbation of the Ministry's administration by the following words—*Prudence of your Majesty's counsels and measures on every occasion*, which they objected to, as not fitting for many gentlemen to acquiesce in who did not approve every thing and measure taken by his Majesty since he came to the Crown. They called on Mr. Campbell to answer why he put in words to the Address which were not contained in the heads agreed to yesterday. Whereupon he said something to justify himself, but did not deny the liberty he had taken. Hereupon Mr. Henry Pelham said that it was usual for the Chairman to take that liberty when it did not contradict the heads of the Address, and Mr. Walpole supported him. At length Sir Robert Walpole gave way that the words objected to should not stand part of the Address, declaring he had no more desire of being screened for things past than ever to have recourse to an act of grace. So those words were expunged, after which the Address passed in a manner *nem. con.* It must be owned the Ministry thought to have slid in an approbation of their measures unawares. I dined at home, and with me Mr. Aldersee and one Mr. Newnham, of the City. I passed the evening at home.

Saturday, 19th.—This day I visited my son Hammer, Sir Charles Bunbury, Sir Thomas Hammer, and brother Percival. Sir Edward Dering visited me. I attended the Commons' Address to Court, and then the following gentlemen dined with me: The Speaker; Bishop of Bangor, Dr. Sherlock; Dr. Secker, minister of St. James's

Jan. 19-23

parish; Dr. Couraye, Mr. Longvile, Mr. Temple, and the Earl of Tyrconnel. They stayed with me till nine o'clock.

Sunday, 20.—This morning I went to Chapel, and afterwards to Court. I visited Mr. Francis Clerke, who told me there would be no ball to-morrow on occasion of celebrating the Prince of Wales's birthday, who was this day 27 old. The reason is that the Queen is ill of the gout, so that she has kept her bed two days, but others say it is so ordered that it may not appear how many persons intended to appear at the ball and show their respect to the Prince at this time of misunderstanding between him and his father.

After dinner I went to Chapel, and then visited Sir John Evelyn, whom I acquainted with the satisfaction made me by Sir Robert Walpole in my Harwich election of a Mayor, and therefore I did no longer insist that John Philips should be recommended to the Wells station. Sir John said he had wondered how it came that Sir Robert had acted so, but he was glad I had satisfaction, and as to John Philips, they should let him alone until they found in him some fresh fault.

Monday, 21.—This being the Prince of Wales's birthday, he is 27 years old. I put on new clothes and went to his Levée, and told him I wished him to live to see many, and many, and many such days. He smiled and very obligingly thanked me, and added he was convinced I loved him.

Bacon Morris, Governor of Landguard Fort, near Harwich, came to see me, and talked a great deal of rattling stuff of his Deputy Governor's interest in Harwich, and if it had not been too late would have convinced me how much it was for my interest that he should have Sanson the late Agent's of the Packets place at Harwich. But since, as he understood, I had got it for Clements, he would desire I would concur with my interest that his Deputy might succeed to something on a new occasion.

I told him the thing was now out of my power, for Clements had it, that on another occasion I should concur with him to serve Captain Hayes, provided he showed himself my friend and assisted my interest, since he said he had one there; but it was unlucky his deputy should at the last election be a bustler against my friend Clements' election. That I knew nothing of Captain Hayes' desire to have Sanson's place, but when Sanson died was desirous the person who lost his election should succeed him, to redeem his credit, and mine too, it having been represented there that I had lost my interest with the Government. He said Captain Hayes has five voters there at his beck, and may have all the town. I replied that I wondered then twenty voters should have signed a petition for Bickerton to have the place, and none sign for Hayes, since Hayes was sent for to the town an hour after Sanson's death, and had an opportunity of asking his friends to petition for him. That I suppose he had heard of such a petition come up, which Mr. Leathes delivered. He replied he knew nothing of Mr. Leathes, and did not regard petitions, though signed by the whole town, and Captain Hayes disregarded going by way of petition since he knew him to be his friend and a relation of Sir Robert's. He asked me why I insisted on Clements for being Mayor, since all the town had promised me their votes for my son, if I would give him up. I answered, because I had promised him my interest

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for Mayor two years before, and he could no more wonder that I stood by my friend than I wondered he stood by Captain Hayes. He asked me if the Packets would serve under Clements? I smiled, and said every one, and what I drive at, is to reconcile all differences there.

Dr. Hollings and his family dined with us. Passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 22.—Went to Sir Robert Walpole to ask for the Clerk of the Pipe's place for my brother Percival. I told him it was both fit for him, and he for it. Sir Robert replied he had given it long ago to another, that it was a patent place for life, and a sinecure, and under my Lord Chancellor. I told him I hoped he did not think me troublesome, for he had been so kind as to promise to do for my brother. He replied, far from troublesome, for he had promised me to take care of my brother, and would; besides, he had obligations to me which he should always acknowledge. I went to the House, which rose soon, and then dined with Mr. Temple, in company with the Bishop of Bangor, Dr. Couraye, Dr. Clerk, a chaplain of the King's, and Dr. Secker. Spent the evening at home.

Wednesday, 23.—This morning I visited Mr. Carteret, of the Post Office, to know what progress was made in Mr. Clement's deputation or commission for the Agency of the Packets at Harwich. He told me my Lord Lovel had taken the memorial in favour of Bickerton to show Sir Robert Walpole, and if Sir Robert, notwithstanding that memorial, would still have Clements to succeed to that office, that no time should be lost. He added that if, when I saw Sir Robert, he should tell me that Clements, notwithstanding that memorial, should have the place, it would do as well, if I writ him a line to that purpose, as if Sir Robert should personally or by letter repeat his recommendation. We afterwards talked of Mr. Carteret's being afflicted with the gravel, and I recommended to him laudanum, as a medicine that relieved the pain of his distemper, by relaxing the passages.

Then we returned to the business of Clements, and he told me that he heard he was a farmer. I replied, he had farms, but always lived in Harwich, and had two years ago been Mayor. That he was a man of the best sense in Harwich, and of good substance. He said since Sanson had died 100*l.* in debt to the Government, that for the future all Agents of Packets should give security for their honesty, notwithstanding they are bound quarterly to return the money due from them, which arrives from passengers. That this is more necessary since members of Parliament recommend their voters for such places, which is to the hazard at least, if not to the prejudice, of Government's service. That had the matter been left to the Office, he should have been for letting qualified persons rise gradually as vacancies happen, as an encouragement to under officers to do their duty, besides that they are presumed to be better qualified than other persons. I told him I took it ill of Sanson that he kept the captains of the Packets on shore to vote against a Mayor I had set up, contrary, as I understood, to an order of his masters. He replied, if he did, it was without orders; that Mr. Leathes had indeed been at the Board to desire that favour, and made use of Sir Robert Walpole's name, to which he answered that the Board would not give that order, but if

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Sanson did, they would wink at it. Then he acquainted me how ill my brother Parker had used him in recommending me to the borough, after the great friendship between them, and his defending him against the ill-will of Galfred Walpole, at that time joint Post Master, but assured me that he never had any ill-will for it against me. I thanked him, and so we parted with great civility.

I then went to the House, where an unexpected debate happened upon two questions moved by Sir Jo. Rushout and Will. Pulteney, namely, the first that papers might be addressed for relating to the Treaty of Seville, and secondly, papers relating to the Treaty of Vienna.

Sir Robert Walpole opposed both, on account that we are now in negotiations not yet finished. He also justified that the present situation of affairs in Europe is not owing to the measures taken by our Court. This would be proper when we debate the state of the nation.

Mr. Pulteney said his Majesty's Speech desires our advice, but we cannot give it till we know who advised the measures formerly taken by him, for we must first know that before we can tell how to get Europe out of this scrape. He knew from what critical time to date our ill situation. No reason to refuse papers out of fear of disoblising some foreign Princes. He acknowledged that if our negotiations are not over, it is not fit to call for papers, but he thinks them over, but what is now doing abroad is our Ministers' ill management. He would know what instructions our Ministers gave in favour of our merchants, before the introduction of 6,000 Spanish troops into Italy. The weakness of the Emperor and strength of France may prove our own handiwork. We are a shifting Ministry. We are called upon to lay our finger on a blot, but he desires the papers to know what blot to hit.

Sir William Windham and Shippen spoke on the same side, and Pelham, Horace Walpole, and Sir William Young on the other.

Mr. Danvers said we all agree that the public Treaties shall be laid before the House, but what advantage can we get by calling for the papers relating thereto? It had been said the voice of the nation was against the Ministry, but in his two neighbouring counties he found the judgment of both parties was only that this contest is who shall be Minister. He concluded that this is a critical time, and it may be dangerous to have particular papers before us.

Then the question was put, and we divided upon it, whether the papers relating to the Treaties of Seville and Vienna should be called for. The Ayes who went out were 104. The No's were 195.

I saw Sir Robert, and asked him whether Lord Lovel had shewn him a memorial in favour of another person for to succeed Sanson. He answered Lord Lovel was not yet come to town; I said if he pleased to confirm his resolution to Mr. Carteret it would do well. He replied he would write to him, and since he had promised me the place, to be sure he would keep it. I said it was unnecessary for him to write, but I would let Mr. Carteret know it.

This morning, before the House met, I called at the Georgia Board, where we reasoned about moving the House about the Palatine money in Queen Anne's reign, and about sending Vaudois

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to Georgia. A letter was read from one of their agents at Rotterdam, desiring an allowance for a minister, but that we could not afford. We were a Board of Trustees. Dr. Bundy in the chair, the other members were Lord Tyreconel, Sloper, Egmont, La Roch, White, Smith, Towers, Alderman Kendal, More, Sir William Heathcot, Hucks. Dined at home, and went in the evening to the Haymarket playhouse.

Thursday, 24.—This morning I wrote to Mr. Carteret what Sir Robert told me yesterday, who sent me back word that the deputation for Peck should be made out as soon as Lord Lovel came to town, which would be this day se'night, and that Clement's commission should be immediately ordered.

I wrote to Clements upon it, as also to Page, who had sent me an angry letter for being disappointed of the Agent's place.

I visited brother Parker, who arrived from Arwarton last night. I went to the House, where nothing passed material. Dined at home, and in the evening went to the play.

Friday, 25.—This morning I visited Sir Charles Bunbury, Sir Thomas Hamner, my brother Percival, son Hamner, Mr. Temple, the Bishop of Cloyn, Dr. Berkeley and Mr. Southwell.

Mr. Southwell showed me a letter from Dr. Coghill, that the Parliament of Ireland apprehending the displeasure of the Court of England (on account of the resolution they had agreed in, to communicate all heads of Bills to each House before they presented them to the Lord Lieutenant to be transmitted for England) had purposely raised a dispute between the two Houses for a pretence to repeal that their resolution, so that on occasion of an affront done the House of Commons by the Lords in rejecting heads of a Bill that were sent up by the Commons, without a debate or giving a reason for that rejection, the Commons by a majority of 100 against 25 voted they would communicate no more heads of Bills to the Lords.

My brother Percival told me the breach between the King and Prince of Wales, his son, is made up, which I afterwards heard confirmed to me, which gave me great joy.

Mr. Temple told me that the reason why we have hitherto kept out of war, is that the Queen is much against war, lest the King should go abroad, which if there be war he will certainly do. This is the secret history why Sir Robert Walpole, who depends on the Queen, has shifted so often and made so many treaties to avoid our embarking in war.

I went not to the House, imagining there would be no business of moment, but they sat till five o'clock, and had a division upon a motion made by Mr. Sands to address the King for the instructions given to our Ministers in Poland since the year 1729. The Court carried against addressing by a majority of 202 against 114. There was another division on another motion made by Mr. Sands, to address the King to acquaint us what applications had been made to his Majesty by foreign Powers in consequence of treaties and engagements entered into with them. On which the previous question being put, the Court carried it against the motion, 192 against 102.

I had a letter from Mr. Leake, bookseller at Bath, that 2,500 copies of my pamphlet entitled *Thoughts of an Impartial Man* had been disposed of, a very great number.

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I dined at home. In the evening Mr. Gumly came to know what service I had for him in the East Indies, where he goes next week head merchant to Bengal, which will soon entitle him to be of the Council, and is better than to go factor. I told him I would give him a letter to my cousin Will Percival at Fort St. George, and thanked him for promising to show my cousin what countenance he can, for Mr. Gumly will touch at Fort St. George. I passed the evening at home.

Saturday, 26.—This morning I visited brother Parker, who told me Coleman was five days ago in town. I wonder he did not call to visit my son.

I visited Lord Grantham; I found by him that the Duke of Dorset is not yet well esteemed at Court. That the coolness between the King and Prince is pretty well made up, but still that Mr. Dodington, who was his principal adviser in matters, is not well approved of, though I suppose he has been instrumental in the reconciliation.

I visited Mr. Cox, the clergyman, of Ireland. I heard this day that the Whig discontented Lords had set up a club at the King's Arms, of which the Duke of Bedford is the first chairman. Lord Cobham, Stairs, Montrose, etc., are of it. They will not suffer a Tory to be of it, and the members are such as have been at Court, but not spoke to when there. How vain and ridiculous is mankind!

After dinner I went to Covent Garden playhouse.

Sunday, 27.—This morning I went to Chapel. Mr. Walpole visited me this day, and explained several transactions of the Ministry in the late King's time in a different light from what they are laid down in the late pamphlet, entitled, *The Politics on Both Sides*, a book much cried up by the discontented party. He also denied himself to be the author of *A Letter to the Craftsmen*, attributed to him.

He told me the Rump Steak Club, lately set up, has its name from an expression of my Lord Falmouth, who, coming up to town, and going to the King's Levée, was not spoke to, whereupon he said the King had turned his rump to him.

Cousin Scot and Dr. Couraye dined with me. I passed the evening at home.

Mr. Walpole told me they think of paying off a million of the Navy debt out of the Sinking Fund, rather than to mortgage the nation; and that it was uncertain whether a vote of credit, or a vote of confidence, would be demanded; the former is a sum given not to be accounted for; the latter is expressive of the purposes it is to be employed in, and account given thereof to Parliament. He believed it would be the latter. He further told me that the breach between the King and Prince was made up after some sort, and he hoped would grow better still, but he wished the King could have been brought to give him some money. I had heard the King had promised to augment his allowance, and pay his debts, for which he was to give up the influence he has on the Cornish boroughs, and to forbid Mr. Pulteney and his lady from visiting Mrs. Vane.

At parting I desired to know if he had lately seen Mr. Leathes. He replied no, but had my man got the Agency? I answered not yet, but I supposed it would be done. Yes, said he, I told

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Mr. Leathes it must be so. I said my friends should be for him, and Mr. Leathes should be spoke to that his should be for my son; he replied it must be so, it must be so. Then, laughing, he asked if my wife was reconciled to him. I said, yes, all past things are forgot; well, said he, I must come and drink tea with her, and pray tell your son I came to see him.

The town says the King has given the Prince the Principality of Wales, and thereupon the Prince immediately put in the Sheriff of Cornwall, whom the King desired.

Though the Court gives out that the Prince of Orange recovers daily at Bath, all the letters from thence say the contrary; that he is so weak as not to be able to deliver the cards he deals, which are taken out of his hands by another; that he sees little company, but reads alone, contrary to his physician's advice, and is exceeding low-spirited; that he is helped upon his horse, etc.; in a word that he is not better than when he went first down; yet his physician writes that he improves much in his health, and that he now knows the Prince of Orange again, whom he had not seen since his landing in England, meaning he has the health again he enjoyed when in Holland.

Monday, 28.—This morning I went to the House, where after a debate of an hour and half, we resolved ourselves into a Committee of Ways and Means, and voted 20,000 seamen; Mr. Sands, Heathcot, Will Pulteney, Waller, and Lord Tyrconnel were for delaying this resolution till we see further into the affairs of Europe; but Clutterbuck, Sir Charles Wager, Scroop, Winnington and Sir Barnard were for the motion, and Captain Vernon for 30,000 seamen.

Mr. Sands said we know not how things stand abroad, nor have we papers yet laid before us. We may vote either too many seamen, or too few; if too many, we unnecessarily charge the country, and alarm our neighbours; if too few, we touch the King's honour and safety. Let us therefore postpone this affair, and not go into a Committee till we see further, at least for a week.

Mr. Clutterbuck: The motion will be only to go into a Committee of Supply, it is the order of the day. What number of seamen, whether few or many, will be there properly debated, but is not now.

Lord Tyrconnel: Affairs are so difficult as to puzzle the wisest head. We are all agreed to support the King, but the point is in what manner and how far. The original of this war did not relate to England; who is King of Poland is no more to us than who is Mayor of Chester. No powers have broken with us, but hasty proceedings may involve us in a war as long and expensive as the former, but without the same alliances. The King in his Speech has promised to do nothing but in concert with Holland; we should know how they are disposed before we engage too far, and he hoped we should not stand single. He was for delay.

Sir Charles Wager: I am surprised the motion for going into a Committee should be put off, seamen are long in getting, and now is the season. The French are beforehand with us, they are actually fitting out forty-two men-of-war, and the Spaniards have twenty; besides, he is informed the French have bought several ships in the Thames to make privateers of. The French do not fit out ships against the Emperor. If we don't provide

seamen in time, we shall want them when we seek for them. I am sure 99 in a hundred without doors are for our voting a great number of seamen, and the security of our trade may require it.

Will Pulteney: I am not for going so soon into a Committee. Let us know what part we are to act before we vote for seamen. I wish gentlemen may treat each other with candour, and think that it is our judgments, not animosity, that makes us take different sides in this question. We only desire a small delay to look about us, and see what we do, and the nation will then be satisfied. Papers have not been communicated to us; the House was pleased last day to think it not proper to ask for them, but a little time may make it necessary for his Majesty to communicate them to us, and there are precedents of it. We know not yet to what our treaties oblige us. It is said other nations are putting themselves in a condition to hurt us; and then it is asked, shall not we arm for our defence? Yes, we will, when we see what we are to do. The number of seamen we raise will depend on our being on the offensive or defensive side. Again, if we act in concert with the Dutch, as I hope we shall, or not at all, one number will be necessary, if otherwise a greater number. If we act not at all, the same number as last year, or a few more, will be sufficient to guard our coast. A great armament will alarm Spain and France. They may think we intend to partake in the war against them, for certainly we fit no fleet against the Emperor. Spain may seize our merchants' effects in that kingdom and in the Indies, and France, taking advantage of our unhappy divisions at home, may be tempted to increase them. The design I hear is to vote 20,000 seamen: perhaps you may not find them, we are not sure of getting them, so much have we neglected and discouraged the sea service in favour of a standing army. Again, 20,000 seamen will cost the nation 5 or 600,000*l.* more than the present number. We owe at present fifty millions; let the Ministry consider what a load they take on themselves in involving the nation in further debt, only perhaps to as little purpose as in former years, expeditions to Spithead and the like. However, as we are in the most difficult situation that ever I knew, I am as unwilling to give a negative as I am afraid to give an affirmative to the question, and therefore will not vote at all.

Mr. Winnington: Every reason given by the gentleman who spoke last against going into a Committee, is a reason for it. The King, in his speech, has desired us to put the nation in a state of defence, and this no Englishman can refuse. It is said if we fit out a fleet, we shall disoblige France and Spain, and they may prejudice our trade. Judge if the way to protect our trade is not to have good fleets at sea. It is said the French may increase our divisions at home; the gentleman means, clap the Pretender upon us. What more able to defend us against invasions than a good fleet? It is said it will be hard to get seamen, then it is fit we set about getting them as early as possible. As to trifling expeditions, he hoped to God that may be the case again, and we shall be well off; but whether our going into a war can be avoided or not, it is necessary to have seamen.

Pulteney: I desire but one word. That gentleman can turn the meaning of other's words as well as anybody. But here he mistakes the question. The question is whether we are to be

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in a state of offence or defence ; if the latter 10 or 15,000 seamen are enough.

George Heatheot : The French will take as much umbrage at a proper as an improper number of seamen raised by us. We only desire time that we may not hurry the nation into an unnecessary expense. Let us first know everything before we do anything.

Mr. Waller spoke to the same purpose.

Then the question was put for going into a Committee, and scarce five No's against it.

Mr. Scroop moved for 20,000 seamen for the year 1734, beginning at 1 January, 1733.

Captain Vernon : Now we act more like a British Parliament than formerly. A powerful navy is the natural security of England. I wish the gentlemen at the helm had steered clear of France for some time past, which is now grown so considerable at sea. It is we who have cherished and nursed up France to this vigour, but now I hope we shall resolve with vigour. Those false miracle-mongers who can, as the Scriptures tell us, deceive even the very elect, can only be formidable to us, and I wish our great steersman had not been so fond of the Cardinal. We have for years past betrayed our King by strengthening France to put upon us a son of a whore ; while our fleets lay idle. There is a gentleman in my eye (Sir Charles Wager) whose consummate courage, conduct, and generosity had rendered him the darling and glory of his country ; what vexation must he have felt in his breast to be forced to submit to those dishonourable orders he received to idle away his time at Spithead in doing nothing for his country's service but feasting and keeping a Bartholomew fair on board ; but his friendship to others made him acquiesce, which, had he generously refused, his character had stood in a more amiable light. I am, Sir, a prophet of what France would do, and has done. Our trade will be undone by France. We are guarantees for the Emperor's dominions in Italy, and he is guarantee for the Protestant succession ; shall we see his dominions lost in one campaign ? Let France get the superiority at sea, and this kingdom will also be lost in one campaign. Port Mahone would be lost in a trice, and so would all our islands in the West Indies within one year. The least augmentation of seamen must be understood by France as designed against her ; therefore, if we do it at all, let it be to purpose. Why have the Dutch accepted a neutrality ? Because they could not depend on us ; let us act with vigour, and they will come into all our measures. This motion for 20,000 seamen only is ridiculous, weak, and contemptible. Send the whole number to the Mediterranean, they will be beaten back, and what then becomes of the Indies ? If these should be found not sufficient, you must raise more, but by that time the Session will be so advanced, you must be forced into a vote of credit. Let us show ourselves true friends to his Majesty and his family. Who is there would not expose his life and fortune to support them and their honour ? I propose an amendment, that we grant 30,000 seamen instead of 20,000.

Sir John Barnard : According to the reasons given for demanding 20,000 seamen, I think that not a sufficient number, for should we go into war, we must have more for that purpose,

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and at the same time for to protect our trade, but if we intend only to act defensively they are enough. I see every day more and more the ill-effects of past administration, but I cannot agree that this nation can be in danger from the French, although we wanted the assistance of our neighbours. The affection we bear the present Royal Family is too rivctted and general to make us fear anything from the Pretender. I see no reason why we should apprehend the French powers destroying the balance of Europe; his hands are full. The Emperor, in alliance with Saxony and Russia, is a match for him without us. Stanislaus will certainly not continue King of Poland, and the charge of the Italian war will distress France, who to my knowledge is now in want of money. If we lie by, we shall grow rich and the French nation poor, for their trade must suffer. I am for 20,000 men, but I lay in my claim that we do not act precipitately, nor on any account engage in war but in concert with the Dutch, and that they bear their part, otherwise they will run away with all the trade, and then if we do go to war, let us do it vigorously, that it may be sooner over. It will indeed occasion a heavy land tax, which may displease the people, but I shall be for raising at least five or six million.

Sir Charles Wager: I agree 20,000 seamen are not enough to carry on a war, but that number will, I hope, prevent a war.

Then the question for 20,000 seamen was put and passed without a division, there not being heard above three No's.

I dined at home. My son told me he had been with Mr. Walpole this morning, who talked freely to him of many things and the characters of several gentlemen in the House, which showed much cunning or much confidence in my son. I passed the evening at home. I received a letter from Clements that he was appointed Agent of the Packets.

Tuesday, 29.—This morning I visited Mr. Clark, of Spring Gardens, and Frank Clerke. Went to the House, where we agreed to the Committee's report of 20,000 seamen. Dined at home, and then went to Hendel's opera, called "Ariadne."

Wednesday, 30.—This day I received a very angry letter from Robert Page, threatening to desert my interest if I do not get Clements to allow him 50*l.* a year out of his place, advertising me also that Mr. Leathes has taken Sanson's late dwelling-house, and will not have to do with my friends, and that a third body is to come to stand, and will carry it against my son by a wager of 500*l.* Mr. Clements also writ me that Mr. Leathes carried it with my friends in the same strange way as before, and bids me look about me; that Page had refused my present to him, and his wife said he should be no more for me. It was but yesterday that my cousin Fortrey was told young Philipson would stand at Harwich, but not without the Government's interest.

I passed the day at home.

Thursday, 31.—I visited Lord Wilmington, Lord Bathurst, Sir Edmund Bacon, brother Parker, and Mr. Walpole.

I told Mr. Walpole how Leathes acts at Harwich: that he went thither Sunday last and has taken a house, that he continues to shew himself cool to my friends, that wagers of 500*l.* have been offered to be laid by some of his friends that my son shall lose his election; that one has offered 2,000*l.* to be chosen, who I

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believed was Heath; that they say young Philipson will stand. That as I am very sincere for Leathes, he ought to shew himself so for my son. He replied it was needless in Leathes to take a house there; that I ought not to mind what voters write up from corporations, nor the factions in them; that when Leathes came up he would invite him and me and my son to dinner and make up differences.

Sir George Savile visited me, and I went with him to the House, where Sir Jo. Barnard presented a petition for the hindering the running of wool from England and Ireland, and of woollen manufacture from Ireland to foreign parts. The petition was referred to a Committee of the whole House for Tuesday next.

My son writ this post to Page to come up.

I went this evening to the public meeting of the Vocal Society, which was much crowded.

Friday, 1 February.—This day I visited Sir Edward Dering, and Mr. Hucks; then went to the House, where in a Committee we voted the malt tax. I dined and remained the evening at home.

Saturday, 2.—This day I visited the Bishop of Cloyne, daughter Hammer and brother Percival. I went to Court. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 3.—Went to chapel, then to Court. Dr. Couraye dined with me, and told me he was on Thursday last above two hours with the Queen, but the impertinence of Lord Harvey's staying all that time in the room prevented his speaking to her so fully as he intended about his translation of Father Paul's history.

In the evening I went to chapel, and then to the coffee house.

Monday, 4.—This morning Lord Wilmington visited me. He told me the Parliament of Ireland had done well to recall their resolution of communicating their heads of Bills to each other's House before they presented them to the Lord Lieutenant, for that if they had not the matter had been highly resented here; and that even yet some of the Ministry are for passing some severe censure to deter the Parliament from ever attempting the same again, but he hoped to get them to be quiet. He said the method they were going in would have so lengthened business that their Parliament must have set the whole year.

He said there are yet but four Bills come over. That as to the Bill for relieving the creditors of Burton's Bank, it would pass here, unless petitioned against by any who might think themselves aggrieved thereby, which petitions must be heard, and their reasons debated. He also said the Popish Solicitors' Bill is come over, and that two petitions have been presented to Council against it, one in the name of the Papists in general, the other by a lawyer here, named French, who petitioned in the behalf of the Protestants of Ireland, as falling hard on the new converts who practice as solicitors.

I visited Sir George Savile and Lord Palmerston.

I went to the House, where Sir John Barnard presented a petition of the dealers in tea, praying to be relieved from the Excise laws. After the same was read, he moved to refer it to a Committee of the whole House.

He was supported therein by Perry, Pulteney, Sands, Gibbons, Cockburn and Plummer, and opposed by Winnington, Sir W. Young,

Pelham, Sir Robert Walpole and Danvers, and in the division we carried it to let the petition lie on the table, 233 against 155. The debate lasted three hours.

On one hand it was alleged that the Excise laws have not answered their end with respect to tea, the duty of which since it was put under the Excise has answered less to the Revenue than before, while at the same time since the consumption is much greater; why then should the druggists and retailers of tea be shackled with inquisitions and penalties that distinguish them from the rest of their fellow subjects, and render them perfect slaves, when the Revenue would increase if the Excise were taken off, and tea subjected only to the laws of the Custom House. This is the only commodity the duty of which is followed to the retailer, therefore those who are fond of Excises need not fear that other petitions will come to ease the Excise of other things now subject to Excise laws. We are told the designed shortness of the Session will not admit of treating this affair, and that it will come better next year, but the evil requires a more speedy redress, for smuggling is become so great and so bold as to be inconsistent with the safety of civil government. We see bodies of 50 or 60 men at a time, well horsed and armed, who put both the officers of the Revenue and the Dragoons who assist them at defiance; all the idle men of the country join them, and are kept in constant pay; half a crown a day is their reward only for keeping themselves in readiness, and a guinea to assist when the tea is landed. The tea they run comes into the retailers' hands, and at least 200,000*l.* per annum is lost to the Revenue. How can it be otherwise, when the duty on tea without distinction of good and bad is five shillings, though it cost us but sixpence in China, and but two shillings in Holland? nevertheless, the common price in the country is but five shillings. Reject this petition, and the Dutch will thank you. Receive it, consider it in a Committee, and lower the duties, and then all running must cease of course, for none will venture to run when it is no longer worth their while to do it. If all the tea should pay a moderate duty, the Revenue will amount to more than now; that half what we consume is run; besides, we shall keep our money at home, and honesty will be countenanced. If the Session be too short to consider this matter, why did we not meet earlier? Can we answer it to our country, to meet only to continue the most oppressive taxes and laws upon them, and not give them even a faint hope of redressing them? We are content the Ministry should not regard the public, and only think of supporting the Revenue, but surely we might expect they would have so much regard to the Revenue as not to let 200,000*l.* a year slip through their fingers. The druggists offered this petition last year, but they were told they were not unanimous, and besides, if the House then received it, it would look as the effect of clamour, but it should be done next year. Now they are come again, you put them off to another year. But what member can say (even the greatest man here) that he himself shall be in Parliament next year, at least that he shall have the power he has now? Former Parliaments would not postpone the grievances of the subject at such a rate, and leave the honour of redressing them to future assemblies. It were indeed fit that all things were eased of Excise laws; all men's houses, from the greatest to the least are liable

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to be entered, and the Excise is more immediately under the power of a Minister than the Customs. It is to be feared that last year's clamours against that wicked project of excising tobacco will revive, and some mischievous effect follow the rejecting this petition. Suppose you should not wholly remove the Excise of this commodity, but lower the duty only, or leaving it as high as now it is on the best teas, lower it on the worst, so as to make the several teas pay *ad valorem*, would not this be worth your going into a Committee, would this take up much time, and would it not raise the Revenue by taking away the advantages of running this commodity? Upon the whole, if you reject this petition, it will be impossible to think you do it for any other reason than to preserve an influence on the Elections of the approaching Parliament.

On the Court side, it was said that notwithstanding the great quantity of teas now run, the lowest year's Revenue since tea was under the Excise has proved more than the highest while under the Customs only. That it is not the manner of collecting the duty, but the greatness of the duty, which occasions the smuggling, so that unless the duty be lessened, the throwing the collection again entirely under the Customs will not mend the matter; while therefore the high duty remains, the addition of Excise laws to those of the Customs must be of service to the Revenue. But is this a time to lower any duties? Besides, these duties are appropriated to the aggregate fund, and may be hazarded by hasty and immature conclusions. Should we now alter the course of the collection of this revenue, or lessen the duties, it possibly might lessen the Revenue, when, if we should go into a war, there will be rather occasion to increase it; besides, the countenance shown this petition by receiving it, will unavoidably draw petitions from the dealers in all other commodities now under Excise, and it would be a partial procedure not to give them equal encouragement, but where should we be then?

The Excise has been laid on tea seven years and half, and it is confessed that one year of that time the duty did amount to little more than the highest year while tea was only under the Customs; this was the year 1729, when eight China ships, four French and four Dutch, brought great quantities of tea into Europe, which lessened our export of that commodity, but they were obliged to sell it so cheap that they had little encouragement to do the same again, and now having disposed of what they brought, our teas for foreign export will recover its price. The thing proves itself, for the practice of smuggling here begins to abate, nor did it begin to be very notorious till the abovementioned year 1729. It has been urged that in 1723, the year before tea was Excised, that the duty yielded 214,000*l.*, and that now last year it yielded but 120,000*l.*, but to this we ought to add the profits by seizures, which amounted to 27,000*l.*, as also the duty of that vast quantity of tea in the East India Company's warehouse, amounting to some millions of pounds, which pays no duty till come to be sold, and of which great part must be put to the account of last year. Take the seven years and half together at an average, and you will find 800,000 gained to the Revenue, more than the Revenue yielded for seven years and half before, while tea was only under the Customs. It is said they run now with violence and an armed force; this proves the goodness of the Excise laws, which are effectual

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where force is not used, and therefore prudence will require to strengthen these laws rather than to weaken them. As to apprehensions of clamour for rejecting this petition, there is no danger of it, if artful insinuations are not again made to poison the people as last year, when they were made to fear things that never were intended. The Excise intended last year would have been of the greatest advantage to the nation, and the time will come when the nation will think so; but gentlemen may set their hearts at rest, for he that proposed it will never propose it again. He has renounced it entirely. You talk of shackles and slavery, yet let any one say who has been grieved these twelve months past by any one Excise officer, or did any druggist or retailer of tea complain of the severities of the Excise laws till last year, when with all the villainous acts that could be used, they were spirited up to clamour? As to who will be Minister next year, or who will be in the House, it is speaking in the air, and the assistance of Excise officers will not be wanted in the future elections. To conclude, those who wish a short Session, and that the future Parliament should meet early to advise his Majesty in the difficult situation we are, those who wish well to the Revenue, and not to burden the people anew, which must be the case if we should by altering the present state of this tax, diminish the value of it; those who think unanimity in this House necessary at this time to give weight to his Majesty's negotiations abroad, and who wish peace and quiet among the subjects at home, those who wish one day to see the soap or candles or some other of our manufactures eased, which can never be hoped, if this revenue on tea should be lessened by any hasty mistakes at this time committed—all these gentlemen will be now for rejecting the motion for referring this petition to a Committee which ought to be considered with great coolness, must require more time than we have to spend on it, and may produce great misunderstandings and animosities.

These were the principal arguments used by each side in the debate.

At my return, I found John Smith at my house, who is come up with a petition in favour of the British fishery, and desired I would back it in the House. I bid him go to Sir Jo. Barnard and know his opinion; he said he would go to-morrow, and the Speaker favoured it. He told me he believed Bickerton would be brought to act under Clements, for that he was angry that Captain Hayes, who had pretended friendship, had interposed to get the Agency for himself. He believed that by Mr. Clements having the Agency, my son's election is secured.

My son had a letter from Page, still insisting on fifty pounds a year out of Clements' place; and I had a letter from Clements that Bickerton had refused to sign an affidavit sent down from the Post Office relating to Sanson.

Tuesday, 5.—This morning I went into the city to receive bank stock and three per cent. annuities.

I went to the House, and, returning in the evening to dinner, went afterwards to the Opera at the Haymarket.

Wednesday, 6.—This morning I visited the Bishop of Cloyn, and then went to the Georgia Society, upon a summons for the Common Council to meet to order the payment of bills drawn by

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Mr. Oglethorp, and for a Board of Trustees to grant a commission to the Rector and Churchwardens of St. George's Parish, Hanover Square, to collect benefactions.

Mr. Hucks was in the chair, and we were a very numerous assembly: Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Tyrconnel, Earl of Egmont, Sir Will Heathcot, Mr. Digby, Lapautre, Thomas Towers, White, La Roche, Dr. Bundy, Vernon, Holland, Moore, Hales, Sloper—16 Common Council; Captain Coram, Mr. Smith, Christopher Towers—Trustees, 3. We refused paying or accepting a bill drawn on us by Mr. Oglethorp for want of advice. We impressed 500*l.* to Mr. Heathcot for the answering bills which were accepted by us or of which Mr. Oglethorp gave us advice.

We also took into consideration the great sums collected for the Palatine refugees in Queen Anne's reign, which never was paid into their use, or had yet come out of the hands of the collectors. We resolved to petition the Parliament to enquire into the abuse, and then to apply for all or part to be given us for the use of our Georgia Settlement, which must be done by Act of Parliament. Dr. Bundy was desired to frame a form of petition to be shown at our next meeting. We appointed on our anniversary day that Mr. Anderson should bespeak a dinner for 36 heads, and that Mr. Hales should preach the sermon at St. Bride's, where in the vestry we are to meet at eleven o'clock.

I was very much disgusted that Dr. Rundell, whose preferment to the Bishopric of Gloucester is so much contested, should have been desired to preach the sermon for us next Sunday se'night at St. George's Church, as also that he should have been desired to be one of our trustees when we next meet to choose new persons in. This was done officiously by Mr. Martin, our Secretary, without any direction of our Board.

This Dr. Rundall was tutor to the present Lord Chancellor Talbot's children, and is now his chaplain. The late Bishop of Durham (Talbot) first preferred him. Upon the death of Dr. Lydall, Bishop of Gloucester, the Lord Chancellor, even before he had kissed hands, applied to her Majesty that Dr. Rundall might succeed him, which the Bishops of London, Chichester and Bangor violently opposed, and so continue to do, avouching that Dr. Rundall is not orthodox in the faith. There is scarce a Bishop besides who is not likewise against him on the same account, and at his consecration, if the King should think fit, notwithstanding what is alleged against this gentleman to confer the bishopric upon him, there are two clergymen of reputation who will object thereto—Mr. Ven, a London minister, and Dr. Stebbins, one of his Majesty's chaplains. They will accuse him of speaking contemptibly of the Books of Moses and of Abraham, and lay to his charge the principles of Toland, which he justified in a sermon he some years ago preached (and afterwards printed) on the fifth of November. The Bishop of London, says he, has been accused of being a Court Bishop, in view of succeeding to Lambeth, but he will show the world on this occasion that he prefers the cause of Christianity to all worldly considerations, and if this man be forced upon the Church, he will retire to Fulham, and have no more to do in public matters.

Now, for our Georgia Society to draw on ourselves the ill-will of numbers of people and particularly of the clergy, by showing

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Dr. Rundall the respect of desiring him to preach a sermon for us, and afterwards taking him into our body, is, I think, a very indiscreet step, but I fear it is gone too far, thanks to our Secretary's forwardness.

After the Board was up, I went to the House, where I found them entered into the debate for raising 1,800 soldiers to supply the place of three regiments, part of the British establishment now at Gibraltar. By which means the full number of the standing army granted for Great Britain will (as it was at first designed) be made up 18,000 men, and the garrison of Gibraltar be effectually made a distinct establishment; whereas at present the absence of the three regiments abovementioned renders the establishments for Great Britain weaker than was designed, and consequently our security is so much less; which is not safe to allow at this time, when we know not how we may be obliged to act and take part in the present war, and what insults or invasions may be made on us in case we are unprovided of defence, besides that our mediation abroad to procure peace will have more weight when it shall be seen that we are disposed to act on one side or the other, in case our mediation should prove unsuccessful.

Sir William Wyndham and all the anti-courtiers were content not to reduce the army, but opposed augmenting it, unless the Ministry would let them see the necessity of it, and therefore moved and insisted on an amendment to the question, namely, that the garrison of Gibraltar should be included in the full number of 18,000 men.

After four hours' debate, we rejected the amendment by a hundred majority—262 against 162. The speakers against the Court were: Shippen, Sir W. Windham, Palmer, Pulteney, Plummer, Digby, Vernon, Sir John St. Aubin.

Those who spoke for the Court were: Pelham, Sir Robert Walpole, Sir William Young, the Speaker, George Heathcot, Danvers, and Sir Joseph Jekyl, who yet voted against us. Then the main question was carried without a division; but I returned home before, and after dinner went to our Wednesday Club, where I engaged the gentlemen to come as usual to my music.

Thursday, 7th.—This day I visited Mr. Blackwood, to return his visit, then went to the House, where I expected the affair of preventing the running of wool would come on, but it was put off to Tuesday next. I dined and passed the evening at home.

Friday, 8.—This morning I went to St. James's Vestry to consider of my Lord Craven's desire that we would join in his petition to the Lords for a Bill to grant him the Pest fields, in lieu of other land he will set out for the same purpose. I left them undetermined what to do, being obliged to go to the Georgia Society. We were a full board of Common Council at the Georgia Society, viz., Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Tyrconnell, T. Towers, Moore, George Heathcot, Sir Will Heathcot, Digby, Sloper, Lapautre, Bundy, Lord Carpenter, Hucks, White, Egmont, and Mr. Holland in the chair.

We read a petition from the subscribers to the Palatines in 1709, complaining that one Walker had taken out a great number of briefs, by which, as they have been informed, near 20,000*l.* had been collected for settling those Palatines in America, but that the money had not been applied to that use, wherefore they desire the

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Parliament will enquire into the abuse, and that the money may go to furthering the Georgia Colony or to some other public purpose.

Dr. Bundy told us there are persons will prove to the Commons the fact alleged in the petition, wherefore we gave the petition to Mr. Douglas, a solicitor, to get proper hands to it, after which we intend to offer it to Parliament, the Speaker having seen and approved the petition.

We also resolved to send some mill-wrights over upon an application from a principal maker of mills for sawing timber now in Georgia.

Mr. Martin, our Secretary, told me Dr. Rundall had assured him that he will preach a sermon for Georgia on Sunday se'night at St. George's Church, near Hanover Square. So we cannot prevent it, now the matter is gone so far. We had some discourse of the expediency of appointing a Committee of Correspondence, which is referred to the next meeting.

I dined at home, with cousin Cornwallis and brother and sister Percival, and spent the evening at home.

Saturday, 9th.—This morning I visited Mr. Man, tutor, governor and companion of the late Marquis of Blandford, who in the summer had presented me with a very learned and ingenious book of his composing, entitled, *Of the True Year of the Birth and Death of Christ*, wherein he proves that Herod was a Jew and not an Idumean, and that the mission of our Blessed Saviour was not as is commonly thought three years, but only one. There is much learning, reading and judgment appears through the whole work, and a style suitable to the subject with great perspicuity of expression.

I went to Court, and at my return to dinner found Robert Page, for whom my son had wrote down to Harwich to come up, that we might by showing him a true state of the case convince him that he was in the wrong to take it ill that he had not the Agent's place. This my wife and my son did explain to him, and he remained satisfied that he was under a mistake. In the evening I carried him to the Opera.

Sunday, 10th.—This morning I went to chapel, then to Mr. Clerke's, then home. Sir Edmond Bacon visited me. Then I went to Court, where I was pleased with what the Prince said on occasion of the poverty of France, of which Brigadier Gore gave him account. Turning to me he said: "See the effect of arbitrary power! A country the best seated in Europe for trade, and abounding with industrious inhabitants, is yet beggarly. This can only proceed from arbitrary government." I replied: "Sir, the people of England are very happy that your Royal Highness has such sentiments." To which he readily said: "My family have such obligations to England that I ought to have them." "Sir," answered I, "it is certain God never designed that 99 men in a hundred should lie at the absolute pleasure of one man to destroy them." I then placed Page in the King's dining-room, to see the Royal Family at dinner, and returned home. In the evening I took Page to the chapel, and then took leave of him, wishing him a good journey to Harwich. He told me he had seen Mr. Heath yesterday, and discouraged him from standing at Harwich.

After this I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer, Colonel Schutz, Mr. Schutz, son Hanmer and brother Percival. I learned the

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Prince of Orange will not return so soon as was expected from Bath, which some say will be three weeks hence, and that the King has ordered an enlargement of the wooden gallery for the procession at the marriage.

Monday, 11.—I went to the Georgia Board, where at a Board of Trustees we met as follows: Lord Tyrconnell in the chair, Mr. Moore, White, Hucks, Vernon, Egmont. We ordered a Committee of Correspondence, consisting of Common Councilmen and Trustees, to open letters and prepare drafts of answers to be laid before the Board. Dined at home, and in the evening visited Jack Temple.

Tuesday, 12.—I visited Mr. Hill, of the Custom House, and gave him a memorandum for a boatman's place at Harwich, in the room of one James Smith, deceased. Page, when in town, had recommended to me one Bryant, but yesterday John Smith recommended one Walker. I preferred the former, because he was first mentioned to me. This boatman's place being under the Custom House on the old establishment, is to receive his commission from the Treasury; wherefore I called there upon Mr. Scroop, the Secretary, and gave him a like memorandum in favour of Bryant abovementioned.

This day came on the affair of the wool, and Sir John Barnard was made chairman of the Committee. But nothing was done, and he was directed to desire leave to sit again. The reason why nothing was done, was the various sentiments gentlemen were of, and many were for not going at all into a Committee. Sands was for reviving the Bill which two years ago miscarried in the House of Lords, the chief purport of which was to take off the duty on Irish yarn.

Sir John Rushout was of the same opinion, but if this last were not agreed to, yet several other parts of that Bill might be revived.

Mr. Walpole was for going into a Committee to see what could be done; he approved taking off the duty of Irish yarn, as the best means to prevent running wool and woollen goods from thence, but should not be for it now, lest the Lords should again throw out the Bill. Something must be done, for the Irish increase in their clandestine export of woollen goods to Lisbon, of which he has a list of eighteen ships, with their cargoes, arrived at Lisbon last year, amounting to no less than 14,000 pieces of woollen goods. The sloops lately built have done some good, but not all that was expected.

Mr. Whitworth was for leaving the chair and doing nothing, and read a letter from Minehead, setting forth that since the fitting out the sloops, more Irish wool has come in thither in one year than in the three preceding years.

Mr. Palmer was for Sir John's leaving the chair in case the taking off the duty on Irish yarn should be insisted on, otherwise for a Bill.

Mr. Thompson, the Commissioner of the Customs in Ireland, said he had lately been in Ireland, and could speak with certainty of the condition of that country, having been employed to make a progress there for that very purpose. That he must do the merchants of Cork the justice to say that they were very candid and open to him; they did not conceal that they run woollen

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goods to Lisbon, but complained necessity drove them to it since England would not take off the duty on their yarn. That they proposed England should buy their yarn at a certain price, and then the poor of their kingdom would be supported by the spinning their wool, who otherwise must starve. That the sloops cost yearly 25,000*l.*, but 10,000*l.* added more would buy up all their yarn, which England might put into storehouses, to be sold at a higher price than the same yarn sells at now, which would help to supply our weavers in England, after all the English yarn is consumed, as happens before a year is out. And what loss could this be to England, if by this means we deprive France of Irish wool, and Lisbon of Irish manufactures, which would be the ease; we should then soon wish that Ireland had more wool and yarn to send us. The raising the value of Irish yarn so bought, when come to be sold out of the warehouses, would be an inducement to our weavers to buy English yarn while it lasted, but when that is gone, would be a fresh supply; at the same time that the French manufacture must decline for want of materials from us. If this method were taken, he believed the assurances the merchants gave him were sincere that nothing would be run from Ireland, nor could be, for the spinners would be all spies and detectors of those who should run wool abroad; but if this method be not taken, it is not a hundred sloops will answer our ends.

Captain Vernon said our laws against running wool and woollen goods are sufficient if well executed: wherefore he moved Sir John Barnard might leave the chair, and that the House might resolve on a Bill to reinforce the laws in being.

Sir Abraham Elton rose to second him.

Giles Earl, a Commissioner of the Revenue in Ireland, said this was an affair of the greatest consequence to the trade and well being of England; the laws are already as severe as can be, and make what others you will, the people of Ireland will not execute them, the penalties are so severe no jury in Ireland will find a person guilty, as was the case in England when it was made death to run. The only method to prevent it is to let Ireland into some small share of the trade, for their poor must be subsisted, and he knew nothing so capable to prevent their running as to take off the duty on their yarn. We ought to let others live, and make it the interest of Ireland to answer our desires. We ought to look on the Irish as part of ourselves, as Englishmen. We complain of their running woollen goods to Lisbon, that was of service to us, for the French undersold the English till the Irish took it up, and beat out the French; besides, it is the London merchants who have the advantage of it, for it is they who buy those manufactures by their Agents, and send them abroad. He wondered nobody had mentioned the running of wool from England, which is of equal bad consequence to our manufactures.

Mr. Danvers said we have not yet experienced the thorough advantage of the sloops lately built, and should wait with patience a few years; besides, Ireland should have time allowed her to alter the manner of stocking her lands. But to talk of bringing over Irish yarn duty free, is to send all our spinners to Ireland for want of employment at home. He hoped no Englishman would turn Irishman by going over thither. He reflected much on Ireland, adding that means should be found to prevent

their growing wool more than necessary for their home consumption, and seeing gentlemen were so unprepared to talk of this matter, moved for leaving the chair.

Mr. Neal said there was a sure method to prevent the running of wool both from England and Ireland, namely, for the Parliament to buy all the wool and yarn of both kingdoms, and sell it again at a proper price.

Sir John Rushout: The House, in expectation of a call, was very full when Sir John Barnard took the chair, and now it is very thin, a melancholy observation when so important a point is in debate. We passed two years ago an extraordinary good Bill, which by the lateness of the Session was lost in the other House. It were well to revive that Bill, perhaps the Lords will pass it; the best thing in it was the taking off the duty on Irish yarn; but if we think a new Bill will have the same fate as that other on this account, let us drop that thought and think of something else, but to say the Irish shall grow no wool is ridiculous. It may seem a paradox, but it is true in fact, that the more wool England will have at market, the dearer it will be because worth more. For the increase will be what usually is run to France, of which when they are deprived, their woollen trade must of course decrease, and that will set ours on a better foot, but manufacture will have a greater demand, and that will raise the value of our wool. What ought we not to do to hinder the running of our wool to France when every hundred pounds' worth when thoroughly manufactured is worth 600*l.*? Let us think of some heads for the foundation of a Bill. I should propose:—

1. That provision be made against the fraudulent exporting raw wool from Great Britain, under pretence of its being manufactured. This deceit was discovered two years ago, when at the Committee we were shown the method in use of crossing coarse threads of wool, not a quarter spun, and shipping the same off to France, as stuff manufacture; which, when arrived at port, was afterwards taken to pieces and spun over again.

2. That no wool be carried from one port to another but in canvas bags.

3. That the provisions against running wool in England be extended to Ireland.

These and other things, which may be thought on, will be of some considerable service, and are worth a Bill, though they should not answer all the good we hoped for from this Committee.

Sir W. Young: The taking off the duty on Irish yarn would be most advantageous, yet I am not for renewing the former Bill, lest a negative should be again put on it in the other House, and so all our labour be lost. However, I am for doing something; indeed, from the inattention of the House I should be for Sir John Barnard's leaving the chair, but surely we ought to think of some answer to give our country. There is a great abuse in false packing, that may be remedied.

George Heathcot was against doing anything in so thin a Committee, and moved for leaving the chair; he declared himself against taking off the duty of Irish yarn.

Mr. Sloper: This is purely the concern of England, and Ireland should not be mentioned or thought of. No member of this House will speak for the advantage of Ireland but as it concurs with the

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interest of England, and yet we ought to look on that people as part of ourselves, nor are Englishmen less what they were by going into that kingdom. What millions have been lost to England by the prohibition of Irish manufacture 36 years ago. Should the duty of Irish yarn be taken off, that people would cease to run, and there would be no danger of English spinners settling there; if they did, it would be to mend their condition, but who would go to spin for half the wages they earn here? That fatal prohibition I speak of, carried to foreign countries above 20,000 skilful hands from Ireland, and it is no wonder the Irish run their wool, for the material will always follow the manufacturer. If England bought up all the wool and worsted of Ireland, England would grow the richer. This is so plain that I wonder gentlemen will not own it, for they must see it. But the House is so thin, I hope you will take another opportunity to consider this matter. Wherefore, I move the Chairman may rise, and desire leave to sit again.

In this the Committee agreed, but my belief is that we shall hear no more of the Committee this Session.

I returned about five o'clock to dinner, and in the evening went to the Haymarket playhouse. But first I writ to Clements, Page, and John Smith. To the first, to congratulate him on his place, his deputation being sent down him last Thursday. I also advised his making Pelham his clerk, if Bickerton will not act under him. To the second, that I had observed his recommendation of Bryant to be a boatman, and laid my request before the Treasury. To the third, that I would have served his relation Walker, whom he recommended for that place, if Page had not prevented him by applying first.

Wednesday, 13.—This day I went to the Georgia Society, where we met in Common Council as follows: La Roche in the chair, Bundy, Hucks, Sir William Heathcot, Digby, White, Egmont, T. Towers, Moore—Common Council; Coram, Smith—Trustees.

Some bills, of which Mr. Oglethorp gave us advice, were accepted. Other bills also to the value of 250*l.* were also accepted, though we had no advice of them, by reason if we did not they would have been protested, which would have brought great scandal on our Colony, as well as have proved very detrimental on several accounts; besides that the charge of protesting our bills would be 30 per cent. less to us, so we ordered they should be paid, notwithstanding an order we lately made against accepting any bills not advised.

Our Secretary, Mr. Martin, acquainted us that we have been under a mistake as to the brief money collected for the Palatines not being paid in, for that Mr. Bendish, Secretary to the Commissions of Briefs, had told him near 20,000*l.* of that money had been paid into the Chamber of London, who repaid it to the merchants who transported the Palatines. That a Committee of the Commissions for the Palatines was reported to look into the return of the briefs, to whom he showed it, and afterwards a Committee of the House of Commons had seen it. We resolved to enquire further into it.

After this I went to the House, where Lord Morpeth moved for a Bill to make all officers of the Army above the degree of a Colonel to hold their commissions for life, and be only removable by a

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Council of War, or by address of both Houses of Parliament. This was opposed as destructive of our Constitution and received with great indignation, so that although debated four hours and a half, it was rejected without a division.

Mr. Sands then moved to address the King to know his reasons for removing the Duke of Bolton and Lord Cobham; but on a division we rejected the motion by a majority of 252 against 151.

The same motions were made in the House of Lords this day, and rejected by a majority of 100 against 62.

I returned home to dinner at seven o'clock, and passed the evening in my study.

I received a letter from Clements that he had invited all the members of the Corporation and other principal inhabitants to an entertainment upon his being made agent, but none of the adverse party came to it, except William Richman and young Captain Wimple, who both drank success to my son and Mr. Leathes' election.

I admire at the obstinacy of Mr. Leathes' friends. He also advised me that Bickerton still refuses to be his clerk, but talks of going for Ireland; that he intended to make Pulham easy for not being his clerk by giving him the clerk's pay, and thought of making Pelham his clerk, if he can satisfy Rolf in not choosing his brother for that service.

Thursday, 14.—I visited my daughter Hanmer, sister Pereival, brother Parker, and Mr. Edward Walpole; then I went to the House, and returned to dinner; after which Colonel Selwyn called on me to go with him to the Sun Tavern in Holborn, there to meet several annuitants of the York Building Company, to consider of means to secure ourselves from any hardship that may be put on us by the Bill now depending in the House for relieving that Company. For the Bill as it stands suspends our receiving any rents out of the lands made over by the Company for our security, and puts the lessors of certain lead mines in Scotland to the Company upon an equal foot with ourselves to be secured out of our lands, though by adjudication in the Courts of Scotland our annuities are prior to the demand of the lessors of those mines. To remedy this injury the annuitants have prepared a clause to be inserted in the Bill.

Friday, 15.—I stayed all day long at home. In the evening I had my winter's concert for the first time. The performers were: On the violoncello, Signor Caporalli, Mr. Pain, Mr. Withington; on the violin, Mr. Needler, Mr. Mulso, Mr. Mellan, Mr. Sambroke, brother Precival, son Hanmer, Mr. Verner; on the hautbois, Mr. Bothmar: the great bass, Mr. ———. The singers were Mr. Mathcis, Mrs. Bertholdi, daughter Hanmer, and daughter Helena, and Signor Aragoni; the harpsichord, Mr. Bagnall. The company were the Duchess of Kent, Lady Nassau, Lady ——— Nassau, Baron Hatolf's Lady and daughters, Lady Hanmer, Lady ——— Leg, Mrs. Minshull, sister Pereival, cousin Scot, Duke of Portland, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Sir Jo. Evelyn, Mr. Hill, Mr. Baker, Mr. Clerk, Count de Leek, cousin Fortrey, Sir Charles Bunbury.

I heard that this day the Commons ordered a Bill for regulating the number of officers in the House, upon a motion of Mr. Sands,

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which met with no opposition, but Sir Robert assured the House he would oppose it in the Committee.

Saturday, 16.—I visited my cousin Whorwood and the Duke of Portland; afterwards went to the Crown Tavern to hear the practice of Hendel's *Te Deum*, and other music to be performed at St. Paul's on Tuesday next at the Festival of the Sons of the Clergy. I dined with my brother Percival, and passed the evening at home.

When the Duke of Richmond was lately down in Sussex to make interest for his relation, Sir Thomas Pendegrast, to be chosen member of the new Parliament, his adversaries merrily ordered the bellman of the town to pass with his bell at one o'clock in the morning under the window where the Duke was entertaining his company, and to repeat these lines with his usual tone—

“Great men make promises and mind them not;

The service done, the promise is forgot.”

Thus he proceeded through other streets, so that the morning following the whole inhabitants diverted themselves with the jest.

Sunday, 17.—Prayers and sermon at home. Then went to Court, where the Queen desired me again to send her some more books of my printed heads. Son and daughter Hammer dined with me. Went in the evening to chapel.

Monday, 18.—This morning I went to the House. In the evening visited cousin Ned Southwell, cousin Betty Southwell, cousin Le Grand.

Tuesday, 19.—This morning I visited Mr. Holland, the Bishop of Bangor, and Counsellor Forster, and Lord Carteret. Then went to the House, where we had a long debate upon the new Qualification Bill, brought in [by] Mr. Rolls, and which was flung out upon the second reading, on a division of 208 against 127. I voted with the minority.

Sir William Young, Sir Robert Walpole, Mr. Neal, and Mr. Glanvil spoke against it. Mr. Pulteney and Sir W. Wyndham spoke for it. The arguments for and against the Bill I have put among my letters. I voted for the Bill because I would have the Parliament do something popular to please the nation, and not give a handle to the discontented party to confirm them in the scandal they have thrown upon us, which they will assuredly do.

This day Mr. Sands' Bill for limitation of officers to sit in the House was read the first time. He said when it came into the Committee he doubted not but the limitations would appear so reasonable that the Bill would pass into an Act; but Mr. Walpole told him he would not promise to be for letting it go so far.

We also censured a person at our bar for saying in public company that Sir William Milner, member for York City, has a pension of 500*l.* a year, and that he knew who paid it. The person owned he said the words, but denied he said he knew who paid it. I returned home to dinner, and then went to Drury Lane playhouse.

This day the Treasury signed the warrant for Page's friend to be a boatman, of which my son writ Page word.

Wednesday, 20th.—This morning I went to the Georgia Office to a summons both of a Common Council and Trustee Board. The members present were: Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Tyrconnel, Lord Egmont, Dr. Bundy, Alderman Kendal, Captain Eyles,

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Mr. Digby, Mr. La Roche, Mr. Sloper, Mr. Vernon, and Mr. Moore. Captain Coram, Mr. Smith, Mr. Burton, Mr. Anderson; Dr. Bundy in the chair of Trustees. The Board desired me to tell my Lord Bathurst that Sir Francis Bathurst should have fifty acres allowed him for each servant he carried, and that his son being sixteen years old should be allowed for a servant. I acquainted the board Sir Francis had two daughters to carry, and that my Lord would give Sir Francis a hundred pounds. Mr. Anderson acquainted us that a broker in Exchange Alley, deceased, has left us a hundred pounds. We ordered the same should be advertised to encourage others to do the same. Mr. Burton presented us with ten pounds and acquainted us that the benefactor, who desires his name may be concealed, promises to continue it for five years, with design it may go towards maintaining a Catechist in our Colony.

Mr. Miller, a surgeon, attended. He was recommended by Sir Hans Sloan to succeed Mr. Houston as collector of drugs and plants of use to be gathered from other countries and planted in Georgia. He accepted of Mr. Houston's agreement with us, and will set out in two months. Mr. Houston died in Jamaica the 14th of August, 1733, and left a considerable collection, which we ordered to be secured for the use of our Colony. There is 185*l.* subscribed by the Duke of Richmond, Sir Hans Sloan, the Earl of Derby, Lord Petre, and others, and our Board are engaged to make it up to 200*l.* per annum.

Mr. Douglas, a solicitor, reported that the Palatines were sent to the West Indies about Lady Day, 1710. That the letters patent for collecting money for their use were in force till the Michaelmas following, but that from the time they went away no printed briefs were returned (as required under a severe penalty) to the office, nor any money paid into the Chamberlain of London's office. But the money collected before those people were sent amounted to near 21,000*l.*, private gifts included, which was disbursed upon them. This he had from Mr. Bendish. In a board of Common Council, Mr. Vernon in the chair, some bills of which we had advice were accepted. We ordered a letter to Mr. Oglethorp, desiring him to advise us of all bills he draws for the future, or in his absence to Mr. Scot and Mr. St. Julian.

I then went to the House, where we had some hours' debate, whether towards raising the supply of this year we should give the salt duty for seven years ending 1742 to raise a million for this year's service, and we carried it by a majority of 219 to 121. I returned to dinner and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 21.—This day I visited son Hammer, brother Perceval, Sir Roger Mostyn and Frank Clerke.

Sir Roger Mostyn, who is my relation by the Derings, told me a story of one of my great aunts who was married to Sir Daniel Harvy. She was a woman of very high spirit and lived on ill terms with her husband. When Sir Daniel was appointed by King Charles the Second Ambassador to Constantinople, the King told her he hoped he now had pleased her, for he had sent her husband far enough from her. To which she immediately replied, she must acknowledge his goodness, and wished it was in her power to return it by sending the Queen as far from his Majesty. The King, turning about, cried, "Oddsfish, I had better have let my compliments alone."

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I went to the House, where, among other things, we dropped the Woollen Committee for this year, because many gentlemen thought whatever we should do by reinforcing the laws in being against running wool and woollen goods from Ireland would be ineffectual, unless Ireland affectionately and sincerely co-operate with us, which they cannot do till our proposals on that head should meet with a Parliamentary concurrence on that side.

I dined at home, and remained the evening at home. Mr. Temple and Cousin Ned Southwell came to see me.

Friday, 22.—This morning I visited brother Percival and then went to the House. Dined at home: in the evening went to "The Island Princess" at Drury Lane play house, where was shown the tallest man of all that I have seen. He is seven feet ten inches and half in height, a German by birth.

This day the Earl of Scarborough gave up his place of Master of the Horse, and would have given up his regiment also, but the King obliged him to keep the last, telling him he commanded him to do so, and that it was not in his power to quit it without his leave. It is said the Earl of Falmouth will likewise surrender to-morrow his place of Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, which he holds jointly with Mr. Edgecomb. His half is worth 3,000*l.* per annum. It is also said that as soon as the Duke of Dorset comes over, both he and the Earl of Wilmington, President of the Council and Paymaster of the Forces (I think) will resign. All this proceeds from two causes; the King's coldness to those who in Parliament vote against Sir Robert Walpole's schemes, and to a personal hatred of Sir Robert. I dread the issue of these things. But as to the Earl of Scarborough's quitting, Mr. Doddington told me the reason was an ill judged and unnecessary punctillio of honour; in that having formerly entertained some notions, and expressed himself by word, and voting against the inclination of the Court, and being now convinced of his error, he would not have the world think that his adhering to the Court measures should be owing to his employments. Whether the world will take it so is a question, but should he go Lord Lieutenant to Ireland next year, it will be thought he played a game. He put in for that employment when his intimate friend the Duke of Dorset went over.

Richard Earl of Scarborough was from his youth firmly attached to the Protestant succession in the House of Hanover, which when it obtained on Queen Anne's death, and the Royal family landed, upon the settling of the Prince of Wales (now King) his household, this Lord was made Master of his Horse, and so continued until his master succeeded to the Crown on his father's death, and then he was appointed Master of the Horse to his Majesty; he was a genteel personable man when young, and still keeps much the air of a man of quality, dressing well, and entertaining the nobility, both domestic and foreign, frequently and magnificently, notwithstanding which he is a good manager of his fortune, which is now sufficient for all his desires, having abandoned play and other extravagancies for many years, so that with his fortune he has recovered his reputation, which he had for a time impaired by youthful extravagancies. The last vice he left was gaming, which he did of a sudden, having in one night lost 7,000*l.* and this was about seven years ago. He had an elder brother who died in 1710, and succeeded to his honours and estate in 1721 upon his

father's death. In 1715 he was made Colonel of the First Regiment of Horse Grenadiers, and the same year called up by writ to the House of Lords, having while a Commoner served in two Parliaments, and always showed himself a firm friend to the constitution, as also to his master, for when that unlucky breach fell out between him and his father the late King, and the order came out that obliged all who had employments in both Courts to choose which they would adhere to, and resign the places they held under the other, he chose to adhere to his master the Prince, which rivetted him in his affection, and occasioned the speech the King made him this day upon his quitting his place, *that he had for nineteen years looked on him as a friend more than a servant.* In 1722 he was made Colonel of the Coldstream regiment of foot guards, and in 1724 honoured with the blue Garter. In 1727, the first of this King, he was appointed, as has been said, Master of the Horse, sworn of the Privy Council, and had besides the lieutenancy of the county of Northumberland and the vice-admiralty of Durham. These with his regiment he still holds. It is said Sir Robert Walpole was three times with him to persuade him to keep his Mastership of the Horse, and was more than ordinarily earnest with him, telling him had he flung up a year or two ago it had not been so much, but now that the people have resented so much the removal of the Duke of Bolton and Lord Cobham, his surrendering that employment would prove very prejudicial to his Majesty's affairs, but his Lordship could not be prevailed on to hold.

Saturday, 23.—I learned to-day that by direction of the Queen the Princess Royal writ to the Prince of Orange at Bath to suspend his return to London till after her Majesty's birthday is over, to prevent the fatigue which the solemnization of that day may give him, whereupon he so far complied that he will not arrive to-morrow as was expected, but his impatience will bring him up on Thursday night, and his marriage will be that night in private, but, to say the truth, the mind of the Court has varied so often, on this head, and so many things are differently reported, that I know not when it will be consummated. I heard this day that the cold reception Mr. Spencer, brother to the Earl of Sunderland, and his lady met with at Court this week has highly disgusted several great families. That gentleman having a few days ago married a daughter to the Lord Carteret, they with several of their relations went to pay their Court. The Lord Carteret and his Lady, the Earl of Sunderland and his Countess and several others attended on the occasion, and as is usual expected the honour to kiss hands, but the King turned his back to them all, nor did the Queen (who usually makes amends for the King's reservedness) say anything to them, only after a considerable neglect of them all, at last came up to Mr. Spencer, and only said to him, "I think, Mr. Spencer, I have not seen you since you was a child"; to which he answered as coldly, "No, Madam, I believe not," and so they all came away displeased. It were to be wished the King had more affability, and that the sincerity in showing his resentment where he is displeased with his subject's conduct did not prejudice his Majesty's affairs after this manner. For the nobility of England are proud, and presently take fire at any slight the Crown casts upon them; besides, there are conjunctions of time when Kings should take some pains to please. These Lords Carteret and

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Sunderland have affections for his Majesty's family, but are no friends to Sir Robert Walpole, but it appears whoever are not friends to him are not to be countenanced at Court.

Great alterations are expected in employments. It is said my Lord Harrington, Secretary of State (who though he has acted in concurrence with Sir Robert Walpole was never right with him), has been desired to quit, and take on him an Embassy to France, but that he refused it and offers rather than be commanded thither to lay down. It is said also that the Duke of Newcastle, the other Secretary, is to resign to Mr. Horace Walpole, and will be made Master of the Horse in Lord Scarborough's room. The making Mr. Walpole Secretary of State is what Sir Robert has for some years been aiming at, and could the Duke of Newcastle have been prevailed on to accept the lieutenancy of Ireland when the Duke of Dorset went, it had been then done.

I hear also that Mr. Doddington, Commissioner of the Treasury, will have the place of Secretary at War, and that Sir Will. Strickland will be removed, which I believe will prove so, for Mr. Doddington is an ambitious man, and seems to have much merit in pacifying the resentment of the Prince of Wales for his treatment at Court. Sir William's guilt is his disapprobation of the late excise scheme, which he positively refused to bring into the House though urged to it, nor did he once appear in the House during the debates on that affair, for which we are told he suffered so much in his Majesty's opinion, that when afterwards the business of his place obliged him to wait on the King, the King said something in the German tongue which Sir William did not understand; but remarking the words he went to a friend to desire he would explain them; that friend told him he did not pronounce to him the words exactly right, but they meant either *get you out* or *get you out, you rascal*. Upon this Sir William resolved to wait no more on the King, but has pretended himself ill of the gout; so that he has not appeared abroad.

I stayed the evening at home.

Sunday, 24.—I went to chapel, and then to Court, where I thought the King did not look pleased. Dr. Beareroff, Mrs. Schutz and her daughter dined with me. In the evening I visited the Bishop of Cloyn and Sir Thomas Hanmer.

I hear the English officers are highly disgusted that two Scotchmen, my Lord Crawford is one, have been this week promoted to commands in the Army over many of their heads, and complain that out of nine employments given this week eight have been to Scotchmen.

Monday, 25.—I visited my son Hanmer, and then went to the House, where Mr. Clayton offered a petition in behalf of the Proprietors of the Charitable Corporation who are excluded from relief because they could not swear themselves after their losses in that Company to be worth under 5,000*l*. None supported the petition but Sir Charles Wager and Colonel Bladen, but they did it faintly, and though none spoke for rejecting the petition but Mr. Winnington and Mr. Sands, it was unanimously rejected, and with reason, for the Act which passed for relieving the Proprietors last year was founded on the persons being undone who were intended to be relieved, but no person still worth 5,000*l*. can be judged undone; besides that if these last were to be considered

there would be some relieved who yet are worth from fifty to a hundred thousand pound. The House then proceeded to enact that the distribution of the relief should be in proportion to the sums of the sufferers as given in by the Master in Chancery, but I did not stay to the end.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 26.—This morning I went and dined at Charlton. In the evening at my return I learned that Mr. Sands' Bill for limiting the number of officers in the House of Commons was on the second reading this day rejected by a majority of 230 against 191. The debate held till half an hour after six o'clock; the difference was but 39.

Wednesday, 27.—I went to the Georgia Board, where the trustees sat and signed commissions to London ministers to preach and collect for us. Trustee board, Egmont in the chair, Hucks, Holland, Bundy, Moore, Thomas Towers, Sloper, Vernon, Shaftesbury, Lapautre, White, Tyrconnel, Digby, Frederick, Coram, Smith, Page. Lord Tyrconnel paid in 225*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* collected at Dr. Rundall's sermon in St. George's Parish, Hanover Square.

Mr. Gordon, one of our bailiffs or chief magistrates of Georgia, lately come over to be cut for a fistula, attended us, and gave us a general account of the Colony which he left November last, at which time there were about 500 souls, and of them 100 fighting men. He told us a great deal of Mr. Oglethorp's indefatigable zeal in carrying on our affairs, conducting the building of the town, keeping peace, laying out of lands, supplying the stores with provision, encouraging the fainthearted, etc. He also produced a sketch of the town and adjacent country, as it was when he came away in November last, which we ordered to be engraved for the satisfaction of the subscribers to the undertaking. He said that 40 houses were then already built of timber and clapboard with shingle roofs, but Mr. Oglethorp still lay in the tent set up before the houses were built; that the town is intended to consist of six wards, each ward containing four tithings, and each tithing 10 houses, so that the whole number of houses will be 240. That we have a battery of twelve guns on the river, over which is the guard room, and there are besides two blockhouses at the two angles of the town with four guns each. That there is a town house erected in which Divine service is said by Mr. Quiney, whom he very much commends for his care and good example. That under the town, the river is twelve foot at low water, and rises with the tide seven or eight foot, but the bluff on which the town stands is forty foot higher than high water.

That the kitchen roots and herbs we sent over did not succeed so well as was expected, nor have the people applied themselves so much as we expected in clearing their lands for sowing and gardening, being taken up with building their houses, which is a bad account, because I fear they will not be able to maintain themselves after the year is out as we expected, but will fall a charge on us. That he has great hopes the cultivating the modern grape will bring great employment and profit to the people by making wine, as well as the silk business. That the Indians of the neighbouring town are forty souls, and live in great friendship with us, as we do with them. That several of our people had fallen sick by drinking, as was supposed, the river water. but Mr. Oglethorpe

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had sunk a well in the middle of the town that produced good water, and sufficient quantity. That the river had a great quantity of several sorts of fish, and particularly sturgeon. That when he came away the people were healthy and orderly.

Mr. Bendish, Secretary to the Commissioners of the Palatines in Queen Anne's reign, attended, and showed the disbursement of many thousand pounds advanced by the Treasury for sending those people to our Colonies, but it appeared that Mr. Walker, collector of the brief money, had still above 1,300*l.* unaccounted for by him, and not paid in by him to the Chamber of London, which we thought proper to apply to Parliament for.

Mr. Douglas, our solicitor, acquainted us he had writ to Mr. Walker, who had returned no answer. Mr. Smith acquainted us that a parish in London had collected for us 62*l.* We desired he would return our thanks; and we also ordered a minute to be taken to desire some of our body to wait on my Lord Chancellor and desire him to give some living to Mr. Smith which he might hold with his living in London.

In the Common Council, Lord Tyrconnel was in the chair, when we put the seal to two grants. One was to Mr. Hetherington. We also agreed with Mr. Robert Milles to succeed the late Mr. Houston in collecting plants etc. for Georgia.

I returned to dinner, and after passing an hour at the coffee house, returned home for the evening.

I found by discourse with the two Mr. Towers that they yesterday purposely avoided being at the House because they were in their judgments for the Bill to limit the number of officers in Parliament, but yet were not willing to disoblige the Ministry who warmly pressed the rejecting that Bill. Mr. Moore also told me he would not be there, because though he liked the Bill, he did not know if the passing it at this time might not embarrass the King's affairs as we are going into a war, when it will be necessary the next Parliament should consist of members that will concur in the Court measures as Placemen will be sure to do. Mr. Page told me he left the House as the question was going to be put, because he could not oppose so reasonable and popular a Bill.

My brother Parker did the same, and I was informed that of those present at the debate there were counted twenty friends of the Court who left the House, for the eyes of men are very searching on such occasions. I own I avoided being there because I really think it is inconsistent with our Constitution, and dangerous to our liberties, that so many Placemen should have seats among us, no less as is pretended than 180; besides the sons and fathers of Placemen, suitors for employments, and perhaps secret pensioners, so that if some stop be not put to it, in a few Parliaments more [than] two-thirds of the lower House may consist of absolute dependants on the Court; whereas the true Constitution is that the King's prerogative should be preserved entire, and the House of Commons free and independent.

But though I must in honour as well as conscience have voted for the Bill had I been present, for otherwise having no employment, my opposing so reasonable a thing might be interpreted as if I were a secret pensioner, yet I apprehended some danger might arise from passing it, because parties are now so high and envenomed against each other, that were the new Parliament

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almost entirely independent of the Crown, I know not how violently they may behave against the public measures next year, when we shall be perhaps engaged in war, especially considering the characters of Sir William Wyndham, Mr. Pulteney, Shippen and others who are the promoters of this Bill, some of whose principles are suspected to tend to a Commonwealth and others more than suspected to be Jacobites.

But I think it had been more decent, popular, and wise, if the Ministry had given way to a committal at all of this Bill, and then opposed it, on pretence the limitations intended were too many. It had been easy to find objections at that time, and so have thrown the Bill out as unreasonable and impracticable, and then the gentlemen who should oppose it might have some excuses to make to their electors, but the throwing the Bill out upon a second reading, before the limitations intended to be proposed were known, is a stretch of insolence of power, that I really think does no service to the Ministry, but shows their view is to have the House filled with all the officers they can, and that they care not what the country thinks so as they can procure a majority of dead votes, which as it still provokes the nation against them, lessens besides the interest of their independent friends who offer to stand for next Parliament. Such labour to increase the power of the Crown over the Parliament is very contrary to the honest principles of the Whigs, who value themselves on being friends to the liberty of their country, and it is very unfortunate that to please the Court the Whigs must desert their principles and turn Tories, whose principle is to advance the power of the Crown. But though some Ministries disallow the Tory principles of government to be *de jure*, yet all Ministries like the exercise of it *de facto*, for what they want is power by which they please their Princes and secure themselves.

Thursday, 28.—This morning I went to the House, where at the request of divers subscribers to the Palatine refugees, who came over in Queen Anne's reign, Sir Roger Meredith presented a petition complaining that a brief had been granted for collecting money for the relief of those Palatines to which they had subscribed; and that near 20,000*l.* had been collected as they were informed, that R. Walker, gent. of Staffordshire, had undertaken the collection, but had not paid in a considerable part of that money so collected by him and his agents to the Chamber of London as he was obliged, neither returned the briefs into the proper office as by Act of Parliament required. They therefore desired that the Parliament would take the matter into consideration, and expressed their wishes that what might be recovered might be applied to the support of the Colony of Georgia, or to such other purpose as the House should think proper. A committee was appointed to look into it and we chose Sir Roger Meredith our chairman, who on Tuesday next will sit, and wrote to one Ward to attend, and also ordered a letter to Walker.

When the House was up, Sir Robert Walpole came and sat by me, and asked me what I thought of the Triennial Bill, which the opposers of the Court intend to move for? I answered, I was totally against a Triennial Bill, and had ever been in my judgment against it, but more especially at this time a day, when there are such heats and parties in the nation; that all neighbourhood and

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friendship would be lost if every three years gentlemen were to renew their contests for elections, besides the insolence of the electors to the nobility and gentry which would daily grow upon us on account of courting them for their votes, and the ruinous expense to our fortunes, for such short Parliaments would render every year of our lives as troublesome and chargeable in order to keep up our interest as an election year. Yes, said Sir Robert, and if it come to that of spending money, the Crown will certainly get the better and tire the gentry out, for 100,000*l.* a year spent by the Crown will in a little time drain the gentry's pockets. "How will Sir Philip Parker do in it?" "He thinks," replied I, "as ill of the Triennial Bill as I do." At this Sir Robert seemed to express an unusual satisfaction, repeating several times, he was glad of it, he was extremely glad.

I then asked him if he apprehended any other opposition this Session? He answered, "No, except on paying the Navy debt." "I suppose," said I, "it will be out of the Sinking Fund?" "I believe so," said he. "I think (said I) it will be right, for though I was last year against it, as you know, yet now the case is different, for the Navy debt must one day be paid, and till it be, carries five per cent. interest, whereas the other national debts carry but four, so that your applying a million of the Sinking Fund to the Navy debt will be saving 10,000*l.* to the nation."

I returned home to dinner, and in the evening went to the ballad opera called *Achilles* at Covent Garden playhouse.

Friday, 1 March.—This being the Queen's birthday, there was an extraordinary appearance of nobility and gentry both morning and afternoon to congratulate her. My wife, son, and both my daughters went in new clothes; and in the evening they went also to the Ball, where my son and daughters were called out to dance according to their rank of nobility, without infringement of their Irish rank. The King and Queen were observed to be more pleased and attentive to my son and daughter Helena while they danced than on any other dancers there. I went not, but passed the day at home, only some few visits in the morning I made.

Dr. Ven came to see me, and presented me with a pamphlet he printed in the heat of the Preston rebellion, Anno 1715, entitled *King George's title asserted*. He at that time published it to preserve the subjects in their loyalty, and now hath reprinted it to show he is no Jacobite, of which they have scandalized him because he opposes the making Dr. Rundall a Bishop, and offers to witness against him that he does not believe the Scriptures. He told me that he can prove Dr. Rundall has every year manifested a contempt of the Scriptures, and that what is objected to him of disbelieving that God commanded Abraham to offer up his son Isaac is true, that he did not (as is said in his excuse) speak it jocularly and by way of argument, but held a serious discourse about it in the presence of many ministers, who were much scandalized therewith. He is very warm on this occasion, and fears that infidelity has infected above half the nation, and much the greater part of the nobility. He also told me that when Crellins the son (now the head of the Socinians in Europe) was two years ago in England this Crellins affirmed to him that our famous Dr. Spencer, who writ *De legibus Hebreorum*, owned himself to him when formerly in England to be a Socinian, and at taking leave

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gave him his hand with these words—*Te et causam tuam Deo commendo ut preservat et precor*: I pray God preserve you and your cause.

Saturday, 2.—I visited Mr. Clerke in Pall Mall, who told me the Prince of Orange will be certainly in town Monday night, but nobody knew at Court when he would be married, nor in what manner, only that the Lord Chamberlain told him there will no tickets be given out, and he believes there will be no other walking than as the nobility proceed to Chapel every Sunday.

I visited Cousin Moll Dering, who, though all day with the Princess, could not tell me how or when the wedding is to be, wherefore several who made clothes on that occasion wore them yesterday at the Queen's birthday, saying that since the Court thought fit to be so secret in the matter, perhaps it might not be till summer, and then their winter suits would not be fit to be worn, and to buy new would cost too much. I afterwards went to the House, and then to Court, where the King and Queen spoke a considerable time to me.

After dinner I went to the Haymarket playhouse, where among other representations I saw the strong man show one of his feats. Two chairs were placed on the stage at such a distance as that laying himself along, his head and a small part of his shoulders rested on one, and his feet on the other, so that his body and legs were suspended in the air. Then six grown men (two of whom I observed to be remarkably tall) go up, and stood perpendicular upon his body, two on his chest, two on his body and two on his legs. He bore them all a quarter of a minute, and bending his body downward till it almost touched the ground between the chairs, with a surprising spring and force raised his body with all that weight upon it, not only level as he lay at first, but higher in the air. The mob of the gallery not satisfied with this, hissed, whereupon he refused to show any other of his tricks. This man is about thirty years old and married. He was born in a neighbouring village and by trade a carpenter. His father was 70 years old, and his mother 52 when they begot him. When 13 years of age he beat at boxing boys of 19. He is very fond of music and goes a note lower than Montagnana, the deep voiced Italian now here, wherefore he is now learning to sing. He will bend a kitchen poker round his neck like a withy, or break it by a blow on his arm. He formerly ran vastly swift, till resisting the draught of three cart horses, they by a sudden jerk pulled him over, by which accident he broke his thigh.

Sunday, 3.—This morning I went to St. James's Church, where the Bishop of Norwich preached a very good sermon on the innocency of sociableness, and the advantage to the world by men's living free and easy together, provided we break not the commands of God. He did not omit St. Paul's example of becoming all things to all men that he might gain some. This is the gentleman whose promotion to the see of Norwich occasioned much uneasiness, for it was the unanimous desire of that diocese to have Dr. Tanner, a learned man, who had been Chancellor of it and Prolocutor of the Convocation. But by the interest of Lord Harvey, Dr. Richard Butts (that is his name) obtained the bishopric last January was twelvemonth, on the death of Dr. Baker. Dr. Butts being minister of Bury in Suffolk, was serviceable to Lord Hervey

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in his election, who returned the favour by advancing him first to the deanery of Norwich and then to the bishopric.

After church was over I went to Court, and on my return found Nicholas Richman of Harwich, who said there is no likelihood of opposition to my son's election.

I learned that this night it is to be resolved whether the marriage shall be public or private; if public, the gallery is to be enlarged.

In the evening I went to chapel, and after some time spent at the coffee house returned home.

In the morning, when at Court, Mr. Vernon, one of the members of our Trustee Board, took me aside to express his concern at the behaviour of some gentlemen of our body. I find this gentleman's character in the memoirs of John Macky, Esqr., given to the Princess Sophia, 1703: *Mr. Vernon, Envoy to the King of Denmark, is son of Mr. Secretary Vernon, Teller of the Exchequer; a young gentleman who hath had a fine education, is master of abundance of learning; is very modest and sober, speaks little, not 25 years old.* To this I will add that he is a man of great honour and sense of religion, and employs all the time he can spare from his public offices, which are Clerk of the Council and Commissioner of the Excise, in promoting the cause of Christianity both at home and abroad, being a member of the Christian Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and also a member of the Georgia Society, wherein he constantly attends.

In the first place he complained to me of the neglect Mr. Oglethorp shows in not corresponding with us frequently, and thereby keeping us in great ignorance of his proceedings in Georgia and the state of the Colony there, he not having writ to us since December last, and never once in any full and satisfactory manner, though by all accounts from thence writ occasionally by others he is very indefatigable in the settlement of the Colony. Moreover, his drawing bills upon us without advice is a dangerous negligence, for thereby we are subject to be cheated by false bills, which if we pay, then we are liable to be questioned for squandering away the public money, and if we do not pay them, then the reputation of our Board is blown up, and the Colony put under great distress on future occasions, for nobody will supply them when their bills are not answered punctually by us.

He next complained of the behaviour of several of our young members, as George Heathcot, Mr. White, Thomas Towers, Hucks and Moore, who seem in his opinion to be carrying on some particular schemes, and on that account to neglect the general good of the Colony, and also to have too little regard to the religious part of our designs, leaning to the new opinions that are unorthodox. He took it ill that they separated the Colony affairs and the members of it from the care of Mr. Dalone's legacy for converting blacks, and Dr. Bray's improvement of that design, of which others of the Trustees for Georgia are Trustees; with these he put Mr. Martin, our secretary, who he thinks leads the gentlemen I have mentioned.

He next complained of the coldness with which those gentlemen prosecute the recovery of the Palatine brief money, of which they gave a mark last Wednesday, when the Board agreed to support petitioning the Parliament to call the brief gatherers to account for the money they had collected, and had not paid in. Several

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of them spoke faintly and discouragingly on that subject, and on Thursday but few appeared, when Sir Roger Meredith presented the petition, for there were none in the House but Mr. Moore, Mr. Hucks, Mr. White and myself, and after they had laboured with the Speaker and Sir Roger to defer presenting the petition, all but myself left the House to avoid being put on the Committee that was appointed to consider of the petition. The reasons they gave me were that the session was too short to make any progress; that Walker of Staffordshire, the brief gatherer, was eighty years old and grown a natural fool; that the Ministry had not been acquainted with the design of preferring the petition that day, and therefore would discourage it, having before shown their dislike of it; that it is likely no money will be recovered, it being certain that above 19,000*l.* had been paid in by the brief gatherers into the Chamber of London, and if a Bill should pass for forcing the brief gatherers to account for any remaining sum, what might be so recovered might not answer the cost and charges of the Bill and prosecution, which might amount to many hundred pounds; and who should pay it? To this I answered that we had reason to believe near 2,000*l.* is yet not paid in by the brief gatherers, as appeared to us last Wednesday at the Georgia Board, and we ought to encourage the petition, because by the prayer of it the subscribers of that petition who were subscribers to the Palatines desire the money so recovered may be given to our Colony; that the House had been prepared to receive the petition favourably, the leading men were for it, and the Speaker approved it. That as we were not the petitioners, we might remain in the House, and by not speaking on the occasion, should only act the part of the other members who approved the appointing a Committee. That the Committee would be mostly made up of members who were not of the Georgia Board, and if the Session should prove too short to do anything, a foundation might be laid for prosecuting the matter next Parliament.

However, notwithstanding what I said, Mr. Moore, Hucks and White retired behind the Chair, and after consulting together, without advising again with me suddenly went all three out of the House before the question was put for a Committee, and returned not till the matter was over, whereby all of them but Mr. Moore escaped being named of the Committee.

Mr. Vernon told me he suspected Mr. Martin had influenced them to act in that manner, and gave me for reason that the town of Stafford was formerly in subjection to the late Lord Chancellor Macclesfield, and he imagined that Martin, to compliment the present Lord Chancellor, has put into his head that his Lordship should succeed to that influence over the town in the choice of members, to which this Walker, the brief gatherer, would be instrumental, as he was in serving Macclesfield, his being the controlling interest in that town, and by which the members used to be chosen. Thus to serve his own interest with the Chancellor, Mr. Vernon believes that our Secretary sacrifices the Georgia Board, and being very great with our gentlemen abovementioned has influenced them to discourage a pursuit that will bring reflection on Mr. Walker and lessen his influence in Stafford.

Another distress we are in is how to go on with the invitation we have made to the Vaudois in Holland, and the Saltsburgers

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we have writ for to settle them in Georgia, seeing that by the ill management in settling the English now there, the expense has greatly exceeded what we imagined, and we know not how much it may cost more, especially since they have not cultivated their lands as was expected, so that they will be another year charged upon us to maintain them, which was not in our scheme, for after the first year they were to maintain themselves out of the produce of their lands, but that cannot be since they have spent their time in building houses, and not in reducing the land.

I told him these were all things to be considered seriously, and in the meantime the foreigners we are in treaty with to send should by prudent means be delayed. I perceive a division growing up among the trustees of Georgia, which I must labour to stifle, or our affairs will go on very heavily.

Monday, 4.—I visited son Hanmer, brother Percival, Mr. Tuffnell, Sir Edmond Bacon, Lord Bathurst and Mr. Howard, formerly painter. Lord Grantham told me that the King is positive to have the marriage of the Prince of Orange performed in the manner first intended by a procession through the wooden gallery, notwithstanding Sir Robert Walpole, Duke of Grafton, Harry Pelham and others were warmly against it as a thing that will disoblige his subjects. Indeed there is not a man or woman but speaks against it. I told Lord Grantham, who is likewise much against it, that I must condemn it with both my hands, that it must displease the subject, and makes his Majesty look stubborn, and at the same time childish to us all, and as to the Irish Peers, we could not appear at all, if we may not preserve our rank in the procession.

Coleman of Harwich dined with me. He is hearty for my son, and hopes the most opposite will come round at last. I had letters from Harwich this day that the packet masters blame me that they have been informed against for smuggling, and are cruelly angry with Davis the collector for obeying the Commissioner of the Customs' orders to acquaint them in what manner their men do smuggle. I told Coleman it was very hard to blame me for a thing I know nothing of, but I supposed my enemies there took a handle to censure me, though unjustly, that the party against me may keep out. He said it was all Phillipson's doing.

After dinner I carried my wife and daughter Helena to the public music at the Crown Tavern, and then went to the Georgia Society, on a summons from the Trustees of Dalone's legacy for converting the blacks. We were Egmont, Coram, Hales and Dr. Bedford. We referred some matters to a subsequent meeting, and report was made that we have 1,000*l.* in cash, but owe 90*l.*, which, when paid as we expect in three years, we then shall resolve in what manner to dispose the 1,000*l.* principal for converting negroes according to the intent of Monsieur Dalone. We adjourned to the anniversary meeting this month, when Mr. Hales promised to preach the sermon.

Tuesday, 5.—This morning I went to the Committee appointed to consider of the petition relating to the Palatine money, of which Committee Sir Roger Meredith is chairman. I was concerned to see among our Georgia members only Mr. Moore, White, La Roche, and Sir Will. Heathcot were present, and that the first three rather made objections to the enquiry than forwarded it, the mystery of which I cannot yet unravel, unless that the great lawyers

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should have influenced them to discourage an enquiry that will bring reflection, and perhaps censure, on some law offices, as particularly the office for registering briefs, where by law all briefs returned should be entered, to serve as a check upon the brief gatherer that they defraud not the principals, sufferers, or others, in whose behalf the brief is granted, and in the 4 and 5 of Queen Anne it was enacted that the collector of the briefs should pay 50*l.* for every brief received of the King's printer and not registered in the office. It had been customary for those in whose favour briefs were granted to sell their rights in the money to be collected by them to persons who made it a trade to pay down some ready money, after which all they collected was their own, and when the only person interested in those collectors' faithful accounting for the profits was previously satisfied by the purchase of his right, the collectors declined returning their briefs to the Register Office, because that would have obliged them to account before a Master in Chancery on oath, which was attended with some charge, and would have discovered the great and unreasonable profit made by them in farming of briefs. Now if the briefs had been returned to the Register Office, and the office made no entry of them, there was a scandalous neglect in the office, and if none were returned, there must still lie a neglect somewhere, perhaps in the Masters of Chancery in not returning the account passed before them by the collectors, and as they are officers of the Chancery Court, the Lord Chancellor very possibly may have discouraged this enquiry, to save the reputation of his Courts, and therefore may have employed Mr. Martin, our secretary, who is great in his Lordship's family, to influence the gentlemen abovementioned to clog the enquiry. But this I own is bare suspicion. The reason they gave me was a concern for the Trustees of Georgia's money, which they said might be squandered away by this pursuit, for if nothing should be recovered, but a Bill pass in consequence of this enquiry, it would be a private Bill, and they had known private Bills cost 1,400*l.*

In answer to which I said that if nothing came of our enquiry, we would have no Bill at all, but if gross abuses came out, the Parliament would certainly make some public Act, and then no charge would fall on us. That I never understood private Bills cost more than a hundred pounds, that on this occasion the Speaker said he would give up his own fees, and Mr. Douglas said he would undertake to satisfy the remaining charges for 30*l.* They replied that by computation of the brief money, and comparing what the collectors had received, and what they had paid into the Chamber of London, there appeared but twelve pounds for which the collector Walker was accountable. I replied their computation might be erroneous, for Sir William Young this morning told me the collectors owned they had money in their hands unaccounted for, which they are ready to pay when called upon by proper authority. That I heard this money amounted to 1,300*l.* and upwards, which certainly is worth our enquiry, since the Parliament is disposed to give that money to Georgia. That if nothing did come, then the reputation of Walker would be cleared, and the Parliament would still have the honour of enquiring into abuses, which would have a good effect for times to come.

It appeared in our examination that the Register Office of Briefs had no returns whatever of briefs issued on account of the Palatines.

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The Registrar produced a book of entries from the year 1706 to this time, where no entry was made of Palatine briefs, and owned that if any had been returned they must have been entered in that book, for the briefs were issued in 1709 or 1710. There was indeed a memorandum of 13,000 briefs, received of the King's printer by Mr. Walker, and signed by Walker with witnesses thereto, and this tallied with the King's printer's book, wherein was a receipt under Walker's hand of 13,000 briefs received of him, of which number 340 were ordered by the Lords Commissioners of the Brief Money to be delivered by Walker to one Bromley for the use of the City of London. So here was a plain proof that Walker is charged with 12,660 briefs, of which he made no return, and consequently is chargeable with so many 50*l.* penalty for not complying with the Act of Parliament. The Clerk of the Chamber of London produced his book, wherein all moneys paid in on account of the Palatines and disbursed for their use was entered, and it appeared the Chamber had received from June, 1709, to December, 1711, 22,038*l.* 5*s.* 6¼*d.*, and had disbursed 22,025*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*, so that 12*l.* 14*s.* 5¼*d.* remains still in their hands. But as many sums were paid in by voluntary gifts, and not by Walker on account of the brief, we could not distinguish how much Walker paid, and consequently Walker may still be chargeable with very great sums collected by him, and not accounted for. We therefore desired the Clerk of the Chamber of London to distinguish Walker's payments from others and attend us this day sennit, which he promised to do as well as he could, but these transactions being long ago, before he was in the office, he could not be certain in the matter.

The son of Mr. Walker, a clergyman, attended, who acquainted us that his father is 75 years old, and bedrid, being three times attacked by the palsy, which has impaired his reason. We ordered him to go down to Stafford, and bring up his father's books and papers that might give satisfaction to the committee, which he undertook to do in a fortnight. We then adjourned to this day sennit.

I then went to the House, to speak to Sir Charles Wager about some Harwich affairs, and afterwards went to the Rose Tavern in Cursitor's Alley, and dined at the anniversary meeting of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. The most remarkable transaction of last year is an account that in the kingdom of Tanjore we have made 1,430 proselytes from heathenism to Christianity, where a few years ago we had no mission at all. Several letters were read from our missionaries in those parts, in one of which account is given of a dispute between a heathen and a papist. The former accused the papist of not being true to his profession, for, said he, your law pretends you should not worship idols, but we see you worship many, while the Protestants worship none, nor do we worship more Gods than one, for the idols we bow to are only a signification of the divers attributes of the one only God, whereas you do not pretend your idols are God. In another letter a gentleman writes us that he saw a black Marabow or heathen priest, whose colour seemed artificial, and who had an European face. This person owned to him he was a priest of the Church of Rome, and was sent with eleven others to hinder the progress the Protestants made in converting the heathen.

At my return home, Lord Bellemont came to see me, and urged that the Irish Lords should make another struggle to preserve

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our rank on occasion of the wedding. I agreed with him to send to the Irish Lords to meet at the Half Moon Tavern in Pall Mall on Thursday at twelve o'clock to debate how we should proceed.

Wednesday, 6.—This morning I visited Mr. Anstis at the Herald's Office, to know if he had any new orders for the procession on the Prince of Orange's wedding, or knew what day it is to be; he neither had orders, nor knew the day.

He showed me the order where Peers and Peeresses of Great Britain only are mentioned.

I then visited the Earl of Tinley, Lord Carlow, Lord Viscount Tyrconnel, to desire they will meet the Irish Lords to-morrow at the Half Moon in Pall Mall at twelve o'clock to consider on what we shall do to preserve our rights of precedency, being left out of the procession. At night I went also to Lord Gaze, Lord Limerick, Lord Orrery and Inchiqueen, to desire them to be there, and employed others to recommend it to other Lords their acquaintance. I went to the Georgia Board, which was numerous, but I came so late that most of the business was over. They told me they had agreed to ballot for new persons to be chosen at the anniversary meeting, and that if any two members objected to the election of another they should have a week's time to give their reason. We appointed the first meeting of the committee of correspondence to be this evening. I declined to be of it, because I could not attend it punctually.

Thursday, 7.—This morning I went to the Admiralty Office and procured protections from pressing for John Smith and John Fennings' vessels, as also for a Scotch ship that is coming with persons who go for Georgia.

I then met several Irish Peers to discourse and resolve on what should be proper for us to do in relation to the procession on the Princess Royal's wedding, which it is said is fixed for Tuesday next.

The Lords summoned to meet at 12 o'clock this day at the Half Moon Tavern, Pall Mall. The Lords who came to the meeting are marked (*).

Earl of Thomond, Earl of Inchiqueen,* Earl of Orrery, Earl of Arran, Earl of Bellemont,* Earl of Tinley,* Earl of Egmont,* Earl of Anglesea, Viscounts Kilmurry,* Viscount Windsor, Viscount Vane,* Viscount Blundel,* Viscount Gaze,* Viscount Limerick,* Viscount Tyrconnel,* Viscount Grimston,* Viscount Bateman, Viscount Galloway,* Barons Ranelagh,* Southwell,* Catherlogh,* Carpenter,* Kinsale.* Besides the Lords on the other side, the following were in town, as we conceived, but were not summoned, the dwelling of some not being known, and others we knew not disposed to come if sent to: Earl of Thomond, Earl of Burlington, Earl of Abercorn sick, Viscount Shannon sick, Viscount Fitzwilliams, Viscount Bulkeley, Viscount Lisburne, Viscount Chetwynd, Baron Colerain, Baron Aylmer, Baron Baltimore, Earl Shelburn, Lord Carberry.

We deliberated what was to be done; I acquainted the Lords with the occasion of their meeting, and told them that in November last I had been deputed by several of their Lordships to present a memorial to his Majesty, praying we might not be excluded our right of walking in the procession on the marriage of the Princess Royal, but be allowed a place therein according to our

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several ranks, to which his Majesty replied he would do what he could in it, but from that day to this we had received no intimation of his Majesty's pleasure, but understood from those who had seen the order of the ceremonial that only Peers and Peeresses of Great Britain were to walk. We were therefore met to consider if anything could be resolved on for further maintenance of our rights, and if so in what manner we should conduct ourselves. If we resolved to proceed, it must be by application to his Majesty, or to some nobleman near his person. If the former, then we were to resolve whether it should be by a new memorial presented in a body, or by a select number, and then whether that memorial should be signed by all, or not signed at all. If to some nobleman near his person, then who that nobleman should be pitched on.

That there were difficulties on all hands, the whole body of lords now in Ireland, though informed by us of our proceedings in the common defence of their privileges when in England, have not thought fit to thank us, or acquaint us with their thoughts; and of more than 34 Irish peers now in London, we found this day but 16 present, many of the rest though informed of our meeting, refusing to come: we have reason therefore to be cautious of what we determine, lest we draw upon us the censure of those who are absent. Should we deliver in a new memorial, and his Majesty thereupon give a formal answer in writing or even in words, whereby he excluded us the claim we make to walk, that would be an absolute determination against us for time to come, and the English lords, taking advantage thereof, would deprive us of our rank in all places and on all occasions; and though the King at Arus told me yesterday that our not walking now is no precedent for the loss of other rights we claim, of carrying the sword, of our Countess's wives being visited by the Queen etc., yet the English lords might interpret it so, who have the power in their hands and seem besides to have his Majesty's judgment in their favour, and after a formal determination against us will affront us on divers occasions. But should we get a favourable determination, they may revive their addresses, made against our claim in former reigns, and even make an Act to take our privileges away, which by anything we see the King would comply with. So that on the whole, to desire a formal answer by a new memorial, may produce many evils besides a formal denial of the privileges we claim. Then, as to applying to his Majesty by the medium of any great man to know his intention, there are none about him who are not our enemies in this thing. The proper person is either the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State, within whose province Ireland lies, or the Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain, but they are both against us, and will certainly influence his Majesty to give an answer displeasing to us, so the risk this way is very great. On the other hand, it must be owned that nothing under the sun is so clear as that we have a right to bear a part in the procession: it must be remembered his Majesty answered me he would see what could be done; which shews he does not design to take our rights away: we have already stirred in this affair, and it seems becoming of us to make some further step to shew that we still adhere to the opinion that we have a right to walk, otherwise we give the matter up too calmly: some lords think we cannot be worse than we are, but by some further struggle we may obtain

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our ends: at least we shall justify ourselves to our absent brethren.

These considerations I laid before their lordships with this conclusion, that if they thought it proper to insist on knowing his Majesty's pleasure whether we shall walk or no, I would not be the man to present a new memorial, or to ask an audience, for after the usage I had met with in not having an answer made me in all this time, though I went in the name of all the peers of Ireland, I thought it unbecoming and beneath me to apply again either to his Majesty or any nobleman about him.

Some lords were for proceeding no farther, because we have so little encouragement either from his Majesty or our absent lords, besides that they had seen the order of ceremonial which is fixed and has excluded us from walking.

To these other lords adhered, because Mr. Anstis had told me yesterday in private conversation that this ceremonial is only a precedent against us in cases of like nature, but not as to right of another sort, as walking before the King to chapel, carrying the sword etc., so that these rights are still continued us. That the King may order precedence as he pleases, and may on another occasion of like nature order us to walk. To these also joined my Lord Gage, who said that in truth we have not a right of any precedence at all in England, but from an order of Council, which order in matters of marriage has settled nothing. That the present ceremonial has excluded walking to the eldest sons of dukes, and consequently Irish lords cannot pretend to walk who are on the same foot with them, and therefore we cannot complain, unless those eldest sons were seen to walk. I added to this that if we had been set down to walk in our ranks, and the English lords had opposed it, then we should have just reason to complain that our rights were disputed, but since his Majesty might order who should walk and who not, and we were in a body as Irish lords deprived only by him of the liberty to walk, we could not claim a right to walk, though we might complain of a hardship: that we had already made this complaint, and his Majesty has shown we must suffer it, therefore I thought it better to contend no more, lest we should contend with his Majesty to force him to do a thing, which though perhaps unkind in him, he has a positive right to refuse us if he pleases.

Some lords still express their apprehension that this will be a precedent made use of to deprive us of our rank on all occasions; but in conclusion we all agreed to stir no more in the affair, lest any ill consequences should be laid at our door by the absent lords; however, we proposed a question that none present should go to Court on the wedding day, neither our wives, which was unanimously agreed to, and that the following day we would appear at Court to wish their Royal Highnesses joy and kiss their hands. But such lords as were upon any duty of office, or in the service of the Court, as also their wives, we thought proper to exclude out of our motion. Lord Blundel moved that we should not go to Court so soon as the following day, that our resentment might be more evidently seen, and that we should enter a protest signed by us all at the Herald's Office for being refused to walk: to which I answered that the first would shew too much pique, and the last could not be done till the ceremonial is over, and then any single

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lord might protest, but none could be obliged to do it. Besides, it must be first enquired whether the Herald's Office will receive and enter a protest of this nature.

When we broke up I went to the House, and returned to dinner. Afterwards went to Mr. Clerke's, where I heard that the courtiers give out the Irish lords have no injury done them since the courtesy peers walk no more than they, viz. the eldest sons of dukes, we being on the same foot. But the Irish lords say they are peers of the King, in their own right and not by courtesy, and therefore are on a higher foot than dukes' sons. Witness the right that Irish peers have to carry the sword before the King to chapel, which dukes' eldest sons have not.

Friday, 8.—This day I went into the City to sell Bank Stock, and visited Mr. Carteret, Postmaster General. I asked him what was done in the complaint made by the Commissioners of the Customs against the packets of Harwich for smuggling. He replied he knew not what to do, more than to warn them to be severe in not suffering their men to smuggle, and yet it must needs be hard to prevent it, since the Post Office is not able to allow genteel and sufficient wages to their servants. That he took all the pains possible to keep all under his charge strictly to their duty, but complaints must come, and he believed it was a very little matter that those servants of the packets could do that way. I said Mr. Clements, the agent, had writ me something of the matter, but I hoped the matter would not grow too serious, to the prejudice of the packet masters, who were excellent seamen. This I said to keep my word with Page, that I gave him last post, that I would speak in the packets' favour to their master. I then told Mr. Carteret that his postmaster at Harwich is threatened sometimes by enemies there that they will have him turned out; he replied he never turned men out without just complaint. I then asked him how he liked his agent Mr. Clements? He answered, very well at first, that he wrote him a very sensible letter promising to do his best to secure Sanson's debt, but since that he has writ in so odd a manner that he fears that debt will not be recovered. I told him Clements desired nothing more than to obey his commands, that he had writ to me on the subject, and informed me that he could not get admittance into the house to seize the goods.

I then went to the House, and afterwards to Court, which was extremely crowded.

Dr. Ven dined with me. He told me he believed Dr. Rundall would not get the Bishopric. That all the Bishops the Lord Chancellor could muster up for to recommend him are five, viz. Dr. Hoadley, Bishop of Salisbury; Dr. Egerton, Bishop of Hereford, who is under Hoadley's influence; Dr. Chandler, Bishop of Durham; Dr. Blackburn, Archbishop of York, and Dr. Wilcox, Bishop of Rochester. That the Bishop of London had fairly put the matter on this issue, if those Bishops would certify under their hands that Dr. Rundall was a fit person to be made Bishop he would contend no longer, but those Bishops had refused so to do. That this puzzled the Queen what part to take; the Duke of Newcastle was against the Dr. and Sir Robert Walpole too.

Talking of the Bishop Burnett's History, and the merit he therein ascribes to himself of procuring from Queen Anne the giving up to the poor clergy the right of the Crown to the tenths and first-fruits,

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Dr. Ven told me the Bishop might possibly concern himself therein, but the secret of that affair was as follows. At the time her Majesty made that grant the Pretender had wrote over that if he came ever to wear the Crown he would restore the first fruits and tenths to the clergy. This happening when a new Parliament was to be called, the Ministry apprehending that the clergy would bestir themselves in elections in favour of disaffected persons to her Government, advised her Majesty to do the thing herself.

Dr. Ven told me also that the famous Dr. Lesley, chaplain to the Pretender, was so abandoned by him because he would not turn Papist, but had written against Popery very strongly; that he wanted bread, which obliged him to address himself to Lord Sunderland for leave to return to England on promise of never more concerning himself in politic affairs. Lord Sunderland granted his request, and so he laid his bones in England anno 1722.

In the evening I had my concert, and a great deal of company came to hear it, viz. Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Sir Charles Bunbury, Sir John Evelyn, Sir Philip Parker Long, Mr. Man, Mr. Hill, Mr. Southwell and his brother, Dr. Ven, Captain Whorwood, Mr. Le Grand, Lord Carpenter, Mr. Temple, Count de la Lecque, Lady Leusham and her daughter, Lady Evelyn and her daughter, sister Percival, Mrs. Donellan, Mrs. Minshull, my niece Parker, cousin le Grand and her daughter, Lady Carpenter, daughter Hanmer, Mrs. Southwell.

The performers were: On the violoncello, Mr. Dobson; Signor Caprara, the great bass; on the fiddle, Mr. Needler, Mellan, Thomas Withrington, brother Percival, son Hanmer; Sambroke, tenor fiddle; on the hautbois, Baron Bothmar and another; on the harpsichord, Signor Aragoni, Mr. Bagnal; singers, daughter Hanmer, daughter Helena, Signora Bertholdi, Mr. Mathies.

Lord Carpenter told me that Lord Harvey had acquainted the King with the resolution the Irish lords took yesterday not to go to Court on the wedding day, and he doubted not he represented it in the worst light; that he heard the Prince of Orange expressed much concern at it. He feared the King might resent it; that my Lady Suffolk told him the King was for us at first, but this might set him against us, and make him come to some resolution against us.

I answered I did not apprehend it: we had done no more than consistent with our honour and prudence, for since we had no place in the ceremonial it was wise not to appear, lest any disorder should happen on our account. We could not be there without insisting on our right of walking, and since I had no answer from his Majesty to the memorial I gave in November last, nor his Majesty had signed the order of the procession, we should be obliged, if present, to assert our rank, which would cause disturbance. That it was the desire of the Court we should not appear that day. That by going the next day we should show all the respect in our power.

His Lordship feared the House of Lords might come to some resolutions against us. I said that would come to nothing if they did, for his Majesty would certainly not decide in a formal manner against us.

I asked Mr. Hill what proceedings his Board had taken with relation to the packets running goods. He said Davis, the collector,

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had written a complaint against them that their men going for no wages were connived at in smuggling. That the Commissioners made complaint thereof to the Post Office, and had thanked Davis for his zeal for the service. I said they threatened to get him turned out for this, but I hoped the Commissioners would protect their own servants in doing so honestly their duty.

He told me the Board had suspended Captain John Philips for sailing with Mr. Leathes into Norfolk, but taken it off again at Mr. Leathes' desire, but that Samuel Philips' suspension continued.

I had this night a letter from Page that Mr. Heath intends to stand, and says Mr. Leathes joins him. But I do not believe it.

Saturday, 9th.—This morning I went to St. James's Vestry, and from thence called on Mr. Temple, who carried me to the Prince of Orange to pay our respects to him. Then I went to a general meeting of the Chelsea Waterworks, where we agreed to give time till the 3rd April for the proprietors of shares to subscribe further on their said shares in hopes to raise 20,000*l.* among ourselves to pay off our bond debts, which are above 19,000*l.* When that is done, the original subscription of 40,000*l.* with this additional one of 20,000*l.*, in all 60,000*l.*, will receive out of the profits of our undertaking 3 *per cent.* There is at present but 7,000*l.* subscribed of the 20,000*l.* I moved that a printed list of the proprietors with the place of their dwelling might be given to those who have already subscribed, that we might know who among our friends are concerned in the Company in order to apply to them to follow our example in subscribing on their shares, which was agreed to.

After this I went to Court, where the Queen told me I had forgot her; I replied the greatest pleasure I wished for was to receive and obey her commands, but that, having not been in the country since August last, I had no more heads put into order to show her Majesty. She replied, "Then I can't expect it, but you know I am extremely pleased in looking them over; they really give me a particular delight."

I was told at Court of a design to impeach Lord Islay, but I do not believe it. I returned to dinner and spent the evening at home.

My son read to us a pamphlet of his printed last year against the Excise Scheme, which had two editions. He told me Mr. Blackwood had said he heard I had writ a pamphlet for the Government which was a very good one.

Sunday, 10.—This morning I went to chapel, afterwards to Frank Clerk, who told me the Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain, swears he knows not how the procession upon the marriage is to be, nor will ask one question, but do as he is bid when orders are given. His Grace thinks the boards of the wooden gallery through which the procession passes belongs to him of right as his fees, but will not ask for them because the King has said they shall be returned to the Board of Works.

The same morning I visited Mr. Clerk of Cecil Street, who had very kindly offered his service to me in promoting a match between my son and Mrs. Le Bas, a lady of 70,000*l.* fortune. I told him the reason I did not renew that conversation was that my son was then in pursuit of Mrs. Delmee, and it would not have been honourable to carry two such affairs on at one time; but now this was off I was at liberty to make proposals to Mrs. Le Bas, and I would

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settle the same on my son as I proposed to do in case the former proposal had succeeded. He said he would see me in a few days ; in the meantime advised my son's getting acquainted with the lady and that my wife should get acquainted with Mrs. Jennings, her aunt, with whom she lives, and on whom she has a great dependence.

I then went to Court, and afterwards visited cousin Mary Dering. I told her the whole world cried out against the order of procession. She answered it was true. I asked if she did not know some about their Majesties who might yet influence them to alter it? She answered no, that Mrs. Clayton herself said all the world was against this procession except one man who only could alter it, meaning his Majesty. I said I wished two things: that on this great occasion his Majesty would fling open the opera and play houses to entertain those who could not see the procession, and that he would discharge out of prison all the debtors who lie confined for their fees only. She said that would be right, but she could assure me it would not be done; that several things of that sort had been hinted, but were not hearkened to.

Brother Percival and Coleman and Nicholas Richman of Harwich dined with me.

In the evening I went to the Coffee House, where I heard on good authority that when the Prince of Orange passed through Bristol a fellow came up to his coach, and said to him, "God bless you, Sir, you have many friends here, and God damn you, you have as many enemies": a strange speech.

I was told also that he is much concerned that the Irish peers do not walk and that his wedding should be the occasion of the loss of our rights.

I heard also that the Speaker and Commons of England are displeased that no particular place is assigned them to sit as members of Parliament and view the procession, and thereupon the order of the procession is altered, and the peers of England are not to walk, only the peeresses, and that the box assigned in the chapel for Irish peers and peeresses is ordered also to contain the lords, meaning as is supposed English barons, who are to go by a private way into the chapel at six o'clock, there to wait till the procession begins and the ceremony is over.

Hugh Fortescue, Lord Clinton, has flung off his garter as Knight of the Bath, saying it is not fit for a gentleman to wear; and when asked, why then he accepted it? he answered it was forced upon him. This action is universally condemned, and is an affront to the Duke of Cumberland, who wore it, and to all the Peers of the Order who now wear it.

Monday, 11.—This day the Attorney came to tell me the effects of Morris the linendraper come out five shillings in the pound. I gave him an order to receive my share of the dividend, which comes to one-fourth of 85*l*. He told me he believed there would come one shilling more in the pound, which I bid him pay the wife of Morris, who must be in distress.

I went to the House, where without a division we voted 1,200,000*l*. of the sinking fund to pay part of the Navy debt, which is 1,800,000*l*. The reason of this was clear, it being better to pay off a debt that carries 5 per cent. than other national debts that carry but 4.

The Bishop of Cloyn dined with us.

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In the evening Counsellor Forster brought me the foul draft of an annuity I am to purchase of Mr. Evans, son to my Lord Carbery. I give him 1,200*l.* for an annuity of 200*l.* on the joint lives of him and me, with liberty to him after one year to pay back the purchase money, giving half a year's notice. My security is 1,400 and odd pound a year rent charge estate in Ireland etc., together with his bond.

I heard this day that it is but a few days ago the King heard of the beef rump club consisted of discontented Lords, as Lord Falmouth, Stairs, Chesterfield, etc. The King was very angry and said, "*Quoy ! est qui se moque de moi ?*"

Tuesday, 12.—This morning my steward Mr. Taylor, lately arrived from Ireland, breakfasted with me.

I went to the Committee which sits on the Palatine Brief money. One Walker of the town of Stafford is charged with having taken out 13,000 briefs for collecting money for the poor Palatines in 1709, and the Committee are now enquiring what he has done with the money. By Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Reg. Anne, collectors on briefs are obliged under a penalty of 50*l.* on each brief to return their briefs into the Register's office of the Court of Chancery as a check upon the gatherers, after which the Masters in Chancery pass the accounts of the gatherers. We enquired of the Register above-mentioned, who replied none were returned to his office on account of the Palatines. Consequently Walker has passed no accounts for the money he collected. Mr. Mellan, Clerk of the Chamber of London, brought us again his book of payments on account of the Palatines, and a fair book of the receipts of the Chamber branched into their several particulars, the totals of which are as follows:—From London Parishes, 10,277*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; Eglinham, 2*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; foreign churches in London, 44*l.* 1*s.* 4½*d.*; meetings, 376*l.* 13*s.* 6½*d.*; free gifts, 265*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.*; commissioner, 38*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Will. Green and others, 657*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*; Henry Walker (the collector charged) and others, 10,375*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, [total] 22,038*l.* 5*s.* 6¼*d.* The Chamber paid out for the Palatines 22,025*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*; remains in the Chamber, 12*l.* 14*s.* 5¼*d.*

After this I went to the House, where Lord Carpenter found me out to deliver me a copy of an answer the Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain, made yesterday to an Irish peer relating to our being refused to walk in the procession. The words were these: The peers of Ireland have no real injury done them now; they never had any place in any processions but when the courtesy mixed with them. They have now a place in the chapel to which none but people of quality are admitted, and I advise them to study their convenience, for, by God, if they pretend to struggle or make any differences or disputes with the peers of Great Britain they will find themselves in so wrong a box, that the whole body as well as every particular person will have reason to repent it, so they had better be contented. This I know from the King, if they are wise let them be contented.

I hear this day that on the wedding morning the Queen will have a drawing room, at which she says she does not expect the English Peeresses because they will be employed in dressing themselves in order to walk in the procession at evening, but she will expect the Irish Peeresses, that she may see their clothes. I believe none of them will go except such whose husbands have places under the Crown.

Mar. 12-13

After dinner I went to the Oratorio at Lincoln's Inn playhouse, composed by Porpora and entitled "David and Bathsheba."

Wednesday, 13.—This morning upon a message from the Earl of Orrery I waited on him. His business was to discourse me upon the pretensions of the Irish peerage. He said since his father had walked at the present King's coronation as Baron Boyle of England, and since the Earl of Thomond is resolved to walk on this occasion as Viscount Tadcaster of England, he would walk too as an English baron, having a great desire to see the sight.

I told him if his judgment led him to do so I had nothing to say, but I could not answer for it how the Irish peers would take it.

I was told this day the Queen had laid by her design to have a drawing-room to-morrow morning, being informed the Irish Peeresses would not appear there. I was further told that the English Peeresses take it ill they have no message sent them how they are to walk. That Lady Byron and others will not be there. That there is great confusion in this affair, and several of the House of Commons displeas'd and have sent back their tickets.

I then went to Counsellor Forster in Boswell Court by appointment of Mr. Evans, son to my Lord Carbery, who agreed to granting me an annuity of joint lives (his own and mine) on his Irish and English estate which was settled upon him by marriage. His Irish estate is above 1,400*l.* per annum rent charge and his English estate, as he told us, 800*l.* per annum rent besides 300*l.* per annum in his own hands. I am to pay him 1,200*l.* for 200*l.* per annum. To-morrow we are to sign.

I then went to the Georgia Board, where we met first as Trustees, Mr. Moore in the chair, Dr. Bundy, Vernon, White, La Pautre, Hucks, Digby, Lord Egmont, Lord Tyrconnel, Lord Shaftesbury, Frederick, Coram, Smith. We proposed two bye-laws for approbation the next general meeting to-morrow sennit in the Vestry of _____ Church.

1. That all new members be balloted for.
2. That upon any question proposed a member may have leave to enter his dissent in writing.

Mr. Vernon proposed a bye-law, that heirs, female daughters or collateral branches may succeed to the lands by will of the deceased. He said many persons were discouraged from going over on account of our not permitting this, and an instance was given me of Mr. Pennifeather's abandoning the Colony and fixing himself at Purysburg. It was doubted whether this matter did not lie in the breast of the Common Council, and the charter was read: I concluded it was not left to the Common Council; the charter seeming to leave the making bye-laws to the Corporation. We agreed to refer the consideration of it to the Common Council. Lord Tyrconnel proposed a recommendation of our Secretary to the government for some recompense of his labours under us. A letter was read dated from Purysburg, 7th January last, from one Peter Flower; he says there are about 600 persons in Georgia.

Ten families at Toby Island, where a Tower of 90 foot high is intended to be erected for a mark to guide ships safely up the river Savannah. Ten families at Thunderbolt, six miles up St. Augustin Creek, four miles below and as many by land journey from Savannah. Ten families at Augatches, 40 miles by land behind Savannah and 80 miles by water. Ten families at Cornhouse

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Creek, eight miles below Purysburg. 40 houses begun for a village at Cape Bluff, called Oglethorp, lying 10 miles below Purysburg. Ten families at Highgate, four miles in the country about Savannah, and forty houses intended to be built a village above Purysburg. By another letter from Charlestown dated 17th January last, we learn that Kilbeny, the most active man we had, died 8th December last.

That the first people we sent work now quietly and industriously; that there are 48 houses in Savannah town, and good bricks are made at Purysburg.

A letter drawn up by our Committee of Correspondence to Oglethorp was read and approved by the Board. In it we complain of his neglecting to write frequently to us, whereby we are not in a condition to acquaint the Parliament (nor the Great Officers as obliged by our charter) with our proceedings. We desire him to find out a proper person to correspond with us, and assure him of a recompence. We also complain of his drawing bills to the value of 250*l.* without sending advice. We also desire some account of the Jews who went thither.

A letter also of the Committee was read directed to the Vaudois at Rotterdam, discouraging their coming over to settle at Georgia, for want of money. Then resolving ourselves into a Common Council, Mr. White in the chair, we signed a grant of 75 acres of land to one Bateman.

I then went to the House, where Mr. William Bromly, who serves for Warwick (son to my wife's uncle, Speaker in Queen Anne's reign), moved to repeal the Septennial Act that passed in the first of the late reign; we should then return to triennial Parliaments. He was seconded by Sir John St. Aubin, and others who supported the debate on that side the question were Lord Noel Somerset, Mr. Harley, Shippen, Watkyn Williams Winn, Plummer, Cholmondeley, G. Heathcot, Sir John Cotton, Sir John Barnard, Sir William Wyndham, Sir Edward Stanley, and Pulteney. The opposers were Mr. Conduit, Sir Thomas Robinson, who serves for Morpeth, Cornwallis, Colonel Bladen, Attorney General, Sir William Lowther, Sir W. Young, Henry Pelham, the Privy Councillor, and Sir Robert Walpole.

It was said in behalf of the motion that the Prerogative was grown to a monstrous size and increased thereto by means of long Parliaments; that King Henry VIII, an arbitrary Prince, began them as knowing they would be more under his influence than Parliaments of a shorter date; succeeding reigns followed the same steps, till King Charles the Second continued one so long that it acquired the name of the Pensioned Parliament. This occasioned struggles, till at length in King William's reign we obtained the Triennial Act, which subsisted till in the first of the late King the then Parliament continued itself for seven years, but that was on a particular occasion. There was a rebellion which made it necessary, but the occasion being over, we ought to have reverted back to Triennial Parliaments. Long Parliaments are a burden on honest representatives, whose private affairs may suffer them to serve three years, but not seven. They give Ministers time to find out the weak side of members, and to corrupt them. They occasion large expense when a new election comes for seven years longer, especially if the Court spends money against the country

gentlemen. They lose their esteem and authority with the people; they fix bad Ministers in their station seven years. Long Parliaments either grow too formidable or despicable. They occasion the filling the House with placemen, for it is observable that of late years all places are given to members of Parliament, which gives the Crown too great influence in our debates and resolutions. Many bad Acts are owing to Septennial Parliaments as the Treason law, the Riot Act, the multitude of taxes laid and heavy national debt increased, standing armies in time of peace, the salt duty laid in a manner for ever, and application of the sinking fund this very Session to pay the Navy debt to the injury of the creditors of the public funds. Septennial Parliaments prevent many young gentlemen of great families and fortune from serving their country, for if they want but a month of being of age they cannot be chosen for seven years. A learned man, the Lord Bacon, compares Parliaments to a pack of cards; long Parliaments have of course too many Court cards in them.

But short Parliaments are more free from these inconveniences. It is not so worth the Crown's while to give employments to members who sit for three years as when they sit for seven, there will not be so many secret placemen and pensioners; gentlemen when they enter the House bring with them some honesty and public spirit and it requires time to make them abandon their integrity. Some hold out one year, some two, some three, and these last remain good servants of the public; but perhaps their virtue would not last for seven years, so a Triennial Act would prevent them from being spoiled. Short Parliaments will keep gentlemen warm in their zeal for liberty and attentive how the prerogative of the Crown advances itself, knowing how soon they are to have a new election, and there be answerable for the neglect of the people's interest. Elections will be cheaper in proportion to the short duration of Parliaments, and the Court will advance less to have their creatures returned for three years than for seven, so country gentlemen will have a better chance to be elected, and the sin of bribery and corruption be in part diminished. The Triennial Bill passed under our great deliverer King William, who as he came to restore us to our liberties, so by that Act declared himself desirous to continue them to us. He had then no Prime Minister, the Administration was in the hands of seven, and the great Lord Somers advised the passing that Bill. It is not designed to abridge the Prerogative of the Crown, but only to lessen its influence upon the legislature; there is reason for it, since we see his Majesty will grant no place for life as of old, that he may [make] his men more dependent on his pleasure. It is generally observed that the Popish interest is now joined to elect Court members: if we are to have a Parliament that Papists wish for, it is better it be a short than a long one. Parliaments were originally every year. We should return to our ancient Constitution; if not, go back to it as near as we can. The Constitution like all other things gathers rust by age. We should rub off that rust. Let us at least return to the Constitution as repaired by the Revolution, the fruits of which are in a great measure lost. It is the interest of the Crown to have frequent Parliaments, for if the people find arbitrary designs carried on, they will bear it in prospect that a new Parliament will redress things, but if they despair of this under a long corrupt Parliament

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they will rebel, having no other way to preserve themselves, for this government is founded on resistance.

On the other side it was said that the ancient Constitution was the most slavish government in the world and not to be desired by Englishmen. The famous Pryn tells us that our Kings till the reign of Henry VIII had a right to call Parliaments when and how they pleased. Sometimes they appointed by name who should be returned by the Sheriff, who should not, though elected, and the King's menial servants were thought the fittest to sit in Parliament. The House got strength in Henry VIII. reign. We applaud the reign of Queen Elizabeth, yet under her one Parliament sat eight years, from 1572 to 1580. The Act of Edward IV. only enacts a Sessions of Parliament every year, not the summoning a new Parliament. The claim of right made when King William came to the Crown is only that Parliaments should be frequently held, not frequently called. Whatever objections lie against the first Septennial Parliament in the late King's reign, because that Parliament continued itself to that term, the subsequent ones met on that foot regularly, and the electors chose their members for that term. If the corruptions of the people rendered the late Bill against bribery and corruption necessary, the avoiding a frequent repetition of bribery and corruption by choosing Parliaments for seven years instead of three years is wise and wholesome. Long Parliaments are no advantage to an arbitrary Prince, for we see under a just and cautious one minorities increase towards the conclusion of Septennial Parliaments, disappointments and several incidents sour gentlemen and fling them over to the party who oppose the Court. The Triennial Bill itself was an alteration of the Constitution. Triennial elections are as expensive as Septennial ones. Every year in that case is an election year, and animosities were never higher than in those times. Seven years abates the fury and zeal of party and contest, which the hopes of being elected in two or three years keeps up, destroying all neighbourhood and society. The longest Parliament that ever sat stood strongest for the people's rights and welfare. There is some partiality due to Septennial Parliaments because the first of them prevented a second rebellion. Foreign Courts that are not in good measures with us, have always their eyes on us expecting eagerly new elections, in hopes of a change of Councils and change of Ministry. We have heard of Spanish money and French money sent over to bribe elections. If such things have been, they may be again, and the more frequent Parliaments we have the more frequent opportunities these Courts will have to practice it. There is no telling what the ancient Constitution was before the Conquest; since, we know it was no good one for the people; by degrees we have gained upon the Crown, and from childhood under wardship are grown up to ripe manhood, so that now the Constitution is safe and good, and we should not be so forward for reformation, for it is not wanted, and all changes are hazardous. The eyes of Europe are on us, and no State will deal with us but on prospect that the agreements made between us and them will last at least seven years. Our liberties are as safe under a Septennial as under a Triennial Parliament, and even now it is pretty well understood that as meanly as gentlemen talk of placemen in the House, the same will be chosen again. There never were annual elections.

Mar. 13-14

King James the Second for three years never called a Parliament. Had annual Parliaments been the Constitution the Bill of Rights at the Revolution would have taken notice of it. Members of Parliament when chosen must be as independent of their electors as of the Crown, otherwise they will be under an influence that may be prejudicial to the general good of the nation, for the desires of a Corporation may thwart the good of the whole, and contending particular interests would be an eternal discord to measures of Parliament. Septennial Parliaments in a great measure prevent that influence, for he who is not to return under an obligation to ask the favour of his voters to be speedily chosen again will act more freely for the general good than if he is, and the common people will not ride the gentry. As frequent elections corrupt the voters in little boroughs, so they in their turn corrupt their voters, besides those mean fellows who are ignorant may be practised upon by ill-designing persons to load their representatives with commands pernicious to the general welfare. Gentlemen talk much of the Prerogative of the Crown, that it is exorbitant, and yet they are willing to let it rest on the foot it was at the Revolution, but the prerogative is not increased since that time. In times of heat and party, as is the case now, it is safer not to come to an election before seven years than three times in seven years, which would be the case in Triennial Parliaments; besides, we all know that during the election year all the electors are idle, to the ruin of their families, and get such a habit of idleness that they return late and unwillingly to their wonted diligence. This is a great complaint and under Triennial Parliaments would be the case every year to the great injury of trade. It is a mistake to think bad Ministers are easier come at under Triennial than Septennial Parliaments; the long Parliaments show the contrary. Much has been said of Ministries corrupting electors. Suppose that were the case, what country gentleman could stand against a Court recommendation? The money of the Crown spent against him would beggar him, and would frequent elections in such circumstances be desirable? We know many gentlemen would vote against this motion, but for fear of their electors who desire to be feasted at their cost or otherwise make their market of them. This proves the corrupt disposition of our boroughs, but that corruption will increase with frequent elections, and every election you give an opportunity to the corrupt minister, whenever there is one, to increase the influence of the Crown over the Parliament in the choice of the members who compose it. The question being called for, the motion was rejected by a majority of 247 to 184, the difference 63. I returned heartily tired at eight o'clock, the debate having lasted five hours and a half.

This day I heard that as the Prince of Orange came out of Somerset House one of the stone rails over the door fell down, and would have crushed him, but that happily he was just passed into his coach. I also was told for certainty that about the same time a vile fellow threw a turnip into his coach, and hit him on the chin. The villain escaped among the crowd, and is not discovered.

Thursday, 14.—This morning I visited Sir Thomas Hammer, who told me there was a design that after the wedding supper is over the Princess and Prince were to sit up in their bed to receive the compliments of the nobility who walk, but the Prince was to

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have a curtain drawn before him by way of distinction, as being only Prince of Orange, but the Princess daughter of the King. He also told me that last Sunday the King would have had the Prince to stand behind his chair while he was at dinner among the English noblemen, which he scrupling to do, the King said, "What is the Prince of Orange till he has married my daughter?" The Prince had no excuse but that he was too weak and so escaped the disgrace as he apprehended it. I was also told that when the Queen and Princess Royal desired the King some time ago to suffer the wedding to be private, on account of the Prince's late indisposition, his Majesty answered, it should be public or not at all. I visited Mr. Temple, who told me several of the English nobility, Lords and Ladies, would not be at the procession, because no summons had been sent them and they would not be treated as porters to be sent for at a minute's warning, but the case at present is worse, for they have not been sent at all to, nor informed what to do when they come. All the Portland family intend not to go. He also had heard, as I had from several, that few or none of any fashion would be in the wooden gallery; several had sent back their tickets to the Lord Chamberlain's Office, and others gave them to scrub people. A footman last night was selling tickets at St. James' Coffee-house. While I was with him his apothecary Garnier's son told us he had sixteen sent him.

My steward Mr. Taylor dined with me, and told me that this morning the Earl of Orrery went out of town till Monday next to avoid walking at the procession as Lord Boyle; that he took his resolution upon the discourse he had with me yesterday, though he did great violence to his inclination and even judgment, but he was loath to act counter to the pretensions of the Irish peers. The Earl of Inchiquen had written him that the Irish lords expected he should not appear at Court this day, but that my Lord Orrery said he did not regard. So I find the only Irish peer that is also an English peer, but whose Irish title is superior to his English one, who will walk is the Earl of Thomond, who will walk as Viscount Tadeaster. And the only English peeress who will appear this day at Court and sit in the box prepared for us in the chapel is the Countess of Londonderry. I mean such peeresses as have no obligation to be there, for as to some others who are in post or whose husbands are in post, we do not expect they should stay away, as Lady Carlow, Lady Tirawley and Lady Southwell, but even of this last set there are some who will not go till to-morrow, as Lady Carpenter, Lady Middleton etc.

Early this morning George Evans, esquire, son to my Lord Carbery, came to my house and signed a deed by which he conveyed to me an annuity of 200*l.* per annum to be paid me quarterly (the first quarter due Midsummer next), chargeable on his estate in Northamptonshire and his estate in Ireland settled on him at his marriage. The former he told me is 1,100*l.* per annum, 300*l.* of which is in his own hands, the rest let to tenants, and his Irish estate being an annuity from his father, appears by the marriage settlement to be above 1,400*l.* per annum. This annuity is for our joint lives, and I paid him down 1,200*l.* Mr. Coronel, a Jew broker, and my servant Trussler are witnesses to the writings.

Mr. Cornellis of Ipswich and Mr. Taylor, together with my son and daughter Hanmer, dined with me. Mr. Cornellis told me

Mar. 14-16

Mr. Rolf and Alderman Leucas are in town, and wondered they had not been to see me. He added that both Leucas and Alderman Baker were disappointed in not getting the agency of the packets. He also told me that Alderman Philipson was very angry with him for representing him a Tory, to which he replied that he had known him to be one 26 years, and thought he would have taken ill to be represented otherwise. He added that Captain John Philips is so idle a man that were it not for me he would be out long ago, and now the Commissioners wait only till the election is over to turn him out; that the Commissioners have desired him to make a report concerning him and his brothers, which he was to do in four days. He thinks the man mad, that he has not been for some months at sea, owes everybody, had no new sails till lately he was some way or other enabled to pay for them. That Philipson is at the bottom of the position against me purely to bring his son into Harwich. He very kindly proffered his service to attend my son at his election at Harwich and invited him to his house, four miles distant from thence.

Friday, 15.—This morning I visited Frank Clerke and the Earl of Grantham. Afterwards I went to Court, which was more crowded than I ever saw at any time, and not a person there who were not in new clothes, most of which were exceeding rich and costly. My wife and two daughters and my son were there likewise. After waiting on the Prince of Orange, I went to the King's side to make my bow, and then placing myself where the whole Court were obliged to pass into the great drawing room, the Queen asked me after my wife, and upon my telling her she was in the crowd to testify her joy for the wedding, she replied, "I'm glad to see those here who love us so well as you do." The Princess of Orange following, she asked after my wife and (I think) she thanked me for being there, and added that she knew how much all my family loved her. I replied, I always did, and ever should. The Princess Carolina also made me a compliment, but in the hurry of passing I lost her words.

I found by this that it was not resented that I did not appear last night in the box appointed in the chapel for the Irish peers and peeresses, which was very empty, none of us going by agreement, except four peeresses on whom we could not prevail to prefer their honour and due regard to their rights before a momentary curiosity. These four ladies were the Countess of Londonderry, the Lady Tirawley, Lady Carlow and Lady Bateman.

The only Irish peer who was at Court last night were the Lord Baltimore, who was excusable because he walked in his place of Lord of the Bed Chamber to the Prince, and the Earl of Thomond, who by walking as Viscount Tadeaster of England when Earl of Thomond in Ireland, gave up our rights as far as in him lay. But the Earl of Arran would not be there (which he excused to the Queen in my hearing as having a cold), neither the Lord Viscount Mountjoy, because unwilling to walk as English barons, neither the Earl of Orery, who is Baron Boyl of England, nor were any other Irish peers. But this morning many of us were there.

The particulars in brief of what passed yesterday, as I heard them, were as follows. The ceremony of the procession began about seven o'clock. The British peers were called over by name according

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to their respective ranks and the date of their patents, but because it would cost too much time to do the same by the peeresses they were only called according to their ranks as Duchesses, Marchionesses, Countesses etc., and they placed themselves.

The Prince of Orange went first through the wooden gallery, and seated himself in the chapel half an hour before the Princess Royal, before whom went the Knights of the Bath and noblemen. She also stayed about half an hour in the chapel, and then went the King and Queen, preceded by the peeresses. I suppose there will be a printed account of this procession, and that I shall find it more exact than I here relate it. The courtesy peers did not walk, *i.e.* the sons of British peers, neither the courtesy peeresses, only their unmarried daughters.

The procession began and ended very regularly, but many British peers and peeresses stayed away, being apprehensive of the fatigue of the ceremony, nor was the gallery full, there being great vacancies, and though some few people of distinction accepted their tickets and went into the gallery, yet almost all were very mean persons as appeared by their garb.

About ten o'clock, some say eleven, the procession returned from chapel through the gallery in the manner it went, and the Royal Family went to the ball room to supper, after which the married couple retired to their bedchamber, where sitting up in their night-gowns those of the procession who cared to see the end of the ceremony were admitted into the bedchamber to wish them good night. At twelve the whole ceremony ended; but as soon as the return out of the gallery, the King ordered the door to be locked, and the spectators there were obliged to stay till they could get at their coaches and chairs, so that it was six o'clock this morning before the last of them got out. In the meantime they ran great hazard of sitting many hours in the dark, if they had not bethought themselves of managing the candles, by putting out half of them, to light again when the other half were burnt out. It is no wonder the gallery had such bad company, for footmen were seen at coffee houses offering tickets to any who would purchase them for three shillings.

Mr. Taylor and cousin Scot the page dined with me; and I remained the evening at home.

The King, Queen, and Princess Royal spoke to my wife, who answered very coolly, which she did purposely, and she believes they took notice of it. She was willing to show that though she would not be wanting in her duty, yet that she was displeased at the injury done the Irish peerage in not giving us a place in the procession.

I spent the evening at home, nor did any of my family go to the ball.

This day my cousin Scot entered waiting on the Princess of Orange. There is but one other gentlewoman of the bedchamber. The Princess excuses her waiting at night because at my house.

Saturday, 16.—This morning I visited Mr. Clerk of Cecil Street, and gave him my proposals in favour of my son. He told me the lady's fortune is 1,100*l.* per annum in Northamptonshire, with underwood of the yearly value of 380*l.*, and timber valued at 8,000*l.*, besides which the Lady Moyer left her 10,000*l.*, so that in the whole she is reckoned worth 57,000*l.*, but they choose to call it 50,000*l.* The lady's

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aunt, Mrs. Jennings, is esteemed worth 30,000*l.*, and it is almost certain she will leave her that money, but that is no part of the 57,000*l.* Mr. Clerk said the lady's friends looked more to settle her happily than greatly, that the character I bore in the world, and what they also had heard of my son disposed them to favour my offers, but it would depend on the old lady's humour, who has twice put off very good proffers without giving a reason.

I made some visits, and among the rest I visited the Speaker, who told me he had great difficulty to secure Mr. Oglethorpe's election at Haslemere, but, cost what it would, he would do it, though he disoblged many friends thereby. He desired me to send him my book of precedents in favour of the Irish peerage (that which I gave the King), as also the order of ceremonial at the entrance of King George I from Greenwich to London, which I did. Sir Thomas Hammer, to whom I lent it two days ago, thought nothing clearer than that the pretensions we make are just.

Mr. Schutz dined with us and I passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 17.—Went to chapel, afterwards to Court, where Lord Harvey desired me to carry the sword before his Majesty to chapel, so I heard service twice. I was not displeased at it, it being the day of our St. Patrick, and the first Sunday after the Prince of Orange's wedding. I suppose that lord, who occasioned the peers of Ireland having no place in the procession, thought fit to give us this for a sugar plum; however, considering the timing this compliment, it has its use, for carrying the sword before his Majesty is one of those things that distinguish us from courtesy lords of England, the eldest son of a duke of England not having that privilege. The other thing that distinguishes us is her Majesty's visiting countesses of Ireland, which she does not do by English viscountesses.

Dr. Peploe, Bishop of Chester, preached a sermon upon mortification, which was an odd subject for a new married company. The text was as odd—*Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted.* The Queen and Princess Royal spoke to me on the occasion, which was gracious enough, and the King smiled on me, which is a great thing. He did not do so on the Earl of Stairs and Lord Falmouth on the wedding day, though they walked in the procession, because they vote against his measures in Parliament.

Dr. Courayé and cousin Will Dering dined with me. I passed the evening at home.

One Green, belonging to the Herald's Office, came and gave me a printed order for the procession of King George the I from Greenwich at his entry September, 1714, wherein the Irish peers had their places allotted them, and even Irish baronets.

Monday, 18.—This day I remained at St. James's Vestry from ten o'clock till one, when we prepared a petition in the name of the churchwardens and overseers of the poor, to be presented to the House of Lords by Lord Wilmington against my Lord Craven's Bill, which we apprehend we cannot comply with, without breach of trust to the parish; and therefore pray to be heard by counsel. The subject is of consequence, for the purport of the Bill is to exchange the Pestfield ground in our parish for an equal quantity of land in Paddington. These Pesthouse acres were formerly granted by the old Lord Craven to trustees for ever for the use of

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three parishes, of which St. James's is one, for a burial place in time of plague, and were formerly built up with conveniences for physicians and apothecaries, and lodging rooms for unhappy persons visited with that distemper. The buildings were formerly very large, but of late years have been taken down, and my Lord Craven has let out the ground to builders greatly to his own advantage. He could not secure his building tenants a property in their houses and leases, without the consent of the parishes to whom these fields were granted for ever, and therefore our consents were asked. St. Martin's and Covent Garden parishes made no difficulty, but our parish made two objections. 1. That the buildings to be erected on the new ground given to us in exchange of the old are not described as fully as they ought to be as to the dimensions, heights, etc. 2. That there is no provision in the Bill for keeping the buildings in repair.

Mr. Plumtree and I were deputed to wait on my Lord Wilmington to desire him to present our petition this day to the House, but when we sent for him he brought Lord Craven with him, and we presently found Lord Wilmington did not care to present our petition. He said the Committee had this morning been reported and the chairman, Lord Bathurst, had reported that all parties concerned therein had acquiesced and were satisfied, so that it was too late for us now to declare our dissatisfaction, but it would be proper to petition the House of Commons. At the same time Lord Craven said he was ready to describe the new buildings and follow the old buildings on the former ground, of which a plan had been preserved, and as to repairing the houses when built, he would give us what security we desired, for which end he desired we would speedily call a vestry, and his agent should attend us, and all things he hoped would be amicably adjusted between us without the expense of hearing by counsel. This did pretty well satisfy us, and we took leave of their Lordships.

I then went to the House of Commons, where Sir Robert Walpole moved a congratulatory address to his Majesty on the Prince of Orange's nuptials, which Sir Joseph Jekyl seconded.

Then other addresses of congratulation were ordered to her Majesty and Princess Royal. Then Mr. Pulteney moved for a Bill to remove the impediments of a Naturalization Bill of the Prince of Orange, and Lord Gage moved for a Bill to relieve prisoners for debt, that every part of his Majesty's subjects might rejoice on this occasion.

The Bishop of Cloyne and Mr. Masham dined with us. Lord Carpenter came to acquaint me that he had private information that his Majesty intended there should be a procession to Greenwich to honour the Prince of Orange at his departure for Holland, and that the ordering the ceremony was to be left to the Princess of Orange and Mr. Anstis, King at Arms, upon which I told him I would try with a friend at Court what could be done to preserve our place in the procession.

At night my wife acquainted me that my son does not intend to pursue the proposal I made to Mr. Clerk in his favour, because he thereby found that there would be no ready money for his setting out in the world, nor did he think the land to be settled in present would maintain him and the lady in the handsome way

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he proposed to live. I afterwards went to see my son Hammer, who was confined by a cold.

Tuesday, 19.—This day I waited on Mr. Clark in Cecil Street to put off the proposal, much against my judgment, but my son desired it might be so.

I went to the Palatine Committee, where the clergyman, son to Mr. Walker of Stafford, appeared, as also Mr. Ward; the clergyman brought a book of his father's relating to the Palatine briefs, which gave no satisfaction. We ordered the Register Office to be again searched for Palatine briefs, and adjourned to this day sennit.

In the House we passed the Naturalization Bill of the Prince of Orange, after reading it three times, and Mr. Pulteney carried it to the Lords. Mr. Medlicot and Dr. Bearcroft dined with me. In the evening cousin Tom Whorwood came to tell me that my aunt Whorwood will claim Mr. Gerard Bottomly as a madman, if he her son would act for her, which he told me he would, and I promised to go with my cousin Will Dering to my Lord Chancellor to get an order for putting this madman into her power, for we apprehend he will do himself or some about him mischief. The poor man says he has discourse with God, who will damn him, which is very hard, for he never created a juster man than him, but he values not being damned. I desired Dr. Turner, the physician, might go with us to the Chancellor's. Mr. Bottomley's mother and Sir Edward Dering, my grandfather, were brother and sister's children. I spent the evening at home.

Wednesday, 20.—This day I went to the House to attend some Committees. In the House I seconded the second reading of the Debtors' Bill.

It was expected we should have some contest with the House of Lords in relation to the Bill exhibited to their Lordships yesterday for passing a Bill to naturalize the Prince of Orange. Mr. Pulteney being the person who moved it, and an ungrateful man to the Court, and their Lordships having also the same design as we had of preparing the two Bills above mentioned, they were loth we should carry away the honour of the compliment, and therefore when Mr. Pulteney yesterday carried up the Bill, which was attended by almost all the members of the House, they made us wait above an hour while they were dispatching their own Bill. At length Mr. Pulteney and the rest of our House being admitted, he (which is very unusual) prefaced the tender of the Bill with words to this effect, "My Lords, the Commons of Great Britain have waited above an hour at your door to offer to your Lordships a Bill for naturalizing his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange." Objections might have been taken to his procedure, but the Lords were quiet. They had engrossed their Bill, and thought to have sent it down immediately to our House, which the Speaker being aware of, adjourned the House so that their Bill came too late to be offered to us. In the meantime our Bill was left with them.

It was apprehended that if their Lordships had insisted on their Bill, a contest would have happened between both Houses, which had not been for the honour of the Prince of Orange, wherefore the Ministry consulted this morning upon it, and came (as Mr. Walpole told me) to a compromise that the Lords should return our introductory Bill with their concurrence without amendment,

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and they should have the framing the Act for naturalization which we would pass.

At my return to dinner my wife acquainted me that my son thinking better on it had been with Mr. Clark this morning to tell him he would go on with a treaty with the lady, which gave me much satisfaction, for a lady of good character and person, of suitable age and worth 57,000*l.* of her own, besides 30,000*l.* expectation, is not what the greatest family can hope to attain once in three generations.

Thursday, 21.—This morning I went to Mr. Walpole's to acquaint him that Captain Jo. Philips was like to die, and that would occasion a vacancy in the corporation, which I thought would best be filled up by one Bagnall, storekeeper at Harwich, for by that means the Government's power would be strengthened by having an employment man elected. And as to a successor to Captain Philips in case he should die, I should desire a friend of mine might have it; if not, that the place might lie vacant till the elections for a new Parliament are over.

He said that as Mr. Leathes and I ought to act in concert, he would speak to him, for he did not know but when I obtained so principal a place as the agency for the packets for Clements, his brother Walpole might have promised the next place that fell to some friend of Mr. Leathes.

I said I was very willing he should speak to Mr. Leathes, and I had no desire but that Mr. Leathes should succeed at Harwich; that indeed Mr. Leathes and I had occasionally talked to each other in the House, but he was shy, and I always begun the discourse. That I had brought all my friends to a man to be for him, and he ought to do the same by his friends for my son; but Mr. Heath had lately boasted he had a bish in his sleeve to be elected, which could not come from my friends, but from some of Mr. Leathes', who I knew had writ to encourage Heath to stand, and were never for me. That the misfortune is Mr. Leath (*sic*) had founded his interest on Philipson, who had some friends there, and who I believe influenced Mr. Leathes to do what he did, but my son was ready to join with him if he would make the advance.

He said he knew Philipson was a Jacobite and had often told Mr. Leathes so. That he should see him and discourse him. He desired I would not write to favour Bagnall till he spoke further with me, and as to Captain Philips' sloop, in case he were dead, I should write to my friend who had asked it that he (Mr. Walpole) had promised it long ago. I said I would, but if Mr. Leathes should recommend one Oliver to that place, I should oppose it, because that man always opposed me; wherefore if neither of us were to [be] favoured in that matter, it were best to give it to some third man who is no voter. He replied he thought it would be right to give it to a voter, but he remembered a poor sea captain who had met with losses to whom he should be glad to give it. I said, with all my heart, and it was worth accepting, being, as I have been informed, worth 150*l.* per annum to a diligent man.

He then desired I would not go out of town, for he believed the Government would ask a vote of confidence or a vote to enable the King to increase the army if he saw occasion, and he did not know what assistance the Dutch might ask if the war goes on. This he desired me not to speak of, which I promised.

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I returned home, and bid my son go this morning to Sir Robert Walpole's levee and desire that he would do nothing in the affair of Captain Jo. Philips till he had spoke with Mr. Walpole, his brother, with whom I had been this morning. This I judged necessary, because it is not to be doubted by Mr. Leathes would be with Sir Robert this morning to lay in for the sloop.

I then went to the anniversary meeting of the Georgia Society to St. Bride's Church in Fleet Street, where Mr. Hales, one of our Common Council, gave us an excellent sermon, which we desired him to print. We chose in new trustees, viz. Dr. Rundall, who preached a sermon for us at St. George's Church in Hanover Square, and now sent us 20*l.* with a promise of 20*l.* for four years more. We also chose Mr. Woollaston of the House of Commons, member for Ipswich, and his brother, Mr. Richard Coope, a director of the South Sea Company, Thomas Archer, and Henry Archer, esqs., brothers, Mr. Talbot, son to my Lord Chancellor, Robert Ayres, eldest son to my Lord Chief Justice, and Robert Tracey, esq. We also passed a bye-law to ballot for elections of members, and to permit any member who approved not of any resolution to enter his dissent in writing but without giving his reasons.

Mr. Hucks and after him Mr. Holland were in the chair of trustees which passed these matters.

And I was in the chair of Common Council when we ordered a bill of 150*l.* drawn upon us by Mr. Oglethorp to be paid, and also impressed 500*l.* to Mr. George Heathcot to answer other bills we expect. The secretary laid before us an account of our expenses since June last, which amount to upwards of 6,100*l.* It also appeared that above 600 souls are now in Georgia, reckoning foreigners and others who went upon our charity or on their own account. We afterwards dined at the Castle Tavern and were twenty-one in number, our secretary and accountant included, viz. Egmont, Carpenter, Digby, La Roche, Holland, Tyrconnel, White, Vernon, Thomas Towers, Bundy, Hales, Chandler, 12 Common Council; Bedford, Coram, Anderson, Smith, Burton, five trustees; Mr. Wilson, a stranger, son to the Bishop of Man.

In my return from dinner I stopped at the Vocal Music Club, and then returned home for the night.

Friday, 22.—This day my son told me he had been, as I desired, with Sir Robert Walpole yesterday to tell him my request that he would not dispose of Captain Jo. Philips' sloop, lately deceased, till he had spoke to his brother Walpole. Sir Robert replied he had already promised it to Mr. Leathes for a friend of his that very morning.

This morning John Smith came up from Harwich, having travelled all night to acquaint me with Jo. Philips's death, and to desire his sloop. I told him Mr. Walpole had answered me yesterday when I asked the sloop for him, that he had long ago promised that sloop in case Philips should die or be removed, to a friend of his own. John Smith was much disappointed, but did not take it ill of me, seeing I had made so early application for him. He made me promise to lay in in time for the next vacancy, which I promised him, and so he returned home.

The same day came a letter from Robert Page that I would procure the sloop for him, so it happens lucky that I did not get the sloop for anyone, for it had disoblged some others.

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Smith told me that Alderman Baker was coming up to get the sloop for himself or for his brother Samuel Philips, and that Orlibar was also actually in town to get it for himself, so that whoever Mr. Leathes should get it for (as he supposed the promise might have been made to him) the others would be disoblged.

I went to the Vestry at St. James's, where my Lord Craven's agent Mr. Burroughs appeared, and we agreed to alter the Bill to mutual satisfaction.

I visited Mr. Jo. Temple, and then went to the House, where I told Mr. Walpole his brother's answer to my son, and then I desired that the next vacancy might be for a friend of mine. He seemed not pleased that the person he intended for the sloop had missed it, and answered, that if that person got it, he would not promise that a friend of mine should have the next vacancy, because it would be reasonable Mr. Leathes should be pleased, but if Mr. Leathes' man got it now I should have it.

I returned to dinner, and had my concert, at which were present Mrs. Walpole, Lady — Scot, Lady Torrington, Mrs. Minshull, Mrs. Monpesson, Mrs. Whorwood, Sister Pereival, Mrs. Donellan, Mrs. Temple, daughter Hanmer, Mrs. Schutz, Mrs. Schutz her daughter, Mrs. Le Grand, Earl of Shaftesbury, Duke of Portland, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Sir Charles Bunbury, Sir Philip Parker, Mr. Man, Sir Jo. Evelyn, Mr. Jo. Temple, Mr. Cornwall, August Schutz, Mr. Le Grand, Dr. Couraye.

The performers were: On the fiddle, Mr. Needler, Thomas, Mellan, Sambroke, Hanmer, Verner, Pereival; bass viol, Mr. Withrington, Payn; harpsichord, Mr. Bagnal, Aragoni; singers, Aragoni and my two daughters.

My cousin Le Grand told me that the Viscountess Fitzwilliams of Ireland was in private with the King and Queen a day or two before the marriage procession, and that the Queen asked her, "Don't you intend to walk in the procession?" She replied, "I don't know that I am to walk." "Yes," replied the Queen, "if you please." "But, Madam," said she, "I don't [know] where I'm to walk." "Where the rest do," said the Queen. "I don't know where that is," replied she, "if I am not to walk as an Irish peeress." To which the King said, "I don't know why you do not walk as an Irish peeress, but I know nothing of the matter."

Great offence is taken by the City that when my Lord Mayor and Aldermen with the Common Council presented their address to his Majesty upon the wedding, that they had not the honour of kissing his hand, and I am told they met that very night and agreed to put up Alderman Barber in nomination for a member at the ensuing election, who is an acknowledged enemy to the Government.

Mr. Schutz told me it was Lord Chamberlain's fault that he did not instruct the City to desire to kiss his Majesty's hand, but that after all the King is not pleased with the City nor their address.

Saturday, 23.—This day I visited the Earl of Ailsford, who in conversation told me that when the late King came to the Crown the Earl of Nottingham was as violent as any to turn out the Tories, and in a great wrath with him (who was then in the House of Commons) for voting with the Tories. My Lord told him he was sorry it displeased him, but that his violence [would] soon turn him out himself, which soon came to pass. I then went to Court, where

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the King spoke considerably to me. After dinner I went to the Opera House in the Haymarket to hear Hendel's *Serenata* composed in honour of the marriage, called "Apollo and Daphnis." The Royal family was all there, the Prince of Wales excepted.

Sunday, 24.—Prayers and sermon at home, then went to Court, where the King again spoke to me, which is much for him who is so reserved. Dr. Couraye, with my son and daughter Hammer, dined with me. In the evening I went to Chapel, then to the Coffee House and so home.

Though several days have been named for the Prince of Orange's departure, it is not yet fixed, by reason the States of Holland have written to desire that he may not land in Holland, but in Friesland, which coast being unknown to our English pilots, his Majesty has writ back to prevail on the States to admit the Prince to land in Holland. Till this is settled the Prince will not go. Mr. Burchet, Secretary of the Admiralty, told me there is not a man in England acquainted with the Friesland coasts, which is full of sands and a very narrow channel; that if any knows it, it should be Sir Charles Hardy, who told him he knew it not.

Lady day, Monday, 25.—This day I went to Charlton, where I dined.

I received a letter from Harwich to favour the election of one Gray Cockeril to be a capital burgess in the room of Captain Jo. Philips, deceased. But Robert Page had wrote before in favour of his son Dagnet. This makes it necessary for me to leave them to their own choice.

Tuesday, 26.—This morning one Ridley, commander formerly of a Custom House sloop, came to me to acquaint me that he had been unjustly turned out on account of a smuggler, who being secured on board his vessel had made his escape. That the Commissioners had upon due information certified in his favour to the Treasury, but his ship being disposed of, he was left remediless; that Mr. Hugh Williams, of the House of Commons, and Lord Cholmly were his great friends, and had obtained a promise long since that he should come again into the service. That he had therefore applied for to succeed to Captain Jo. Philips, deceased, in the *Otter* sloop, but Mr. Leathes had obtained it for William Philips at Alderman Baker's desire. That, however, Lord Chumly and Mr. Williams were resolved not to give the matter over and were to be this morning at Sir Robert's to get the sloop for him, notwithstanding the promise made to Mr. Leathes, he (Ridley) having an earlier promise. He desired therefore that he might acquaint Lord Cholmly that I had no objection to him. He added that Mr. Leathes had represented to Sir Robert that he (Ridley) was wholly unacceptable to the gentlemen of Harwich, and that any man living would be more agreeable to them than him, which only proceeded from his being a friend to Davis and my interest, and frequenting our club. I answered that since I could not get the sloop for a friend of mine, he might assure Lord Cholmly I had no objection to him.

I asked him if he thought Grey Cockeril would succeed if my friends set him up for a capital burgess; he replied, he believed he would, but it was doubtful whether he would be our friend because mate to Captain Dean.

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I went with my son this morning and signed a deed at Counsellor Annesley's, by which I conveyed to him a freehold estate in England to qualify him for member of Parliament. What I gave to him and his heirs for ever is as follows :—

| | <i>l</i> | <i>s</i> | <i>d</i> |
|---|----------|----------|----------|
| My house in Denmark Street, let for, <i>per ann.</i> .. | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Mountpleasant at Tunbridge Wells | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| The George Inn, on Snow Hill, London, and the Blanket Warehouse | 214 | 12 | 0 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | £319 | 12 | 0 |
| | <hr/> | | |

I went afterwards to the House, where Mr. Thompson, Commissioner of the Customs in Ireland, told me he believed there were such difficulties attended the Bill for the relief of Burton's creditors that the Council Board will not return it. That the Bill for better making Irish woollen and worsted yarn to be imported into England he believed would pass because the Bristol people who chiefly take it off desire it should, but the clauses in that Bill for better making broadcloth in Ireland will be dropped for fear the goodness of that cloth should be such as to tempt the Irish to run their cloth. That the Bill for prohibiting in Ireland the wearing East India silks is opposed by the India Company, but desired by the silk weavers of Spittal Fields and the Turkey merchant, and he intended to speak vigorously to it on Thursday next, when the Committee of Council sits.

I dined at home, and Mr. Wolley, my son's last tutor, dined with me. In the afternoon I went to the opera, and so home.

Wednesday, 27.—This day we had a meeting at the Georgia Board, both of Trustees and of Common Council. Mr. La Roche in the chair of trustees; present, La Roche, Digby, T. Towers, Hales, Bundy, Egmont, La Potre, White, Tyrconnel, Alderman Kendal, Shaftesbury, Captain Eyles, Sir William Heatheot, Chr. Towers, Smith, Bedford, Belitho, Woolaston, Burton, Captain Coram, trustees. A letter from Mr. Oglethorp, dated the 17 September, was read, the chief contents of which was that he had built a fort, called Arguile fort, furnished it with cannon and a garrison, and placed six families in it. That he designed to come away when Fort Tiby should be built, which he hoped would be in a few days. That there were then 400 people at Georgia. Another letter from him of same date to Mr. Thomas Towers was read, recommending the widow Warren to the Board's consideration, who went over with the first embarkation and had lost there her husband and two children. She came over to be cured of the flux. She told us she had five acres for her cows within half a mile of the town Savannah, and forty-five acres more two miles distant well timbered. That the land was very good and brought all sorts of garden stuff. That some had begun to plough and sowed English grain, but the cattle had got in and spoilt it. That she had the misfortune to have all her goods, clothes, tools etc. burnt when the magazine took fire; that her house is in her absence converted into an infirmary, and that Mr. Oglethorp had preserved the timber on her land for her son's use.

After this we called in Captain Daubuz, who carried over some of our people, who told us that after her husband's death she had

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contracted herself to a seaman, who since his arrival is pressed on board a man-of-war now at Portsmouth. Upon which we told the woman we would get the man discharged and she should return to Georgia with him. In the meantime, because we could not charge the Trusteeship with money for her relief, she being now in England, we clubbed most of us our guineas apiece, which rose to eleven or twelve pound, and ordered her to come from time to time to us till she shipped herself off.

A letter was also read without date from Mr. Colton at Georgia (it must have been in the month of January), wherein he sent us the names of those born and deceased since the first embarkation to this time :—

| <i>Born.</i> | | <i>Deceased.</i> | |
|-----------------------|---|--------------------------|----|
| On board ship | 1 | On board ship | 2 |
| In Georgia | 7 | Boys in Georgia | 4 |
| | — | Girls in Georgia | 4 |
| | 8 | Women in Georgia | 8 |
| | — | Men in Georgia | 15 |
| | | | — |
| | | | 33 |
| | | | — |

Mr. Warren acquainted us that they attributed their mortality to the river water, which gave them the flux, but they were wonderfully mended since the spring was discovered and a pump made. But Mr. Oglethorp writes that it is very difficult to keep the people from drinking strong waters.

Mr. Ven, minister of St. Antholin's and St. John Baptist, brought us upwards of 34*l.* collected by him in his parish, for which he had our thanks.

Afterwards we resolved ourselves into a Board of Common Council and Mr. Digby was in the chair. We impressed 500*l.* more to Mr. George Heathcot for the Colony use, and then upon debate ordered our Committee of Correspondence to prepare a letter in answer to one wrote to us by Mr. Dumont, a foreigner, wherein he complains of the inconvenience and great discouragement our not permitting females to heir estates in Georgia is to the settlement.

We ordered the letter abovementioned for his satisfaction, and to tell him that it is in our power to let females heir estates when we think it proper, and would do it in the general, but it would not be convenient to put that matter entirely out of our power by making an order to do it always. That our aim was to fix numbers of residents in the Colony, and if the girls of parents grew up and married, their husbands should have lands given them; and as to married women, they, by the laws of England, do succeed to the thirds of their husbands' estate, and that the law is the same in Georgia.

Afterwards I went to the House, where Mr. Walpole promised I should have the next vacancy at Harwieh for a friend, Mr. Leathes having obtained Captain John Philips' ship for Samuel Philips, his brother.

I dined at home with my cousin Captain Whorwood and his wife, and passed the evening at home.

Davis writ me this day that the dispute of our friends for electing a new capital burgess lies between Grey Cockeril and Dagnet,

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Mr. Rolf being positive for the first, and Page for the other. That if either would comply we should carry it, there being nine of a side, *i.e.* for young Oliver.

Page also wrote to me again for Dagnet and thanked me for not intermeddling. He desired he might get the place of Clerk of the Check when the present officer should die or be removed. He says Rolf is obstinate for Cockeril that he will not be denied, when Dagnet might carry it with pleasure.

Thursday, 28.—This morning I attended the Palatine Committee, where Mr. Appleby, Secretary to the Lord Chancellor Harcourt, was examined whether he remembered anything of the Palatine briefs in 1709 or afterwards, and particularly that Mr. Walker presented a petition to that Chancellor in 1712 that a Master in Chancery might be appointed to pass his account, as Mr. Walker, a clergyman, son to the former, told us. Mr. Appleby replied it was a transaction of twenty-three years ago, and he remembers nothing of it, but had such petition been presented, my Lord Chancellor would have received it if proper. On the contrary, when improper petitions are offered, his Lordship's orders to him as Secretary was to return the petition with an endorsement written under his own hand—*rejected*. That all petitions for briefs if received are entered in a book kept for that purpose, which he would search to-morrow or against Monday. Either therefore the petition will be found there if received, or it was not a proper petition if rejected, and if, as Mr. Walker affirms to us, his father did present a petition in 1712 and the same was returned with an answer that my Lord would do nothing in it, it must have been an improper petition.

The Committee having made all the progress we could to find out the roguery in this affair, concluded that Sir Roger Meredith, Chairman, should draw up a report of our proceedings to lay before us Monday next, to which time he adjourned us. Our order from the House is to report the matter as we find it, but not our opinion.

After this I went down to the House, where Sir Robert Walpole read a message from the King desiring the House would enable him to augment his forces for the honour and safety of his kingdoms during the recess of Parliament if necessary, promising to lay before the next Parliament his proceedings. The message may be read in the votes of this day.

Sir Robert moved we might consider this message to-morrow, which was opposed by Sir William Windham, Shippen, Sands, Tom Windham, Plummer, Gibbons, Lord Colerain, Sir J. Barnard, Sir Jo. Rushout, and Sir Joseph Jekyl, who desired further time, because many gentlemen were gone into the country, trusting that the public affairs of the kingdom were over; that the House was not full enough to consider an affair of this consequence on our concurrence to which might depend our engaging in the war or not, and they insinuated that Sir Robert Walpole did not keep faith with the Parliament, who in the beginning of the Session promised (as they pretended) that there should be no vote of credit desired of the House.

They were answered by Pelham, Sir Robert Walpole, Horace Walpole, and Sir Charles Wager, that the House appeared even this day reasonably full, and would be fuller to-morrow. That it was of consequence to the credit of his Majesty abroad that his

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message should be taken the next day into consideration, and this was a respect had always been shown to messages from the Crown. That there was no promise made at the beginning of the Sessions against making a motion of this sort, that his Majesty had reason to make this demand, and our foreign affairs required it. Sir Charles Wager also acquainted the House that the French are fitting out all their ships, and all along their coast have laid an embargo on shipping in order to use them for transports. That they are embarking their forces, and say their fleet is going for Dantzic, but that by our intelligence they have not engaged one pilot for that place, so it is possible they may land in some part of England and attack us unprovided, which would be of sad consequence now that the kingdom is going to an election.

Upon the division, the Ayes, who went out and were for taking the message into consideration to-morrow, proved 211; the Noes were 121, so that we carried it by a majority of 90.

I returned home to dinner, and afterwards went to the meeting at the Sun Tavern to propose members to represent the City of Westminster. There was a very thronged appearance, above 500, and many of the nobility and principal gentry, who all agreed with great acclamations to set up Sir Charles Wager and Mr. Clayton.

Afterwards I went to the Vocal Club at the Crown Tavern.

Friday, 29.—This day Mr. Ridley, who applied for Captain Jo. Philips's sloop, came to see me to tell me that Mr. Leathes had represented him to Sir Robert Walpole as a person whom the whole Corporation of Harwich detested, by which means Sir Robert was induced to give that sloop to Samuel Philips at the recommendation of Mr. Leathes. That he (Ridley) had nevertheless a recommendation of him signed by eighteen of the Corporation, of whom the present Mayor, Alderman Baker, and others were in the number, which paper being shewn by Mr. Hugh Williams to Sir Robert, Sir Robert expressed himself with great passion, saying he had been imposed upon.

I also received a letter from Clements, dated 28th instant, of some hazard my son is in of his election. But my son had a letter from Page, giving better hopes, though intimating danger too.

I afterwards went to the House, where we had a debate from two o'clock till eight, whether to address the King in answer to his message of yesterday, and to place the confidence he expected from us by his message. At length we carried the motion for addressing and confiding in him by a majority as follows:—The Ayes that went out, 248; the Noes, 147; difference, 101.

This I believe the last struggle of the discontented party. Those who spoke against the motion were Shippen, Lord Colerain, Lord Morpeth, Digby, Gibbons, Waller, Palmer, Sands, Tyrconnel, Sir Thomas Saunderson, Sir William Windham, Sir John Barnard, Thomas Windham, Sir John Cotton, Pulteney. Those who spoke for it were Sir Thomas Robinson, Pelham, Sir Robert Walpole, Horace Walpole, Tuffnell, Sir William Young, Danvers, Solicitor General. It was acknowledged by those who opposed the motion that the King can, by his prerogative during the recess of Parliament, do what he pleases for the defence of his kingdoms, and yet they were very obstinate to oppose this confidence we place in the Crown; but since that is the case, I thought with the majority that

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we ought to be pleased with his Majesty for desiring the advice and concurrence of his Parliament before he took any steps for arming himself for his and the kingdom's defence, especially as he promised by his message to be accountable to the next Session for his proceedings. I thought this a gain to the people, instead of a great hazard we run of our liberties, which the other party argued. Moreover, this appearance of putting great confidence in the King (which as has been said is none, since by his prerogative he might without any consent during interval of Parliament have taken the same measures for our defence as we have allowed him) must have effect abroad in raising his Majesty's character and giving more weight to his measures for pacifying the broils of Europe, when foreign States shall see so great a confidence, and so straight a conjunction, between him and his people.

The House of Lords had a debate of the same nature, which lasted as long as ours, but the Court carried it for addressing by a majority of 47.

Saturday, 30.—This day I had discourse with Mr. Walpole and exposed to him the strangeness of Mr. Leathes' behaviour; that since the beginning of this Session, though we meet often in the House, he affects not to take notice of me, and when I speak to him it is forcing conversation upon him. That he does the same part in Harwich, encouraging his friends to keep at a distance from mine. That even last post I had two letters that showed he was not united in interest with my son, and knew of some opposition to be given him which he would not tell us. That the report of the country is, two candidates are to start up against my son at present not named; that Mr. Heath's agent at Harwich, Collings, offered one of my voters 100*l.* not to vote for Cockeril to fill up the vacancy in the four and twenty made by Captain Jo. Philips' death, and then he said young Olivar would be chosen, who would vote for Mr. Heath, and it would be carried. That Alderman Lucas is influenced by old Philipson: that I believe the two candidates mentioned were Heath and young Philipson, or perhaps two Tories. That I thought it high time all this should be provided against, and that Mr. Leathes should explicitly and roundly declare to Mr. Walpole what his intention is, and publicly join my son, for which purpose I thought it would be right that Mr. Walpole should himself draw up a letter to be sent to the Corporation in Mr. Leathes' name and my son's, which they should both sign, and also that a particular person should go immediately from the Post Office to Harwich to intimate privately to the packets that they should be for none but Mr. Leathes and my son.

Mr. Walpole approved both these thoughts, and said he would go immediately to Mr. Leathes and discourse him. I told him Mr. Leathes would certainly labour to assist young Oliver to be chosen a member of the Corporation, but I could never consent to that, for his father was at all times my capital enemy, a creature of old Philipson, and had actually invited Mr. Heath to stand in opposition to my son, but Cockeril was in the Government's service and would vote for Mr. Leathes. Mr. Walpole replied that might be reconciled by pitching upon some third person.

I then showed him a copy of the address I would send down this night for our Corporation to send me up that I might present it to his Majesty, which address he approved. My reason was

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that if Wimple, the Mayor, and his friends should refuse to accept it, Mr. Walpole might see what sort of fellows they are.

I then went into the city and paid a visit to Mr. Carteret. My errand was to secure his not ordering the packets to stay on shore to vote in the election of a capital burgess. He told me he would not, unless he had a superior order.

I then went to Court, where I had much discourse with the Queen. "My Lord," said she, "I saw my Lady Egmont last night at Court, and was glad to see her look so well, but she was very ill placed the crowd was so great, and I had not opportunity to speak to her but as I was going out. Your daughter was with her; she is mighty handsome, I can tell you, you won't keep her long." "Madam," said I, "your Majesty is pleased to favour me in this, but indeed she is very good." "Goodness indeed," replied she, "is better than beauty. I wonder people don't marry for goodness; that brings more happiness than anything." "Those," said I, "who have the honour to come to your Court see so great examples of goodness that they cannot but endeavour at some imitation. Your Majesty shows your goodness many ways, particularly in the patronage you give Dr. Couraye." "Oh," said she, "he's a very worthy man; pray how does his book go on?" "Madam," said I, "extremely well: I have myself got him 100*l.* in subscriptions, and it would be of great service if you would please to recommend his book at your Court." "I will," said she, "I design my children shall subscribe; I can't do it myself, you know, but I will give him 200*l.*"

"That's extremely kind," replied I, "and if your Majesty would please to speak to Sir Robert to recommend it it would be of great service." "I will," said she; then turning the discourse she asked me if I did not want to go into the country? I answered, "Yes, it pleased me extremely that the Parliament was to end so soon, as it is talked it will." "How do you do," said she, "after yesterday's long debate?" "Very well, Madam," I replied.

Mr. Treby being by, said Mr. Palmer had spoke himself sick against addressing, and was obliged to leave the House before the question was put, and that Sir William Windham did the same, and was obliged to sit down in the middle of his speech. I said it was a small affair to make oneself sick for, at which the Queen smiled.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

My brother Parker came to discourse of the Harwich affair and said no time was to be lost in sending down a man to Harwich from the Government. I told him Mr. Walpole had mentioned one Bell of the Post Office that should find him a proper messenger. He approved the address which I sent this night to the Mayor.

Sunday, 31.—I went to chapel, then to Court, where the Prince asked very kindly of my niece Dering, and repeated that he had that value for my brother Dering he must always love his child. Dr. Couraye and Mr. Edmond Clerk of Cecil Street dined with me, who told me proposals were to be carried in my son's behalf last Thursday by Sir William Jollyf. That Mr. Northy and Mr. Green, the other guardians, were all inclined; that by all accounts the young lady has very good sense and would make a very excellent wife, but all depended on the Aunt's disposition. In the evening I visited my brother Percival, and then returned home. My brother

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showed me a mighty good drawing, the last the Princess of Orange has done, and which she presented to him.

Monday, 1 April.—I attended the Palatine Committee, dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 2.—I visited Sir Roger Mostyn, the Bishop of Cloyn, Earl of Orery, Sir Daniel Molineux and Bishop of Litchfield. Then went to the House, where Sir Robert Walpole and his brother Horace told me Mr. Leathes had declared to them he would joy'n my son. Mr. Walpole added that it was needless to draw up a writing for my son and Leathes to sign, or to send a person down from the Post Office, for he should set out on Saturday next for Holland, and as he passed through Harwich would tell old Captain Lucas and others he should see that my son and Mr. Leathes were the persons and no other the Government servants should vote for.

I dined at home and in the evening went to Hendel's oratorio called *Deborah*.

I had letters from Harwich that Will Philips was come round to us again and would remain firm, and that young Captain Lucas would vote for Cockeril set up by my friends though his father fell out with him on that account, so that we have now a majority against young Oliver, the other candidate for capital burgess.

Wednesday, 3.—I this day had letters from Harwich that old Captain Lucas is so inveterate against his son-in-law Rolf for espousing Cockeril's interest against young Oliver that he has threatened to arrest him for a 200*l.* debt if he continues in the same resolution, and therefore I am desired to lend 100*l.* towards paying the same upon good security, which Clements will answer for. They also write that young Lucas still remains firm.

Mr. Walpole this day also repeated to me that he should soon be down at Harwich, and would speak to the Government's servants. He added that Mr. Leathes had told him he would bring his friends over.

I went this morning to the Georgia Office, where Mr. Vernon informed us the Saltsburgers declined going to Georgia, and that the collectors of money for their relief had thereupon agreed to expend that money upon Vaudois who are willing to go. We therefore resolved to send over Mr. Poyers and forty of those people now in Holland, and approved a letter to be writ to Mr. Dumont, French minister at Rotterdam, wherein we cleared up some difficulties objected to us relating to our method of not letting lands descend to heirs female. A letter was produced, writ by Mr. Bofin of Purisburg to Mr. Symons, our merchant, dated from Purysburg the 23 of January last, wherein he gives a very advantageous account of Savanah town and our settlements, and highly extols Mr. Oglethorp's diligence in ordering all matters there.

I then went to the House, where we had a division whether the King should make use of the money appropriated for this year's service, for the purposes of his message to us, if he has occasion. We carried it by 155 against 60.

After dinner brother Parker came, but we could determine nothing upon Harwich affairs.

April 4-5

Thursday, 4.—This morning I called on my Lord Tironell, and with the Earl of Shaftesbury and Mr. Digby waited on my Lord Chancellor in Lincoln's Inn Fields to speak to him in favour of Mr. Samuel Smith, bachelor of law and lecturer of a church in London, that his Lordship would be pleased to give him some living in or near London compatible with his attendance on the Georgia Society. My Lord was abroad, but Lord Shaftesbury promised to deliver our message to him in the House.

I then went to Sir Robert Walpole, where meeting Mr. Leathes he seemed not desirous to catch my eyes, but I made up to him, and told him I was glad to know by Mr. Walpole that misunderstandings had been cleared up between us; he replied it was at any time in my power to make him my friend. I said I had ever been so, though he had suspected otherwise. He replied, shaking his head, Yes, with a great deal of reason. I said he might think so, but I would assure him it was true what I told him. We then talked of indifferent matters, when my son came in, and, making up to us, he asked if he heard that young Oliver stood to be chosen capital burgess? Mr. Leathes said, Yes, but he heard Cockeril would carry it. That he should be for Oliver because his friends set him up, but would give himself very little trouble about it, since Cockeril was in the Government's service. My son then asked when he would go to Harwich? He replied, not above two or three days before the election.

After this went away before Sir Robert came out, but my son stayed, and Sir Robert, taking him by the hand, said he hoped now all differences with Mr. Leathes were settled. My son said, Yes, and he was glad of it, for it was on a very ridiculous foot before.

I then went to the Committee for relief of poor prisoners, and we filled up the blanks, on the foot of last Bill in 1728. Sir Roger Meredith desired me to adjourn the Palatine Committee till tomorrow, he not being well, at which time he would bring the report.

I dined at home, and with me the Bishop of Cloyn, Mr. Taylor, Cousin Percival, son to the Dean, and Mr. Fortrey.

I found letters from Davis and Clements, that my friends, being twelve in number and consequently a majority, had on the 1st instant sent to the Mayor to call a hall for filling up the vacancy, who accordingly sent them a written summons to meet him for that purpose the 8th instant.

Whereupon they, thinking the time to be too long, and uncommon to defer the election, which on these occasions was never known to be above 24 hours, did by advice of Counsellor Loyd, my deputy recorder, summon the rest of the capital burgesses the following day (which was the 2nd instant) together with Mr. Powel as steward, none of whom appeared, neither would the Mayor let them have the keys of the guildhall to assemble in their council chamber; whereupon they assembled at the hall door, and from thence adjourned to Tom Peck's and made their election for Gray Cockeril, all exactly according to Mr. Loyd's directions. That the Mayor had by a verbal order sent John Bryant, a constable who was appointed to deliver the summons, to Brydwell, but soon after released him by another verbal order delivered by another constable.

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That they had sent again to Counsellor Loyd for directions how to proceed in getting Cockeril sworn in and would exactly follow his directions.

Clements wrote me word that old Lucas was so intent to bring Rolf off from supporting Cockeril, that he had offered to settle on him 100*l.* a year at his death and forgive him his 200*l.* debt ; that Rolf now insisted that I should present him the 100*l.* which last post he only desired should be lent him on good security. Upon this, I advised with my brother Parker, and we concluded I should answer former letters, but take no notice of these last. And he would write to Fisher to meet Clements at Shotley Gate on Sunday morning next, and to offer that Clements should take Rolf's security for the money he lent him to pay old Lucas, and assign that security to my brother, who would pay Clements back his money. The presenting a voter money so near an election may be interpreted a breach of the late Bribery Act, although it were only for securing the choice of a capital burgess, and old Lucas may perhaps lay a snare in Rolf's way, who appears by this procedure to be either a fool or a corrupt dog.

This day I heard that the Parliament will not rise as was intended on Thursday next, but Wednesday sennight, the reason given is that the private bills cannot be sooner dispatched, but the true reason is reported to be that they think it necessary the Parliament should sit till 11th of April is over, when divers people of the City insolently intend to have public rejoicings for the fall of the Excise Bill, it being the anniversary day, to the great affront of the Legislature, and perhaps occasioning tumults, which may be prevented by the awe of a Parliament sitting, whereas if the Parliament were up and dissolved before, many will say the joy shown was burning the Rump, as was done at the Restoration.

Friday, 5.—I went this morning to the Palatine Committee, where we finished our report. In the House we passed the Bill for regulating the right of electors for members of Parliament in Scotland by a division of 44 against 35. I was with the minority, but the Courtiers carried it.

I then went to Court, where the Queen told me she had taken care of Dr. Couraye by doing her part, and I must now do mine with the members of the House of Commons in getting subscriptions to his *History of the Council of Trent*.

In the evening I had my last concert for the winter, when Dr. Couraye, who came to it, told me that he knew her Majesty had busied herself in his favour ; for a friend of his having asked the Duke of Chandos to subscribe, the Duke replied the Queen had sent him three subscriptions and he had desired two more.

The performers at the concert were Needler, Mellan, Sambroke, my son Hanmer, my brother Percival, Captain Cornwall, Verner, on the fiddle ; Washington, Payn on the violoncello ; the great basse, Botmar ; Verner on the hautbois ; Aragoni, Bagnal on the harpsichord. Aragoni, Mrs. Bertholdi, Mr. Matheis and my two daughters singers.

The company present were as follows : Duke of Portland, Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Guernsey, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Sir Philip Parker Long, Sir Jo. Evelyn, Sir Roger Mostyn, Ned Southwell

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and his brother, Mr. Kelsal, Edward Walpole, Edmond Clark, Colonel Schutz, Cousin Scot, Lady Ailsford, Lady Pontefract, Lady Mary and Lady H. Cholmondeley, Lady Hanmer, Lady Evelyn, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Cornwallis, Mrs. Molineux, Mrs. Minshull, Sister Percival, Mrs. Donellan, Mrs. Le Grand and daughter, Mrs. Scot.

Saturday, 6.—I went this day to Charlton, where I dined and then returned.

Sunday, 7.—This morning I went to chapel, then to the Prince of Orange's levée, who asked me several questions about Ireland. Then I went to the Prince of Wales' Court, who asked me if my son was sure at Harwich. I replied, Yes, if no tricks were played me. He said it would be hard indeed that so good a friend to the Government as I am should have tricks played me. I dined with my Lord Tyrconnel in company of the Earl of Shaftesbury, Captain Coram, Dr. Rundle, Mr. Vernon, and Mr. Martin, our secretary.

I was called from thence by Cousin Ned Southwell to go to Wotton the Painter's, to see some noble large hunting pieces made by him for the Earl of Sunderland to be set up at Althorp. He is the best painter of horses in England.

I passed some time at the coffee house, and then returned home. My son returned from Malden, where he and Mr. Cross took up their freedom. One Malden of the place, an apothecary, told my son that his brother-in-law, Alderman Rudland of Harwich, would to his knowledge vote for my son. This morning Mr. Horace Walpole went to Harwich in order to embark for Holland.

Monday, 8.—This morning I visited brother Percival and went to the House, where Sir Robert Walpole repeated a message from the King that we would enable him to give 5,000*l.* per annum to the Princess of Orange to be secure to her for her life after his Majesty should die; this money he would give during his life out of his civil list, but the civil list dying with him, it was necessary that the Parliament should give it in reversion. It was opposed by the Tories and discontented Whigs (Sir John Barnard excepted), but on the division we who went out carried it by 139 against 57. I was one of the Tellers. After this we had a division upon a breach of privilege complained of by Mr. Lewis of our House. The case was: An order of the House had been issued to bring up one Rees Griffis. The order was served on him by one Turner, but Griffis instead of obeying the order beat him. It was moved that Griffis should be taken into custody, which the Tories and discontented party opposed, but on the division we who went out were 74 against 54, so he is ordered into custody.

At my return to dinner I found letters from Harwich that my Lord Lovel had ordered all the packets to stay on shore to vote for Oliver against Cockeril, which shews the falseness of Mr. Leathes, who after having joined my son has obtained this order in favour of Oliver, who is my declared enemy, though Cockeril is in the Government's service and has promised to be for him as well as for my son. My friends hereupon are advised not to appear at the hall, and being a majority of the capital burgesses, they hope thereby to put a stop to the Mayor's election of Oliver, in whose favour he called a hall to meet on this day. I shall hear next post how Mr. Walpole has behaved on this occasion.

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In the evening I went to the concert at the Crown tavern, where I received a message from my brother Parker to come to him. Accordingly at 9 o'clock I took him in my way home and he showed me a letter from Mr. John Dixon, parson of Shotley, dated 26th inst., wherein he acquaints him that one of the principal voters at Harwich had been with him, to desire he would acquaint the Earl of Bristol that eighteen voters would be against my son, so that if his lordship's second son would stand they would carry it for him. The letter is as follows:—"Last week one of the principal men in the Corporation of Harwich (I hope you will excuse me for not giving his name) told me (not knowing that I was under any obligation to you) that the majority of their body was entirely against choosing my Lord Percival for their representative, and that he had heard one of my Lord Bristol's sons had some thought of standing candidate, which if he did, and could but prevail on Sir Robert so far as to leave them to their own choice, he would certainly be the man; for there were eighteen who would be glad to set their hands for any one that would oppose my lord, if he had but an equal share of favour with the ministry. This *worthy* gentleman at Harwich, knowing that I was curate to one of my Lord Bristol's chaplains, and likewise that I had some acquaintance with his steward, was very pressing to have me acquaint them with it, but I abhor treachery and ingratitude as the worst of vices and am very sure that you are as tender of his lordship's interest as your own. I would not have done any such thing if I might have gained the world by it. Instead of that, I thought it my duty to inform you of it, that my lord might strengthen his interest with the ministry if he was not secure enough already. I know that my Lord Bristol's son wants a borough, and was very much vexed that he did not make interest at Harwich before Mr. Leathes got footing, but whether or no he will ever hear of the present temper I cannot tell, because I believe there are very few that dare write to him. I am sure he that spoke to me dare not, for fear my Lord Percival should have better interest at Court. If this notice be of no service, as it is real truth, I hope you will not take it amiss of your most obliged, most obedient and humble servant, John Dixon."

Tuesday, 9.—This day I went to Court, and at my return my son, who had been at Sir Robert Walpole's levée, told me that he complained to him of Mr. Leathes procuring the packets to be kept on shore, at which Sir Robert seemed surprised, and said he would speak to Lord Lovel upon it.

I then went to the House of Lords, where, finding Lord Lovel, I told him I was come to expostulate with him why he would order the packets to be kept on shore to vote for one Oliver, a dead enemy of mine, against one Cockeril, a mate of a packet, and consequently a servant of his own, who was a declared friend of Mr. Leathes as well as of mine. He answered, Mr. Leathes had desired it of him, and he had promised it readily and inadvertently; that he had done the same if I had desired it and thought it was our joint desire. That he was sorry Oliver was no friend of mine, for he should endeavour to make my son's election and Mr. Leathes jointly secure. That indeed he should naturally be for Cockeril

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as he was a servant of the Post Office, but having given his word he could not go off of it, and that he understood the election was to be on this day, so that writing a counter order if he would do it would signify nothing. But he begged me to believe it was not with design to prejudice my son's election, for besides that Mr. Leathes was but a new acquaintance of his, and I an old one, he knew Sir Robert Walpole and the Court had a very great friendship for me, and it should be his study to favour gentlemen who had been experienced. That he wished he had known of the affair before Mr. Leathes stood, for he should have been glad his own brother or Sir Marmaduke Wyvel, his brother-in-law, had come in there. Then he asked how Mr. Leathes came recommended there.

I told him the whole story, how he came in by my consent on promise he should not hurt my interest, but that ever since he did what he could to hurt it. I added that now he knew the whole affair, which Mr. Leathes had concealed from him, he might perhaps get off his engagement, and be suffered to countermand his orders, which might come time enough, since if my friends did not appear this day on the hall, no election could be.

He went immediately to the House of Commons to speak to Mr. Leathes, and returning told me that Mr. Leathes insisted on his promise, but had assured him that Oliver would vote for my son. But his lordship added his orders only were that the packets should stay on shore on Monday, and that Mr. Leathes had desired only they might have leave to do as they would. I asked his lordship if he meant with respect to this election, or that of a member of Parliament. I then desired he would send to Bell of the Post Office to furnish him a proper person to send down to Harwich to whisper the packets that they must vote for my son, and his lordship promised he would.

I dined at home and then went to the play.

Wednesday, 10.—This day I received letters from Harwich very unsatisfactory, both as to the minds of the people and Mr. Walpole's cool encouragement he gave my interest, also that the Mayor having called a hall had sworn young Oliver in a capital burgess, though there were but eleven of them there, which are not a majority of capital burgesses, consequently the election was naught, as Counsellor Floyd, my Deputy Recorder, wrote me. That my friends had agreed to club towards the expense of a mandamus to support their election of Cockeril. That Mr. Walpole arrived on Sunday at six at night, and it was Fuller's turn to go to sea, but he and his mate hid themselves so that they could not be found, so Dean was forced to go with him that night, who, taking Cockeril his mate with him, prevented our friends producing him the next day on the hall in order to have him sworn in. Clements also wrote his opinion that Mr. Walpole behaved as cool as Mr. Leathes to my interest, which last, notwithstanding he has joined my son, has not acquainted his friends with it, though I had been very early in doing it.

Upon this my brother Parker and I went to the Committee of Council to speak to Sir Robert, to whom I showed Davis's letter. He desired to know what we would have him do, and he would do anything. I replied he should send immediately down a person

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from the Post Office to acquaint the servants under it that my son and Mr. Leathes are the candidates they must vote for. He said he would do it to-morrow, but I should give him a memorandum of it.

Thursday, 11.—This morning I sent Sir Robert Walpole my memorandum, while my son waited on Lord Lovell and got him to promise to see Sir Robert on this affair to-day. My son then went to Sir Robert, who told him he had my memorandum, and would do it, but could not till to-morrow, because of his great business. He added he would speak to Lord Lovell on it. I went then to our Parish Vestry, where were my Lord Wilmington, Sir Thomas Webster, Mr. Plumtre, Mr. Walker, Mr. Scowan, Mr. Clayton, and other principal inhabitants. My Lord proposed electing the Duke of Kent a vestryman. I proposed John Laroche, Esq., and Mr. Clayton proposed Mr. Dalton to supply vacancies, which were unanimously agreed to. Some other of lower rank were also chosen.

After this I went to Court, and presented our Harwich address, which the King received graciously with a smile. It had not the Corporation seal, and was only signed by twenty-one of the Corporation, none of my friends being of it but Clements. The reason why my friends did not sign it was because they could not be present at that Court without approving the election of young Oliver for a capital burgess, who was that day chosen by eleven burgesses only and sworn in by the Mayor contrary to the charter, which will have the major part of the capital burgesses to elect.

At Court I saw Lord Lovell, who told me he had seen my son, and that he had been to look for Sir Robert Walpole upon the request I made that he would signify his pleasure to the packets in favour of my son; he also repeated his promise that he would do it.

After dinner I visited Mr. Carteret of the Post Office, and passed near three hours with him. We appear to be good friends. He told me he knew nothing of the order to keep the packets on shore, that indeed Mr. Leathes had been to ask it, which he refused, but since Fuller had orders for that purpose, Fuller was not to be chid. I told him Mr. Leathes' usage of me and my proceedings all along, to which he said he had been an absolute stranger, only he had heard that I had endeavoured to stand with my son and throw out Mr. Leathes. That Mr. Heath had been twice or thrice with him to tell him he would stand for Harwich, to which he answered that he did not intend to meddle with the election one way or other, for the Government would order that as they pleased; that he asked him if he had the Government's interest, which Mr. Heath could not say he had.

Mr. Carteret added that several of the packets had been with him to desire him to recommend a person, but he had refused them.

I told him I was come to acquaint him that Sir Robert and Lord Lovell had both assured me they would find some way to acquaint the packets that they must favour my son, which I thought I was obliged in honour to tell him, that he might not believe I would take a step with his office unknown to him, but I did not

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desire him to be active in it knowing his nicety that way. He replied he was glad Lord Lovel had taken it upon him. He was a lord and might do what he pleased, but for himself he would not burn his fingers in a matter manifestly contrary to his duty and an Act of Parliament. We parted good friends and extremely easy.

Among other things he told me he had no acquaintance with Mr. Leathes and never saw him but twice; that though his Christian name is Carteret, he is no way related to him, nor has any concern for him.

Another thing he told me was that when I stood it was not he but Mr. Harison who gave me all the trouble I met with, for Harison designed to have brought in a son of my Lord Townshend's; yet he had borne the blame of opposing the King's inclinations towards me on that occasion, and felt the ill effects of that mistake concerning him both from the King and Sir Robert Walpole for many years.

This night the mob assembled in the city in several places and committed riots, this being the anniversary day of the defeat of the excise scheme in the House of Commons. The Lord Mayor, who had timely notice of it, took what care he could to prevent it, but they broke his windows, as they did by many others who put out no lights, whereupon my Lord went out to repel them and was wounded in the head. I hear he was obliged to fire upon them. Some of them are seized. The next day, driving to Sir Robert Walpole's to acquaint him with what had passed, his coachman unfortunately passed over a child and killed it.

Good Friday, 12.—This morning I went to St. James' Church, and at three a clock also to evening prayers. Then I visited Mr. Tuffnall, after which I returned home, where I received letters from Clements and from Councillor Loyd, touching the election of young Oliver, but I was surprised they neither of them mentioned anything of further proceedings.

Saturday, 13.—This morning I visited Mr. Hill of the Custom House to desire him to influence the officers under them at Harwich in favour of my son's election. He told me he was last Thursday at Sir Robert Walpole's, who gave him a letter I wrote him for that purpose, and bade him take care of my son: whereupon, when he went to the Board that morning he advised with the Clerk in what proper and safe manner to signify the Government's pleasure to these officers; that the Clerk told him the two Philipsses were such rogues they would betray him if a letter were writ down to them, wherefore he ordered a letter that night to the Collector Davis to come up and receive orders by word of mouth. I thanked him and exposed to him the unfairness of Mr. Leathes to my son, who, after having proffered to join him a fortnight ago, told him on Thursday last that indeed Sir Robert had joined him, but he could not promise that one of his friends would join my son, for he was under their direction. This, said I, is a strange sort of joining. Why don't you tell Sir Robert this? Mr. Leathes (said I) has so engrossed his good opinion, and is so serviceable in the Norfolk election, that he will not believe anything to his prejudice. Indeed (replied Mr. Hill), he is a man of skill and good parts, and has a very plausible way of telling his story. He was the other

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day at our Board to request that Samuel Philips, for whom he got the *Walpool* sloop, late Captain John Philips's, might quit the Aldborow station and be on the Harwich station: we refused it as long as we could, but at length he prevailed; yet we told him Samuel Philips should not keep that boat, to which he answered he would give us no more trouble about him when the election was over. Said I, he then gave up his friend when his own interest should be served.

After this I went to my Lord Lovel's, to know if he had seen Bell of the Post Office, and obliged him to send a proper person down to Harwich to intimate to the packet that they must vote for my son and Mr. Leathes. He answered that he dined yesterday with Sir Robert Walpole, who bid him take care of that affair, and accordingly he had sent for Bell to come to him, but Bell was out of town; however, he would be returned on Monday, when himself should be at the Post Office, and then he would speak to him.

I told him the time drew on so near that I was sorry he had not seen him, but I would send a servant on Monday to his lordship to know what he had done. I desired the packets might all be ordered to stay on shore for the election, which he said he would, and that my son had given him a list of those the messenger was to speak to.

After I left him I went to my brother Parker, who liked what passed between Mr. Hill and me, but was very suspicious of the delay my Lord Lovel acquainted me with. He said Mr. Bristow of the Green Cloth had told him young Philipson had a good stroke at Harwich and also Mr. Heath, and that my son was not sure to be elected as he thought for. He added he would get Sir Charles Wager to write that very night to Baker to be for my son, which Sir Charles afterwards did.

I then visited Cousin Ned Southwell, who said he was told by a gentleman, whose name he had forgotten, that Mr. Heath would stand at Harwich, and it would not be disagreeable to the Government. I replied if that should be true, the Government would use me very basely and treacherously, but I would suspend my belief till I saw it.

After dinner I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer and my daughter Hanmer.

Sunday, 14, Easter Day.—This morning I communicated at the King's chapel, where I never saw a greater crowd, thank God. My son did the same. The Royal Family and the Prince of Orange took the Communion there, too.

I then went to Court, where I met Coll^l Armstrong and desired him to write Tuesday next to William Riechman to vote for my son and Mr. Leathes, which he promised. Dr. Couraye dined with me. In the evening I went to chapel.

Monday, 15.—This morning I visited Counsellor Annesley, who upon my discourse about my son's election doubts Sir Robert Walpole's sincerity.

I then went to the House of Lords to find my Lord Lovel, and know of him if he had spoken to Mr. Bell. His lordship replied he was prevented by being obliged to go to Court to thank the

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King for making his wife Baroness of Clifford; but he had writ to him to be with him at 11 o'clock to-morrow, and he would certainly give him the necessary orders. I told him I wished I might see the messenger to-morrow at five o'clock before he went, which his lordship said I should.

I spoke to the Earl of Rochford to desire the favour that he would write to Captain Stevens, whose son is his lordship's tenant, to be for my son, which he not only promised, but of his own accord told me that Dr. Newell was his immediate tenant, and he would also write to him. According at night his lordship sent me the two letters for my perusal open.

In the House of Commons I spoke to Sir Robert Walpole, telling him that Mr. Leathes stood my enemy. He said he had done what he could for us, that he had spoke to Lord Lovel, who had promised to send a man down.

I dined at home, and in the evening went again to the House of Lords.

I had letters this day from Davis and Page. The former dating his letter from Harwich on Saturday, and taking no notice of any order to come up which, if wrote (as Mr. Hill told me on Thursday must have been with him on Friday), I grow suspicious of some foul play, but where to charge it, whether only on the Clerk or Secretary of the Customs or higher I know not; however my son waited on Mr. Hill to complain of it. Both Davis and Page wrote that Cockeril being returned, those who elected him are resolved to sign a command to the Mayor to call a court to swear in Cockeril, which Davis doubts if he will comply with, but Page says if he does not they are resolved to prosecute him.

Davis adds that Heath's agent had offered John Smith anything he would ask provided he would be out of the way at the time of election, and that both Smith and Fennings were desirous to go to Norway for lobsters, which Davis had put them off of, for that is a voyage of a month, and would occasion the absence of them both. They pretended they might be back time enough. On this news I sent away immediately an express to the agent, which express promised to be at Harwich by 6 o'clock to-morrow: in which letter I acquainted Clements that the election will be certainly Monday next or to-morrow sennight.

This day the Lords passed the Bill for granting his Majesty a vote of confidence by suffering him to make use of the appropriated money given for this year's service to other uses if he sees a necessity. The Bill was passed by a majority of 11 only.

Tuesday, 16.—This morning I acquainted Mr. Hill of the Customs that his orders for bringing up the Collector were not arrived as expected; and I desired he would cause a letter to be writ this post, but soon after the Collector came into my room, upon which I writ Mr. Hill of his being arrived. It seems Mr. Manly's letter for his coming up was not writ until Saturday last, whereas Mr. Hill gave orders for it on Thursday. He was also writ to, to set out only as on Thursday next, which he had done but for the postscript of my letter to Clements.

Soon after Mr. Hill came in from Sir Robert Walpole to tell me he had been with him, and, calling for Davis to be witness to

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what he should say, he bid him acquaint separately the Philippses that while he was at my house he Mr. Hill came in from Sir Robert Walpole's and that Mr. Hill told me Sir Robert Walpole would have the officers of the Customs to vote for Lord Percival and Mr. Leath. Mr. Hill added that if they refused Mr. Davis should send up an express of their refusal. He cautioned that his name should not be used if possible as directing anything, for what he did now was more, by G——, than he would do for anyone beside.

Mr. Davis told him he questioned if the Philippses would yet obey, unless Mr. Leathes and my son joined in some letter to that purpose: to which Mr. Hill said it were reasonable such a letter should be written. My son said if such letter were written he believed Mr. Leathes would privately write to them not to mind it, for he pretends he is under the direction of those below. Nay, said Hill, if it be so, there is no fence against treachery, but do you and my Lord Egmont go to Sir Robert and tell him Mr. Leathes must write or openly declare for you.

Accordingly I went with my son and saw Mr. Leathes at Sir Robert's, but, taking no notice of him, I sent in to desire to see Sir Robert before he came out to the crowd that attended his levée. Accordingly my son and I were called into his closet while he was dressing himself, and I told him the strange foot Mr. Leathes and we were upon: that a fortnight ago we were joined, but last Thursday he told my son coolly that Sir Robert indeed had joined him, but that he could not promise that any one of his own friends should join him. That this was a sort of joining I never heard of; that Mr. Leathes added he must do as they would have him below; he was under their direction. Now, Sir, said I, it is visible either that Mr. Leathes is not sincere or that Philipson, who has a number of voters under his influence, is resolved to maintain a party that shall be independent of the Government and oppose even the Government's recommendation, and will not therefore let Mr. Leathes join my son. To discover a truth (replied Sir Robert) they have sent to my Lord Harrington to offer him the choice of a member if he will send one down, but I told my lord he should not accept it, for I desired your son should be chosen. Sir, said I, Mr. Leathes is without; I wish you would send for him in that we may talk things together before you. No, replied he, do you withdraw a moment and I will send for him and discourse him privately, and then I will desire you to come again.

Whereupon my son and I left him, and Mr. Leathes was sent for, and after a quarter of an hour's discourse we were sent for in. Well, said Sir Robert, Mr. Leathes says he will now heartily join your son, and you are to assist each other all you can.

Sir, said my son, I assure Mr. Leathes I never meant him any prejudice, and now my friends are all declared for him I hope he will bring his to do the same by me.

Mr. Leathes, who seemed disconcerted and cold, could not however avoid saying he would do all he could and expected my friends would do the same, but as to never having designed him a prejudice he was going on when Sir Robert said, "Come, come, what was formerly is past, and now you are joined give your hands." So he and my son shook hands. I then said it might be proper

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that my son and he should sign some short paper to own their joining to their friends: but Mr. Leathes with some heat and precipitation begged of Sir Robert and me not to insist on that, for now there would be no opposition, and he would speak to all his friends to be for my son.

So we left Sir Robert, and Mr. Leathes was the first who hastened out of the room, I suppose to avoid speaking to us; by which, as by all the rest of his conduct, it appeared what he had done now before Sir Robert was much against his grain, and only as obliged by Sir Robert, and when I came home and told Davis all that passed he said he had been told that Mr. Leathes was linked with Mr. Heath underhand to eject my son.

I met Sir Charles Wager at Sir Robert's, who told me he would send me before dinner a letter to recommend my son and Mr. Leathes to Alderman Baker, which he accordingly did in very handsome and strong terms. I also saw there Mr. Bell of the Post Office who told me he had been by Lord Lovel's order at my house this morning; that he would go down in his coach on Thursday to Harwich and speak to all the packets to be for my son and Mr. Leathes. That he was waiting to speak to Sir Robert to have his leave to use his name. He said he knew Philipson's character and Bickerton's very well and they were both staunch Tories. He knew the name of all the packets, and their dispositions. That they would have Heath, a lousy fellow, in if they could, or anyone to my son's prejudice. But he would do all he could for my son and at his return acquaint me. I thanked him, and on his telling me he had a house at Greenwich made him promise to visit me at Charlton. He said he saw a very good pamphlet of my writing, and had Sir Robert's orders (who had perused it) to print 3,000 of them and disperse. I told him I wondered he knew the author, for I had charged the bookseller not to discover me.

After my return home, the Bishop of Bangor came to wish me a good journey into the country, and my son good success in his election.

Davis dined with me, and I gave him letters for Newell and Stevens from Lord Rochford, and for Baker from Sir Charles Wager. Davis was pleased with what passed this day, and believes all opposition will now cease, which Mr. Leathes had so far encouraged at the first that now his party drive him. My son returning from the House said he saw Mr. Leathes there, who told him he would bring his friends to him, but was really under a great difficulty. He did not explain what it was, but I guess he meant his having joined himself to Heath, whom he now must drop, to the great resentment of Philipson, Oliver, old Lucas and other violent men of his party, among whom Davis told me it has of late been currently said and owned at Harwich that Mr. Leathes and Mr. Heath had joined.

I writ to Clements and to my brother Parker (who went this morning to Arwarton) a short account of these affairs.

This day the King came to the House, and after passing all the remaining Bills, prorogued the Parliament to the 14th May next, which will be followed by a Proclamation to dissolve us to-morrow, and the writs for a new Parliament will bear teste on Thursday.

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In the evening I went to the play called the Funeral.

Wednesday, 17.—This day I visited my daughter Hanmer, the Bishop of Cloyn, the two Schutz's, brother Percival, Frank Clerke, and Lord Grantham asked me if I went to Essex. I replied, No, but my son would. I then went to Court, where the King and Queen spoke to me, and the Queen took notice to me that she heard I would not stand for next Parliament, but set up my son. I replied it was true, that I was going out of the world and my son coming in. Don't say that, replied she; I hope you will live many and many years. Besides, Madam (said I), he will do better than I. Oh (said she), shaking her head, I wish he may do half so well.

My brother and sister Percival, son and daughter Hanmer, Aunt Whorwood, and Mr. Taylor dined with me.

This evening the express returned with an answer from Clements expressing his joy at the news I writ him, and desiring I would write to Dumaresque to come to Harwich from Yarmouth. Thereupon I writ to Sir Charles Wager to desire he would order Dumaresque away, and Sir Charles returned me a letter for him to that purpose. He wrote me at the same time that young Philipson had been with him this morning, and promised that he would write to his father to be for my son and Mr. Leathes, which he doubted not he would do.

This is a finishing stroke I did not expect, and must be to the last degree mortifying to Leathes and his party.

I suppose this may be contrived by Mr. Leathes, in order to keep the friendship of his party, who cannot take it ill that he gives over his opposition to my son when even Philipson himself will declare for him. Or it may be that young Philipson, who stands for Shoreham, wants the Government's help, and therefore to gain it makes this step to show that he merits it by doing what he can to prosper the election of any person set up in Harwich by the Government.

Thursday, 18.—This morning my son set out for Harwich. I waited on the Bishop of Cloyn to present him to Sir Robert Walpole upon his going for Ireland. I then took an opportunity to recommend my brother Percival again to Sir Robert for some place, which he assured me he did not forget. I visited Lord Rochford and called to see Mr. Dandridge's paintings, who I think an excellent face painter. I dined at Cousin Ned Southwell's with Counsellor Annesley. In the evening Mr. Taylor and the Bishop of Cloyn came to see me.

Friday, 19.—I was taking coach this morning for Charlton, when Sir Robert Walpole sent his footman to desire me to come immediately to him. It was to show me a representation signed the 18th by twenty voters and directed to Mr. Leathes, wherein they earnestly pressed his naming any other than my son, or that Sir Robert would recommend one, for they were determined not to choose my son. I remarked to Sir Robert that Captain Robert Lucas was firm to my son, and that the hands of some who were absent must have been put to it. He offered me the paper to make my use of, but I did not want it. He told me Mr. Leathes had brought it to him that morning. I did not know what to say

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to him, but took time to consider, and proceeded to Charlton, where, when I arrived, I sent an express to acquaint my son of that letter.

Saturday, 20.—This morning I returned early to town, and not finding Sir Robert Walpole I went to Court, and desired an audience of the King, wherein I told him my son was now at Harwich upon his election, and met with opposition ; that I desired he would be so gracious as to order his servants to vote for my son. His Majesty very readily said he would speak to Sir Robert Walpole as soon as he see him, and would do all in his power. I replied, Sir Robert was out of town, and I should be obliged to send an express away this night, the election I believed coming on Monday or Tuesday next. He said, Then find Sir Robert out, and bid him from me to take particular care of your son, and that my servants vote for him ; I will do all that is in my power. I thanked his Majesty, and immediately writ a letter to Sir Robert, of which a copy is among my papers.

In this letter I acquainted him how the borough of Harwich stood, that of the twenty subscribers to the letter of the 18th, one was a disputed vote, one absolutely at Mr. Leathes' disposal, being his servant, one I was sure had his hand forged to it, and may be more, the packets being some of them abroad. That I was come to town to wait on him, but missing him, had waited on his Majesty, whose answer was as I have mentioned above ; that I begged him to write to Mr. Bell, who I believed was yet at Harwich, that it was his Majesty's pleasure his servants vote for my son. The rest may be seen in the letter. This I sent by my servant express to Richmond at 3 o'clock, having missed of Sir Robert at Chelsea.

My servant whom I sent to Richmond at his return told me he found Sir Robert on horseback with company, that he took my letter and put it in his pocket without opening it, saying he believed he knew the contents, and if it required an answer he would send one ; he should see me to-morrow.

This was I thought extremely odd, not to read it when he knew from whom it came, and those about him remarked it, for my cousin Southwell told me that on Monday a gentleman expressed to him his concern for my son and that Sir Robert was not hearty for him, because I had sent a letter to him express on Saturday and he did not so much as read it.

I writ to my son my transactions of this day by the post, and acquainted him Mr. Leathes was not yet gone down.

Sunday, 21.—I went to chapel.

My postillion returned with a long letter from my son, dated the 20th, giving account of the disposition of the voters, that the Government's servants (except Battney) had promised that if he had the Government's interest they would vote for him, and assuring on his honour there was no danger to Mr. Leathes or him if they joined. That there could not be near so many as twenty who with their own hands signed that paper of the 18th and, particularly, young Lucas's hand was forged.

I enclosed this letter to Sir Robert, which he did not return to me, and desired he would oblige Mr. Leathes to declare openly his joining with me, who thereupon wrote Mr. Leathes as follows from Richmond, though he dated it from London :—

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London, 21 April, 1734.

Sir,—Since I saw you last, the accounts received from Harwich are so positive that if Lord Percival and you join and declare it in the town, there is no possibility of any opposition arising in the town, or the least apprehension of either of your running any hazard in your elections, that I cannot forbear keeping the engagements that I made equally to you both, and desiring that you will both persevere in that conjunction, which has twice or thrice been mutually confirmed and renewed in my presence. I gave you my assurances on the foot of Lord Percival and your being joined in interest; nothing should have prevailed on me to have dropped you, and my honour is equally engaged to Lord Percival. I hope, Sir, you will put an end to this troublesome affair where I am not at liberty to act otherwise than I do.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

R. WALPOLE.

This letter Sir Robert enclosed to me in another to the following purpose :—

April 21, 1734.

My Lord,—I send you the enclosed to Mr. Leathes, which when you have perused, you will be pleased to seal with some common seal, as a head or the like, and forward it to him.

I did not receive your letter of yesterday till it was too late to give your lordship an answer; it would have been very difficult for a man in my station to have wrote in the manner you then desired, but I hope what I now send will put an end to this disagreeable affair.

I am, with great respect,

Your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

R. WALPOLE.

P.S.—Since I wrote what is above, I have this minute heard that Mr. Leathes was in town yesterday, and intends to see me to-morrow morning. If so, your lordship will not send the letter forward till I see him to-morrow morning.

Before the return of my servant who brought me these letters, I went to Court, and carried the sword before the King to chapel. I took leave of the Prince of Orange, who sets out to-morrow for Holland. Dined with brother Percival. At night my wife, seeing I was detained in town, came up.

Sir Charles Wager told me it was he desired young Philipson to write to his father to be for my son, who promised he would, but doubtless he did not, nor did I believe he would.

In the evening came an express from my son in nine hours dated this morning, that Mr. Mussenden, brother-in-law to Mr. Leathes, was arrived there on Friday night to stand candidate, as was reported, and Philipson would try it when Leathes arrived, who was expected Sunday or Monday. That eight persons in the Government's service had most of them promised to be for him if Sir Robert insisted on it, namely, Baker, Samuel Philips, Will Philips, Fuller, Dean, Captain Wimple, junior, Batten and Alderman Lucas. He, therefore, desired Sir Robert to use his influence with Leathes to declare openly his conjunction with him.

April 21-22

I answered the letter, and enclosed him a copy I had taken of Sir Robert's letter this day to Mr. Leathes and of Sir Robert's to me that enclosed it.

Monday, 22.—I went early to Sir Robert Walpole's, and showed him my son's letter of yesterday; in return of which he showed me a fresh representation signed by twenty with the same hands to it as the former. It was dated yesterday morning, the 21, and sent express to Mr. Leathes, wherein the subscribers declare they will not be for my son, Lord Egmont, Sir Philip Parker or any of the family who had used them ill, broke promises &c., and were odious to them. They therefore begged him to name some other person, or that Sir Robert would, whom they would choose, and thereby with satisfaction and pleasure show their zeal for the Government.

I remarked to Sir Robert that this is only the old story over again, that he saw my son had fourteen votes, so but seventeen could sign it, except Oliver, who is a disputed vote, that Captain Lucas' hand is forged to it, and that others must be so too.

He answered, I see Mr. Leathes is not sincere, and that he will be your son's enemy, which you may depend on, and will do you all the hurt he can. I see that Charles Stanhope is to be the man. Lord Harrington was with me yesterday again to desire his brother might stand, but I told him I was engaged in honour to your son, and he was with me when I wrote Mr. Leathes that letter you was to send to him if gone for Harwich. You will find Mr. Leathes join him. I know it is his intention, for this last representation against your son was sent enclosed to Mr. Blair, who does business for Lord Harrington and who is Mr. Leathes' friend. As for myself (continued he), I have done all I can, except to write under my own hand, which I dare not, nor should the King's name be used, but your son may freely use my name and tell all the Government's servants that if they will in anything oblige me, they will vote for him, being joined with Mr. Leathes in my presence. That I might go again to Bell, Sir Charles Wager and Mr. Hill, and see what they could do, and my son might do anything his honour and conscience would permit him. I said, Suppose my son join with Mr. Heath if he should stand, or our friends gave single votes? He replied if he did, then Mr. Leathes must be allowed the same liberty, and it must be understood that the joining with Leathes is dissolved. I desired still that he would send Mr. Leathes the letter he wrote him, which he said he would.

I went to the Westminster election, where Sir Charles Wager and Mr. Clayton, Lord of the Treasury, were chosen without opposition.

And afterwards repaired again to Mr. Hill at the Custom House. I told him what passed. He said he could do no more; he could not write under his hand, and if the Philipses would not mind the order given by the Collector there was no help. But if Sir Robert would direct him, he would immediately suspend them. I said, Sir Robert, I believed, would scruple that, being so near the election. He said, then he could not help it, that Bacon Morris had desired him yesterday to dine with Charles Stanhope at Mr. Leathes', but he declined it. He admired at all, and thought it very ill judged in Sir Robert to let things go so far, for Sir Robert knew Charles

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Stanhope was secretly his enemy for not having preferred him these several years past, but, added he, if I were your son, I would still stand it out.

I then called on Collector Bell at the Post Office, who was returned from Harwich, and had twice called on me when I was abroad to tell me how things went there. He said he found the Government's servants there very refractory, that Battney, mate to Dean, was a brute and obstinately bent against my son; that he turned his back upon him, and had declared he would lose his place rather than vote for my son. That he thereupon advised the agent to send him to sea with the packet, but he refused to go, upon which the agent writ up an information, but Mr. Carteret took no notice of it. That Fuller was surly, but at last said, if the Government would have it so, he would vote for my son. That the Mayor Wimple was more civil, and said he would pay all imaginable regard to Lord Lovel's recommendation. Dean was at sea, and Alderman Lucas asked why, if the Post Office would have him be for my son, they did not both write to that purpose, to which he replied, he had Lord Lovel's orders, but Mr. Carteret would not meddle or make. He added, he could not speak very openly to them, being a direct servant of the Post Office, but he had carried with him Justice Philips, a practiced man on such occasions, who knew the best of any man how to talk with them. That Alderman Lucas complained of ill usage from me, to which he replied that was nothing to Lord Percival; finally, that afterwards the Alderman came to him and assured him of his, his son's and his son-in-law Rolf being for my son. Yet afterwards, this rascal was one of those who signed the second representation against my son, and forged his son's hand to it.

I told him how gracious his Majesty had been in this affair, and desired he would send Mr. Philips to me immediately that I might get him to go again to Harwich.

He answered, Mr. Philips had been at another election since and was not yet arrived, but when he was he should come to me. He advised that Sir Robert should give him leave to use his name, as a material thing. In the meantime I sent to Sir Charles Wager to desire him to write a second time to Alderman Baker and let him know I had the Government's interest, and that he insisted with him to vote for my son if he expected my favour, to which Sir Charles returned me an answer, with a letter for Baker desiring him to vote for my son as a thing that would much oblige him, but he did not write so strong as I desired, for the reason following.

My lord, I have no knowledge of Mr. Baker, and what he has from Trinity House is not given by me, but by thirty-one people, and is but a small matter, that I think it will not be proper for me to say more than I have, for such letters are sometimes read in the House of Commons.

Your lordship's most humble servant,

CHA. WAGER.

I then hastened to Court, where I applied again to Sir Robert, who told me that he sent the letter to Mr. Leathes as I desired,

April 22-24

who came immediately to him, but refused to declare he would join my son; that he said all he could to persuade him, but he would not; that he had done all he could, and appealed to me if he had not. I said there was one thing he might still do, which was to acquaint Mr. Leathes that since he broke his word of joining my son he should not have the Government's interest. To which he only shrugged his shoulders, from whence I augured ill success to my son. I desired I might bring Colonel Bel again to him to have his commands to go down again. He answered, "To what purpose? He knows my mind. I spoke before to him to do all he could." However, I insisted on it. This backwardness gave me more cause of diffidence, and at night I despatched an express to my son, to acquaint him with what had passed, and let him know my apprehensions that he would lose his election.

Tuesday, 23.—I waited at home all this morning in expectation of Justice Philips, who at 3 a'clock came, and I carried him to Sir Robert Walpole's, who in my presence told him he might go down and tell the Government's servants in his name that Mr. Leathes and my son were joined in his presence; that he had given the Government's interest to both, and it was his earnest desire his Majesty's servants would vote for them, to which he had obliged his honour; that if they would oblige him they would do it. Mr. Philips desired again that he might use his name, which he bid him do.

At coming away Mr. Philips said he had now full instruction, and he would set out this evening part of his way and counted to get no farther than Chelmsford.

I wrote this account to my son at night and enclosed a resignation of my Recordship in a letter to the Mayor, for him to deliver in case he lost the election, and to do it with all speed before some one of the other side should propose to remove me, which I counted they would certainly do, and to give it to Lord Harrington.

I dined with Dr. Hollings, and went at night to the opera *Ariadne*.

Wednesday, 24.—This morning at 1 a'clock came an express from my son, dated Tuesday morning from Arwarton, wherein he mentions his suspicion of treachery in Sir Robert; says the election is notified for Saturday next. That Sir Philip Parker thinks he should however stand it out to show the villainy the greater, for he should plainly prove he lost it by the Government's servants voting against him. That he should not determine what part to act till Mr. Philips came down again (which I had in a former letter told him he would do) and until he had tried every game, which was now only to come off with honour, and to maintain a just plea for resentment. He thought nobody could suffer for serving him but Mr. Clements, the agent, who would certainly lose his place one way or other. He thought it might be of some service to suspend the Philipses one way or other, but did not believe I should obtain it. Upon this I wrote to Sir Robert Walpole to desire his letters to Mr. Hill of the Customs, and to the Post Office, that Baker, the two Philipses, Fuller, Battney and Dean might be sent for up to be out of the way during the election, to which he wrote me the following answer:—

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London, 24 April, 1734.

My Lord,—I think it impossible for me to do what you desire, and those to whom I was to give my orders would think it too great a hardship to be put on them, to send for a number of officers the day before the election. In my station where what I do or do not do, everything is imputed to me, makes this too dangerous to venture upon. I have with great honour and truth kept my engagements to your lordship, and declared so to all persons concerned, and must beg you will excuse me taking this step.

I am, &c.,

R. WALPOLE.

I writ, however, to Mr. Hill and Mr. Bell to the same purpose, though I had little hopes of their compliance, and accordingly the former wrote me as follows:—

Wednesday.

My Lord,—I have communicated your lordship's letter to Sir J. Evelyn, Sir John Stanley and Mr. Fairfax, the gentlemen your lordship names in your letter, and we must beg your lordship's pardon for not complying with your request, since we think we cannot be justified in it.

I am &c.,

JOHN HILL.

And Colonel Bell sent me a verbal message by my servant that Lord Lovel was out of town, Mr. Carteret would not concern himself, and therefore the thing desired could not be done.

I had the same evening other letters by the post from Page and Davis that if I did not obtain this the election will be lost. Davis said that he had delivered Mr. Hill's message, when he went down, to the Philippses, from whom he had civil answers, but they would go against us, as also the packet men, except something more strenuous from the Post Office than what was delivered from Colonel Bell came down; so that the election depends on Sir Robert's steadfastness and Mr. Leathes' honour.

My brother Parker also wrote me by the same post from Arwarton that the Mayor had told him that Mr. Leathes wrote to him not to promise till he had heard from him. That an express was sent away early that morning (Tuesday) to Mr. Heath as reported, who they say may carry it; that Heath will make a push for it unless Sir Robert oblige Leathes to declare heartily. That it is impossible to describe the malice of the other side, so that some of them seem as if they would sacrifice their employments. That Captain Dean was expected in on Thursday, so they should see what effect Horace Walpole's conversation with him in the passage had. That letters from Sir Charles Wager, Lord Rochford and others, they signified nothing. That we are full of schemes and he much fatigued. That my letter enclosing the copy of what Sir Robert wrote Mr. Leathes was come last night by the express; he wished it may be sincere.

My son also sent me a second express from Harwich written on Tuesday night 10 a'clock, to press the sending up for the Government's servants, but if we cannot obtain it for all, then to ask it for none, because his business will then be to show that by so many Government's servants voting against him he lost the election.

April 24-25

That all the thirteen and Cockeril, the disputed vote, stand firm. But as I could not obtain the sending up for the Government voters, I returned the express with a letter to come off as well in honour as he could; that all my hopes lay in Mr. Philips's negotiations, who I find was not arrived, but had instructions from Sir Robert by word of mouth, and set out yesterday. That it would be well if he could keep him until the election is over. I also reminded him to present the Mayor my letter of resignation of my post of Recorder, least after the election the taking it from me, as I was confident they would, to give Lord Harrington, should be an article in the news to disgrace me.

I dined with brother Percival and went afterwards to the Music Club at the Crown.

Thursday, 25.—This morning an express came in at six a'clock from my son, dated Wednesday, ten at night, to acquaint me that Mr. Leathes being arrived yesterday night he had visited him, did not enter into any debate about the affair, only told him he expected he should join him according to his promise. That he replied, he was ready to join him if he could prevail on his friends or a sufficient number of them to make a majority with his; that he would endeavour to prevail on them.

But he is told Mr. Stanhope is in the house with Mr. Leathes at this very time, though it is not certain if he is yet come. That it is not imaginable how ridiculous a farce they play, and at the same time a very cunning one; his friends declaring they will join my son if he will, and he declaring the same if they will. That he was a very little while with Mr. Leathes, and told him, if after what had passed he did not join him, he should be obliged to take any measures to secure himself. That he knew not how to direct his conduct but according to the steps they take, but he should take care in everything he did, whatever happened, the just censure should fall on them. He hoped I had got orders for the Government's servants to come up, that he had other irons in the fire, and hoped yet he should succeed.

This was a private letter to me. At the same time he wrote me a more ample one to show Sir Robert, wherein he takes notice of the farce Mr. Leathes and the Government's servants play, at the same time that last night they sent away an express to invite Mr. Stanhope down. That he believed they used the same practice of forging other persons' names; that he had hopes of getting Newel and Bridge over, which would make sixteen, so that it would not be prudent to let Mr. Stanhope go down least he should meet with disgrace. He therefore desired me to speak to Sir Robert to discourage Mr. Stanhope from going as an act of friendship. That an artful insinuation had been spread as if my son intended to join Mr. Heath, wherefore he had sent up a declaration signed by his declared friends as follows, to clear himself and his friends from that imputation:—

“Whereas it hath been reported that the Lord Percival and Thomas Heath, Esquire, are joined or intend to join as candidates to represent this corporation in the ensuing Parliament,

“We whose names are underwritten having nothing more sincerely at heart than union in this borough and success to Lord Percival

1734.

and Carteret Leathes, Esquire, do hereby declare that there is no ground for that suggestion, and that we will serve Lord Percival, and Mr. Leathes if he shall join the said Lord Percival, and no other person.—J. Smith, Griffith Davis, M. Richman, Jo. Fennings, Thomas Peck, Robert Lucas, James Clements, Francis Pulham, Jo. Dumaresque, Edward Clements, Jo. Coleman, Robert Page, Richard Rolf, Grey Cockeril. Harwich, 24 April, 1734.”

My son adds that Sir Robert may from hence see how secure he is, if he continue to support him, as he is confident he will, for there are seven Government servants more now against him. That at the worst he shall have fought a good fight.

I received a third express this day, written on Wednesday at twelve at night, about laying the last mentioned letter before Sir Robert. He tells me he worked and lost no ground, so that he should certainly, if he loses it, expose the administration most confoundedly. That if he only did this and keep his friends steady he believed the Government's servants would not care to push the point for fear of a great person's indignation. That he heard nothing particularly yet of Mr. Stanhope, who was not there, nor was Mr. Philips yet come down. He would follow my directions in regard to him, having just received my letter by post acquainting him of his coming. Sir Philip was now with him and of great service; that he came that morning, and was going to Ipswich election to-morrow. That he wanted more money, and would not keep his friends together without treating them though in an artful manner. He feared he could not return before Tuesday or Wednesday, and would be glad to hear something of another affair. That Fortrey is with him, and Mr. Cornelius visited him last Monday, for which he desired I would thank him. That Mr. Loyd continues to assure him young Oliver's vote is not good. He says he has other irons in the fire, and hoped yet he might succeed.

I answered his express that came at six a'clock, that I had done all I could and left the rest to him, for I could not procure sending up for the Government servants; my whole dependence was on Mr. Philips, who went down Tuesday last.

I answered his second express that came in at nine, that I could do no more; he must act for himself, and if Mr. Heath came down and would give him four new votes they both might be chosen. That every body was out of town, and Mr. Stanhope had left his house yesterday morning with two servants and was not to return until Sunday or Monday, as his servant informed mine, by which I concluded he was set out for Harwich. I returned him therefore that paper signed by his friends as being of no use in town since Mr. Stanhope was gone, to prevent which it was calculated, and should I have shown it to Sir Robert it might have tied them down not to vote for Heath, which yet it is possible he may be driven to join with. That if he had got Bridge and Newell over he should by all means keep them. I enclosed to him a letter to Sir Charles Wager, received from Baker, wherein he excused his being for my son, because engaged to Mr. Stanhope.

And here any further writing between my son and me ended, for I had nothing to send him by an express the following day, nor did I hear further from him. I look on the election as lost, since

April 25-29

Sir Robert would not let Mr. Leathes know after the tricks he plays that he should not have the Government's interest, since also he would not order any of the Government's voters to come up, and lastly, since Charles Stanhope is gone down, who being the Secretary of State's brother will undoubtedly by promises secure all our enemies to him, if not gain some of our friends, for *Harwichia omnia venalia*.

However, I writ to Mr. Ven, rector of St. Antholin's, to write this night to some friends he had to influence those he could for my son, which he promised to do. My friends have seen this game long ago, and are extremely angry with Sir Robert, and will not allow him to have acted a sincere part, for they say Mr. Leathes is his creature, with whom he might do what he pleased, and since he had put him upon me by asking my consent, he ought in honour to support my son, which he has not done to the utmost of his power, and it is certain his suffering Mr. Leathes to depart from his engagement whereby he promised not to oppose Clements being Mayor, which yet he did to the utmost, and his continuing his friendship to him even after, and giving Sam Philips the *Walpole* sloop, are marks that Mr. Leathes was still to be preferred to me, though I have acted so handsomely by the Court, and wrote for them, as also my son had done more than once. But Mr. Leathes is a Norfolk man, and useful to Sir Robert at this time in the impending election, and present services are to be regarded more than past by him, although I was so well at Court, and had, as you see, the King's desire that my son should be chosen, so all the base tricks used by Leathes are passed by, which any other than Sir Robert would have scorned to countenance.

My friends say this is never to be forgiven, and are angry with me for not being as openly furious in my discourse against Sir Robert as they are. They say if Sir Robert uses his friends so, what must others expect, and if independent men of large fortunes and remarkably attached to the Government are to be debarred entering the Parliament, what bad designs must not the minister have, what work to do in the ensuing Parliament? They say that it is not enough that independent gentlemen vote with the Court out of a principle, for if they have no other attachment but their judgment, they may happen to be of a different judgment from the Court measures in a following Parliament.

I tell them the thing speaks itself, that I need not run about complaining and scolding as women do, but I know my own thoughts.

When I had writ my letters, I went to the Vocal Club, and my wife paid a visit to Mrs. Jennings to know the success of the negotiations about her niece. Mrs. Jennings replied she thought my son had his answer long ago, that her niece could not think of it.

Friday, 26.—This day I visited Mr. Clerk of Cecil Street and told him of my wife's visit to Mrs. Jennings, and her answer, which surprised him, because Sir William Jolyff, who had carried the proposals, brought back word that the young lady seemed rather to like them than not, and when he asked the old lady whether she liked them not, she told him she would not say that. He still advised my son getting acquainted with the young lady, though he did not much depend on success.

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I took leave of Dr. Moore, and Lady Roch, my aunt Whorwood, and my son and daughter Hammer, and after dinner went to Charlton with my family.

Saturday, 27.—This day I received the following letter from my son at Harwich, which must have been written on Thursday, Mr. Philips, who set out that day from thence, leaving it at my house in town yesterday evening:—

Dear Sir,—My uncle wrote this advertisement and thinks it of great importance to be inserted in all the papers on Monday, that the world should know our story first in this manner, before the other party tell it in their own way, which they will do immediately upon their success. We are in horrid confusion here; lies, perjury stick not with our antagonists. Mr. Philips has been abominably treated on my account, and in danger almost of a duel, but he will inform you of particulars which I have no time to do.

I am most dutifully yours,

PERCIVAL.

My uncle and Fortrey desire to be remembered to you. Don't hint to Philips that we suspect the Government. I am sure he has suffered sufficiently for us.

Colchester, 26 April.

We hear that the election of members of Parliament for the borough of Harwich comes on to-morrow, and that the Honourable Charles Stanhope, Esquire, brother to the Right Honourable the Lord Harrington, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, joins with Carteret Leathes, Esquire, in strong opposition to the Lord Percival, son to the Right Honourable the Earl of Egmont, and that the two former will certainly be chosen.

I ordered this advertisement to be inserted in as many papers as Parker the bookseller could get of Monday next, though the letter came to me half an hour after nine, so that I doubt if they can have it in so soon. I also wrote to Mr. Philips to thank him for his trouble, and desired him to dine with me Monday or Tuesday.

It may be laid to Sir Robert Walpole's charge that the continual countenance he gave to Mr. Leathes notwithstanding Mr. Leathes's continual breach of faith to my son, of which Sir Robert was sensible, lost my son his election.

Sunday, 28.—Went to church morning and afternoon. In the evening Mr. Dawney visited me; stayed at home.

Monday, 29.—This morning my son and Mr. Taylor came down to dinner. My son came from Arwarton yesterday and gave me an account of his manner of losing his election. He polled thirteen single votes, but young Captain Lucas and Rolf, who voted for him, also voted for Mr. Leathes. My son obliged all the voters to swear the bribery oath. Clifford, William Philips, Esquire, was in danger of a duel from old Philipson, who affirmed he was come down and had offered a bribe of 500*l.* to Newell to vote for my son, whereupon

April 29—May 3

Mr. Philips obliged him to go with him to several persons to trace out the truth (for the thing was false) and everybody Philipson mentioned denied they ever saw Mr. Philips, so far was he from bribing any, only he affirmed to Mr. Leathes' face that Sir Robert Walpole sent him down and had told him that my son and he were joined; to which Leathes replied the voters would not let him, and besides he did not know if Sir Robert had sent him.

On the poll, Mr. Leathes had twenty-one votes, Mr. Stanhope nineteen, and my son thirteen. Six captains of the army were come down to countenance the election against my son, and were before the election made free of the Corporation out of compliment to them.

As Newell and Bridge came into town whom they went out to meet, their creditors arrested them, but Captain Hayes, Deputy Governor of Landguard Fort, drew his sword and rescued them. Bridge owed his creditors 250*l.* and Newell 400*l.*, and were offered unknown to my son to be forgiven in case they would vote for him but they refused, from which my son inferred that they had greater presents made them.

On the election my son offered Cockeril to be sworn, being legally elected by a majority of the twenty-four capital burgesses, but the opposers made such a noise they could not proceed. The Mayor also caused the bye-law to be repealed which ordered that the voters should vote in their proper order, the last chosen in first, although two days' notice was necessary to be given for such repeal. The reason was that they feared by the number who would vote for my son, that some of their own might stagger. Philipson was so overjoyed that my son had lost it that he said, "Lord, now let Thy servant depart in peace, for my eyes have seen Thy salvation."

Dumaresque, Page and John Smith were in a particular manner exceeding zealous and so was Edward Richman. Dumaresque, apprehending from the officers coming down and the strange disposition our enemies were in, that some tumult might be raised, had privately ordered twenty of his seamen to mix among the crowd to protect my son.

My son returned this evening to town, and I sent by him letters to Mr. Carteret to desire he would not turn out Peck and Clements for voting for my son, and I also writ to Mr. Hill of the Customs to desire he would keep in Coleman and Davies.

Tuesday, 30.—This day Justice Philips came down and gave me a full account of his transactions at Harwich. He was accused there by old Philipson of tempting Alderman Newell with a bribe of 500*l.* to vote for my son, and that he could prove it. Mr. Philips obliged him to prove it and to name the persons he had employed therein. Philipson did name several one after another, to whose houses Mr. Philips went, but all declared they did not know his face or had seen him before. At length Philipson laid his information on Newel himself who was out of town, whereupon Philips told him he was a base liar, and if he did not like the word he was at liberty to resent it. This had produced a duel but for the interposition of my brother Parker and others. He told me my thirteen friends stand firm, and are resolved to prosecute the Mayor for swearing in young Oliver, and that my brother Parker resolved

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to take advice of counsel, whether Philipson's saying that he (Philip) offered to bribe Newell were not actionable, and to prosecute Philipson for it if it be actionable. That my brother was also resolved to complain roundly to Sir Robert, who is now in Norfolk attending the county election.

He added, he forced Mr. Leathes (after frequent denials) to own that he had joined my son before Sir Robert, but Mr. Leathes said it was conditionally that the majority of the voters were for my son. Mr. Philips said to him that were ridiculous, for if they were my son had no need to join him.

He said he and Mr. Bell had resolved to consider a full state of the case and lay it before Lord Lovel, and then to tell him that the measures taken had lost the Government the borough and thrown it into Philipson's hands.

That if any of my friends lost their places for having voted singly for my son, it were a just cause for me to be outrageous and even to turn Tory. That Clements the agent would vote singly for my son, though he (Philip) had advised him not, but Clements said, if he lost his place he could live contentedly without it. That as my friends are a majority of the capital burgesses, there is still hopes in time to recover the borough as vacancies happen and they are resolved to stick together. That he doubted not but my adversaries have great promises made them, and that they shall have the places my friends now possess, but he did not believe the Government would displace them. That if Sir Robert had more heartily espoused my son, the Government's servants would still have been for him, but they did not believe it was Sir Robert's design he should succeed, and Sir Robert began too late to espouse him, and this had been the case he knew of several other gentlemen.

I presented him 40*l.* for his trouble, which I had all the trouble in the world to make him accept.

This day my wife went to town and returned at night. Her errand was to find out Lady Burlington or Lady Carteret to tell of our usage, and to see if they, by the Duchess of Marlborough or Lord Carteret's means, could get my son into a borough, but missing them, she visited Cousin Betty Southwell and Mrs. Pulteney, wife of Will. Pulteney, who said she knew a fortnight ago that Sir Robert did not intend my son should be chose, and Cousin Ned Southwell said he knew of a truth (but he would not name his informer) that Mr. Walpole when he passed through Harwich settled matters to prevent my son's election. My wife said Lord Grantham and Lord Winchelsea had called at my house this morning, doubtless to know the particulars of my son's usage, which already rings in the town.

Wednesday, 1 May.—This day my son writ me he was in eager pursuit of another borough, and hoped to succeed with honour.

Thursday, 2.—Stayed at home.

Friday, 3.—This day Dr. Couraye came down to pass the summer with me. He told me he saw Mr. Charles Stanhope two days ago, who is chosen at Harwich.

He told him that he had a letter from thence signed by twenty, to desire him to stand, if not, that the same express was to find out

May 3-13

Mr. Heath and offer him the borough. That he had no acquaintance with Mr. Leathes nor any thought of standing there, until the Corporation sent to him. That the reason they rejected my son was that I had put a person into the agency of the packets who was odious to them all, meaning James Clements, and had represented several there to be Jacobites. That he had not the assistance of the Government; Sir Robert Walpole, indeed, had sent down to recommend my son, but left the Government's servants to do as they pleased. This was confirmed to me by Lord Wilmington, who told me Sir Robert said he was for my son until Lord Harrington put up his brother, and then he concerned himself no more in the matter. That my son had six Government's servants, and himself but five. That as soon as the election was over, five or six of the voters cried out, "Liberty! we are free from the tyranny we were under fourteen years past."

I told Dr. Couraye, Mr. Stanhope said falsely that he had thoughts before of standing there; that Lord Harrington had more than once applied to Sir Robert in his favour, and Mr. Stanhope had dined with Mr. Leathes in town; that I had but five Government's servants and he seven.

Saturday, 4.—Went with my wife to town after dinner.

Sunday, 5.—After morning church returned to Charlton to dinner. In town Mr. Clerke told me that the general reason he heard given by those who attend about Court why my son lost his election is that the ministry could not trust him in the House. Nobody in town but believes the Ministry are false to me.

The King, when he was told my son had lost it, was much surprised and said it was impossible, for I had his servants. And the Queen said she was sorry for it. Ned Southwell said he knew from undoubted hands that when Mr. Walpole went for Holland he absolutely ruined my interest in Harwich, giving the voters a hint to be against my son, though he had taken upon him to settle them all for my son. My brother Parker told me he had the same suspicion.

My son I found was endeavouring to get into the House by means of some double return, and by the interest of some anti-courtiers.

My brother Percival said he had been at Sir Robert Walpole's levée, who told him he was sorry my son had lost it, but he had done all he could, though he knew he should be blamed.

Lady Roch came down for a night.

Monday, 6. Tuesday, 7.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday, 8.—Stayed at home. Received a letter from Cousin Mary Dering that the King expressed himself vexed at the loss of my son's election. If she hears anything at Court about it will write me. Mr. Taylor came down to lay some nights here. He told me that the town rings of Sir Robert's ill-usage of my son.

My wife went up and visited Lady Burlington upon it, knowing she would tell it to the Duchess of Marlburow, who possibly may bring my son in at some borough. My son also writ to Lord Bathurst, our relation, to hint that if Mr. Woodhouse, his son-in-law, should be chosen, he should be desirous to come in at Ciceter, where he is likewise chosen. My son had seen the Earl of Winchelsea

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our relation, who was sorry for it, but doubted if there were any opportunity now to choose him, it being so late.

Thursday, 9.—Stayed at home.

My wife told me that Courtevil the son (organist of St. James' Church, and a hired writer of Sir Robert's, the publisher of the Daily Journal) had said to Davis, who keeps the Half Moon tavern in Pall Mall, that my son was an enemy of Sir Robert's, and had wished him out, as an Alderman at Harwich had writ up word, and that Sir Robert did right to prevent his being chosen. That I was indeed a friend to the Government, but my son was not, though he had written a pamphlet in its favour, which had received honour enough, for the minority had ordered 3,000 copies of it to be printed and dispersed, and my son had been well paid for it.

My wife also told me that Mr. Blackwood was in company with the wife of Bacon Morrice, Governor of Landguard Fort, which lady said that my son was an enemy of the Government's, that he spoke against it here, and in Ireland put himself at the head of the Jacobites.

Thus villainously does Sir Robert's creatures asperse my son with the blackest falsehoods; but hence it appears plain that instead of excusing Sir Robert, they justify him in treacherously excluding my son after all his professions, owing it, which is more than he offers to do.

Friday, 10.—My son writ me this day that he had visited Lord Grantham, who told him he was extremely sorry he had lost his election, and the Court was so. That Sir Robert insists he did all he could for him and lays all the blame on Lord Harrington. His lordship added, they must make amends by giving him a borough somewhere else. My son replied, nothing should ever alter his attachment to the royal family, but he should never forget Sir Robert's treatment.

My son adds that my friends in the Government's service cannot possibly suffer, for that would be a manifest declaration that the Government intended to rout him, which they labour all they can to conceal.

That my brother Parker is for prosecuting a mandamus in favour of Cockeril against young Oliver, at our expense. That he was this morning with Mr. Amnesley to procure his influence over a gentleman who has a place in his power by a double return. He also called on Mr. Pulteney, who has an influence over the same gentleman, but he was out of town.

That he knows nothing yet of my son Hammer's election for Castle Rising.

I had also a letter from brother Parker to come to town on Tuesday to meet Counsellor Loyd about the mandamus.

Sunday, 12.—Communicated at church. Captain Hughes dined with me.

Monday, 13.—My son came down. He told me that all the town rings with indignation of Sir Robert's usage of him, as also of Lord Carlow's usage, much of the same nature, who, having given his interest in Kent to Sir George Oxenden and Sir Edward Dering at the ensuing election upon promise of being elected at Sandwich, found himself deceived by the Government, who have caused

May 13-22

Sir George Oxenden to be chosen there, to secure his being in the House in case his election for the county should be lost. My brother and sister Percival came to dine with us.

Tuesday, 14.—This day I went to town and met my brother Parker and Counsellor Loyd to discourse of a mandamus or information in the nature of a quo warranto to turn young Oliver out of the Corporation of Harwich as not being duly elected. We agreed that Counsellor should see Mr. Masterman of the Crown Office, and give him instructions to put two queries to Serjeant Darnel: 1. whether Oliver is duly elected; 2. whether Cockeril's election by our friends is not good.

I was most disagreeably surprised at my arrival in town to hear that my brother Percival was this morning at four o'clock burnt out of his house and had lost all his furniture, except his plate, some pictures, and some books. The fire began, as he told me, at the next house, lately taken by Mr. Cantillon, the rich banker, whom I knew at Paris, who was but lately come to the house, and was burnt in his bed, of which there are varying reports, some saying he came drunk home at twelve at night, and fired his curtains, others that he read himself to sleep and the candle fired his bed, others that his servants murdered him and then fired the house to conceal their crime. He was a debauched man, and his servants of bad reputation, so being very rich it is thought they were tempted to commit this fact, for which informations were taking when I visited my brother on this great loss, amounting as he tells me to 700*l.* I desired him to go to my house in Pall Mall.

Mr. Hammer came to see me and told me his brother, my son-in-law, was chosen in Castle Rising in Norfolk, though absent at his house at Fens in —.

This day my son went down to Maidstone in order to vote tomorrow for Sir Edward Dering and Lord Vane for members for the county against Lord Middlesex and Sir George Oxenden. The former carried it by near 1,000 majority.

Wednesday, 15. Thursday, 16.—I stayed at home.

Friday, 17.—My son returned. I joined with my son in a lease of Egmont, *alias* Ballinacow, to my steward, Mr. William Tayer, renewable for ever. The lives he put in are his own and his brothers Richard and Robert. The rent for their time continues at 70*l.* a year as before, but after their deaths it rises to 111*l.* per annum, and while any of these three lives last, upon a renewal 40*l.* is to be paid for fine, and when they die, the fine upon a renewal is to be the half of 111*l.*

This day I made the Rev. Downs Conron my chaplain.

Saturday, 18.—My wife went to town and renewed her acquaintance with the Duchess of Marlborough, her godmother.

Sunday, 19.—Went to church morning and afternoon. Dr. Stubbs, Archdeacon of St. Alban's, visited me in the afternoon.

Monday, 20. Tuesday, 21.—I stayed at home.

Wednesday, 22.—I went to town to the Georgia Board, but we were not a Board of Common Council to do business; we were only, myself in the chair of trustees, Dr. Bundy, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Frederick, Mr. Chandler, Common Council; Captain Coram, Mr. Bedford, trustees.

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Mr. Bedford made report that the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge declined assisting us with money towards the expense of the Vaudois to be sent over; all he could obtain was that they would take no resolution till Mr. Vernon should come to town. Mr. Poyas, the undertaker for the Vaudois, appeared. He said he had chosen out forty proper persons out of the number now in Holland who understand the silk trade as well as vines and agriculture, but they are unwilling to go over unless their wives and daughters may succeed to their grants as well as their sons. All the gentlemen present were for allowing this, Mr. Hucks excepted and myself, who were of opinion that the alteration of the nature of our grants in favour of these Vaudois would create envy among the English and others who are gone over without the liberty of admitting females to succeed. Besides, Mr. Towers, Mr. White, and others of our Board who were absent, and much against females succeeding, would have reason to take it ill, that after so many debates as we have had on this head, we should, in the midst of summer, when almost all are absent, and they in particular, alter the manner of our grants contrary to their known sentiments. I added that I had always been against letting females succeed, out of apprehension that in such case the female might marry a person who would not live on the land, but neglect the culture, and that the islands have lost their small freeholders, which was their strength, merely on account of this liberty to females to succeed, and to part with their possessions, which would be the consequence of it. That this would make our grants become a bubble in Exchange Alley, and seemed unnecessary to be insisted on by the Vaudois, because we have it in our power, if a female successor takes our consent to grant her land, which we never should refuse in case she married a person who would settle there.

Mr. Chandler replied that he doubted if our restraining females from succeeding were good in law, being contrary to the law of England, which admits not of lands going in perpetuity.

Captain Coram and Dr. Bundy said the Vaudois seemed peremptory on this head, and it would be a great pity to lose the sending such a number of useful and experienced hands in the silk trade. They were sensible that without we were eight Common Council men we could not come to a resolution, but they thought we who were present might engage to be for what was requested by the Vaudois. That it was indeed worth consideration in that the English now at Georgia would expect and insist on the same favour, but they looked on it as certain that if it be not granted them they will all go away as soon as the year's maintenance we give them is ended, and they will be tempted so to do by the neighbouring colonies, who have large tracts of land uninhabited.

We concluded to refer this matter to the next Board to be summoned Wednesday next, and in the meanwhile ordered letters to be wrote to Mr. Digby, Towers, Holland, Lord Tyrconnel and others for their opinion on this nice affair, enclosing at the same time the letters we received from Mr. Dumont in Holland, where he very rationally argues in favour of female succeeding.

Mr. Martin acquainted us that we have received no letters from Mr. Oglethorp since I was last at the Board, but we had an account

May 22—June 6

that he was got to Charlestown in order to embark on board a man-of-war for England on February last. It was, however, believed he was gone back to Georgia on news that the Saltsburgers we sent over were approaching the Savannah river.

I wrote to Lord Bathurst about Sir Francis Bathurst's going to Georgia.

I dined with my son at Davis's and returned at night to Charlton.

Thursday, 23. Friday, 24. Saturday, 25. Sunday, 26.—Stayd at home. I read in the news that my son stood candidate in Lord Vane's room (who died this day sennit) for the county of Kent. There is no truth in it.

Monday, 27. Tuesday, 28.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday, 29.—I went to town to the Georgia Board, where not being eight Common Council men we could not give an answer to Mr. Poyras, agent for the Vaudois, but we acquainted him that the poor people who are still at Rotterdam in great want should have a weekly allowance of 8*l.* (being men, women and children about fifty) till such time as we could give them an answer.

For the same reason of not being a Common Council Board, we could not dispatch Sir Francis Bathurst's grant. We were as follows: Mr. Thomas Towers, in the chair of Trustees, Dr. Bundy, Egmont, La Roche, Frederiek, Chandler and Hucks, seven; Trustees, Captain Coram, Mr. Smith, Mr. Jo. Page. We had much discourse concerning the Vaudois' desire that their females might inherit, and two letters were read from Lord Tyrconnel and Mr. Digby giving their opinion thereon. The former was strenuous for allowing it, the latter much against it. At our Board Captain Coram and Dr. Bundy were for it, Mr. Hucks and Mr. Towers against it. Mr. Towers was severe on Captain Coram for occasioning the dissatisfaction that appears against the exclusion of female heirs succeeding to the grants. He told him he was only a trustee, and ought not to have vilified to the public a resolution taken by the Board of Common Council. That we should hear his opinion always with pleasure, but he ought to think himself bound by the opinion of the Board. That it was strange the Vaudois who are banished naked out of their country for religion should scruple to take lands in Georgia on the same foot as the English and Saltsburgers have done. That our present grants are only to settle people till a body of laws shall be made, which very likely may alter those people's tenures more to their mind and advantage, but these laws must take some time and consideration to make, and must also pass the King and Council's approbation; but to grant what the Vaudois desire would be giving them estates absolutely in fee simple, which might not be approved by his Majesty and Council hereafter. Nevertheless Mr. Towers hastily drew up some further encouragements to be considered of at the next meeting, and to be shown to Mr. Poyras for his opinion whether that would satisfy the Vaudois, such as granting fifty acres of land to the widow, over and above her third of her deceased husband's fifty, in case she marry again to a person that will settle on the land, as also fifty acres of land to every daughter when she marries. The 8*l.* per week which we ordered for the subsistence

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of the Vaudois does not go out of the Company's cash, but out of 50*l.* promised by Lord Tullamore for this or other purposes.

I dined with brother Parker, who told me Sergeant Darnel was positive that Oliver's election is void, but he was not so clear that Cokeril's election is good. He showed me a letter from Clements, that Rolf had served the Mayor with an Order from the Courts, who was surprised; but that party threaten they will prosecute all Oliver's friends for perjury in not attending the Mayor at Court Hall the day that Oliver was chosen. I advised my brother to take counsel on that point. Clements added in his letter that our friends stand firm, but Parson Cornwallis told my brother he believed they would out of fear break off.

My brother informed me that Mr. Leathes was chosen Recorder in my place. I expected they would have elected a person of greater figure, but I suppose they intend to put him to all the charge of their defence.

I took leave of Mr. Taylor, who sets out to-morrow for Ireland.

My son told me he had been extremely diligent in discovering Cantillon's murder, which comes plainer out every day, and his cousin Cantillon, a banker, together with a Popish counsellor and another who did business for the deceased, are extremely blamed for their behaviour on this occasion, they being (while admitted at the examinations of witnesses and of the persons suspected) too favourable to the latter. My son was from ten o'clock in the morning till four next morning present at examinations, and believes that if he had not stirred in it the suspected persons would have been admitted to bail and all the prosecution dropped.

Thursday, 30. Friday, 31.—Stayed at home.

Saturday, 1 June.—Stayed at home.

Sunday, 2, Whit Sunday.—Communicated.

Monday, 3.—Lord Grantham, Frank Clerke, and Captain Hilesley came and dined with us. There passed nothing between us relating to Harwich affairs nor touching my going to Court.

Tuesday, 4. Wednesday, 5. Thursday, 6.—Stayed at home.

This day Mrs. Minshull came down to stay some time with us. She told me Sir Robert Walpole gives it out that if my brother Parker and Lord Egmont would lose the election of my son, we might thank ourselves.

I draw several conclusions from these words.

1. That Mr. Leathes, to colour his base behaviour to my son, has told Sir Robert that on no account the voters would be for him, so that Sir Philip Parker and I must have done some strange things to have lost the affections of the borough.

2. That Sir Robert (if he believes Mr. Leathes) has an implicit credit in him, for the truth is otherwise, and I had frequently informed Sir Robert so. Even at the election the Government's servants told my son they would vote for him if the Government would have them, and if three of them out of seven had done so my son would have carried it.

3. That if Sir Robert does not believe Mr. Leathes he would have the world think that he had done all he could in my son's favour, thereby to avoid the scandal of breach of faith and ingratitude to me. This is probable because the Queen said at

Court in relation to this affair that it was a strange thing Secretaries of State should interpose in elections.

Friday, 7.—This day I went to town and returned Lord Grantham's visit. He began the discourse of my son's losing his election and assured me the King or Queen had no hand in it, and that Lord Scarborough assured Mr. Clerke that Sir Robert Walpole had no hand in it neither, though he heard I was very angry with him, to which Mr. Clerke replied that I was not of a warm temper and he had not heard me make much complaint. I told my lord it was not my way to run to public coffee houses and make complaints of injuries past redress, but when I was asked the story I told the truth. Then I told his lordship some principal circumstances of it and left him to judge whether both Sir Robert and his brother Horace ever meant at the bottom my son should be chose.

His lordship asked me what I imagined could be the reason? I replied, I knew not, unless that he had rather have a man in employment in the House than my son, and had rather oblige a Secretary of State in admitting his brother than me in admitting my son.

He asked if my son would not endeavour to be chosen? I replied he would hardly apply to Sir Robert for it, and that it would be a difficult matter, all the double returns being secured by others as I feared.

I then called on brother Parker and showed him a letter I had received from Robert Page giving account of an accusation laid against his wife for calling a servant maid of young Captain Wimple at Harwich "whore" in return for that jade's calling my son scoundrel. Page denied his wife called her "whore"; nevertheless she has sworn it, and got another as bad as herself by hearsay to do the same. The Mayor, old Wimple, and the Town Clerk encourage the prosecution. Page, at his wits' end, desired my advice what to do, fearing they will make his wife stand in the white sheet. My brother Parker advised taking a proctor's advice, this being a matter to be tried in the Bishop's Court of Norwich.

Accordingly (going from thence to my brother Percival), I desired my brother Percival to find out a proctor and have his advice what Page must do.

The same letter acquainted me that Samuel Philips, who by Mr. Leathes' means had obtained the *Walpole* sloop, is deprived of it, and the same given to Captain Wall, of Alburow, to the mortification of many of Mr. Leathes' party; but they have the injustice to turn it on my son as his doing. He was afterwards put in possession of it.

I then went to the Georgia Board, where, being eight Common Council men, we passed Sir Francis Bathurst's grant, and rejected the application of the forty Vaudois to go to Georgia, because in their last memorial, which they would not recede from, they insisted on the descending in fee simple on the female heirs, together with other articles which we could not yield to without causing a mutiny among the English and Saltsburgers, who have accepted grants on a different tenure. However, out of charity we ordered those poor people a complete month's subsistence at 9*l.* a week and

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paid the charges of coming and going back of Mr. Poyras, their agent, whom we civilly dismissed, after exposing to him that though he was sent for over by a letter wrote in April last, it was on supposition that he would agree to the present tenure of lands in Georgia.

In this dismissal we were all unanimous, only Mr. Bedford gave a good character of these Vaudois out of the Book of Revelations, and wished something could be done for them. I dined with brother Percival and returned at night.

Saturday, 8.—Stayed at home.

Sunday, 9.—Communicated at church, being Trinity Sunday. Dr. Warren dined with me.

Monday, 10.—This day Mr. Clark, of Spring Garden, dined with me, and confirmed that Sir Robert Walpole never designed my son should be chosen, for he was so assured by a gentleman of Essex a month before the election, who is in the Court's interest; nay, that Sir Robert would oppose my son all he could, though he would carry it fair to me, and that it was a thing settled long ago that Mr. Stanhope should be elected at Harwich.

Tuesday, 11.—I went to town at my cousin Le Grand's desire to give my consent to an estate her son has sold to the Duke of Beaufort, to which estate I am a trustee, but it was put off until to-morrow.

My son told me he had seen Lord Grantham, and told him the story of his defeat at Harwich; that Sir Robert Walpole had no reason to be jealous of him, for he has acquainted him that if he would be his friend, he would be his. Mr. Barbut came in and took me aside to apologise for Mr. Walpole's dealing in that affair. He said Mr. Walpole expresses great concern that my son lost it; that it was not his fault nor Sir Robert's. That Lord Harrington pressed the admitting his brother Stanhope, which Sir Robert refused because he was bound in honour to me, and that Lord Harrington left him in a pet. That as to himself, when he went to Harwich to pass over to Holland, he had recommended my son to the chief person there, and made him promise for my son, and had told him that if the Government's servants did not vote for him they would disoblige the Government and it would be taken very ill. That he would give it under his hand that he did all he could for my son, and William Sanson, who went with him, could witness it; that I may have heard otherwise, but would not have me believe it.

I knew Mr. Barbut to be a creature of Mr. Walpole's and believed he was purposely sent by him to know the degree of my resentment. I therefore was on my guard. I told him that nobody will believe that I could miss of the Government's servants' votes if the Government had pleased. That they were promised me over and over, but yet seven voted against my son, and if but three of those seven had been for him he would have carried the election. That instead of serving me when he went to Harwich, he took away with him a voter newly chosen on my side the very day before he was to have been sworn in, by which means the Mayor, who is my enemy, admitted of another person who was elected unfairly by a minority and swore him in, and this was one of the voters

June 11-16

against my son. That this gave the town reason to believe his friendship to me was all grimace; that the Government's servants by observation of many things concluded, as they well might, that the Government was not sincerely for my son, and told my son so, adding that if he had the Government's interest they would vote for him, which they had good reason to do, I never having disobliged them, but saved some of them from ruin. That the making me lose my Mayor was a stabbing stroke, which I told him at the time, but he was jealous that my interest was too great in what he called a Government borough, and had rather a person in employment should be chosen than an independent gentleman. That he and his brother all along gave an undue preference to Mr. Leathes before my son, because, being a Norfolk man and busying himself in the Norfolk election, they were resolved to cherish so great a favourite, though they perceived he was not true to my son after all his pretended engagements to join him, as afterwards came out at the election, when he not only refused to join my son, but when a man went down from Sir Robert to recommend my son to them (which yet was for appearance only) Mr. Leathes discouraged instead of co-operating with him, and asked him what business he had there; he knew of none, and denied he had promised Sir Robert to join my son, when that messenger affirmed it. That, indeed, I have heard since the election, and was told it also before, that Sir Robert was resolved my son should not be chosen, and his management for a year past showed it, only I was blinded by his and Mr. Walpole's professions, for when Mr. Leathes had anything to ask it was done without consulting me, but when I applied the answer always was, I must first consult with Mr. Leathes. That, however great my disappointment was, which had made me and my interest in Harwich a jest to some, yet I should always preserve the same zeal for the royal family that I ever had. That since my son was not to be chosen, it had been kind to have let me know it early, that I might have provided for him in some other place, and not to have lulled me asleep. He said that he always heard Mr. Walpole speak of me with the greatest regard as a person who was for supporting the Constitution, and he believed he did not know when he went to sea that he took with him the person I mentioned who was to have been sworn the following day. I replied, my love to the Constitution was sufficiently known, but when men are out of the way of doing further service they are forgotten and discarded. That he knew very well he took the person above mentioned away with him, for my friends told him of it; besides, when the captain who carried him over returned he was very warm against my son, as all my enemies were from the time he went, though he promised to take that opportunity to settle matters, and on that pretence declined taking measures in London that I proposed to him which would have secured him.

Mr. Barbut had nothing to reply but that he wished he might be an instrument to make up matters; and to that I answered with thanks for his concern and regard to me, but nothing more.

I could not but reflect on the absurdity of sending such a mean fellow to discourse with me on so grave a subject.

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Wednesday, 12.—This day I went to town and signed my consent at Mr. Ward's chambers to selling an estate in Wiltshire to the Duke of Beaufort. My cousin Ned Le Grand sells it to pay the fortunes of his brother and sister. Mr. Stanton, an attorney, acted for him. The money, being 3,600*l.*, is to be laid out in the four per cent. annuities.

I dined at Cousin Le Grand's, where I heard for news that the Princess of Orange is not to come over as was expected; that the King will go abroad this summer, and the Parliament therefore meet suddenly, choose their Speaker, and then be prorogued. That the Duke of Dorset and Sir Robert Walpole are like to fall out about the place of Collector of Cork, which the former gave to Mr. Dixon, Recorder of that town, and Sir Robert to Mr. Love, Collector of Mallow. The former says there is no doing the King's business if members of Parliament who usefully serve the Court are not provided for, and besides, the place is actually given him, and he has entered on his employment, but Sir Robert says it is dangerous to trust so great a collection to a man of broken circumstances; besides that, all places in the Revenue of Ireland are in the gift and disposal of the Treasury of England.

I believed the Duke of Dorset would as poorly give up the contest as he did dishonourably my Lord Carlow, who by agreement with his Grace declined standing for the County of Kent, on promise to be brought in by him to serve for Sandwich; but Sir Robert Walpole, having a pique at Lord Carlow for his behaviour in Parliament last Session, wrote over to the Duke of Dorset when in Ireland that he should not support Lord Carlow, but Mr. Burchet, and upon the receipt of the letter the Duke served Mr. Burchet. The Duke, however, so insisted that Mr. Dixon kept the employment.

I received a letter from Clements that the Mayor, aldermen and voters for Oliver, together with the Serjeant, had made affidavit that Oliver's election was legal, and intend to prosecute Cockeril's voters of perjury for not attending the Mayor's summons on the Court day, when Oliver's friends only appearing, he was elected by a minority and sworn in. I wrote the next day to brother Parker to advise with counsel upon it.

My brother Percival told me the Prince, hearing my brother's loss by the fire, had ordered him a turning lathe, which with the things belonging to it will come to 50*l.* or 80*l.* I returned home at night.

Thursday, 13. Friday, 14. Saturday, 15.—I stayed at home.

My cousin Percival and his wife came from Eltham to see us. He told me the secret reason why my son lost his election at Harwich was that I had given some votes in Parliament the Ministry did not like, though the public reason is that I insisted on making a person Mayor last year who was disagreeable to the majority of the Corporation. He said he had this from very good hands, and particularly named Sir Jacob Ackworth.

Sunday, 16.—Went to church. In the evening Mr. Dawney's sisters and Mr. Bennet, Master in Chancery, came to visit us.

June 17-19

Monday, 17.—Stayed at home. Great complaints of the arbitrary proceedings of the Ministry in the election of a Court lists of sixteen Peers to serve in Parliament. The protests of the Scotch Peers who failed in being chosen are worth reading. These things add to the fuel.

I received a letter from Clements that the Mayor of Harwich, upon receipt of a letter from Mr. Leathes the night before, held a great Court, where the mandamus was read requiring him to swear Gray Cockeril a capital burgess, or to show cause to the contrary; after which Powell, the Town Clerk, read an order ready entered in the Court book, containing that it was the opinion of the Court that Gray Cockeril ought not to be sworn in, to which the Mayor with twelve more and young Orlibar (the person unjustly sworn in in the place of Cockeril) signed. But ten of Cockeril's friends who were present objected against that order and refused to sign it.

That Powell also endorsed upon the mandamus the form of the said order, with the opinion of the Court not to swear Cockeril in.

That Rolf had wrote this proceeding to our Council. That there is a bye-law inflicting a penalty of four shillings on every alderman and half a crown on every burgess for not obeying the Mayor's summons.

That all our friends are fast as to a new election, but without a rule of Court for all the voters to attend the election our enemies will get the advantage of us by giving the packet officers—Captain Fuller, Battney his mate, young Captain Wimple—who have votes, leave to stay on shore and will carry it.

That, as to the custom of electing a burgess, when the Mayor does not call a Court before the majority are agreed, they, the majority, have at several times demanded a Court and set the time, which the Mayor has been used to comply with, and ordered his sergeants to warn the Court at that time; but if not complied with, then the majority sent two men and warned the company, after which the Mayor sent his sergeants and warned the burgesses again, but set the same time the majority had given notice of.

As to other matters he wrote me.

That he hears that the *Walpole* sloop is to continue at Harwich (I suppose in Samuel Philips' possession). That Alderman Baker is in London and has been introduced to Sir Robert Walpole and Sir Charles Wager, and he presumes he will not spare my son nor himself (Clements) in his way. That as to Mr. Walpole's insincerity to my son, Captain Fuller said he saw Mr. Walpole in Holland, who in a familiar way said to him, "You rogue, you would not see me at Harwich nor carry me over;" to which he replied, "You knew that before you came from London," and so were very merry together.

That he finds what he feared from the first to the last is too true.

I also received a letter from brother Parker, that he had been with Mr. Masterman, Clerk of the Crown, Counsellor Floyd, and Counsellor Strange, our counsel, upon the mandamus for swearing in Cockeril. That Orlibar's friends prayed a week's time to show cause why they rejected him, which is granted. That we shall carry our point of laying Orlibar aside, and no apprehension for

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the perjury they pretend to lay to the charge of my friends for not obeying the Mayor's summons.

Tuesday, 18.—Stayed at home.*

DIARY BEGUN 19 JUNE, 1734.

Wednesday, 19.—This day I went to the Georgia Office. The yearly account of the receipts and disbursements was offered by our accountant, Mr. Vereilst, but we were not a Board of Common Council to pass it. We were only Mr. Vernon, in the chair of Trustee Board, Mr. Frederick, Hucks, La Roche, La Pautre, Lord Egmont, and Mr. Smith of the Trustees. It appears by the annual account that to the 9th instant (at which time it is made up) there are three hundred and forty-one souls at Georgia, of whom one hundred and four are foreigners, but this is as by old letters received. That we have received from the beginning, which makes now two years, 15,226*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* and have expended last year 6,848*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* and this year 2,269*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* (9,117*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*), so that there remains in cash 6,108*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* But Mr. Oglethorpe having drawn for 3,700 and odd pounds not brought into this account, our cash is now reduced very low, and we shall be aground unless the Parliament give us more money, for we have (as appears by a letter of Mr. Oglethorp's, wrote about January last) 437 mouths to feed.

* End of fifth volume of the manuscript diary. This volume is then partially indexed, alphabetically under names, with short précis of subjects, the headings "Georgia Affairs," "Harwich Affairs," "Irish Affairs" and "Parliament" being further arranged chronologically under the respective months, January to May. The last page of the volume has memoranda as follows:—

Mr. Samuel Bell, Irish broker at the Lyon and Key near the Custom House.

Mr. Coronel, broker, over against Majr. Faubert's in King Street, or Baker's Coffee House, Exch. Alley.

Blanket Makers Company, of Whitney in Oxfordshire: enquire for them in Goswel Court beyond the Charterhouse.

Counsr. Annesely's Intst. due half-yearly, 9th Oct. & 9

April, each $\frac{1}{2}$ year 175*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

Ed. Simpson's Intst. due 3 Oct. & 3 April 25*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

Bi. of Cloyn, Intst. due 1 Aug. & 1 Feby., (Irish money) 75*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

My niece Dering's Intt. due 29 Sept. & 25 March 66*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*

Will Pullen in my niece Dering's behalf for rent, 29 Sept.

& 25 March 45*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

Richd. Loyd, Esq, my Deputy Recorder, at his Chambers in Lamb's Buildings in the Temple, or at the Widows Coffee House in Devereux Court.

Hayes, painter, in Durham Yard, 3d. door on the right hand.

Mr. Barbut in Bury Street, near St. Mary Axe.

Daughter Hanmer's annuity—due quarterly, Michs., Xmass,

Lady Day, Midsr. (the quarter) 30*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

Rent due to me from ye Blanket Comp., $\frac{1}{2}$ yearly, 29 Sept.

& Lady Day (ye $\frac{1}{2}$ year) 27*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*

Rent due to me from Williams, tent. of ye George Inn, Burd

Hill, quarterly at Michs., Xmass, Lady Day & Midsumr.

($\frac{1}{4}$ ly) 39*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.*

Annuity due to me quarterly from Geo. Evans Esq., pay-

able 14 Septbr., 14 Decbr., 14 March & 14 June 100*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

Mr. Steven Winthrop, Mercht. in London near Stocksmarket.

Gold & Nesbit, Merchts. in London: their correspondents, Harpur & Morris, of Cork.

Messrs. Knox, Craghead & Knox, Merchts. behind the Royall Exch., the properest men to give my bills to on Mr. Taylor when I draw for money.

Mr. Nisbit, at the Carpenters Arms, the upper end of Hedge Lane, paints letters on pictures, at a penny each letter in gold, and a halfpenny in black: figures of number at a halfpenny each.

June 19--July 3

The settlement at Georgia is as follows: Souls settled in Savannah town 259, at Ogekie 22, at Highgate 3, at Hamstead 39, at Abercorn 33, at Skidaw 18, at Hutchinson's Island 5, at Tybee 21, at Cape Bluff 5, at Westbrook 4, at Thunderbold 28 (437 souls). These are all villages we have settled. About forty of those we sent over were dead about September last.

A letter was read from Mr. Oglethorp dated the 16th instant, giving account that he was landed at the Isle of Wight after six weeks' passage, and that he had brought over the Chief of an Indian nation settled near Savannah town, with others of his companions, to be instructed in the Christian religion and English language, which they are very desirous of. One of the letters gave an account that an Englishman had by the present of a blanket seduced an Indian married woman to lie with him, of which the Indians complained, the punishment with them for that crime being to cut the adulterer's throat. That they had punished the woman by cutting off her ears and hair, but they would be contented if we whipped the man. I returned home to Charlton to dinner.

Thursday, 20.—Stayed at home.

Friday, 21.—Went to town with my wife, and gave some directions for fitting up my house in town, late Gumly's, whose lease expires this mid-summer, after which she quits it.

I went, according to summons, to the Georgia Board and congratulated Mr. Oglethorp on his arrival, he being come that morning from his house in Surrey. We were a more numerous Board than of late, probably in expectation of meeting Mr. Oglethorpe. Common Councillors, Mr. Chandler, in the Trustee chair, Mr. Vernon, Egmont, Mr. Hucks, Mr. La Pautre, Alderman Kendal, Thomas Towers, George Heathcot, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Frederick, in all 11. Trustees, Mr. Smith, Mr. Anderson, Mr. John Gunston, Mr. Page, Mr. Ayres.

Our business as Trustees was not great. Mr. Chandler thanked Mr. Oglethorp for his great care in forwarding the affairs of the Colony.

We afterwards resolved ourselves into a Board of Common Council, Mr. Vernon in the chair. We read over and approved the annual accounts of our receipts and disbursements, which is to be laid before the Lord Chancellor and Master of the Rolls. We also impressed 5,400*l.* to Mr. Heathcot to answer the great sums drawn upon us by Mr. Oglethorp for the use of the Colony, which amount to very near that sum.

I was directed to write to Lord Bathurst concerning the difficulty Sir Francis Bathurst makes to sign the counterpart of his grant unless some slight alterations are made in it.

Mr. Oglethorp acquainted us that he had brought over Tomakecky, the Chief of the Yamacree nation, together with his man of war (which is in other countries the principal man next the Sovereign), Tomachili's wife, his grand nephew and five other Indians, his followers. They are come to learn English and the Christian religion and to confirm the peace we made with that and the eight nations their Allies last year. The Chief is ninety years old and a sensible, cunning man. We ordered they should be sent for from on shipboard and lodged in two garrets in our

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offices, and our Porter had direction not to let the mob in to see them, and to ask no money of gentlemen.

It was near ten a'clock when I returned to Pall Mall.

Saturday, 22.—This morning I visited brother Percival and Mr. Frank Clerke, who thought I should go to Court since the King had expressed himself sorry for my son's losing his election ; but I told him I could not do it with honour, since I lost it by the King's own servants.

I went with my wife to Leisterfeilds and bought some furniture for Gumly's house, and returned home to dinner at Charlton.

I received a letter from Robert Page that Powell, the Town Clerk, was come for London with the charter the beginning of the week ; he had no court to empower him to take the charter.

That old Orlibar was likewise set out. That Samuel Philips would keep his boat, the Collector having received a new order not to take the *Walpole* from him until further order. That he finds the other gentlemen don't know Cockeril was elected over again the same day they elected members of Parliament.

Sunday, 23. Monday, 24. Tuesday, 25.—I stayed at Charlton.

Wednesday, 26.—I went with my wife to town and dined at home. In the evening I went to the Georgia Board, where we ordered 200 blank bank forms of receipt to be printed, and that the Indians should be brought from Gravesend to our office, viz. Toma-Chihy, Chief of the Yamacrees, his chief warrior, Toma-Chihy's wife and grand nephew, the Chief of the — nation, and four others. We ordered eight blankets to be bought for their bedding, and that our accountant should go to the Custom House to desire the wine they brought over should not pay duty.

Present Mr. Chandler in the chair of Common Council, Lord Egmont, La Pautre, Lord Carpenter, Vernon, Oglethorp, Hucks, Alderman Kendal, La Roche. Mr. Smith.

Thursday, 27.—We dined at brother Percival's, bought furniture for Pall-Mall house, late Gumly's.

I visited Frank Clerk and Mr. Annesley. The former told me Lord Grantham is very urgent I should appear at Court, for since the King affirms he had no hand in the loss of my son's election and is sorry for it, and since I also acknowledge the same, the King and Queen will think at last that I am unreasonable and take it ill. That it matters not how I resent the Minister's usage, but it is not prudence because I am angry with them to express resentment at the Court.

Friday, 28. Saturday, 29. Sunday, 30.—Stayed at home.

Monday, July 1. Tuesday, 2.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday, 3.—Went with my wife to town, and attended the Georgia Board. I saluted the nine Indians who came over with Mr. Oglethorp and who are lodged in the garrets of our Office. They are :

1. Toma-Chiky, the Chief of the Yamamercaws, a small nation seated near Savannah town, but who intend to remove three or four miles further upon lands they reserved to themselves when they resigned the country to us where we now are settled. This they did by a fair and formal Treaty last year, some account of which appeared in the newspapers, but will be more fully published

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in the book we are preparing. He is a very old man but of good natural sense, and well behaved.

2. His wife, an old ugly creature, who dresses their meat.

3. His grand nephew who will succeed him when he dies, as chief of the nation, a handsome brisk boy of fifteen years old. The uncle designs he shall learn the English tongue, to write and read and be a Christian.

4. The Man of War, who is the next person in power, and carries the youth out to fight, while the Chief or Beloved Man as they call him, Toma-Chiky, stays at home to preserve the people in order. The other five are attendants. They are all brisk and well trimmed people, and would make a good appearance in our habits, but they dress themselves fantastically, will not put on breeches, and wear the shirts we gave them over their covering, which is only a skin that leaves their breasts and thighs and arms open, but they wear shoes of their own making of hides that seem neat and easy.

I took the chair of Trustees, it being my turn, and the Board consisted of Egmont, Carpenter, George Heatheot, Vernon, Alderman Kendal, La Pautre, Hales, Hucks, Ayres, Smith.

When we were set Tomachiki advanced to the lower end of the table, the rest of the Indians present, and made us a formal speech, which at proper periods the Interpreter explained. He began by excusing himself if he did not speak well and to right purpose, seeing when he was young he neglected the advice of the wise men (so they call their old men), and therefore was ignorant. That he was now old and could not live long, and therefore was desirous to see his nation settled before he died. That the English were good men and he desired to live with them as good neighbours, wherefore he resolved to come over and talk with us, but he would not have done it but for the sake of Mr. Oglethorp, whom he could trust and had used them kindly. That he thanked God (at which he pointed and looked up) that he brought him safe thither and he hoped would carry him safe back.

I answered him paragraph by paragraph, and concluded we all had the same God and feared him. That we lived under a good and gracious King, who does justice to all his subjects and will do so by his friends and allies, as we would on our parts; that we will look upon their children to be ours, and our their's, and shall be ready to hear any propositions they will make when they think proper. After this we all rose and took each of them by the hand, which I saw delighted them, and then we called for wine and tobacco to entertain them.

This nation is not above fifty fighting men, but they are a branch of the Crick Indians, who make above 600. They have lately been much reduced by the small pox. They are in alliance with eight other nations something like the Swiss Cantons, each governing themselves after their own manner. They are in their nature revengeful, but not apt to be the aggressor, and the reason why they take their own revenge is that they have no laws to punish by the magistrates' hand. Were we without such laws we should be as revengeful. Adultery they punish in the wife by cutting off her ears and hair, and in the man by cutting his throat. They live by hunting when the season is proper, and sow corn for other

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parts of the season. They are of so charitable a temper that they cannot bear to see a man want and not give him what he asks for.

In the evening I called on Mr. Masterman, Clerk of the Crown, who told me that yesterday the trial whether Oliver the apothecary is duly elected came on, and by what he can find his election will be adjudged void; a rule was made that the Mayor shall show cause why he signed the poll paper of that election by which it appears as if he pretended a right to act in the election of a capital burghess, which my Lord Chief Justice will not suffer, being directly against the charter. The adverse party with Mr. Leathes, who was present, were very desirous the rule should not go, saying the Mayor pretended to no such right, but my Lord Chief Justice said that was not enough, and it was necessary that pretended power should be disclaimed in a legal way.

Mr. Masterman desired me to send some person to enter into recognizance to prosecute this suit, and said he doubted whether, though Oliver be outed, that Cockeril's election can be good, for though his friends elected him over again at the day of election for member of Parliament when the whole Corporation was present, there had not been a general summons sent as the charter requires.

There were nine voters, friends of Leathes and Oliver, at the trial, but not one appeared on the side of Cockeril. Price, Recorder of Colchester, and Marsh were counsel for Oliver, and Strange for our friends. Mr. Masterman told me he overheard Mr. Leathes and Alderman Newel talk of prosecuting Davis for perjury, he having made affidavit that the Mayor acted as a capital burghess and voted for Oliver, whereas at the time when the eleven burghesses elected Oliver the Mayor was in another room, and only came into them when the election was over and signed the paper with them. He added that he might think he swore true, not having been present at that election, but seeing the Mayor's hand with the eleven who signed the paper, and no distinction of place left, which ought to have been, and which my Lord Chief Justice himself observed in Court, and laid great stress on, that he therefore thought it necessary the Mayor should be called upon to give his reason why he did so and what he pretended by so doing it.

Thursday, 4.—After giving directions for furnishing the next house we set out for Charlton to dinner.

Friday, 5. Saturday, 6. Sunday, 7. Monday, 8.—Stayed at home.

Tuesday, 9.—I went with my wife to town and dined there. Lord Abercorn visited me. He complimented me more than I deserved for my public spirit, as he was pleased to call it, in pursuing when in Ireland the linen manufacture, which is now the support of that kingdom, but had not come to perfection but by mine and his diligent attendance at that Board. Also my appearing in defence of the Irish Peers' rights in cases of public ceremonies in England, and lastly, my care of the Georgia affairs, to which he promised me a present of 200*l.* when his bills came over. He said he heard how ill Sir Robert Walpole had used my son, and wished he and Lord Bolingbroke might both be hanged together. He told me an instance of Sir Robert's insincerity in the case of his son, George Hamilton, who is now chosen a member for Wells. He

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said he was as fairly chosen last Parliament, and when he came to town (knowing there would be a petition against him) waited on Sir Robert to desire he would not oppose him in the House, but assist him if it appeared that justice was on his side. Sir Robert promised he would be for him, and accordingly when the trial on the petition came on voted for him, but he allowed all the Government's servants and his dependants to vote against him, by which means through party his son lost the election.

We dined at home and in the evening went to North End near Kensington to Sir John Stanley's to visit Cousin Donellan. It is a neat house and garden though small, and has some good pictures of Rosa of Tivoli and others.

Wednesday, 10.—This morning I went to wait on the Court at Kensington. Lord Grantham was rejoiced to see me, took me aside and said I did mighty right. I replied, though Sir Robert had used me ill I had no quarrel with the Court, for whom I had the same dutiful respect I ever had, not believing the King or Queen had any hand in my son's disgrace. He replied, Sir Robert had no hand in it, but he would say nothing as to Horace Walpole, and the Queen had said she had not yet forgiven Lord Harrington's procedure in that affair. I smiled at his saying Sir Robert had no hand, and put him in mind of several things I formerly had told him.

I attended the King's levee, who said nothing to me; neither did he at the Queen's room, though he had fair opportunity to speak if he had pleased.

The Queen came soon up to me, and talked a good deal after the following manner:

"My Lord, I have not seen you for a great while. Where have you been?" "At Charlton, madam." "How does my lady do?" "Madam, she has been ill this two months of great flushings and sweats." "I'me sorry for it." Then, panting a little while, and looking me very earnest in the face, "My Lord," said she, "I assure you I knew nothing of it; I had no hand in it. All that heard me speak of it will own I was very sorry and surprised your son lost his election. Pray how was it?" "Madam," replied I, "the story is too long to tell your Majesty." "True," said she, "'tis not well in the drawing room, but I must know it. Pray, how came it to pass?" "Madam," replied I, "I dare not tell you. It is sufficient that my son lost it by the votes of seven of your Majesty's servants, persons of small employments, and some whose places I obtained for them. If but three of them had voted for my son he would have carried it, and they all told my son that if the Government had been for him they would vote for him." "But," said she, "how came they to do so, who bid them?" I was aware that she would draw me in to name Sir Robert, which had been very indiscreet in me to accuse a first Minister to his mistress and protector, and therefore replied, as I had done before, that I dared not say it, by which I gave her well enough to understand who I meant. I added that I had great obligations to her Majesty for many favours received which I should never forget, though it was a great shock to me that my son should upon entering the world meet with such a disappointment from her Majesty's own servants,

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who had in no way deserved it. Said she: "I hear from several hands a very good account of your son, that he's a young man of very good parts, but he is too warm. I wish he had half your coolness." "Madam," said I, "if your Majesty means his behaviour in Ireland, I assure you he did nothing against the Government, and yet I hear he was misrepresented. It is a difficult thing for me to be believed in my son's behalf against the reports of many to his prejudice. If he was anything warm in Ireland, it was in matters that the Government is not concerned in, as to the enquiry into the abuses of some law offices which had raised their fees unreasonably; and he might resent a little the behaviour of the Duke of Dorset, who used him ill, but he never did anything, I assure your Majesty, in prejudice of the Government." "That," said the Queen, "was very right, but why did he go down to the Kentish election and behave himself so warm there?" "Madam," replied I, "he only went thither with a servant and voted for Sir Edward Dering, who is the nearest relation he has in England, with whom we have always lived well." "Aye, but," said she, "he was, I'm told, very warm," and at the same time waved her hand over her head, to express his having worn a cockade.

"Madam," replied I, taking her meaning, "he did nothing but what he was forced to do; otherwise he had been knocked off his horse." "Well," said she, "give him some advice, pray do," and then the King entering the room she very obligingly and with a good-natured smile withdrew to the other side. Sir Robert was all this time at a distance in the room, and eyed us. He could not hear what passed, but I am confident she told him, for when the King and most of the company withdrew, I saw she made up to him and entered into a long discourse, which opportunity I took to withdraw, being unwilling Sir Robert should speak to me, it being my resolution to avoid both him and his brother all I can. I met him at the King's levee just by the door as he went in. We exchanged bows and that was all.

Before I left the room the Prince, who stood next to me, asked me privately what satisfaction had been made me, meaning in my son's affair, and whether my son was more reconciled, to which I replied I had received none, and he was not reconciled.

I returned to my brother Percival's, where I dined in the evening. I went to Georgia, where we were only a number sufficient to make a Board of Trustees.

Mr. Heathcot in the chair, and afterwards Mr. Oglethorp. Mr. Vernon, Lapautre, La Roche, Chandler, myself, Mr. Smith.

We chose Mr. Oglethorp a member of the Corresponding Committee, but did little other business.

The Indians' new clothes came home, and they tried them. The King's is a fine scarlet bainan or well shaped frock without slits because they wear no breeches. It is edged everywhere with rabbit's fur, white, and has a gold galloon lace down the edges. The others are of like make, only blue. The Queen's was a sort of scarlet Rosetti in the make of our English wrappers. Mr. Oglethorp thinks he has settled with the Government that they shall be allowed one of the King's coaches.

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Thursday, 11.—I visited Frank Clerk, who told me Lord Grantham was last night with him to tell him the pleasure he had to see me at Court.

I returned home to Charlton to dinner, and at night my servants would keep my birthday with masquerade and dancing. I am now entered into my 53rd year and, blessed be God, in good health and free from gout or stone.

Stayed at home till Monday, 22.

Tuesday, 23.—I went to town on summons from the Georgia Board to issue money to Mr. Heathcot for the trustees' use. Present, Mr. La Potre, Chairman of the Common Council, Oglethorp, Egmont, Dr. Bundy, Mr. Hales, Hucks, Lord Carpenter, La Roche, Mr. Vernon, and Mr. Frederick. We ordered 1,500*l.* to be impressed to Mr. Heathcot, and found we have but 400*l.* left.

We drew up a memorial to the Treasury representing that our accountant, Mr. Harman Verelst, has served us from the beginning without a salary, and that we are not able to allow him one, wherefore we desire the Treasury to provide for him. After this we passed a grant.

I dined at Cousin Le Grand's, and after some turns upon the water, my wife and I returned to Charlton, where I stayed till Tuesday following.

Tuesday, 30.—This day I went with my wife to town to dinner. I called in the City on Mr. Knox, Cragie, and Knox, three merchants, partners, in Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, behind the Royal Exchange.

Wednesday, 31.—My son returned from Harwich, where this day the election of a capital burgess was to come on, but he, finding that Oliver (whom we had outed at law) would be re-chosen, he thought it fruitless to stay, and therefore left the place yesterday after dinner.

If young Lucas and Peck had stood firm we should have carried it for Cockeril, but the packet servants had orders to go for Oliver, and for that purpose to stay on shore, and Lucas and Peck were threatened to be turned out if they voted for Cockeril and not for Oliver, and Mr. Leathes made use of Lord Harrington's name on that occasion, to whom he, with his pen in hand, threatened to write the refusal of all who did not comply, which obliged these two place men to comply sore against their wills. So now the borough is quite lost to our family, and become absolutely a Government borough.

I dined with brother Pereival, and in the evening went to the Georgia Office, where we met on Trustee business, and were only Mr. Frederick, in the chair, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Smith, and myself. Mr. Oglethorp acquainted us that the King had ordered the Indians should wait on him to-morrow, whom he would receive in a grand manner, and use them while they stay on the same foot as the Iroquois Indians were treated in Queen Anne's reign; that he would order a sum of money to maintain them while here, with coaches to attend them. One of them has the small pox, but is under Sir Hans Sloan's care, and is like to do well. The others were falling sick by reason of their confinement, so different from their usual manner of life, but by bleeding and vomiting are recovered

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Mr. Oglethorp further acquainted us that one of the Jews settled at Georgia has desired to become a Christian and be baptized.

We had an account that the Saltsburgers went laboriously and prosperously on, and had cut a road from Ebenezer, their settlement, five miles in length, to Fort Abercorn, one of our new towns. Mr. Vernon acquainted us that the Society for Propogating Christian Knowledge had resolved to send for fifty more Saltsburgers, to pay their charges to Holland and transport them, if we would only give them lands and maintain their minister, and that the sum they would allot for this purpose would come to 2,500*l.* We ordered thanks to be returned them, and the proposal is to be referred to the next Board of Common Council, they only having the power to dispose of lands.

In the evening I went to the Play.

Thursday, August 1.—Stayed at home till Wednesday, 7th.

This day I went to town, dined with my brother, and in the evening went to the Georgia Office. We had a Board of Trustees, and there were present Egmont in the chair, Vernon, La Roche, Ayres, Smith. Baron Van Reek, who conducted the Saltsburgers to Georgia, and is since returned to carry others over, was at the Board and promised to be serviceable in bringing fifty more Saltsburgers, whom we expect in a month or six weeks at Rotterdam, having writ for them on the strength of a large contribution which the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge have gathered for the settling the Saltsburgers in Georgia.

He told us that near 25,000 Austrians have declared themselves Protestants very lately.

Mr. Lownds sent us a proposal to raise a considerable sum without applying to Parliament, which, if we effect, he desires 8 per cent. of the sum obtained for acquainting us with the scheme. We received the proposal in order to offer it the next Board of Common Council, which if accepted, he will disclose his scheme.

A German gentleman who had got money at Batavia and settled in Anhalt, being oppressed there, has resolved to leave it and go to Georgia with servants on his own charge. He appeared at the Board, and we acquainted him that if he submitted to our manner of settlement he should have 500 acres if he took ten servants. He desired a form of our grants, which we ordered.

Mr. Verelts acquainted me that the King Toma-Chiki and the rest of the Indians was very well satisfied with their audience at Court, but were much afflicted with the death of their comrade, who was a cousin of the King's. On that occasion they sat up all night, crying and bewailing his loss. Toma-Chiki told Mr. Verelts, our accountant, that his relation was gone to God, that he would see us no more, but he should see him, and believed he should be the first; that all he desired was that one of the company here might live to carry back our King's answer to his countrymen. Mr. Verelts asked him how he was pleased and what he observed at Court, to which he replied that they carried him through a great many houses (he meant rooms) to make him believe the King's Palace consisted of many, but he was much surprised to find he returned by the same stairs he went up, by which he found it was still one house. He added that he found we knew a great many more things than they,

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but he doubted if we were happier, since we are worse livers than they, and they more innocent.

The Queen called for the boy, his nephew, after the audience she gave them all was over, stroked his face, and told him he must come again to see her, for she had a present for him. He answered her in English, and is forward in his learning, Mr. Smith, of our Society, coming three times a week to instruct him in the principles of Christianity. He can say the Lord's Prayer, Belief, and Ten Commandments, but I fear all this will be lost at his return. They went on Friday last to Mr. Oglethorp's in Surrey to dissipate their sorrow for the death of their friend, and returned this night.

The King has ordered they shall be treated while they are in England on the same foot the Indians were in Queen Anne's time, whom Governor Nicholson brought over.

Thursday, 8.—This morning I returned to Charlton and found my Lord Vane, whom my son brought down to stay for some days.

Saturday, 10.—Lord Vane and my son returned to London.

Sunday, 11.—Communicated at church. Dr. Warren and his wife dined with me. In the evening Mr. Harrang and Captain Bronker came in.

Monday, 12, Tuesday, 13.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday, 14.—I went with my wife to town, dined at home. Captain Dumaresque came to me. He told me it were a folly to spend any more money upon Harwich, being entirely lost. I agreed with him. He added that it was notorious if the Government had been sincere for my son, he would have had the Government's votes.

In the afternoon I went to the Georgia Society to consider of Mr. Lownd's proposals referred to a Common Council, but we were not eight Councillors, so we only made a Board of Trustees, where were present Mr. Oglethorp, in the chair, Mr. La Roche, Egmont, Vernon, Hucks, La Pautre, Towers, and Mr. Ayres and Mr. Smith, Trustees.

A Representation was read from the Governor and Assembly of South Carolina to his Majesty, dated 9th April last, setting forth the great encroachments of the Mississippi French, and the danger to that province if not timely assisted by his Majesty, they not having money or men to defend themselves in case of a war with the French, who endeavour to debauch the Creek nation from us, which if they effect will bring certain ruin on the Province. They also inform his Majesty of the great protection the Georgia settlement gives them, and thank his Majesty for wisely and carefully establishing our Province.

Then we ordered an application to be prepared to his Majesty for subsisting the Indians now here, and making them presents to secure them to us. It was referred to Mr. Oglethorp, Vernon, and Towers to prepare. Mr. Vernon acquainted us that Baron van Reck was set out for Germany to conduct more Saltsburgers to Georgia.

I this day insured Gumly's house in the London Insurance Office for one year from fire at 1,000*l.* value at 1*l.* per ann. It begins at Michaelmas next.

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Thursday, 15.—I went this morning to Court, where the King, Queen, and Prince spoke to me. I was informed that the Prince of Orange wrote his Princess word yesterday that the French were retiring from before Prince Eugene, who marched after them, by which it should seem that the French have no purpose to pursue their conquests this campaign.

I dined at home and returned at night to Charlton.

Tuesday, 16, Saturday, 17.—Stayed at home.

Sunday, 18.—Stayed at home. Mr. August Schutz and his wife dined with us. He told me the substance of the Prince of Wales's audience about three weeks ago. The Prince desired his Majesty would consider his age, and think of marrying him. The King replied he was impertinent; that he would do it when he saw proper; that he should expect no regard from him while he was uncivil to those who were in possession of his favour, and received all those who were under his displeasure. One might think this were to be depended on for truth, coming from the King's Privy Purse, and who is everlastingly at Court; but Cousin Dering, who has also a place there and who has much of the Prince's confidence, told me the audience asked was to desire his Majesty to allow his Highness's servants a table, which his Majesty refused. He added that thereupon the Prince offered his servants to pay for one out of his own pocket, which they, knowing his lowness of cash and debts, as generously refused. See how difficult it is to know truth at Court. Either of these accounts, if the other were unknown, would be readily related by a memoir writer.

Monday, 19.—The seven Indians with their interpreter, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Vernon, and Mr. Verelts, came and dined with me. I diverted them in the best manner, walked them into the wood, had music and dancing. I made also some presents. They behaved with great decency, and were well pleased. At parting the King Toma-chiki made me a speech to tell me he came down to see me in good will and returned in friendship. That God above would continue it, and he hoped we would take care to breed their children Christians.

I made him a suitable return.

They were yesterday to see the Archbishop of Canterbury, and were extremely pleased with their visit. They had apprehensions that he was a conjuror, but the kind reception he gave them altered that imagination. The Archbishop would have put some questions to them concerning their notions of religion, but they have a superstition that it is unfortunate to disclose their thoughts of those matters, and refused to answer. They attributed the death of their companion to having too freely spoke thereof since they came over. Nevertheless the King was so taken with the Archbishop that he said he must come again alone to talk with him. At coming away he said he now really believed they should have some good man sent them to instruct them and their children.

He showed his politeness in that visit. The Archbishop refused (out of respect to them) to sit down, though so weak as to be supported on the arms of two servants all the time they were with him, whereupon the King, who saw him in pain, forbore to make him a speech he had prepared, and said he would speak it to his

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servants, meaning Dr. Lynch, Dean of Canterbury, the Archbishop's son-in-law and other clergyman there present. At table I asked as usual what dish he would be served with. His answer was to eat whatever was set before him, meaning thereby a civility not to refuse what I should proffer him, as Mr. Oglethorp explained it to me. When I presented him a large gilt carved tobacco box, he told me that he would get a ribbon and hang it at his breast next his heart. His nephew, as he calls him, but who is grandson to his wife, reads already very well, and with a good accent, and comprehends a great deal of English. His father was taken by the Spaniards and burnt because he would not be a Christian.

Of all these Indians there is but one who can be tempted to drink too freely, and they complained to us that their interpreter is too much given to it. When they went upon the water they heard some of the rude multitude swear, which they told Mr. Verelst was very naughty. Their modesty is very great. They cannot ease nature when another is in sight, and it offended them when being to see the Tower, the flap of Harry the Eighth's codpiece was taken up. There were many women that crowded in and liked the sight, but the Queen turned her head away. The King's reflection on it was that to be sure that man had more wives than one. The custom of their country allows polygamy, which may prove an impediment to the making them Christians, but the King has all his life contented himself with one. Adultery is with them a heinous crime, but fornication is tolerated to the young unmarried men. They live in villages, and their houses are built of young trees and wattles, which they shingle over with split ends of board, and plaster on the inside with mud, over which they lay a white washing of powdered oystershells. They are about thirty foot long, and twenty deep, but their public building is four houses put together in form of a square, with a court in the middle, and in this house they transact their affairs, each person according to his dignity having a place assigned to him. They have a chief man over whom is the King, and next to the chief man is the chief warrior, who has likewise another warrior under him. Whatever is of public nature must have the King's approbation and consent, otherwise the proposal takes no effect.

I have in another place mentioned their notions of religion; their belief of one God who resides above, their wishes that He will prosper them, which implies a Providence, and a happy place for souls departed. They have desired we would banish rum out of our settlements as what kills them, and only produces quarrels. In a word, if we can root out that spirit of revenge which possesses them, and convince them of the impropriety of having a multiplicity of wives, there is great hopes of making the nation Christian, but all will depend on the discretion and virtue of a minister to be sent among them. It is pretty extraordinary that they have an ancient tradition that there will come a time when they shall receive knowledge from a white man. This time they think is near at hand. They have a sort of type of this great event, an annual ceremony handed down by their ancestors, that has the resemblance of sacrifice, but they slay no animal nor offer any fruits of the earth. They are so far from blood that they think it a fault to kill anything that has life, except when engaged in war, or to take

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satisfaction for injuries. The custom I have mentioned is as follows. They once a year build a sort of altar with stones, and lay faggots thereon, then the person among them who is known to have lived the most innocent and virtuous life is chosen out to set fire to it, for this reason: he is generally a young lad that has not drawn blood; him they paint all over white, and when everything is prepared he takes two stieks, which being rubbed together take fire, with which he kindles the faggots; when they are burnt he gives the lighted brands to the assembly, who carry them home and look upon them as holy.

They say God will, when He pleases, reveal knowledge to them, but they expect it will be to their youth, for the grown men having killed an enemy are polluted and must not expect it. They have a dependance on God, that He will do what is best for them, and that He knows better what is fit than they; wherefore they look on it as foolish to tell God their wants, or pray to Him. When the Lord's Prayer was explained to them, they said the first part was very well, and *Thy kingdom come* they explained by the revelation of His knowledge which they expected. *Give us this day our daily bread*, they said was not necessary, for God was too good to need being asked. But *forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us*, they liked; for they said the way to please God was to do to others as they would be done by. These are at present the notions they entertain, whereby it seems as if Providence had prepared them to become Christians; at least they are as well disposed thereto as the ancient heathens were when the Gospel was preached to them, and their expectation of a revelation to be made them has something like that the world had of an extraordinary person to appear in the East related by Tacitus. Moreover, they believe it a great fault to pray to images, as they see the French and Spaniards do, and imagine the Cross to be some bad spirit to whom they pray.

The King made a sensible reflection since he came over. He said he saw we knew a great many more things than they, but he thought we were not the better men for it, and that they were more happy and innocent in their ignorance.

Tuesday, 20.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday, 21.—Went with my wife to town, dined with Frank Clerke. In the evening went to the Georgia Board, where we were not enough to make a Common Council; Mr. Vernon was in the chair of Trustees. The rest were Alderman Kendal, Egmont, Lord Carpenter, Thomas Towers, Oglethorp, and Mr. Smith. We determined that Mr. Towers, Oglethorp, and Vernon should meet Friday next to have a conference with Toma-chiki and know of him what are the things he desires of his Majesty and us in order to perfect the treaty and amity he has entered into with us.

Thursday, 22.—We returned home to Charlton to dinner.

Friday, 23. Saturday, 24. Sunday, 25. Monday, 26.—Stayed at home.

Tuesday, 27.—My wife and I went to town and passed through the city, where I met Francis Clerke, Esq. of Pall Mall, who gave me 1,060*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* with which I bought 1,000*l.* in the old annuity 4 per cents. It stands in my name, but is his, and I gave him accordingly a letter of attorney to dispose of that stock, and receive the dividends, as also the receipt for the stock.

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I afterwards called on Knox and Craghead, Merchants, in Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, who paid me 300*l.* for my bill on Mr. Taylor at 12 per cent.

Mr. Clerke dined with me at home. In the evening I visited brother Percival.

Wednesday morning, 28.—I called on Lord Grantham, who was not at home, and visited Mr. Hunter; dined with my brother Percival. In the evening went to the Georgia Society, where we made only a Board of Trustees.

Alderman Kendal in the chair Oglethorp, La Roche, Hucks, Vernon, Egmont, Thomas Towers; Mr. Ayres, Mr. Smith, trustees.

They informed me that on Thursday last they had a meeting with Toma-chiky to inform them what particular things they desired by way of explanation of the treaty made with him and his nation. That he replied he desired in their behalf two things, that we would make their youth Christians and settle conditions of trade.

As to the first, that the effectual way would be by sending over a youth who would learn their language and instruct his nephew in our religion, whose example would be followed by their youth. As to the second, that we would take care that our people use equal weights, for that they are apt sometimes to give twelve ounces to the pound, other times but eight. That we would forbid the selling of rum; that we would furnish them with English stockings, garters, knives, scissors, needles, thread, brass pots, hatchets, nails, powder, guns, flints, strong beer and small, etc., at reasonable rates, and favour them more than other nations in the price, as being nearest neighbours; present them with the picture of the great Lion they saw at the Tower, to set up in a Town Hall which they would erect, and lastly, mend their firearms at our expense, having no artists of their own. This was all very reasonable, and we shall agree to it.

I then proposed Mr. Thomas Lounds' desires that if he should offer to us a project for gaining a large sum of money, he might be awarded with 8 per cent. of the money so gained, if the project was approved by us, pursued and effected, otherwise that he expected nothing. The Board very readily agreed to it and that unanimously, of which orders were given to our officers to inform him. Mr. Oglethorp told me the Chattes, a powerful nation of Indians, which can bring 7,000 men into the field, and all use firearms, had sent ambassadors to Savannah to treat with us. This nation have been in the French interest and much courted by them, and if we can secure them to us it will be a point of great consequence.

I understand by Mr. Oglethorp that our Indians of the upper and lower Creeks have a tradition that there once was a great flood occasioned by the waters in the earth breaking forth, which occasioned the mountains, before which the earth was plain. That after that great rains fell from Heaven. That an old wise man was informed of this by Sunataughy, God, who thereupon built a great canoe, which rested on a hill, and in which he saved all who followed him. That this was occasioned by God's anger, but a white eagle brought the sprig of a tree, which declared peace, and ever since their nations have used eagles' feathers in passing from one country to another, which declared they were in peace

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That in old time God had talked with men, and they would write and read, and their writing was on skins, but God was angry with them, and they have lost the art, but that still they can whiten the skins. That their ancestors came a great way from the west, and rested so many cuttings of corn (by which they marked time) in one station and so many in another, till they arrived where they are. These stations they at this day name.

Mr. Oglethorp added that he believed they learnt this from some Jews who may easily have come there westward from Japan, where there have been many.

Thursday, 29.—This morning the widow Buchanan came and I gave her a certificate of her late husband's fidelity to the present Government, who was a Minister of the Church of Ireland and Justice of Peace, and had been zealous in opposing Popery, uniting Protestants, and discovering rebellious practices, for which he hazarded his life and inconvenienced his private fortune, so as to leave her an object of compassion to all who are generously inclined.

After this I returned home to dinner at Charlton.

Friday, 30, Saturday, 31.—Stayed at home.

Sunday, September 1.—This day my son came from London and acquainted me that my cousin Dr. William Percival, Dean of Emely in Ireland, is lately dead of a total corruption of his blood, from a bruise he got by riding. He was son to Arthur Percival, younger brother of my grandfather, and married Mrs. Pritty of the County of Tipperary in Ireland. He was a fine scholar, a noted preacher and writer, and took great pains in a parish of Dublin of which he was minister. He routed all the whores out of it that came to his knowledge, and last year erected an hospital for the poor, which I suppose will fall at his death. He left several children, of whom he gave me very advantageous accounts. Two of them are bred to the Church, and one he designed should be a lawyer, for which purpose he sent him to the Temple, where he behaved with discretion.

Monday, 2. Wednesday, 3, to Tuesday, 10.—I stayed at home.

Wednesday, 11.—I went with my wife to town, received my niece's half year's pension due at Midsummer last, dined with Mrs. Minshull, and in the evening went to Board of Trustees at the Georgia Office, where were only Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. La Roche, Mr. Smith, and myself, and I was in the chair. I presented Mr. Lownds' proposal to us for finding money to carry on the Colony's design without the assistance of Parliament, which is to apply to his Majesty for permission to erect a lottery in Edinburgh, or some town in North Britain. We ordered it to be entered in our minutes to be referred to the consideration of a Common Council, and noted it the first proposal of the kind, as Mr. Lownds desired. We passed the evening in conference with the Indians about settling our trade, as the weights, measures, goodness, prices and quality of the things we traffic in, wherein we found them very sagacious and reasonable. They also desired there might be but one dealer for each of their towns, and he licensed, that they might know who to complain of, and more easily have redress in case of ill-usage. They said multitudes of dealers only bred confusion and misunderstandings. They told us when they came over they expected

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Mr. Oglethorp would return with them, but, since that could not be, they desired our King would send over some gentleman, or that one of our Board would go, to assure the other nations that the word they brought from England was all true, otherwise those nations would not believe them.

We replied that could not be, nor was necessary, for the magistrates Mr. Oglethorp left there had all the necessary power to make good our agreements, and were besides obliged to follow our directions, and the Interpreter then with us should himself go to all those nations. Mr. Oglethorp added that if any of our people abused them, and they found no redress, he would go over on purpose, and punish the guilty. They were for then settling the prices of goods, but we told them it could not be, for what we shall send passes through many hands before the goods are made, each of whom must be gainers, after which the freights must be considered, and the living profits of the person who sells to them. They said they desired that both sides might have a living profit. That in England they saw nothing was done without money, but with them, if they had but two mouthfuls they gave away one, so he who should sell to them would not be at great charges while with them, which they desired we would consider.

Then the chief warrior of the Yamaeraws told us he had news that the vice warrior is dead, and has left only two daughters, his children, who are helpless, and without clothes, that therefore they are become his children, and he wished he was at home to provide for them; that he knew he could not go but by ship, but if the way was by land he would make nothing to go on foot though all the way were woods, and the night as dark as now.

We understood his meaning was to show his love to those children, and a genteel way of asking some blanketing for them, and therefore promised to give him clothes for them.

Little Tonoway also asked five guns for his brothers, by which he meant the five Indians and himself, for we asked what brothers he has who are but four in number. I was much pleased with him. He took a book that accidentally lay on the table and read tolerably out of it, and afterwards of his own accord repeated to me the Lord's Prayer and the Creed.

Thursday, 12.—This morning I paid Mr. Masterman, of the Crown Office, his bill of charges in the ejecting young Oliver out of his pretended burghership the first time he was elected at Harwich. It came to 52*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, and is, I hope, the last expense I shall be at on that ungrateful town, the statute books excepted, which I promised them three years ago as soon as they should be published, wherein I will keep my word.

At twelve a'clock I left London to return to Charlton.

Friday, 13, to Tuesday, 17.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday, 18.—Went to town, dined with brother Percival, and afterwards went to the Georgia Board of Trustees. Mr. Thomas Towers in the chair, George Heathcote, Oglethorp, Egmont, Anderson, Coram, and Smith present. There was nothing very material this day. We promised 500 acres of land to Mr. Lamb, a merchant. Mr. Oglethorp told me he despaired of getting a person rightly qualified to accompany the Indians home to dwell with them and instruct them in Christianity.

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Mr. Tillyard, with a clergyman and Mr. Newman, attended us from the Christian Knowledge Society to know on what terms the Saltsburgers they engaged at that Society's expense to send to Georgia may go. We told them it would cost them at least 20*l.* a head, but referred them for particulars to Mr. Oglethorp, who should wait on them next morning. I returned home at nine o'clock.

Thursday, 19.—I returned back to Charlton to dinner.

Sunday, 22.—Brother and sister Percival and Miss Donellan dined with us.

Wednesday, 25.—I paid off Trussler, my valet-de-chambre, and dismissed him. The same day my wife and I went to town, and brother and sister Percival dined with us. In the evening I went to the Georgia Office to a Board of Trustees. Myself in the chair, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Bolitho, Captain Coram, and Mr. Smith.

A letter was read from our minister at Georgia, Mr. Quincy, that he was on his return from New England, where he had been to see his friends. Among other things he tells us that the English of that country do not deserve the general character fixed on them of being hypocrites. That the town of Boston increases, there being now 20,000 inhabitants, 600 horse and 7 or 8,000 foot, fit to defend themselves on occasion.

A letter from Mr. Ulsperger, Lutheran pastor at Augsburg and correspondent with the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, was brought us by Mr. Henry Newman, Secretary of that Society, informing them that 54 chosen Saltsburgers had entered their names to go to Georgia, and were set out the 23rd of this month, new style, in their way to Rotterdam, in order to be brought to England, and from hence transported to their brethren in Georgia. That he had disbursed on their account already 1,000 florins.

Mr. Newman desired we would give the Society an account of the expense to send these people over, which we ordered our accountant to do next Friday. We also acquainted him that we expect to have them here and send them with the Indians next Tuesday se'nnight. Some persons applied to go to Georgia.

My cousin Le Grand acquainted me that her son had laid out the money arising from the sale of the lands, to which my consent was necessary as being a trustee for her younger children and which I gave, had been by him laid out in the four per cents. in the name of cousin Ned Southwell, who is a trustee with me.

Thursday, 26.—I returned to dinner to Charlton. Stayed at home till 2 October.

Wednesday, 2 October.—I went to town, to the Georgia Society summoned for the morning on special occasions, requiring a Common Council, but we could not make eight. We were therefore only a Trustee Board, and Mr. Oglethorp was in the chair, Egmont, Hucks, George Heathcote, Mr. Hales, Mr. Vernon. Captain Coram, Mr. Anderson, Common Council. We dined together, and spent the evening till eight at night discoursing matters, and resolved to meet next Monday. Our accountant acquainted us that the warrants are gone from the Treasury for his Majesty to sign, 1,500*l.* to be restored to us which we disbursed out of our money to secure his Majesty's dominions in those parts by forts we have built and furnished, and 1,800*l.* ordered for the maintenance of the Indians while here, 400*l.* of which to go to them in presents.

Thursday, 3.—I returned to Charlton.

Monday, 7.—Went with my wife to town, dined at Georgia Office. This morning I called on Messrs. Knox and Craghead and took up 200*l.* for my bill on Mr. Taylor and paid 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ exch.

Tuesday, 8.—This morning I went to Kensington. The King spoke to me, but seemed out of humour, which I suppose proceeded from the foreign letters which came in this day. The Princess of Orange, Princess Caroline and Prince of Wales were very gracious and talked much with me.

I dined with brother Perceival, and carried him to the play called *The Miser*.

Wednesday [Monday], 7.—This morning I went to the Georgia Board, where we first were a Board of Trustees, and afterwards of Common Council. Trustee Board: Mr. Oglethorp in the chair, George Heathcot, Vernon, Egmont, Lapautre, Hales, Captain Eyles Alderman Kendal. We agreed that it should be proposed to the Common Council that Henry Bishop, a youth of the Charity School, should be sent servant to Mr. Balstius, one of the Saltsburg ministers in Georgia. Then we resolved into a Common Council, and Alderman Kendal was in the chair. We signed a charter party with Mr. Simons, the merchant, for the carriage of 75 persons to Georgia, including the Saltsburgers expected from Rotterdam, who will be about 75 persons. We signed a grant to Sir Francis Bathurst of 200 acres. To Mr. Bullfinch Lamb for 500. To Mr. Decies, a German of Anhalt, of 500. To Edward Wade, a broken cheese-monger, 100. To — Calway, 50. And that Millige should have his brother's house in Georgia (the brother having consented thereto) till the brother come of age.

The baggage on board to be allowed each head, quarter of a ton. We also agreed to Bishop's going apprentice and that three of our four magistrates or bailiffs should have a servant allowed them each, because the attendance on their duty took them off from cultivating their lands. Our affairs took us up the whole day.

N.B.—By mistake I have set this down as our Wednesday's work, but it was on Monday.

Wednesday, 9.—I went to the Georgia Office, where, after some business done, we dined together at the Horn Tavern, and returned in the evening to our business. In the morning we were only a Board of Trustees: present, Captain Eyles in the chair, Egmont, Vernon, Oglethorp, Lapautre, Kendal, Hales. We signed a letter of attorney to Mr. Verelts to receive of the Treasury his Majesty's order for 2,500*l.*, but made it for 2,561*l.*, expecting the Treasury will remit us the odd pounds, which are the sixpence in the pound fees.

In the afternoon Mr. George Heathcot came, and then we were a Board of Common Council. We gave directions for several necessaries for Georgia to be put on board, as powder, bullets, etc., and agreed with Mr. Simons for to leave six cannon, three pounders, for the use of the Saltsburg settlements.

A Scotsman who had been nine years a linendraper in London, but failed, a fair behaved man, offered himself to go to Georgia on his own account, with a servant, and promised to satisfy Alderman Kendal that he goes not away in debt. He said he had 30*l.*

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to take with him. We agreed he should go if he gives the Board that satisfaction.

We then entered upon the most serious affair of all, which is settling a tariff of trade with the Indians, for which purpose we sent for them down, but the Interpreter was drunk and we could not understand one another. We have ten or a dozen articles to settle with them, as blankets, guns, powder and shot, garters, saddles, etc., and we begun with blankets. We had found by enquiry that the Indians had been much imposed on in their trade, for the blankets which cost the Pedlar (who furnishes them with English goods) but 80 pound of leather, consisting of 16 blankets, is sold by that Pedlar to the Indians for 160 pound of leather, which is cent. per cent. profit to the Pedlar, including his charges of sending for those goods to Charlestown. We therefore, taking this into consideration, enquired how low the merchant of England can furnish blankets at Georgia, and Mr. Simons offered to do it 75 or 80 pound of leather the piece. Then we proposed to our Interpreter Musgrove that if Mr. Simons delivered blankets to him on the spot at Georgia for that price he ought to be satisfied with a less price from the Indians than 160 pound, seeing his charge of bringing from Charlestown would be saved, as also the risk of rogues running away with his goods in their passage between Charlestown and Georgia, which sometimes happened. Musgrove then said he would ask of the Indians but nine, but being in drink so confounded the Indians that they did not understand our proposals. He also bolted out that the Indian pound is a pound and half of ours. So then we found that it was too great a gain to allow 6 pound of leather (of our weight) upon 5 pound English weight which he paid the English merchant.

Hereupon we desired Mr. Oglethorp to see what he could settle with the Indians to-morrow when Musgrove should be sober.

When this business was over Mr. Hales, Mr. Vernon and I, trustees for Mr. Dalone's legacy by Dr. Bray's appointment, agreed to send 10*l.* worth of Dr. Bray's books to the two Scots missionaries sent to convert Indians on the borders of New England, which is a present we make them for carrying on that good work, and requested of us by Governor Belcher.

Thursday, 10.—I returned with my wife to Charlton this morning, but yesterday cousin Ned Le Grand (who some months ago had by mine and Ned Southwell's leave sold land that his father had secured for younger children's portions by will) came to me to tell me that he had bought South Sea annuity stock four per cents. with the greatest part of it; that cousin Southwell had accepted it in his own name, and was in possession of the receipt of the purchase thereof; all which was orderly. He therefore desired to sign my acquittal to him of so much of that money as he had so disposed of, and put us in possession of. The money he sold the estate for was 3,600*l.*, but 500*l.* he kept back, and being part of his brother's portion, who had some debts to pay, and will be of age next June, we consented thereto.

The money was thus laid out :—

Wt. 5606.

| | Oct. 10-28 |
|--|--------------|
| | l. s. d. |
| 2,000 <i>l.</i> to South Sea annuity stock at four per cent., bought for 105 | 2,100 0 0 |
| 400 <i>l.</i> ditto bought at 104½ | 400 0 0 |
| This cost 2,522 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> , and so 22 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> is to be returned to him. | |
| 600 <i>l.</i> to ditto stock bought at 104½ | 600 0 0 |
| This cost 627 <i>l.</i> | 600 0 0 |
| | £3,100 0 0 |

Remains by him to account to us 500*l.*

For this we gave him the following discharge:—

| | 25 September, 1734. | l. s. d. |
|---|---------------------|--------------|
| To 2,000 <i>l.</i> South Sea annuities bought at 105 .. | | 2,100 0 0 |
| To 400 ditto bought at 104½ | | 422 10 0 |
| | | £2,522 10 0 |

We do acknowledge to have received and accepted from Edward Le Grand, Esquire, the above South Sea annuity stock, being in full discharge of the sum of 2,500*l.* which was left to Miss Helena Le Grand as her portion by the will of her father Lewis Le Grand, Esquire, and we do promise to be accountable for the same as her trustees.

EDWARD SOUTHWELL.
EGMONT.

M D.—The odd 22*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* is to be repaid Mr. Le Grand by his mother.

| | 25 September, 1734. | l. s. d. |
|--|---------------------|--------------|
| To 600 <i>l.</i> new South Sea annuities stock bought at 104½ .. | | 627 0 0 |

We do acknowledge to have received and accepted from Edward Le Grand, Esquire, the above new South Sea annuity stock in part of discharge of the sum of 1,500*l.*, which was left to Will Southwell Le Grand, Esquire, by the will of his father Lewis Le Grand, Esquire, and we do promise to be accountable for the same as his trustees.

EDWARD SOUTHWELL.
EGMONT.

Wednesday, 16 Oct.—I went to town to the Georgia Office, where we spent the whole day and did business both as Trustees and Common Council. The members present were Mr. Oglethorp in the Chair of Common Council, Egmont, Hales, Thomas Towers, Hucks, Lapautre, Vernon in the chair of Trustees, Eyles, Mr. Smith and Dr. Bedford. Mr. Verelst, our accountant, reported that he had received from the Treasury 2,561*l.* and paid it into the Bank; that the fees of offices through which it passed had come to 140*l.*, but all the officers forgave them. We could not settle a tariff of trade with the Indians for want of a good interpreter, but we presented Musgrove, who came with them, 100*l.* sterling for his trouble.

We signed a grant of 2,500 acres to the Saltsburgers now going over and also a charter party with Mr. Symons, who carries them. Above 1,700*l.* being drawn on us from Georgia, we ordered part

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thereof to be paid, because we knew the uses for which our magistrates there took it up; the rest we have referred till further advice.

We took a fortnight's time to consider of a proposal made us by the unladers of coal at London, who being oppressed in their wages by a set of ale house keepers, who have erected themselves into a society, have offered us in case we will procure them an Act of Parliament to regulate their affairs a certain sum on every chaldron, which will amount to 26,000*l.* per annum, which they desire may be applied to the uses of Georgia. After other business of less consequence was settled, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Hales, Mr. Smith, Dr. Bedford and I, as Trustees of Dr. Bray and Mons. Dalone's Charity, signed a petition to my Lady Harrold, Mr. Lamb, and Mr. Cook to grant us some money out of the late Lord Thanet's Charity for to be employed in the instruction of negroes. We also signed another petition for money to augment parochial libraries.

Thursday, 17.—I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Monday, 21.—Upon special summons from the Georgia Board to make up a Common Council this day, it being the last of our meetings before the Indians embark, I went up and spent the whole day in drawing up a letter to our magistrates approving persons who go over etc.

The Duke of Chandois having invited the Indians to Cannons to dinner, Mr. Oglethorp asked the King what he liked best there. He answered politely, the Duke's countenance.

He saw a picture there of Adam newly created, with the beasts of the field about him, and being asked how he liked it, he answered very well: but that their tradition says Adam was a red man. The word Adam in Hebrew signifies red earth.

Tuesday, 22.—I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Wednesday, 23.—Dr. Couraye left my house for the winter. This day my niece Dering is ten years old.

Monday, 28.—I went to town to sell out my niece's stock in the funds and my own, apprehending stock will fall, but it was a holiday, and I returned, without doing anything therein, to dinner.

This evening Mr. Papillion, member for Dover, came to see me, and said he was descended from a Cardinal, nephew to Pope Nicolas the fifth. He forgot that then his ancestor was probably a bastard, since Cardinals are not allowed to marry. 'Tis true many have been made Cardinals after they married and their wives dead, but then he should have said so. I was unwilling to make him tell me more particulars. I hope he does not fancy himself sprung from a Pope's line because the first syllable of his name Pap-illion resembles the Latin word Papa.

I stayed at Charlton the remainder of this month and the beginning of the next.

On the 25th of this month died Hugh Boscowen, Lord Viscount Falmouth, of an apoplexy fit as he came downstairs, a blundering honest man, so that what was facetiously said of him many years ago upon a foolish speech he made in Parliament, *Procumbit humo Bos* is now literally true. He had been always a zealous man for the succession in the house of Hanover, and had much hurt his estate, which was not above 3,000*l.* per annum, in elections. He had once great employment at Court, and great power in the country,

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till Sir Robert Walpole stripped him of the latter by making Mr. Edgcomb the disposer of the Government's money for buying the Cornish elections for members in Parliament and thereupon my Lord flung up the former. Oliver Cromwell went out in a memorable storm, this Lord in an earthquake which frightened multitudes in Hampshire, Derbyshire etc., but did no hurt. I doubt if there will be a poet that will compliment his Lordship upon it, as Waller complimented Oliver. He was unhappy in his family, his eldest son not behaving in the manner he expected with regard to him.

Sunday, 3 November.—Mr. Gay visited me. Among other things he told me that lately Mr. Rider, surgeon to Greenwich Hospital (a very eminent man in his profession), gave four pound, one immediately after another, to a gentleman who had the twisting of the guts, and that the last pound forced a passage. He also told me that quicksilver is the only thing that helps him in his asthma.

Monday, 4.—I went with my wife and daughter to town for some days. In the morning I stopped at Georgia Office, where I was summoned to meet the Trustees of Dr. Bray and Dalone's Charity for conversion of negroes. There were present Mr. Smith, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Anderson and Captain Coram. We signed two petitions to the Trustees of the late Lord Thanet's Charity, one for money to increase parochial libraries, the other for money for conversion of negroes.

Mr. Verelst, our accountant, told me that when the Indians went on board, Mr. Oglethorpe asked the Micho or King, Tomachiki, whether he was not rejoiced to return to his own country? to which he replied that *he was very glad to go home, but to part with him was like the day of death*. An answer thought very elegant (being offhand) by all to whom I have told it. My daughter Hanmer and son dined with us, and passed the evening at our house.

Tuesday, 5.—I went to the city, to sell my niece's stock, which being all but 100*l.* at three per cent., I judged it prudent to let it lie by rather than run the hazard of that stock falling, which must certainly be the case if we should go into war, for then those who now have but three per cent. will sell out to get a greater interest from the Government; besides that, of course, all old funds sink in time of war. But I found nobody would buy. I sold, however, my niece's 100*l.* in the four per cent.'s, with 300*l.* of my own, and left a letter of attorney with Mr. Wright to receive the money, who is to lodge it with Mr. Hoar the banker.

At my return out of the city I went to Court. The Queen continued so ill as not to have a drawing room. I dined at home, and in the evening went to the opera, where I heard the finest voice that Europe affords, Faranelli, lately come over.

Wednesday, 6.—I made a new resignation of my trust to Dr. Henry Moore's children and sent it to him at his desire to Dublin. I went to the Georgia Office upon a summons of a Common Council to pay divers tradesmen's bills, but instead of the number 8, we were only Mr. Lapautre, Mr. Vernon, and myself. As Trustees, Mr. Lapautre being in the chair, we wrote a letter to the Baron Van Reek to stop the coming of 100 Moravians, whom he wrote word to the Society for Promoting Knowledge were coming under his conduct for England to embark for Georgia. Of this we had

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no manner of previous notice, nor had he when he left England the least encouragement to do this, neither have we money to defray their embarkation. By information of one of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge we learned that these Moravians are a lot of enthusiasts, the descendants of the ancient Hussites, who, having been miserably persecuted by the Papists, are now under the protection of a Baron Sindorsdorf, himself an enthusiast, who, though a layman, preaches. They desired only land, and that we would defray the charges of their passage, intending to convert the Indians, and relying on Providence for subsistence. If we had money we should not have settled them in Georgia, for there is no knowing how to manage enthusiasts who take it in their head that everything which comes uppermost is the immediate impulse of the spirit of God.

I dined at home, and in the evening went to the Wednesday's Music Club for the first time this winter.

Thursday, 7.—This morning I visited my son Hamner, my brother Pereival, and Mr. Clerke, and then returned home to Charlton to dinner.

The mystery of the Princess of Orange's return so suddenly from Colchester in her way to Harwich is unfolded. Sir Robert Walpole had news from the merchants that the Prince, her husband, had had a duel with a Prince of Baden wherein both were wounded. He would not acquaint their Majesties with it whilst the Princess was at Court because they might too suddenly have imparted it to her, but after her setting out he did, on which they sent after her to return back, on pretence that the Prince did not design to be in Holland so soon as he had writ some time before. Soon after came letters that he was well, and then she set out again for Harwich. This duel was occasioned by an accident. The Prince being a hunting, his horse ran away with him and jostled the Prince of Baden. Every one saw there could be no design in it, and the Prince of Orange made his excuse. Nevertheless, the other, like a brute, soon after set spurs to his horse and purposely rode against the Prince of Orange, and almost unhorsed him. This the latter could not bear, and, like a man of honour, challenged him. They fought and he was slightly wounded, but he wounded likewise the other in his sword arm and disarmed him. It was a shame almost to encounter so weak a made and little man as the Prince of Orange, but he got the greater glory by it.

Friday, 8.—I had letters this week from Harwich that Alderman Baker and Alderman Dean set up for Mayor, and that they are like to fall out about it, Baker using Dean and his father-in-law, Philipson, as ill as he did use Clements.

Saturday, 9.—Stayed at home.

Sunday, 10.—Communicated at Charlton.

Monday, 11.—Summoned up to Georgia, but could not go, my harness being in town.

Tuesday, 12. Wednesday, 13. Thursday, 14. Friday, 15.—Stayed at home.

Saturday, 16.—Stayed at home. I had an account from London that the Countess of Suffolk (Henrietta Hobart) has totally retired from Court, which is a great surprise, she having been all the time she was a dresser there esteemed the greatest favorite their Majesties

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had, and it is known the King would spend hours alone with her when none else were admitted, insomuch that she suffered (though very unjustly) in her reputation by it. It was her good sense and agreeable carriage that made the King so distinguish her, and though she was at that time very handsome, it gave her Majesty no jealousy or uneasiness. When her husband, then Colonel Howard, came to the Earldom, she was promoted to be Lady of the Bedchamber, and he being a surly, incompatible man commanded her to leave the Court, but she chose to disobey him, and remain there, whereupon he abandoned her to the day of his death. It is probable that Sir Robert Walpole has worked her out of favour, she not being of his party. It was observed that the King did not speak to her from the time she returned from Bath.

Sunday, 17. Monday, 18. Tuesday, 19.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday, 20.—Went with my wife to town and attended the Common Council at Georgia. Mr. Vernon in the chair, Mr. Oglethorp, Lord Egmont, George Heathcot, Dr. Bundy, Mr. Hucks, Thomas Towers, Lord Carpenter. We ordered a gratuity of 50*l.* to our accountant, Mr. Verelst, for his trouble attending the Indians whilst here, and 12 guineas to Adderton, our housekeeper, and impressed 400*l.* to Mr. Heathcot, our treasurer. I dined at home, and visited Mr. Clerke, who put into my hands his will to keep. He told me he had left a legacy to Lord Grantham in acknowledgment of his favours to him, but everything else to me, and added abundance of kind expressions, wherein he professed that I was the raiser of his fortune, having laid the foundation of it by my friendship and generosity to him when he entered the world.

I have put this will with Colonel Schutz' and my own in my wainscot press drawer, the 7th, entitled —.

Afterwards I visited brother Parker, who told me that Baker and others are fallen out with Philipson about the election of a Mayor; that he had written to Baker to offer him his assistance; who had returned his thanks to him, and set down on paper who would be for him, who against, and who would not declare, as Captain Dumaresque, Captain Lucas, Coleman etc.

Thursday, 21.—This morning I visited Colonel Schutz, son Hanmer, and brother Percival, and then with my wife returned to Charlton by dinner time.

Tuesday, 26.—I stayed at home till this day. The Queen continues still ill, and there are various reports about it. Some say she takes it to heart that the Countess of Suffolk is retired from Court, because the Countess of Tankerville being to succeed her in the place of Wardrobe, she is not a person proper to preserve the good correspondence between the King and herself that is necessary for her influencing his Majesty in the manner she has been used to do; and others say that Sir Robert Walpole, who would have the Countess of Suffolk removed because not his friend, has advised her Majesty to seem concerned at this removal that no odium may lie upon him for it, it being known that he governs by his interest in her Majesty, so that what she shows may be taken also for his sentiments.

Wednesday, 27.—I went with my daughter Helena to town, who set me down at the Georgia Society, where I was summoned to a Board of Trustees. Mr. Holland in the chair, Mr. Oglethorp, Vernon, Thomas Towers, Arher, Egmont, Hucks, and Smith present.

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A letter from Lord Harrington, Secretary of State, enclosing another from Mr. Walpole from the Hague to him, was read, importing that fifty families of Swiss were come to Holland with resolution to embark for England in hopes to be sent to Georgia. His lordship desired to know what should be done with them.

We drew up an answer that they came unsent for by us, who when we sent for foreigners took care to condition for them; that, however, we would do what we could for them if his Majesty should think of sending them to Georgia, and enable us thereto, we having spent all our money in the late embarkations.

A letter was also read from the Baron van Reek, acquainting us that on receipt of our letter of 6th inst. he had stopped the Moravian Protestants from coming, in hopes that next spring we should have money to carry them to Georgia.

No letters yet arrived from Georgia, which is strange.

I dined with my daughter Hanmer, and then carried her and Helena to our public music at the Crown and Anchor, where the crowd of auditors was very great; Faranelli, Curona, and Mr. Matheis were our singers, and we had 24 performers on instruments. 107 wax candles lighted the room, and all came away contented.

Thursday, 28.—This morning I visited Mr. Frank Clerke and Lord Wilmington, who told me he foretold my son would lose his election last year. I replied, I remembered it and suspected it, but could scarce believe it would in the end prove so. That I had not only been hardly used, but very badly. He said he was sorry for it, and that Sir Robert Walpole said he had no hand in it, and meant to serve my son (which he added might possibly be true), but when Lord Harrington was resolved to have his brother in, Sir Robert said he would not meddle or make. I said Sir Robert had told me that if a third body interposed he would drop Mr. Leathes in favour of my son. That, replied my lord, he might indeed have done.

At twelve I returned with my daughter home to dinner at Charlton.

Friday, 29. Saturday, 30.—Stayed at home.

Sunday, 1 December.—This day I could not go to church by reason of a cold that confined me till the week following at home.

Monday, 2. Tuesday, 3.—This day I had an account of the Earl of Abercorn's death in London, which is a great loss to the Georgia Corporation, he having promised 100*l.* a year to it while he lived. He was a man of great honour and sincerity, courage and breeding, and of as much public spirit as I ever was acquainted with, but passionate and of no great depth of understanding, yet very passable with mankind by reason of his virtues.

This day my son and daughter Hanmer came to stay with us a fortnight.

Stayed at home till Wednesday, 11th.

Wednesday, 11.—Went to town on a summons of the Georgia Society to issue money for payment of a bill drawn by Jenys and Baker for 238*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, and other affairs. Mr. Lapautre in the chair of Common Council, Dr. Bundy afterwards in the Trustee chair, Mr. Vernon, Hucks, Oglethoip, La Roche, Egmont, Thomas Towers, George Heathcot. We ordered money to be paid on divers accounts, and particularly to Mr. Simmons for freight of passengers,

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awning, cabin for the Indians, alterations etc., on board ship; suspended payment of a bill which was drawn as per advice, but of which advice has not yet come. Ordered that Bullfinch Lamb shall have his 500 acres laid out so as part may touch a river, he intending to build ships. Ordered that Mr. Quincey, minister of Savannah, send us constantly duplicates of the account he sends to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in foreign parts, of the state of his parish, and likewise send us copies of that duplicate by the next ship. Ordered also that 200*l.* being paid to us for the religious uses of Georgia, the glebe land of Savannah be railed in out of that money.

I dined at the Horn Tavern with Mr. Oglethorp, La Roche, Vernon and Mr. Verelst. In the evening I visited the Bishops of Rochester and Lichfield. They told me it will be decided in a week whether Dr. Rundle shall be a Bishop or no. The Court inclines for him, and the Chancellor persists to demand it, but the Bishop of London is peremptory against him, and the rest of the Bishops, one or two excepted, adhere to him. He is a generous, charitable man, has learning and agreeable conversation, but has always passed for an Arian. The Bishop of London says, if he will clear himself of that, he will have no objection to him, but he has not done it. He is likewise accused of having ridiculed the history of Abraham's intention to sacrifice Isaac, but this was about fourteen years ago, a matter in private conversation. He was preferred to the livings he holds and a prebendary in Durham by the late Bishop, Dr. Talbot, who was himself suspected of favouring Arianism by reason he disposed of preferments to some who were professedly Arians, and his second son died one. A schoolmaster known to be such and complained against was still kept in his employment, and he preferred Mr. Lawrence, the same who writ upon gardening, to a living of 500*l.* after he had preached that it was downright idolatry to pray to Christ. His parishioners accusing him thereof to the Bishop, he so far obliged them as to remove him from their parish, but thereupon gave him the living first mentioned, which was a much better one.

The Bishop of Rochester promised me to remind the Bishop of London to present Dr. Bearcroft, my son's first tutor, to the Duke of Grafton to be made King's Chaplain.

Thursday, 12.—I visited Mr. Francis Clerke and brother Percival, and then returned to dinner at Charlton. I heard that the rebel negroes in Jamaica have lately defeated the white inhabitants who went out against them in two parties, and that a negro priest among them had writ to the Court of Spain that they desire her protection, having never submitted to the English ever since the conquest in Cromwell's time, but kept their mountains in defence of the right which Spain has over that island. That the Ministry have forbid the newspapers to insert this.

Wednesday, 18.—I had a summons to Georgia. The business was to consider of paying a bill drawn by Cotton, one of our bailiffs at Georgia, of 50*l.* for provision taken up, of which no advice is come; but its being very bad weather, and my cold not entirely clear, I stayed at Charlton.

Friday, 20.—This day my son and daughter Hanmer returned to town.

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Saturday, 21.—This day my wife is forty-five years old.

Wednesday, 25.—This being Xmas Day, the Georgia Board did not meet. I stayed in the country and communicated. Dr. Warren, our minister, preached and dined with me. He told me what I have since heard confirmed, that his Majesty lately desired my Lord Chancellor Talbot's private opinion touching an article in the late King's will, whereby, as is said, was left to Lady Walsingham, his bastard daughter (now Lady Chesterfield), 30,000*l.*, a large sum of money, not yet paid. My Lord Chancellor, disgusted at the disappointment Dr. Rundle, his friend, has met with in not succeeding to a bishopric, replied he hoped his Majesty would excuse him from giving his private opinion since it would come before him in court. Thereupon his Majesty said to him, "My Lord, you are but a young lord and a young Chancellor. Consider what I have done for you in making you Chancellor over the head of my Lord Hardwick, who was your senior in the law."

To which my Lord Chancellor replied, "Sir, I neither asked to be a lord or Chancellor, and as to doing for me, does your Majesty then think you have done too much? I have lost more by accepting the Chancellorship than any of my predecessors."

To soften my lord, two intimate friends of his have been nominated Bishops, Dr. Secker, minister of St. James's, and Dr. Bentson, Prebend of Durham. He had been offered before the recommending any other person than Dr. Rundle, to show him that it was the character only of that gentleman that obliged his Majesty to decline his promise, which was made *sans connoissance de cause*. But his lordship would recommend nobody, nor wish these two Bishops joy when they came to wait upon him after their nomination above mentioned; and when his Majesty desired him to give him back his promise in favour of Rundle, he replied he could not do it, but his Majesty was master to do as he pleased.

Dr. Secker I knew nothing of till he came to be minister of St. James's, the parish I live in. He was at that time and is still a Prebend of Durham; his preaching gained him reputation in that remote city, and he lost nothing of his fame by coming to London and preaching to more refined auditories. His agreeable person and outward behaviour, civility of manners, and discreet behaviour, together with the graceful delivery of his sermons, do all contribute to make him friends and give a lustre to his learning, so that his nomination to the bishopric of Bristol has given universal satisfaction, not only to the laity, but to the clergy also, though he was bred a dissenter. He told me that with his bishopric he keeps St. James's Parish and his prebendary. The revenue of Bristol being no more than 360*l.* a year, out of which he is to pay 27*l.* a year tenths, and maintain a steward, so that the true profits are but 300*l.* per annum, and there is 900*l.* to be paid first fruits.

Dr. Bentson is a prebend of Durham and has besides some living. He is nominated to the see of Gloucester, a man of good reputation for learning and morals. He had before asked for the Deanery of Carlisle, but could not get it. When this bishopric was offered him he declined it on account of his ill-health and love of a more private life, and recommended Dr. Mawson, head of a College in one of the Universities, thereto, who likewise refusing to be a Bishop, the Court returned to Dr. Bentson and obliged him to

accept it, telling him there was a necessity to look out persons of his merit to make Bishops of, besides that it might be a means to pacify his friend my Lord Chancellor for the disappointment he met with in respect to Dr. Rundle.

Monday, 30.—To-day I went with my wife and daughter to town and remained there till Thursday.

Tuesday, 31.—I visited Mr. Clerke, August Schutz, my son Hanmer, Lord Grantham, brother Parker, and went to Court, where the King and Queen and Prince spoke to me. The Queen talked with me at least half an hour upon my collection of printed Heads, Dr. Couraye, the history of France, gardening, painting, flattery, and divers political and moral subjects. She said she had not seen me a great while, which was a rub for my not being so frequently at Court as usual. I replied I was not now so much in town as formerly. She asked me how far I was come down with my Heads. I said to the year 1660. "Then you are come," replied she, "to the fine gravers, Nanteuil, Masson, etc. Well, it is a great curiosity that your collection, and very useful too, in calling to mind all the great people of past time; those gravers lived in Louis 14th time, and he was a great encourager of arts."

"Yes, Madam," said I, "great Princes are so. I wish we had academies here such as he set up, that our youth might learn at home such things as are ornaments to our country, and bring honour to our Princes. It is the proper business of ministers to put these things into their masters' heads, and Louis the 14th knew how to choose his ministers." "Yes," said the Queen, "he had great men under him. Mons. Colbert was one, and so was Louvois." This led up into the characters of the great men of that reign. Then we fell insensibly on the subject of flattery, and I told her flatterers were fools, for generally Princes see through it. "True," said she, "and therefore it must be done very gently and fine." Soon after which Sir John Rushout telling her that we owe our best tact of gardening to her, she replied, "Yes, indeed, I think I may say that I have introduced that, in helping nature, not losing it in art." It were too long to write the rest of the conversation.

I dined at home, and in the evening visited Cousin Le Grand and other acquaintances.

This day a soldier was hanged for murder near Somerset House; the wretch died drunk and blaspheming.

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1 January, 1734-5, Wednesday.—This morning I visited Colonel Brown of the Guards, who two or three days ago agreed with me for my house, late Gumly's, in Pall Mall. He takes it for his brother, Sir Robert Brown, a rich Venetian merchant, now on his return, and member of Parliament for Ilchester. His rent is certain from the 6th of this month for six months at 150*l.*, with liberty to hold it a year for 200*l.* I then visited Sir John Evelyn to speak in favour of Davis, Collector of Harwich, who wrote me a week ago his apprehension that he should be turned out by the malice of young Philipson and Manley, Secretary of the Customs, for having voted for my son.

I dined with brother Percival, and in the evening went to the club at the Crown Tavern.

My brother Parker told me he was this morning at Court, where there was a great deal of company to congratulate their Majesties on the New Year. That Sir Robert Walpole spying him, pulled him by the button to the window and told him he had not seen him since the affair of Harwich, and then fell to swearing so many horrid oaths that he did all he could for my son's election as made my brother's hair rise on his head. He told him it was my Lord Harrington's doing alone. He would fain draw from my brother a confession that he believed him, but my brother made no other reply than, "Sir, I have had obligations to you," and so with a cool bow left him. I am sorry Sir Robert should swear at that rate; whoever peruses my narrative of that proceeding will judge whether he swore true.

My brother also told me that Mr. Hill, the Commissioner of the Customs, endeavoured to persuade him that none but Lord Harrington and Mr. Leathes were in fault. In a word, all Sir Robert's creatures endeavour to excuse him, but they do it very awkwardly and on different grounds. Sometimes they say Sir Robert really favoured my son to the last; others only for a time; and Sir Robert himself tells the story differently, for to Lord Wilmington he said he intended my son's service until Lord Harrington interposed, and then he desisted; to the Court, that he was sincere to the end, and you see how he swore to my brother Parker.

Thursday, 2.—This day I visited Mr. John Temple, who told me my son lost his election for some words he spoke against Sir Robert Walpole when at Harwich, whereupon the voters invited Lord Harrington's brother down, and Sir Robert would not from that time serve my son. I told him my son said nothing against Sir Robert there or anywhere else; he was not such a fool, since he hoped for Sir Robert's assistance, but the scheme of Mr. Stanhope's being chosen was settled long before, and I know that Mr. Leathes and he had dined together to settle it. He replied my son had, however, been too free in talking his sentiments, and if I had stood I should have been chosen without trouble. I replied nothing could excuse Sir Robert's carrying so fair with me to the last, that he was satisfied as to my son who had waited on him, and yet under hand broke my interest by means of Mr. Leathes, whom yet he promised me to drop in favour of my son in case a third body should

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stand. That Sir Robert does not pretend to dislike my son, but lays the only fault on Lord Harrington, though he did all he could to break my interest, and his brother Horace at Harwich set the voters against my son. That Sir Robert's creatures do give out different reports in order to justify his proceeding, and think it proper to accuse my son of indiscretions: because knowing the truth of the thing they would by a lie excuse Sir Robert's purpose to defeat my son. but I should take it very ill of any friend of mine who would not believe the story as I tell it, rather than Sir Robert's creatures. Sir Robert himself swears he had no hand in it, but really intended my son's service: his creatures say he did not intend it and pretend to give the reason and justify him therein. Which is to be believed? But my story is one and hangs together. He asked me if I don't, however, go to Court? I answered yes, but not to Sir Robert.

I returned this day to Charlton to dinner, and stayed there till the 6th.

Monday, 6th.—This day I went with my family to town, and dined there. In the evening I visited Dr. Hollings and brother Parker. My brother told me that General Wade informed him he dined some time before the present Parliament was elected with Bacon Morris at my Lord Harrington's, and that Morris offered the borough of Harwich to my lord. I afterwards went to the French play.

Tuesday, 7.—I visited Dr. Hunter and then went to the Georgia Society on a particular summons relating to Swiss and Germans to be sent at his Majesty's expense to our Colony. Present: Mr. Hucks in the Trustees' chair, Egmont in the Common Council chair, Lord Limerick, Lord Carpenter, Mr. Heathcote, Dr. Bundy, La Roche, Vernon, Oglethorpe, Lapautre, Chandler, Captain Eyles. Upon application made to his Majesty from the gentlemen concerned in supporting the Colony of Puryburg, he was pleased to order 1,200*l.* to be lent towards sending thither and to Georgia 200 Swiss and Germans, for which he allows the transport of 6*l.* per head. but this money is to be repaid as the people for whose use his Majesty advances this sum are able. His Majesty desired our Board would take the care of transporting them as being best used thereto, but when the money is paid back he is pleased it shall go to erecting an English school at Puryburg, of which our Board has the direction, and the money is therefore to be paid by the Puryburgers to us for that end.

We thereupon agreed this day with a captain to carry them, which is all expected of us. Colonel Johnson, Governor of Carolina, having prepared means for their subsistence, about 80 persons are already here, and will embark in a few days. The rest are daily expected. There go over to Georgia at the same time ten Protestants of Lusatia, or Moravians, with a minister, the subjects of Count Sinzendorf, a Protestant nobleman of that country who being overburdened with people who, to avoid persecution from the Papists, retired on his land, has desired a grant of 500 acres to place some of them in Georgia. They are the remains of the *Fratres Bohemix*, descendants of Huss and a pious people. They will be followed by more. His steward came with them to see them embarked, and then to return to give his master an account.

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We ordered forthwith a grant of 500 acres to the Count, and next Thursday our Common Council will meet to pass it in the usual form. We also acquainted them that their minister for his encouragement should have a garden and plot to build on in Savannah town, and that when they had improved their master's land, or were dismissed his service, they should have twenty acres of land each for themselves.

We imprest 400*l.* to Mr. Heatheote to pay some bills of which we had this day advice. Our cash grows very low, having but 700*l.* left, of which this 400*l.* is part, as also three presents reported this day, viz. from the Dean and Chapter of Westminster 20*l.*, from Mr. Watts 50*l.* and from John Temple, esq., 10*l.* 10*s.* We depend on the Parliament for money.

The accounts of Mr. Chardon, our merchant at Charlestown, came this day, and we referred them to the Committee of Accounts to examine; as also an answer to his letter to the Committee of Correspondence.

The case of John Roberts, Esq., was read, setting forth that he had a just claim to a barony within the province of Georgia consisting of 12,000 acres. We resolved unanimously that his pretensions were not good, and approved of reasons drawn up to show the contrary.

Some letters were read from Mr. Eveleigh, a merchant in Charlestown, acquainting us that he had been at Savannah and found 80 houses already built and 40 more building, besides additions making to some already built. That the houses let for 15*l.* sterling per annum, though they cost but 15*l.* to build, and the garden lands 20 shillings per acre. That the people are in good health but uneasy that they are not allowed the use of negro slaves. That the Lacys and Etheringtons seated at Thunderbolt have built a fort mounted with cannon and go on successfully in making potash. He advises the building several forts and particularly on the south of the river Atamahala, but that being without our limits (for that river is our southern boundary) it cannot be done. His reason is an apprehension that the Spaniards will otherwise erect a fort there, which may annoy our own if we should build one on our own side of the river. He further tells us that a Spanish captain with soldiers had been seen thereabouts, probably to observe our proceedings. He advises the removing some Indians nearer to our town. That he had found out a way to preserve the eggs of the silkworm, that above 100,000 of mulberry trees planted by us come up, that there is vast quantity of wood for masts, and crooked timber for building ships. Finally, that one Watson, the partner of Musgrove, who came over interpreter to the Indians, hath kept one of our Indian warriors in his house till the poor wretch drunk himself dead, which may prove of dangerous consequence, the rest of the Indians alleging he was killed by him and demanding satisfaction, which Causton, our bailiff, is unwilling to give them, by putting the Englishman into their hands, but is desirous to punish him according to our own law.

I dined at home with my brother Percival's family, and at night went to Covent Garden playhouse to see *The Plotting Sisters*.

Wednesday, 8.—I visited Mr. Temple, Mr. Vernon, Dr. Secker, Bishop of Bristol, and Colonel Schutz. Son and daughter Hanmer dined with me.

This day as violent a storm as I have seen did much mischief in town to numbers of houses, and many lost their lives in the streets by the fall of chimneys etc. Also, last night, a violent fire broke out at St. Catherine's beyond the Tower, which burnt above thirty houses and many persons in their beds, besides two ships in the river.

Thursday, 9.—I went to St. James's Vestry and returned to Charlton to dinner.

Sunday, 12.—Communicated at Charlton.

Monday, 13.—Went to town and dined there. Dr. Bearcroft dined with me. I promised that if a lecture were set up against Popery in the manner of Boyle's lecture against Atheism, I would contribute one-third. He said he would mention it to the Bishop of London.

Tuesday, 14.—I visited Frank Clerke, Mr. Duncomb, son Hanmer and brother Percival. Went to Bartlet Buildings to a meeting of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, where were present the new Bishops of Gloucester and Bristol, Archdeacon Den, Mr. Vernon, Sir John Gunston, Sir John Philips and others.

Wednesday, 15.—I called on Mr. Soley and desired him to dispatch the renewal of my lease from the Crown for my two houses in Pall Mall.

I visited the Speaker to compliment him on his being re-chosen unanimously by the present Parliament. He told me there were 452 members took the oaths that day.

Afterwards I went to the Georgia Society, where were present Mr. La Roche in the chair of Trustees, Mr. Oglethorp in the chair of Common Council, Lord Tyrconnel, Lord Carpenter, Lord Egmont, George Heathcote, Hucks, Captain Eyles, Thomas Towers, Mr. White, Holland, Moor, Vernon, Dr. Bundy. Some benefactions were reported. A petition to the Treasury was read and debated, for granting us the house the Treasury now meet in, for to be our office when they enter the new building, but we thought fit to lay it aside lest we should appear too importunate for favours at a time when we expect greater matters from the Parliament.

A letter was read from Mr. Lownds, proposing to discover to us a project for raising a great sum of money both in present and annually for the benefit of our Colony, conditionally that he have 6 per cent. of the money when obtained by us. It was not to be at the expense of public, but an advantage to it. It was referred as desired by him to Mr. Vernon, Sloper, Oglethorpe and me to discourse him upon it.

The Swiss designed for Puryburg having, as we were informed by Mr. Oglethorpe, objected to the terms on which his Majesty lends them 1,200*l.* to pay for their passage thither, we suspended concluding the charter party for their passage till satisfied of their resolution. One of their objections is that they do not care to be bound one for t'other for repayment of the money, in which we resolved we would make them easy and take their private bonds. Another, that they did not like the double penalty of their bonds, which, being the English form, they are unacquainted with. A third, that it is too hard to pay 10 per cent. interest, when the English interest is but five, but that interest is Carolina money and

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as the money is to be recovered, if necessity be, by law there, we are bound to follow the interest of that country.

I dined at home, and afterwards went to Handel's Opera.

Thursday, 16.—I returned to Charlton to dinner and stayed there till the 20th.

Monday, 20.—This morning I went early to town with Mrs. and Mr. Blackwood, Mr. Dawney and Lord Mansel, who desired I would appear with them as a friend to countenance their cause which was this morning to be determined by the Lord Chancellor, who should be guardian of Lord Mansel, now fourteen years old. Mrs. Blackwood, his mother, desired earnestly that she might be one, and Mr. Dawney another in conjunction with Mr. Ivory Talbot, knight of the shire for Wiltshire, who has petitioned to be the alone guardian as next relation to my Lord, being his uncle-in-law, for the Mansel family did not like that the mother, being married a second time, should be guardian, and Bushy Mansel, my Lord's uncle on the father's side, declined the trouble. My Lord Mansel, who had experienced his mother's care to be as great since her marriage to Mr. Blackwood as before, earnestly desired she might be one, and thought it a reflection on her and her husband's reputation if she should be excluded. Neither did she care that Mr. Talbot, whose wife is mad, who has two young daughters of my Lord's age, and is himself given to drink, should have the sole management of her son's education. Besides, my young Lord will at eighteen years old be able to make a will, and having a considerable personal estate, if the Mansel family should prevail on him to make one in favour of his uncle Bushy Mansel's children, then the children which Mrs. Blackwood has by her second husband will lose that personal estate which otherwise would fall to them, and it was reasonable, as she was a great fortune to the Mansel family, that something should come to her children by Mr. Blackwood. She therefore proposed that Mr. Dawney should be joined with Mr. Talbot in case she might not be herself allowed one of the guardians, to prevent the mischief she apprehended from Mr. Talbot, if he were alone appointed.

My Lord, having heard counsel on both sides, appointed that Mr. Talbot and Mr. Bushy Mansel should be two for the Mansel family and Mr. Dawney and Mrs. Blackwood the others.

I afterwards went to the Prince's Levee, being his birthday, where there was a very great crowd. He very obligingly thanked me for coming, adding he knew I did not appear there like many others out of form, but because I loved him.

I dined at home, and then went to the French play.

Tuesday, 21.—I visited Frank Clérke and Cousin Le Grand, and then went to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge at Bartlet Buildings, where there was a deliberation about reprinting some controversial tracts against Popery. I complained of a New Testament reprinted about three years ago by the Papists, without name of the printer, under the name of G. W——, with Popish notes on all the texts which they make use of in their controversy with the Protestants. That this Testament was sold by Protestant as well as Popish booksellers, and must needs do greater harm than other books of controversy, because few people embark into a vast reading in comparison of those who read the

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New Testament, which is in every family. I therefore proposed that the Society would engage some learned clergyman to make Protestant notes on controversial text in the same manner the Papists had done, and to publish the New Testament. It was ordered to be taken into consideration on Tuesday next, and I was desired to send them my copy of the book I complained of.

I then went to the Georgia Society, summoned to execute the charter party for embarking the Swiss and for other business. It was my turn to be both in the Common Council and Trustee chair. There were present Egmont, Tyrconnel, Carpenter, Mr. Digby, Mr. White, Mr. Moor, Sir William Heathcote, George Heathcote, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Digby. We put the seal to the charter party for sending 87 Swiss to Purysburg and 10 *Fratres Bohemice* to Georgia, which last go on their own account to cultivate the 500 acres granted to Count Sinzendorf's people. His Majesty having altered his mind and resolved to send but one hundred Swiss instead of two, as he first designed, and for that end having lent those Swiss 600*l.* instead of 1,200*l.*, we passed a letter of attorney to our accountant Mr. Verelst to receive at the Treasury 600*l.*

Our cash being now almost all expended, and there being divers presents of money made the Trustees to be applied to particular uses, it was thought proper to order a ledger to be added to our account books, that it might be distinctly seen what sums were paid to us for such particular uses and how much thereof expended, in order to avoid the diverting those particular sums to the general use of the Colony.

At four o'clock I returned home to dinner and in the evening went to the French play.

The late high wind had blown down Sir Robert Walpole's kitchen in St. James' Square, on which occasion, on the first day of the Sessions, which was Tuesday last, Sir John Hind Cotton, meeting Sir Robert Walpole in the House of Commons, said to him, "Your foundation is bad and won't stand," alluding both to the fall of the kitchen and Sir Robert's administration. Sir Robert replied, "I know what you mean, my kitchen; I've no concern in that house, but I've a new one at the Cockpit which will stand all weathers (meaning the new Treasury and his house adjoining), which I want your advice to furnish." Sir John answered, "You can't be at a loss to furnish that house, that have furnished this so well," which set the standers-by a laughing, for they knew he alluded to the number of creatures Sir Robert had filled this House of Commons with.

Wednesday, 22.—This day I went to St. James's vestry, on summons from the Trustees of King Street Chapel, to consider whether it is possible for us to continue the early and late prayers there. We were five of us, Bishop Secker our Rector, myself, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Plumtree, and Major — and Mr. Ludby our churchwarden was with us.

This chapel was erected by the late Archbishop Tennison, who gave 500*l.* for supporting it after he had expended 3 or 4,000*l.* in buying the ground, building it etc. and morning and evening prayers were to be said therein. Afterwards, for the benefit of servants and labourers, he gave another 100*l.* towards maintaining early and late prayers, so that prayers have hitherto been said four times a day, and the minister was allowed 20*l.* per annum for

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officiating the latter. But as the Trustees could not defray this 20*l.*, the church of St. James's had for nineteen years paid him out of the Chest, and then the Trustees took it on themselves and so have continued for nine years, but now that the rents of the pews are greatly sunk and that the repairs of the said chapel fall very heavy, we find ourselves not able to defray the expenses of the early and late prayers, and therefore resolved to put them down. The Bishop is desired to prepare a resolution for that purpose, to be passed next meeting Saturday next.

I then visited Sir Thomas Hanmer and Sir Robert Brown, who were not at home, and afterwards went to Court. The King did me the honour to speak to me. I dined at home and so passed the evening.

Thursday, 27.—I visited Colonel Horsey and gave him a memorandum of the necessary utensils, with their prices and where bought, for the use of the persons he designs to send to his Colony in Carolina. In return of that favour, he gave me a written case concerning forfeited lands settled to Popish uses, which may possibly be recovered by the Trustees of Georgia. The lands amounted, when enquiry was made therein in King William's reign, to 12,000*l.* a year, and may now be worth 20,000*l.* per annum. The donors and trustees thereof were outlawed, but some obstructions have been to the further recovery of them, to the great prejudice of the gentlemen who prosecuted that affair, amounting to near 7,000*l.* expended therein, and those in whose hands the case has been and are yet living would make over their interest therein on our giving them one third of the profits. It is a matter deserves our consideration, after we see what the Parliament will this Session give to our Colony. I returned to Charlton to dinner.

I had an account sent me of a debate in the House of Lords this day, which was carried by 89 in the Court side against 37. It must, I believe, have been concerning his Majesty's speech which he this day made.

At the Ball or masquerade in the Haymarket Tuesday was sennit there was an incident that has made a good deal of noise. After the King had been there some time (for whose pleasure these masquerades were first set up, and have been hitherto continued during the winter) there came in a Harlequin and Punchinello, followed by divers others in different dresses, with bundles of printed play bills in their hands, one of which Harlequin gave the King, and then all throwing down their papers disappeared. The King read the bill, which was as follows :—

“ By permission.

This is to give notice to all gentlemen and ladies and others that at the Opera House in the Haymarket this present evening will be presented

The Comical and diverting humours of Punch,
And on Thursday next by the Norfolk Company of Artificial
Comedians, at Robin's great Theatrical Booth, in Palace Yard,
will be presented a comical diverting Play of Seven Acts, called

Court and Country,

In which will be revived the Entertaining Scene of
The Blundering Brothers,
with the Cheats of Rabbi Robin, Prime Minister to
King Solomon.

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The whole concluding with a Grand Masque called the Downfall of Sejanus, or the Statesman's Overthrow, with Axes, Halters, Gibbets, and other decorations proper to the Play.

To begin exactly at 12 o'clock.

N.B.—These are a new set of Poppets as big as the life, chief part of which have been brought up from all parts of the country at a very great expense."

Those who know the times know the satire of this.

This day I came to town to dinner. In my way I passed through the city to order my niece's stock in the 3 per cent. annuities to be sold, because I apprehend the stocks will fall.

I also left the Popish Testament at the Christian Knowledge Society, as I promised.

I also accepted my cousin Le Grand's 3,000 four per cent. annuities, as Mr. Southwell had done before, we being joint trustees of the younger children.

Passed the evening at home.

This day the Commons sat till seven o'clock upon their vote of thanks for his Majesty's speech. Mr. Hedges made the motion and Mr. Campbell, of Pembrokehire, seconded it. Sir William Windham proposed two amendments to it. One was to promise to support his Majesty so soon as proper information be laid before the House. 2. To engage for no more than to proportion our interposition in the present war to the effort of our allies not engaged in the war. Sir Joseph Jekyl spoke against the former, but insisted on the latter, whereupon a division ensued, which was carried by the Court, 265 against 185. It was surprising to the Court that in the beginning of the Parliament, and when the affair was only to address his Majesty, the minority should be within 16 of the number that approved the Excise scheme.

Tuesday, 28.—I signed an order for cousin Le Grand's receiving the interest due last Christmas on 3,000*l.* stock four per cent.

I visited Cousin Ned Southwell, Cousin Betty Southwell, brother Percival, Sir Robert Brown, Sir Edward Dering, Sir George Savil and Colonel Brown. Dined at home and so remained the evening.

Wednesday, 29.—I went into the city this morning and sold my niece's three per cent. annuities at $92\frac{5}{8}$ exclusive of her dividend, because I apprehend the stock will fall.

Then went to the Georgia Office. We could not make a Board of Common Council, but of Trustees we did, Lord Carpenter in the chair, Lord Tyrconnel, Egmont, Shaftesbury, Lapautre, Mr. Smith.

Report was made of the shipping 122 Swiss and Germans, making in all 100 heads (*sic*).

Dined at home and so passed the evening.

Thursday, 30.—This day I visited F. Clerke, and then returned to Charlton to dinner.

Monday, 3 February.—This day I came to town and stopped at the meeting of Dr. Bray's associates. Mr. Oglethorp in the chair, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Hales, Mr. Smith, Egmont, Mr. Anderson, Captain Coram.

Myself, Dr. Bundy, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Hales and Mr. Smith were desired to wait on the Bishop of London, with an order of the Board to apply to him to engage the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts to assist us in procuring his Majesty's letters to

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his Governors in the Plantations to encourage the establishing Catechists in those Colonies for converting negroes.

We agreed to desire Dr. Bundy to preach the anniversary sermon on Thursday, 20 March, at St. Bride's Church. Agreed to present Mr. Secombe with a handsome Bible for his zeal in converting the Indians to Christianity bordering on New England. He is one of three missionaries sent over by the Scots.

I dined at home, then visited daughter Hammer, and so home.

Tuesday, 4.—This morning I visited brother Percival and Frank Clerke, and then went to Court. I also visited brother Parker, who told me that Clements, the agent of the packets at Harwich, is entirely gone in with Philipson's party and is of his club; which Davis, Page, and other of my friends dislike, but they should consider how ticklish he stands in his place, being liable to their malice to invent lies of him and turn him out; his heart is not with them, but he is obliged to swim with the stream. Clements wrote me this day as follows:—*We have more animosities than ever. Baker and several more resolved to put Mr. Leathes for a capital burgess to see who will oppose him, and at the same time pretend not to know whether he will accept of it. They demanded a Court of the Mayor to choose him, which he refused until he knew Mr. Leathes' mind, and desired that he might write to him in the name of the Corporation to know, which they refused, but he did write; but I can't hear that Mr. Leathes has answered him. We are all at a loss what to do, except Page, who is very strenuous for Mr. Leathes.*

My brother Parker explained to me that Philipson has a mind to set up his barber, and Baker and others are not for it.

My son and daughter Hammer and cousin Celia Scot dined with me.

I spent the evening at home.

Wednesday, 5.—This day I visited brother Percival, and then went to the Georgia Office. There were present Thomas Towers in the Trustee chair, Mr. Digby in the Common Council chair, Lord Limerick, Lord Tyrconnel, Lord Carpenter, Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. Vernon, Sir William Heathcot, Mr. Chandler, Egmont, La Roche, Mr. Holland, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Hales, Mr. La Pautre, Dr. Bundy. Trustees not Common Council men, Mr. Smith, Captain Coram, Robert Tracey, member for Tewkesbury. Mr. Oglethorp delivered his accounts of money received and disbursed by him on account of the Society, which was referred to a Committee. He also read over a short account of the state of the Colony, which being not perfected was referred back to him to finish. A power was given to collect money in a certain parish.

Dr. Bundy excused his not preaching on our anniversary day, but said he would endeavour to engage Dr. Thomas.

Captain Coram moved that a day might be appointed to debate the expediency of not permitting the Georgia estates to descend to heirs female, but he was not seconded, it being the unanimous sense of every member present besides himself not to alter the tenor of the grants, and that for good reasons given by Mr. Oglethorp and Mr. Vernon. So the Chairman, Mr. Towers, left the chair without putting the question.

I dined at home with Dr. Bearcroft and so passed the evening.

Feb. 5-17

Yesterday Mr. Walpole arrived in London from the Hague, without any satisfactory account I can hear of as to the success of his negotiations.

Thursday, 6.—This day I visited Lord Palmerston, Lord Bathurst and Mr. John Temple.

Dr. Rundle, being disappointed of a Bishopric in England, has been offered that of Derry in Ireland, vacant by the death of Dr. Downes. He has referred it to his patron, the Lord Chancellor, whether he shall accept it, who I am told will not let him.

I returned home to Charlton to dinner.

Sunday, 9.—Communicated. Dr. Warren in his sermon showed himself strongly of the same opinion with Dr. Scot and some other writers, that the temper of our minds are not altered in the other world, so that could we suppose a very wicked man capable of being mounted into heaven, he would not like the conversation and employment which good men find there, but would pronounce himself unhappy, wherefore he pressed our gaining the love of God and habit of Christian virtues, our imitating Christ while we live and always going on to perfection, that we may relish the joys of Heaven if we ascend thither, there being a necessary congruity between happiness and the mind of man receiving that happiness, which mind in us will retain its own nature and disposition after the separation of the soul from the body which it had before. As to idiots and madmen, he said they would not enter Heaven or Hell, but be referred to some other state, for their minds would still remain disturbed and confounded and therefore incapable of heavenly joys, and not deserving the torments of Hell.

But what if madness and idiotism should proceed from defects of the body to which the soul is nearly allied? May not the soul when freed from that clog return to a regular way of thinking? If so, the Doctor is not as favourable as he ought to be to such unhappy persons.

Monday, 10.—I went and dined in town, where I learned that Friday last the House of Commons debated on the Minister's proposition to raise 30,000*l.* for this year's service. They sat till after seven o'clock, and on the division the Court carried it by 73, 260 against 187. After dinner I went to Drury Lane Playhouse.

Tuesday, 11.—This morning I visited Mr. Frank Clerke and Lord Grantham. I waited also on Dr. Bundy, Mr. Smith and Mr. Bedford to the Bishop of London, but he was not at home. It was to execute the commission mentioned page 63.*

I then visited Counsellor Annesley at the Temple, who informed me of the reports of the town that Lord Cartwright, who has for some time been at the head of the Opposition, had betrayed the Scots noblemen, who next Thursday present their petition complaining of corruption from Lord Islay in the election of the Scots Peers to serve in this Parliament. That the Duke of Roxbery and Marquis of Tweedale had likewise been gained, to desire their names might be scratched out of that petition. That Sir Robert intended to lay down the Ministry and be a Duke, and had recommended Lord Carteret to succeed him. But this is mere report without foundation.

* *i.e.* of the Manuscript Diary. See p. 146 *supra*.

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I dined at home, and my son and daughter Hanmer with me, and so passed the evening.

Wednesday, 12.—This day I visited brother Percival and then went to the Georgia Office, where we made not a Board of Common Council. Mr. La Roche was chairman of the Trustees, and we were present, La Roche, Lord Limerick, Lord Tyrconnel, Mr. Hucks, Vernon and Egmont. A letter was read from one of Georgia to Mr. Hucks, giving account of the good condition of the Colony, and a duplicate of Cotton, our Head Bailiff's accounts being sent over, we referred them to a Committee.

I was sorry to find this day that the Bishop of London's clergy do not design to preach against Popery because the Dissenters have begun it before them, a poor and unjustifiable excuse.

The report of Lord Carteret's betraying the Scotch Peers in their design of petitioning to-morrow is false, and was occasioned by that Lord in conjunction with the Earl of Winchelsea, Marquis of Tweedale and Duke of Roxburow's not approving the form of the petition as at first drawn up, whereby the petitioners intended to claim a right of being returned, and by setting aside the ten Peers now sitting, to be members of this Parliament in their place. The four Lords first mentioned thought it a vain design, but were for contenting themselves with making the petition a foundation for a Bill to remedy corruption in the choice of the Scotch Lords for the future. This occasioned for a time some difference, but I hear to-day they are reconciled by altering the petition in a manner to please all.

I returned home to dinner. Mr. Arragoni, Madam Bertoldi and Mr. Wolley dined with me. I passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 13.—Visited Mr. Tuffnell and Mr. John Temple, who told me that to-morrow Dr. Rundle is to kiss the King's hands for the Bishopric of Derry in Ireland. To which I said that either the Lord Chancellor had interest to make a Bishop of Ireland, not of England, or that it mattered not who was a Bishop of Ireland, since one who was rejected for his religious principles from being an English Bishop was yet thought good enough for that kingdom. This day the Scotch Lords present their petition. I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Friday, 14.—This being my daughter Helena's birthday, on which she enters into her 17th year, my servants put themselves into masquerade as usual.

Monday, 17.—I went to town as usual on this day. Before dinner I went to Court, where the Queen asked very kindly after my wife, said she had not seen her this long time, but my daughter came sometimes. She also asked how I went on with my printed heads, and said I had quitted her, which was a *double entendre*, I not going so often to Court since my son's disappointment as before, nor my wife at all. I replied, my wife had been of late worse again than ordinary, that her illness and being subject to catch cold hindered her from dressing suitably to appear at Court. She replied, she heard she was ill in her head as well as stomach, which might be also a *double entendre* for resenting so warmly my son's usage from Sir Robert, which occasions my wife not going to Court. She added she was very sorry for her. I thanked her Majesty, and said it was true she could not dress her head for

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Court without catching cold. That as to me, she might command me anything, but my Prints were in the country.

I dined at home, and in the evening my son Hanmer and brother Parker came in. They told me that Friday last the debate on the augmentation of the Army with 8,040 men lasted till half an hour after ten, when the Court carried that motion in the Committee by 261 against 208, besides Tellers, so that the majority was but 53. That the speakers on the Court side were Sir Robert Walpole, who did his part extremely well, Mr. Walpole, Sir William Young, Mr. Pelham, Mr. Townshend Andrews, who as Deputy Secretary at War made the motion, and another. Their main arguments were that an Army will give weight to our mediation of Peace and influence the Dutch, if our mediation should not succeed, to join in a war to assist the Emperor.

The Opposition side had many more speakers, and Sir William Wyndham shined. Their argument was that this number of new raised troops is either too many or too few, too many if we do not engage in the war, too few if we do; that the money they cost would pay twice the number of foreign troops. That if we assisted the Emperor with money, it would answer his end as well as if we lent him troops.

I hear the Court is not pleased at seeing so small a majority, and on this occasion Mons. Chavigny, the French Ambassador, told my son what the late Lord Sunderland once told him, namely, that whenever an English Minister had but 60 majority in a House of Commons he was undone.

My son told me his steps to be chosen at Hindon in Wilts which the gentlemen in the Opposition are much for. Mr. Stephen Fox and George Fox are now members for it, but the former is likewise chosen for Shaftesbury in Dorsetshire, for which last place he designs to make his election to-morrow, when he upon petition is sure of turning out Mr. Philip Bennet. This will make a vacancy in Hindon, into which Mr. Fox intends to bring his younger brother, now abroad because of his debts, but my son understands the town are not inclined to choose him, and therefore intends to go down and try his fortune. Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Weymouth, Mr. George Heathcote, and Mr. Bennet abovementioned design to give him letters to the voters, who are 113 in all, and my son counts upon 70 of them.

Tuesday, 18.—I visited Lord Wilmington, Lord Bathurst, brother Percival, Sir Thomas Hanmer and Frank Clerke, who told me that Sir Robert Walpole, being asked how he could go through the fatigue of his post, answered it was a great fatigue indeed, but he had so many pleasures with it that he still liked it. Lord Bathurst told me the reason why Lord Carteret, Lord Winchelsea, the Marquis of Tweedale and Duke of Roxburow are displeased with the Scots petition is that the three first are friends to the last, who when he was Secretary of State for Scotland bribed for the election of the Scots Peers as much as my Lord Islay did on this late occasion, and the present complaint will necessarily discover it.

This morning at Lieutenant Thomas Bury's desire a tin case locked up, containing writings, were sent me by my sister Percival to keep safe for him till called for. I put them in my wainscot scriptore, in the drawer marked "papers to be carefully preserved."

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I dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 19.—This morning I visited Mr. Clerke of Spring Gardens and cousin Le Grande, and then went to the Georgia Office, where we were not enough to make a Board of Common Council, but as Trustees we ordered a petition to be drawn up to Parliament for money to support the Province. The doing it was referred to a Committee. Present: Lord Limerick, in the chair, Lord Tyrconnel, La Roche, Egmont, Oglethorp, Hucks, Sir Will. Heathcote, Lapautre, Mr. Smith.

I dined at home and so passed the evening.

My son being informed that Hindon is a more mercenary borough than he at first imagined, and that the returning officer is under the direction of a Government man, wisely resolved to quit his intention of standing there.

This day Lord Waldegrave set out for France to communicate the plan of accommodation agreed on between the Dutch and us, to the French Court. What it is we know not yet, but Sir Robert Walpole owned in the House that he did not expect it would be accepted. Should the French and Spaniards approve it, it is supposed the Emperor will not, in which case I suppose we shall leave him to shift for himself, but then he will be overrun and the balance of Europe be lost, and what extremities this may drive the Emperor to is to be dreaded.

Last Saturday Dr. Rundle kissed his Majesty's hand for the Bishopric of Ireland, worth 3,200*l.* per annum, and for which he quits 1,500*l.* church livings in England. The town saith thereon that my Lord Chancellor has interest to make an Irish Bishop, but not an English one, and that a person unfit to be a small Bishop in England is good enough for Ireland. That the Bishop of London would not suffer him to be an English Bishop because he could not subject him to his pleasure, but acquiesces in his being a Bishop in another country, so that whatever he pretends it is not the unorthodoxy of the man that made him really his enemy, but the incomplicableness. It is also said by some that the Bishop of London, who is very high in Church matters, had it in his view to get rid one day of the *præmunire* which is over the heads of Bishops, in case they refuse to consecrate such Bishops as the King nominates, and so to take the nomination out of the Crown and restore it as it was in the early times to the Bishops and clergy. and as he is well with the Court, thought no opportunity more proper than this by objecting to Dr. Rundle, who is suspected of heterodox opinions, and therefore that his desire was at the bottom that the Crown should have persisted in the first intention of making Dr. Rundle Bishop of Gloucester, after which he would have opposed his consecration and had a trial at law, wherein he would have ventured the consequence of a *præmunire* if cast, depending on his power with his Majesty and the Ministry, and then if he succeeded in this instance, it would be a rule to Bishops for the future to do the like whenever they had objections to persons nominated by the Crown, so that at last the clergy would recover their ancient rights. But by making this Doctor a Bishop in Ireland, against which he declares his dissent though he cannot help it, the view he had is lost, and all the satisfaction that remains to him is that a person whom he could not govern is not a member of the House of Lords in England.

Feb. 20-24

Thursday, 20.—The Lords this day sat on the Scots petition which was presented a week ago, and referred to be now considered. But whereas it was couched in general terms, and the purport of it was to complain of corrupt practices in the elections and returning the sixteen sitting Peers, which the six subscribing Lords offered to make out without specifying who had corrupted them, the Duke of Buccleuch got up and desired to know whether the aim of the petitioners was to dispute his seat, as did the Duke of Athol, to which the Duke of Bedford, who delivered the petition, replied he had authority in writing from the petitioning Lords to declare they did not mean to dispute the sitting of those Lords or any other of the sixteen, but to set forth the evil practices used in the choosing them. Then my Lord Hardwick, Lord Chief Justice, said the petition was so framed that he could not tell what it aimed at, for there were three ways of taking the petitioners' meaning, and though he had all the regard that was due to the Duke of Bedford's declaration, yet the Lords as a House could not rest satisfied with it, and therefore proposed the consideration of this matter should be put off till to-morrow, and that in the meantime my Lord Chancellor should write to each of the six subscribing Lords to desire them to mend their petition in such a manner as to specify directly what their Lordships' view was. Upon this there was a division whether my Lord Chancellor should so write or no, which was carried in the Court favour by a majority of 39, besides proxies 90 against 51. The Lord Fitzwalter voted for the first time with the minority, and the Duke of Somerset took the oaths this morning in order to vote with the minority.

In the House of Commons, after a hearing of three days at the Bar, Mr. Philip Bennet was voted not duly elected for Shaftesbury without a division, and then the question was carried that the petitioner, Mr. Steven Fox, was duly elected, 203 against 88.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

I went this morning to see Mr. [Joshua] Ward, who does such famous cures with his drop, pill and powder. His rooms were all full of poor people, with a few of better sort, who came to be cured of blindness, deafness, cancers, king's evil, and other disorders wherein the physicians could not help them. I talked with several persons who had been a long time blind, but by his means had in a great measure recovered their sight, and one lady told me she had the palsy that took away her speech for seven years, and it had cost her 200 guineas to five doctors, who successively treated her in vain, among whom were Sir Hans Sloane and Dr. Jurin, but in taking Mr. Ward's medicine 14 times she was perfectly cured, as I might see by her telling me her story.

Afterwards Sir Edward Lawrence told me of his own knowledge that a gentleman who had been several years blind now sees by the help of Mr. Ward as well as ever. Some who were born deaf and dumb have been made by him both to hear and to speak.

Friday, 21.—Returned to Charlton to dinner.

Monday, 24.—This day my son is 24 years old. I went to town to dinner. Dr. Bearcroft, Cousin Will Dering, Cousin Scot, Cousin Fortrey and Griffith Davis, collector of Harwich, dined with me.

Davis told me that it is said at Harwich Mr. Leathes' election cost him 1,700*l.*, but Mr. Stanhope gave him a bank bill of 1,000*l.*,

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telling him at the same time he owed his election to him, not to the town. That the vote of Cyprian Bridge alone cost Mr. Leathes 500*l.*, for 200*l.* of which he gave a maltster his bond, who had arrested Bridge, and which bond he cleared last Christmas. That Will Philips also was bribed, with Will Richman and Alderman Newell. That Alderman Baker had the disposal of the money, and no doubt kept part to himself. That Baker, jealous of old Alderman Philipson's power over the borough, had fallen out with him and set up a separate club, and to break that power proposed the electing Mr. Leathes a capital burgess, in opposition to a barber and creature of Philipson's, whom Philipson designed to bring in, and that most of my friends sided with Leathes on this occasion in opposition to Philipson, which made the other party decline. That Baker had a design to be Mayor this last year instead of Dean, which was another cause of his falling out with Philipson, who opposed him therein. That sometimes he pretends to be sorry he did not serve my son. That when Mr. Bell of the Post Office went down at my desire with orders (as I was made believe) to the Government's servants to vote for my son, he went into our adversaries' club room and told them they might vote as their inclinations lead them, so that his journey did my son hurt instead of good. This young Oliver confessed to him one day in his cups, who confirms the suspicion I expressed in my narrative of Sir Robert's sincerity when he sent that gentleman down. That Sir Robert's friends still insist in the country that he did all he could for my son, though my wife is so mad at him that she wishes him at hell.

I told Davis, my brother Parker and I had so secured him with his master the Commissioners that he need not apprehend the malice of his enemies to turn him out, and that my brother had spoke strongly in his favour to Mr. Carcasse, Secretary of the Customs, who faithfully promised to stand his friend, confessing him to be the best officer in his station in the kingdom.

Davis thanked me and replied he had already found the effect of our speaking, for two days ago Mr. Carcasse invited him to dinner, which he never did before. That his apprehensions are not from his masters, but Lord Harrington and Sir Robert, yet he had taken my advice to swim with the stream, and had wrote a letter to Mr. Leathes to reconcile himself to him, a copy of which he showed me, and was very honourable with regard to me. For therein he told him he could not nor ever would give up my interest who had made his fortune, but if Mr. Leathes would look on him as a friend he would serve him as faithfully as he had done me. Mr. Leathes did not answer this letter, but when he put him in mind of it the other day he replied he had his letter and he thanked him for it.

He also told me that the scheme of our adversaries is to turn Clements out and give the agency to Alderman Dean, now Mayor, who then will relinquish his packet boat to old Oliver, who has a promise of the next that falls.

This day Sir William Wyndham moved in the House that a Committee should be appointed to examine the Ordinances of the Navy, which the Court partly opposed as unnecessary, the papers relating thereto being on the table, and more papers might be

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called for if wanted. The division was 198 against 160, so the question was lost but by 38, which is a majority the Court has no reason to brag of. On this occasion a brother of the Earl of Pembroke, Lord James Cavendish, and Will. Talbot, Lord Chancellor's son, voted against the Court, which was much taken notice of.

In the evening I went to the French play, where the farce that followed it, called *Le François à Londres*, was very diverting and well acted.

Tuesday, 25.—I called at the Exchequer on Mr. Soly, who showed me the report of the Surveyor General, wherein he sets a fine upon my two houses in Pall Mall (that which I built and live in, the next now let to Sir Robert Brown) of 80*l.* for a reversionary term of nineteen years, and one half to commence from the 26th of August, 1765 (at which time my present lease expires), to make up my term fifty years. I approved of the fine and desired him to proceed in the passing the lease. The Surveyor put it so low in regard to my new building one house, and substantially repairing the old; and he valued the former at 200*l.* per annum and the latter at 70*l.*

I then visited brother Parker and brother Percival and called on Mr. Hyssing, the painter, in Leicester Fields to pay him for the copy of my picture (a head), which cost 4 guineas.

I dined at home and Dr. Couraye with me. Passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 26.—This morning I went to St. James' Vestry, where we signed a petition to Parliament for an Act to vest the nomination of Beadles and Watchmen in our Parish in ourselves, and to take it out of the government of the City of Westminster. The Parish of St. George's, Hanover Square, have joined with us therein.

I then went to the Georgia Board, where we were both a Trustee Board and a Common Council Board; Egmont in the Trustee chair, Moor, Thomas Towers, Oglethorp, Holland, La Roche, Hucks, George Heathcote, Digby, Limerick, Tyrconnel, Shaftesbury, Sir Will. Heathcot, Vernon, Sloper, Ayres, Smith, Anderson. We put the seal to a petition to Parliament for money. Mr. Fury, agent for Carolina, presented to us the request of the Province of Carolina that we would befriend them in a Bill they are endeavouring to procure this Session for prolonging the Act that suffers them to export rice without calling at England, and also for extending that trade to the French, Dutch and Spanish settlements. We replied in writing that we should always contribute our endeavours for the advancing the interest of Carolina, or to that effect.

Some letters received since our last meeting from Georgia and Carolina were read, giving an account of the state of the Colony, and a book came with them containing the proceedings of our Court of Justice there. We referred them to the Committee of Correspondence.

Then Lord Shaftesbury took the Common Council chair, and we impressed the 600*l.* lately received from his Majesty to carry over 100 Germans, to repay Mr. Heathcot, our Treasurer, who had advanced that money.

I dined with brother Percival, and after a visit to son Hammer passed the evening at home.

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Mr. La Roch told me he dined last week with several gentlemen of our Georgia Board at Sir Robert Walpole's, who, knowing they were my friends, took an occasion by head and shoulder to bring in a discourse of Harwich, and told them that he had done all in his power to serve my son's election, and after dinner Mr. Walpole coming in, did in like manner begin the same discourse and told them that he had done all in his power and never was more surprised than at his return from Holland to learn that my son was not chosen.

This impudence is unparalleled, and they only tell this about to make it believed I had no interest at all there, which must be the case, if after all that Sir Robert could do for me I was not able to procure a majority. On telling this to brother Percival, he said Sir Robert had told [him] himself that he intended my son should be chosen, but Lord Harrington interposed, upon which he was obliged to leave the voters to act as they pleased. My brother adds that Mr. Walpole denies that he knew the mate Cockeril, whom he carried away with him to Holland, whereby he prevented his being sworn the following day into the Corporation, was the person I struggled for. To what Sir Robert told him was added that it was visible he was a friend to my son, for he had some Government voters which if he had pleased he could have taken from him; whereupon I remarked to my brother that in owning that he owned he did not serve me as much as he could, for if he could have obliged the Government servants who voted for my son to vote against him, he had equal power to make those servants who voted against my son to vote for him. But he knew what numbers would lose the election and suffered some to be for my son to colour the matter. But by what he told him, it was evident he gave me up to Lord Harrington from the time he quitted Mr. Leathes of his obligation to acquiesce in my friend being Mayor, which was on the 2nd November, more than five months before the election.

Thursday, 27.—This morning I visited Mr. Frank Clerke, Colonel Selwyn, Mr. Temple, Mr. Duncomb, Colonel Schutz, which last is in great concern for the approaching loss of his wife, whom he daily expects to die of a consumption.

He told me Sir Robert Walpole protests that nothing in his life gave him more concern than my son's losing his election, and that his brother Walpole declares he loves nobody better than me, which made me laugh.

After dinner I went to the Royal Society and then to the Thursday Vocal Academy at the Crown Tavern, where we had 19 voices, 12 violins and 5 basses. The famous *Miserere* of Allegri, forbid to be copied out or communicated to any under pain of excommunication, being reserved solely for the use of his chapel, was sung, being brought us by the Earl of Abercorn, whose brother contrived to obtain it.

Mr. White of our Georgia Society, and member of Parliament, told me the Ministry are jealous of us lest there should be too great an union of so many Parliament men as we consist of in sundry cases, where they may combine in votes not pleasing to the Administration. It is true most of them favour Mr. Henly's contested election at Southampton, and all (as Lord Wilmington told me) are agreed to support my Lord Limerick's petition. It will

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be monstrous if on this account the Ministry should discourage the perfect settlement of the Colony, which yet is suspected by some of us. But a year or two more will show it, for as we are forced to have annual recourse to Parliament for money, it is in the Ministry's power to procure us a refusal, or the grant of too small sum, or to make enquiry into our proceedings, and to cast false colours on them, which would presently incline the present set of gentlemen to cease acting, and restore their trust to his Majesty. If this should ever prove the case, I am sure the settlement of Georgia will become a job in favour of the Ministry's creatures.

Friday, 28.—This morning I visited Lord Wilmington, dined at home, and went in the evening to the Oratorio at the Haymarket.

Two considerable Parliamentary debates were terminated this day. The first was on the petition of the Scots Lords, who having been ordered by the House of Lords to state the facts of that corruption which they complained was made use of in the election of the sixteen Peers, as also to name the person or persons who offered to corrupt, put in their answer yesterday, but therein complied not with the order. Hereupon, after five hours' debate, two motions were made: 1. That the petitioners' answer was not sufficient, which was carried by 90 against 47. 2dly. That the petition should be rejected, and this was carried by 85 against 49.

The debate in the House of Commons was upon the late made Treaty with Denmark, which the House approved of by a majority of 270 against 178. So that the Court carried it by 92. Sir Joseph Jekyl on this occasion spoke for the Court, as did John How, which is the first time he voted with the Court.

Saturday, 1 March.—This morning I visited Baron Hop, the Dutch minister, and returned to Charlton to dinner.

Sunday, 2.—Stayed at Charlton.

Monday, 3.—Came to town after dinner, made visit to brother Percival and returned to pass the evening at home.

Tuesday, 4.—This morning I signed my new lease from Mr. Marion for 21 years from Michaelmas past, 1734, paying for the two first years 135*l.* 10*s.* and for the remainder of the term 155*l.* 10*s.*

I afterwards went to St. James' Vestry, where Dr. Trebeck, Sir Thomas Hanmer and others of St. George's Parish, Hanover Square, met us to consider of facts to maintain the allegations of our petition which was last Friday delivered by the Earl of Tyrconnel and who is chairman of the Committee appointed to consider of it. Afterwards I visited at Mr. Evans' and Colonel Brown's, who were not at home. Son Hanmer and daughter and Cousin Fortrey dined with me. Passed the evening at home.

Dr. Bundy, the King's Chaplain, told me in a visit this day that he knew it of a truth that when this King came to the Throne he was in so great suspense whether he should employ my Lord Wilmington or Sir Robert Walpole as first minister, that when Sir Robert went to Richmond to acquaint him with the news of the late King his father's death, and took that opportunity to offer his service, the King replied coldly he must first consult my Lord Wilmington; whereupon Sir Robert posted away to the late Duke of Devonshire, who sent for Lord Wilmington, and being come, Sir Robert desired to know if he intended to be first minister, for if so, he would very willingly quit the place of Chancellor of the Exchequer, which by

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way of advice he had told him a first minister must necessarily hold. To this my Lord Wilmington replied that he was not certain whether he should undertake it if the King should intend him that honour, and so took a week to consider of it. In the meantime the business of settling the Queen's revenue coming under consideration, Lord Wilmington proposed her having 60,000*l.* per annum, whereupon Sir Robert offered her Majesty 100,000*l.*, whereby he so gained her Majesty's good graces that by her means the King was won to put the ministry in his hands, and Lord Wilmington had no choice left whether to serve in that post or not.

Wednesday, 5.—This day I waited on the Bishop of London with Dr. Bundy and gave his Lordship the resolution of the Trustees of Dr. Bray, whereby we were desired to move his Lordship to propose to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts to assist us in making application to his Majesty for his letters to the Governors in the West Indies to encourage Catechists within their Governments to teach the negroes Christianity.

His Lordship said he would lay our request before the Society and we should know their resolution. He approved the thing in the general, but thought it proper to begin first with the Colony of South Carolina, which might lead on to the rest, but the whole should be well considered first, because we should meet with many merchants in the City who would oppose it. That upon his letter formerly printed to encourage the instruction of negroes, about 800*l.* had come in which is appropriated for that use, but this not being sufficient to maintain Catechists, he thought the best way of disposing the interest of it would be by purchasing and sending over small tracts to the missionaries already there to give among the negroes who understood English, and he thought, considering the smallness of our Fund left by Dr. Bray, it would be best to employ our money the same way. That itinerant Catechists would be of no use and too great a charge, but they must be fixed in places. To show the depravity of manners in our Islands, the Bishop added that when the Governor of Jamaica had by advice from hence recommended to the Assembly the passing some law to restrain the planters from lying with their negro slaves, he could scarce restrain them from passing a law to naturalise the children they had by them.

I afterwards went to the Georgia Office, where we were George Heathcot, Dr. Bundy, Mr. Lapautre, La Roche, Egmont, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Tyreconnel, Lord Limerick, Mr. Moore, Hucks, Vernon, Oglethorp, Captain Eyles, Mr. Holland and Mr. Smith.

Mr. Heathcot was in the Trustee chair, when we agreed to alter our petition to Parliament for money, and the seal will be set to it to-morrow.

We were informed by letters to Mr. Simons from Captain Dunbar that he with the Indians was arrived at Savannah in fifty days, and were but thirty-nine days between land and land. Report was made from the Committee of Correspondence with their remarks and heads of answers to our bailiffs upon their last letters and accounts sent over. Mr. Oglethorp showed us the estimate of our demands of the Parliament for carrying on the Colony, which I advised should not be given to the House, but only shown to particular members, in case he can avoid it. The whole demand

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is 25,800*l.* and some odd pounds, for which he proposes to erect two forts of eighty men each and eighteen of forty men each, to be built on the banks of a river in such a manner as to defend the county of Savannah from the incursions of the French or Spaniards by land.

He told me that the French Governor of Mobile had writ to Governor Johnson of South Carolina that he demanded satisfaction for his harbouring two deserters, otherwise that he will march and take the satisfaction himself. This is a sham pretence to declare war. We keep this a secret, which the Government only knows, As we are a guard to Carolina, this news will, it is likely, induce the Government to strengthen us.

I dined at home, and in the evening visited Cousin Betty Southwell, Cousin Ned Southwell and Cousin Le Grand.

To-day Lord Bathurst showed my wife three protests of the Lords of the minority against the proceedings of the majority who rejected the Scots Lords' petition, and on that occasion told her that Sir Robert Walpole attacked him the other day upon them, saying, "I hear, my Lord, I owe to you my being involved in your protests as an arbitrary minister, yet I never went so far as a late one you defended who made thirteen Lords in one day." This he meant as a reflection on my Lord, who was one of the thirteen made by the Earl of Oxford. My Lord replied, "Had that Lord done the things you have done, I should think he deserved to be hanged."

Thursday, 6.—This morning I went down to Westminster to the Committee for regulating the nightly watch of our parish, of which Lord Tyrconnel is chairman, but could not stay. I then visited the Bishop of Salisbury, Dr. Sherlock, Mr. Forster, the Bishop of Derry, Dr. Rundle, Cousin Whorwood, Sir Edward Dering, brother Parker and Lord Buckley. Dined at home and in the evening went to the French play called *La vie est longue*, with a petit piece called *Arlequin Cartouche*.

Friday, 7.—Returned at dinner time to Charlton.

Monday, 10.—Went to London to dinner. In the evening visited my brother Percival, still laid up with the gout.

Tuesday, 11.—This morning I visited Colonel Selwyn, who has hitherto refused to sign the deed which several annuitants in the York Building Company did sign, to empower nine of their number of their Trustees to prosecute the recovery of estates out of the hands of the York Building Company, on which estates our annuities are secured. He wanted to know why I signed it, for he had been informed the deed of Trust gave too much power to the Trustees, and knew one or two of them to be men of indifferent character, who would not give themselves trouble for nothing. I told him I thought our annuities were in a bad way, and these gentlemen offering themselves to serve in the affair, I judged they were great annuitants, and would perform well; besides, they were the only ones that offered, and that the only way to recover ourselves was what they took. That I knew Mr. Peachy one of the nine, who is a sensible man and bears a good character. That for the rest, I read the deed but cursorily, being apt to trust to other men's honesty, and seeing a great many had signed before, I like a sheep followed the rest. Colonel Selwyn said he would obtain a copy of the deed and show it to counsel before he signed it, and tell me his proceeding.

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I then called on Mr. La Roche, Frank Clerke, Mr. Temple and brother Parker, and then went to Bartlet Buildings to the anniversary meeting of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. We agreed with a printer to reprint two tracts of Dr. Comber against Popery published by him in 1687 and 1688, one thousand of each for the use of the Society at the price of 18*l.* for the whole, and he obliged himself to print 2,000 copies more at threepence each. We ordered the texts quoted by Dr. Comber should in this edition be printed at large, and that a circular note should be sent to the London clergy to know what number each of them might want for their parishes to be given them gratis.

Then we adjourned to the Rose Tavern in Cursitor Alley and dined together at five shillings a head, being 31 in number. The collection made for releasing poor prisoners and other charity came to 19*l.* 15*s.* After dinner I visited Colonel Schutz, whose lady expects every hour to die, and then called on Sir Thomas Hanmer.

Yesterday Mr. Oglethorp presented to the House our petition for a further supply for Georgia, which Sir Orlando Bridgman seconded, and the House referred it without any difficulty to the Committee of Supply. Mr. Vernon, who I met to-day at the Christian Society, told me the Government is in a great fright at the danger our Colonies are in from the French settlement at Mississippi, and are willing to come into our scheme for granting us 25,000*l.* this year to erect forts and establish a regular defence all along the Atamahallah. That they pressed Mr. Oglethorp to go over Governor of South Carolina, which he absolutely refused, because it would be turning out Governor Johnson, who has been a favourer of our Colony, and also because the interests of Carolina and Georgia may happen to clash, but he has accepted to go on condition that the power of Militia which the King has reserved in his own hands by our charter, and is now possessed by Governor Johnson, be given to him, as also the power of the Militia of South Carolina.

I was exceedingly pleased at this, which is yet a secret, for there will be no reason to fear the Government's not encouraging our Colony when they know a person capable of carrying it on will reside there, and it will contain the people in due order settled there. Mr. Oglethorp's private affairs being not in a very good condition has, I suppose, induced him to go, and I doubt not but the King will make it worth his while by a proper salary.

This day died the Lady Dering, wife of Sir Edward Dering, formerly Miss Henshaw. She was six months gone with child and died of the smallpox, leaving two fine sons. Sir Edward's grandfather was brother to my mother.

Wednesday, 12.—This morning I went to Georgia Office, where we could not meet a Board of Common Council because all our members who are members of Parliament attended the House of Commons, which went into a Committee of Supply, and were to consider of granting money to us. We, however, did some small business as Trustees, and the persons present were Mr. Vernon in the chair, Egmont, Lord Limerick, Lord Carpenter, Mr. Digby, and Mr. Smith.

Afterwards I went to Court, where the Prince entertained me a considerable time in a private room, discoursing about Georgia.

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He said he was a well wisher to the Plantations in general and to our particular Colony, and had sent some of his servants this day to the House to serve us. He asked how our money hitherto was raised? I replied the Parliament had given us last year ten thousand pounds, and we had received six thousand more by gatherings in churches and private gifts. He said he had given nothing himself, though he wished us well. I understood him and replied his Royal Highness had so many ways of spending his money. He said, I had a public spirit and was always intent on serving my country. I replied, his Royal Highness' protection of this good work was also a mark of his loving the public, for our design was no less than to be a barrier to the Southern Colonies of America, which are in a poor condition to defend themselves. He asked what we asked this time of the Parliament. I replied 25,000*l.* He asked if we hoped to get it? I answered the Government had approved an estimate we had shown them requiring that sum, and promised to help us, but they did not always keep their promise. Several other questions he put me relating to my family.

The Queen talked me a good deal about Dr. Couraye, and, pointing to Dr. Picree, minister of St. Martin's, said he was a man able to convert him. She said she had spoken to the Speaker and Duke of Grafton to forward subscriptions to his book. Then she praised his style of writing and the characters he had given to the French Bishops. She also thanked me for sending to her four volumes of my printed heads, which she said gave her pleasure, and some of them were very fine.

Afterwards I went to Cousin Mary Dering, who told me the Princess Carolina came hurrying into her chamber yesterday and said there had been such a dispute between Augustus Schutz and Horace Walpole concerning the loss of my son's election that she thought they would have quarrelled, for which I hold myself much obliged to the former, who acted like a friend in it, though no man is more attached to Sir Robert Walpole than he is. She also told me that when the King heard my son lost his election he was very angry, which the Princess Amelia told her next day.

I dined with my daughter Hammer, and after a short visit to my brother Percival went to the Oratorio called *Hester*.

Thursday, 13.—This morning I returned to Charlton, and on Saturday bound George Lewis my apprentice for seven years.

Monday, 17.—This morning I returned to London, and upon special summons attended the Georgia Board, where a Common Council met to draw up an answer to a letter lately received from Mr. Causton, our second bailiff, and certain orders to the magistrates in general relating to the ill demeanour of Watson, a trader to the Indians, from whom we took his license for trading, and ordered him to be confined as a lunatic till, having recovered his senses, he shall be brought to trial for drinking an Indian to death, which he first threatened he would do, and afterwards gloried in. This last order was signed with our seal.

Afterwards our gentlemen who were of the Parliament all went to attend the Committee of Supply, which this day voted us for the service of Georgia 26,000*l.*

The Common Council present were Mr. La Pautre in the chair, Lord Carpenter, Lord Egmont, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Tyreconnel,

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Mr. Digby, George Heathcot, Mr. Sloper, Mr. Holland, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Oglethorp, Sir Will. Heathcot, Mr. Vernon, Dr. Bundy.

Dr. Couraye and Cousin Fortrey dined with me, and in the evening I visited brother Percival and son Hanmer.

I was made acquainted this day with a subscription of ten guineas a man by divers noblemen and gentlemen in favour of ingenious authors to rescue them from the tyranny of printers and booksellers, who buy their works at a small rate, and while they almost starve them make fortunes by printing their labours. Thus Jacob Tonson the bookseller got very many thousand pounds by publishing Dryden's works, who hired himself to write for a starving pay, and thus Knapton has got 10,000*l.* by publishing Rapin's history in English, while he paid Dr. Tindal the translator scarce ten shillings a day for his labour. My Lord Carteret is at the head of this generous design, the sum of which is to be at the expense of printing such works as shall be brought to them, and shall by them be approved, and after having reimbursed themselves the charge, to give the authors all the remainder of the profits.

This day I was informed that the Earl of Morton's second son, Captain Robert Douglas, member for Orkney and Zetland, having voted in a division of the House in favour of Mr. George Hamilton, the late Earl of Abercorn's son (against whom the ministry have set themselves to turn him out on the petition of Colonel Will. Piers), Sir Robert Walpole complained thereof to the Earl his father, threatening to take his son's commission away, whereupon the Earl, who is Admiral of Scotland, sent for his son, and after chiding him commanded him for the future to vote for Colonel Piers.

The young gentleman replied that he had voted honestly as his conscience directed him and could not in honour appear and act counter to what he already had done, but to please him he would abstain from the House till the decision of the election was over. But his father, not being contented with this, threatened to disinherit him if he did not attend the election and vote for Piers. The son, who has nothing but his commission to depend on, would not promise it, and has since refrained from going to the House, and has not seen his father since. This is a great infringement of the liberty of Parliament, but it is long since that Sir Robert Walpole declared he thought there was no obligation of honour and conscience in voting men into or out of the House, whereas I think the man who willingly acts unjustly therein ought to be hanged sooner than a robber on the highway.

Tuesday, 18.—This morning I visited Sir John Shelley, who told me among other things that he could assure me from the best hands that the Duke of Ormond had a proffer made him that he should have leave to return and his attainder taken off in case he would only promise to live quiet, which he refused. He had this, I doubt not, from his brother-in-law the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State.

Dined at home and in the evening went to the French comedy called *L'Embarras des Richesses*, an excellent satire.

Wednesday, 19.—Visited Sir Thomas Hanmer and son Hanmer and Mr. Temple. Dined with my brother Percival, and went in the evening to the Oratorio called *Hester*.

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Thursday, 20.—This morning being the anniversary of Georgia, we heard an excellent sermon at St. Bride's Church in Fleet Street in commendation of our design by Dr. Thomas, one of the King's Chaplains, and after reading our past year's accounts and proceedings, ordering a gratuity of 50*l.* to our Secretary, and the same sum to our accountant, and directing a subscription roll for building a church in Georgia, we adjourned to the Castle Tavern and had a dinner. We were twenty-nine in company.

I then went to the Royal Society and so home. Mr. Oglethorp told me that the King is so affectioned to our design that he chid Sir Robert Walpole for delaying to acquaint the House that he had his Majesty's orders to recommend a further supply for our Colony. That Sir Robert, seeing how well the House received Lord Baltimore's motion for giving us 26,000*l.* (for there was not one member spoke against it), could not forbear telling him (Mr. Oglethorp) that he was surprised it went so swimmingly. Mr. Oglethorp added that Sir Robert's timorousness made him backward, for that he does not know the temper of the House.

Mr. Archer told me he dined with Sir Robert a little while ago, who very abruptly (as he thought) took occasion to tell the company that he was sorry my son lost his election, that he did what he could, but Lord Harrington looked on it as a borough belonging to the Secretary of State and had fallen out with him for supporting my son so much as he did. I told Mr. Archer some parts of my story, who said he believed me before Sir Robert.

Friday, 21.—Returned to dinner to Charlton.

Monday, 24.—Returned to dinner in town, but stopped at Westminster to hear the debates on the report from the Committee appointed to consider of methods to prevent the running of wool from England and Ireland to France, and of woollen manufactured goods from Ireland to Lisbon.

On the 19th of this month Mr. Willimot, member for London, reported to the House the resolutions the Committee were come to, viz. :

I. That a most proper way to prevent the running of wool from Ireland will be by encouraging the importation of wool, worsted, woollen and bay yarn from thence into this kingdom.

II. That further encouragement be given to such persons as shall inform against the running of wool out of Great Britain and of wool and woollen manufactures from Ireland.

III. That part of the Act passed in the 9 and 10 year of his Majesty King William 3, which directs that all wool of the growth of England shall be registered in the counties of Kent and Sussex, be extended to all parts of the United Kingdom within ten miles of the sea coast.

This report was ordered to be this day considered in a Committee of the whole House, and the first of these three resolutions was the subject of this day's debate, which Sir John Barnard opened by a motion to take off the several duties on Irish yarn.

Sir William Young Alderman Vere of Norwich, Mr. Willimot, Colonel Bladon, Mr. Drummond and Sir John Rushout supported his motion, and Mr. Coster of Bristol, Lord Gaze, Lord Tyreconnel, Mr. Whitworth, Sir William Sanderson and Mr. Danvers opposed

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it, but after three hours' debate the question was carried by so great a number that those who divided the House gave it up without counting.

It was said on one side that, make what laws we would, it was unreasonable to expect that Ireland should concur with them unless she found her account in it, and impossible to force her. That when that kingdom should see the favourable disposition of England towards her in admitting her yarn duty free she would undoubtedly at the next sitting of Parliament strengthen the laws against running her wool to France and cease to send her manufactures to Lisbon. That it is manifest the French cannot carry on their manufacture of stuffs and camlets, nor even of coarse clothes and serges, without the wool of these kingdoms by that edict which issued for taking off the duty on Irish yarn imported into France when Ireland took off the duty on raw wool exported to England. That though the English spinner should suffer a little at the first by a greater importation of Irish yarn, yet they will find double employment hereafter by the increase of our export as France shall decline therein for want of our materials, which is evident in that a pound of Irish wool rescued from going to France prevents the working up two pounds of her own. That the garde de coast ships lately ordered to prevent running from Ireland have made no prizes, neither can they be answerable to the great expense they put the nation to because of the multitude of creeks in that kingdom, which are so many that the whole Fleet of England if employed that way could do nothing, neither would a registry on the sea coast of that kingdom, such as is now upon the coast of Kent and Sussex, be effectual, for the gentry and Justices of Peace would join with tenants to defeat the execution of any such provisions, rather than see their rents fall two shillings an acre by a coercive and, as they would think, an unreasonable power. That as to fine cloths, neither English or Irish wool is employed in them, but all is Spanish, so the admitting of Irish yarn duty free will not affect that branch of our trade, for Ireland spins no Spanish wool, but both are necessary to coarse cloths and stuffs of all sorts, and these are the chief manufactures the French undersell us in by means of Irish wool. The stuffs and calamancos are also what Ireland interferes with us as to our Lisbon trades, and she is drove to the necessity of making them for export because we will not take off her yarn. That all she desires is to find employment for her poor, not to enrich herself in things wherein she rivals us, and it were hard to deny her that when the profit of her spinning redounds to ourselves by the further manufacture of her yarn. That from 1732 to 1733 she entered the value of 87,000*l.* of stuffs at Lisbon, besides what might have been run in clandestinely, and though from 1733 to 1734, 29,000*l.* only was fairly entered, yet this only proves that a greater quantity was run in clandestinely that year, since Norwich, which formerly sent thither above 100,000*l.* a year of the like manufacture, sent last year but 10,000*l.* But admitting such yarn duty free, all this trade will return to England. That, in a word, nothing can recover the woollen manufacture out of the hands of France but the cheapness of labour and materials, and the depriving that kingdom of our wool, which the spinners of Ireland will not see run to France unmanufactured. when

they find encouragement to manufacture it themselves for the service of England.

On the other side it was said that, though Ireland is our sister, she is not to rob us of the brother's portion; that we have more wool than ourselves can spin; that the spinners here can hardly subsist by their labour; that this is a dangerous experiment and uncertain in the event; that labour is so cheap in France they can afford still to buy Irish wool, however scarce and dear we render it to them by this device, and they possibly at the worst may have wool enough of their own, or may furnish themselves from Poland and Germany of a sufficient staple without requiring ours; that the decay of our manufacture is not owing to France underselling us, but to the setting up manufacture in other countries which used to take from us, and obliging their subjects to wear home cloths, to frauds in the trade, and the general wearing of silks and linens; that without recurring to this expedient, we may help ourselves by opening the port of Galloway, for the raw wool of that part of Ireland to come as cheap as from the Eastern ports of that kingdom, by discouraging the use of foreign silks, by obliging the Plantations and Islands to bury in woollen, by a registry, by enforcing laws, by taking off burthensome taxes that effect the manufacturers, and if nothing else would do, by buying up all the wool of Ireland and burning what we do not use of it, as the Dutch do their spices, and sundry other ways; and as to the manufactures run from Ireland to Lisbon, it were easy to hinder it if the English Consul or his deputy did his duty by going on board and examining the cargo of every ship that entered and sending over certificates on oath of what he found, whereby the master if discovered faulty would be obliged for ever to renounce his country. But to this it was answered that the master might by concert meet fisher boats short of Lisbon, and put his stuffs on board them before he sailed into port.

This is the sum of what passed in the debate, in which neither Mr. Cary, Tompson, Sloper, Dodington, nor others who are our friends, spoke anything, from whence I conclude either that they know it will pass the Lords House or that they know the contrary, for were it a doubtful thing, I imagine they would also have borne their testimony in favour of Ireland. The only thing to fear is that the shortness of the Session may not allow time for a Bill to pass.

After dinner I went to the Crown Tavern to a public concert, where Farinelli and Cuzoni sung. I met there Mr. Freeman, an old gentleman who had been knight of the shire for Hertfordshire thirty years, but lost his election in the first Parliament of his present Majesty by means of Sir Robert Walpole.

He told me that when the King came to the Crown his Majesty sent to him and told him he hoped that as he had always shown himself a friend to his family, he would be in the House in this first Parliament of his reign. Mr. Freeman replied he did not think of standing, but if his Majesty thought it for his service, he would, but then he hoped his Majesty's servants would not oppose him. The King replied they should on the contrary assist him. So down he went, but when the election came on he found the Government's officers oppose him to a man in favour of Mr. Cæsar, a much higher

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Tory than himself who had gone all my Lord Bollingbrook's length in Queen Anne's reign, and whom the Jacobites now supported. Surprised at this, he caused those officers to be spoke to, who replied they dared not do otherwise, for it might cost them their employments. In a word, Mr. Freeman lost the election, and being returned to London acquainted the King how he had been served. The King was very angry with Sir Robert.

As he came out of his Majesty's closet he met Sir Robert going in, who, stopping him, expressed his surprise that he had not carried his election, asked him how it was possible, and declared nothing had surprised and vexed him more. Mr. Freeman replied, "Don't ask me how I lost it, you know that better than I," at which Sir Robert blushed up to his eyes, which, said Mr. Freeman, is the only time I ever saw him blush.

I told him my son had met with the same usage.

Tuesday, 25 March.—This morning I visited Lord Grantham, son Hammer, brother Percival, and then went to Court, where the Prince congratulated me on the 26,000*l.* given for the support of Georgia. "I know it must please you," said he, "because you are always desirous of doing good." I replied that men come into the world for that purpose, to which he answered, "So they do."

After dinner I went with Mr. J. Temple to a new play called *The Man of Taste*, which contains a good deal of satire, and is approved by the town.

Wednesday, 26.—This morning I went to the Georgia Board, where were present: Lord Tyrconnel in the chair of Trustees, Lord Egmont in the chair of Common Council, Mr. Sloper, Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Laroche, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Holland, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Smith, Mr. Belitha. Several gatherings at churches were reported, amounting to above 27*l.*, besides that at St. Andrew's, Holborn, which came to 134*l.* 1*s.*, and Mr. Tucker, clockmaker, presented us with a clock and dial for our church at Savannah, worth 40*l.*

In the Common Council we ordered an extract of Captain Dunbar's last letter to be printed in the newspapers, to prevent the ill impression of some private letters from Georgia, particularly from the Rev. Mr. Fullerton to Archdeacon Stubbs. This gentleman we gave leave should go over with the Indians in Captain Dunbar's ship, being appointed by the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts to a parish in Carolina, but, being landed at Georgia, he wrote over very disadvantageous accounts of the settlement, as that *the Saltzburgers are entirely dissatisfied with their land because utterly barren, so that they are careless to work and are resolved to go away. That the English are also dissatisfied with their tenures and other matters. That the Indian chiefs on shipboard answered in no respect the good opinion had of them in England, and Tomachichi the King was heard to say he would shoot Tomaway his grand nephew through the head if he should be a Christian; that he is a drunken fellow etc.*

Now Captain Dunbar gives us a far different account of all these matters, for he says the Saltzburgers are a religious orderly people, and well pleased; that the Indians behaved well in the passage, and are hearty in our interest etc. We therefore thought fit to print an extract of his letters to disabuse the world, in case such

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bad letters as I have mentioned should creep into the newspapers.

After this was read to us an application from some persecuted Protestants of Carinthia to go to Georgia, to the number of 26 men, besides their families: another application from a number of French refugees from Languedoc now settled at Geneva to go over, and a memorial from Count Sinzendorf's agent here to allow more of his people to go over at their own charges, we lending them 500*l.*, to be repaid in time by them.

But these and divers other matters were referred to a future consideration, because we judged it necessary in the first place to consider of the disposal of the 26,000*l.* granted us by Parliament, and I proposed three heads, under which to digest our thoughts.

1. What sum may be necessary for building forts and furnishing them with guns, store of powder etc.

2. What sum necessary to answer the maintenance of persons fed on the charity account from our store house.

3. What number of persons we may be able to send over, of what sort, and on what terms, and I proposed that when we make our calculations, we should at the same time reserve on each head a sum to answer the unforeseen charges and disappointments that will happen.

And because this is a matter of the greatest consequence, I proposed that we should meet oftener than once a week, and we agreed to assemble next Monday and dine together and return in the evening to business.

I returned home to dinner and after went to the French play-house.

This night Lord Viscount Limerick, notwithstanding the Ministry made it their affair, carried his cause in the Committee of the House of Commons, and made Mr. Buttler's election for Wendover void by a majority of fifty voices, it appearing that Mr. Buttler was not duly qualified.

March 31.—This morning I came early to town to attend the Georgia Board, there being a particular summons of the Common Council to consider of proper methods of expending the 26,000*l.* given us by the Parliament, yet there met only Dr. Bundy, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Sloper, Mr. Vernon and myself. Five of us dined together, and afterwards we spent the evening together on the affair as in the morning. I delivered them a paper of divers heads to deliberate upon, and we all agreed that out of the 26,000*l.* there should be set apart to answer bills drawn upon us not yet paid—3,000*l.*; to answer the expense of persons on the charity account now in Georgia, who must be supplied out of the stores, and to answer presents and entertainment of Indians and strangers for the year to come—4,000*l.*; and for building churches in Georgia—300*l.*

We also approved a proposal made by Count Sinzendorf's agent for lending money to 55 heads of his people which he is desirous to send to Georgia; we had lent him before 60*l.* to send the 10 who went over, and if we will lend him 460*l.* more he will send as above mentioned 55 whole heads more. The money to be repaid in five years' time, he to maintain his people and bring them to Rotterdam, and we to find shipping, but the freight over to be deducted out of the 460*l.* lent.

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I returned home at 9 o'clock.

I learned at coming to town that Mr. Lisle and Mr. Seymour were at 12 o'clock on Thursday night voted duly elected for Marlborough, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of Sir Robert Walpole, who stayed the hearing out and laboured to procure the voting duly elected Mr. Thomas Newnham and Mr. Benjamin Hayes, two citizens of London. The election turned on vacating a verdict given upon the trial at the Assizes whether one Bell was a legal burgess, and whom that verdict had confirmed, but in order to reject the sitting members, Sir Robert was for the House's coming to a resolution that would destroy that verdict and to subject the rights of burgesses to the arbitrary power of a House of Commons. This setting a vote of the House of Commons above the law was said by Mr. Pulteney to be a thing that never was attempted but in King James's time, whose aim was to destroy charters, and Sir Joseph Jekyl declared he would sit three days and nights before he would consent to a thing so destructful of the liberties of Englishmen. Sir Robert would have had the Solicitor General, Mr. Rider, answer Sir Joseph's arguments, but he refused, neither would Mr. Pelham and Sir William Young stay to vote in the question, which was carried by so great a number that Sir Robert would not divide the House, but gave it up.

This must be a great mortification to him, who had (as I have heard) declared before the Parliament met that no members of Lord Bruce's recommending, if returned, should keep their seats.

The next day Sir Joseph Jekyl had a great number of visits from members to acknowledge his care of the people's liberties, and people say this attempt of Sir Robert's is almost as bad as the Excise scheme.

Tuesday, April 1.—This morning I visited Mr. Frank Clerke, Mr. Temple, Lord Palmerston, brother Percival and Colonel Schutz to condole with him on the death of his wife Thursday last. Then I went to Court, and returned to dinner, where son and daughter Hanmer, cousin Fortrey, and brother and sister Percival, with cousin Donellan, dined with me. I spent the evening at home.

Wednesday, 2.—This morning I went to Counsellor Annesly to advise with him about Liscarrol and other affairs, and then went to Georgia Office, where were present: Lord Shaftesbury, Vernon, Oglethorp in the Common Council chair, Egmont, Sloper, Hucks, La Roch, Sir Will. Heathcot in the Trustee chair, and Mr. Smith.

The Trustees granted two commissions to parishes in London to collect for us, and the Common Council Board agreed to a memorial presented by Count Zinzendorf's agent, wherein he desired encouragement to send to Georgia 55 persons whereof 26 are grown men. Divers other matters were discoursed of and referred to further consideration.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 6.—Communicated.

Wednesday, 9.—Went early to town and paid Mr. Annesley his half year's interest due this day on 7,000*l.*—175*l.*

Went to the Georgia Office, where for want of a [quorum] we only did Trustees' business, which was to sign a commission to St. Giles' parish minister to collect money for us. The persons present

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were Egmont in the chair, Mr. La Pautre, Mr. Smith, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Digby, Lord Carpenter. I learned that on Friday, the 5th [4th], a Committee met at which were present : Mr. Hucks in the chair, Lord Tyrconnel, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Holland, Mr. La Roche, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. White, and Alderman Kendal, and that they resolved that out of the 26,000*l.* granted by Parliament there should be reserved as follows :—

| | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. For payment of bills outstanding | 3,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. For the further support of persons now in Georgia | 4,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. For the charge of three ten-oared boats, wages of men and victuals at 22 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> each | 682 | 5 | 9 |
| 4. For purchase of said three boats at 29 <i>l.</i> each | 87 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. For the pay of fifty Rangers or Foresters on horseback, who drive up the cattle, kill deer and open the communications | 1,159 | 8 | 8 |
| 6. For the pay of 100 workmen to cut roads and fortify, at forty shillings each man | 2,400 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. For the pay of an agent to engage men from Switzerland | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. For the pay of an agent to engage men from Germany | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| 9. For presents to purchase lands from the Indians | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 10. For towards building churches in Georgia | 171 | 5 | 7 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | 12,800 | 0 | 0 |

Our Secretary Mr. Martin acquainted us that Sir Thomas Lamb, Alderman of London, the great silk alagoziner, had received the thirty pounds of raw silk sent us from Georgia and had promised to alagozine it at his mill in Derby without expense in order to our weaving it up into a suit of clothes to present her Majesty. Sir Thomas added that it is as good raw silk as ever he had seen, and that considering how cheap we can afford it from Georgia, we may not only beat out the Italian silk but even send silk thither. That if we could procure the China silkworm, it were of all the best, because silks made of them never change colour. I returned home to Charlton to dinner.

Monday, 14.—Went to town and dined at home. In the evening I went to meet the Trustees of Dr. Bray for conversion of the Blacks, where were present : Mr. Vernon, Mr. Smith, Dr. Hales, Captain Coram, Mr. Bedford, Egmont. Benefactions of 50*l.* and one guinea were reported, and an account how our money is lodged.

We debated on the answer sent by the Society for Propagating the Gospel to Foreign Parts to the minute Dr. Bundy and I carried to the Bishop of London, and resolved that Mr. Bedford and Mr. Hales should acquaint the Bishop of Rochester that we are ready to give the persons deputed by that society a meeting when they think fit. We also ordered 100 of Erasmus's New Testament to be presented the University of Oxford.

After this Mr. Vernon and I went to see Mr. Oglethorp to confer with him upon some letters lately received from Ebenezer, from whence Mr. Baltius, one of their ministers, has wrote to Mr. Newman the satisfaction all the Saltsburgers take in their settlement, but

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Mr. Vat, who conducted the second company of Saltburgers, wrote a contrary account, complaining of the unfruitfulness of the soil, the shortness and species of provision allowed those people, and difficulty of bringing up boats to their settlement. It is observable that Mr. Baltius, who has been there a year, makes no complaints, but Vat, who was but just arrived there, makes many, and Baltius's letter is dated but four days after Vat's. We therefore justly conclude that Vat has taken things upon trust from ill designing persons and is of an unsatisfied nature.

Mr. Oglethorp likewise told us that by the last accounts from Savannah there has been a great deal of murmuring and uneasiness from the time that Gordon, our first bailiff, arrived there with the Indian chiefs, and he is of opinion this has proceeded from Gordon, who it is suspected is a Papist; this we design to enquire into, as a matter of very great consequence. We also discoursed of getting Savannah declared to be a free port, and of divers other matters relating to the Colony.

I was informed at my arrival that my cousin Will Dering died two days ago of the small-pox, which he caught by attending one of my cousin Scots in his illness. He was Fellow of Oriel College and younger brother of the late Sir Cholmly Dering of Kent, which Sir Cholmly was son to Sir Edward Dering, my mothers' brother.

Tuesday, 15.—Returned to dinner at Charlton.

Wednesday, 16.—Went again to town, swore before a Master in Chancery to the note for 21*l.* given me by the Marquis du Quesne in 1729 for so much money lent him. It was necessary I should do this towards the commission of bankruptcy taken out against him, but when he has gone through that affair I design to present him with that proportion that comes from his effects due on this note.

This is the second time he has made bankrupt and what he will afterwards do to live is to me a mystery. He is the grandson of the famous Admiral du Quesne, who served the Crown of France so well as to have permission to keep his post, estate and religion, notwithstanding the persecution of the Protestants.

His son had the singular favour, on account of his father's merits, to sell the estate and retire to Geneva, where I visited him in 1707, He was a tall comely gentleman, and in great esteem with the principal inhabitants for his piety and learning, and I have seen a book of his writing against transubstantiation, which showed he was a master of that controversy.

He had several thousand pounds in the stocks in England at the time of the infamous Southsea scheme, anno 1720, and trusting the same to his son's management, the present Marquis, he lost it all by venturing too deep. Before that time his son was in handsome circumstances, was a Colonel of the Guards, kept his coach, and had married the sister of Sir Roger Bradshaigh of Lancashire, Bt., with whom he had a reasonable fortune; but the Southsea swept it all away, and he was forced to go to Jamaica with the late Duke of Portland, who gave him the government of Fort St. Philip, but the traders of that island sending complaints to England against him, he was removed, and on his return, being involved in debt, by management got a Statute of Bankruptcy

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taken out against him as a trader. After which his relations assisted him with some money, and he undertook the wine trade, for which purpose he went into France and settled a correspondence, but his wine proving bad, he failed and took refuge in privileged places, till the Board of Green Cloth warning him out of his quarters, he made himself, as I have said, a second time a bankrupt.

His friends and nearest relations having all abandoned him, his wife is gone to live for cheapness in the Isle of Wight and has taken with her the children, and the relations have agreed to allow her a small pittance to keep herself and them from starving, on condition she separates from her husband, which shows that it is not alone misfortune but something bad in his conduct that they are angry at.

After this I went to the Georgia Office, where we were a numerous Board, namely, Mr. Holland in the Trustee chair, Lord Egmont, Dr. Hales, Tyrconnel, Alderman Kendal, Thomas Towers, Lord Shaftesbury, White, Lord Limerick, Lord Carpenter, Oglethorp, Vernon, La Roche, Hucks in the Common Council chair, Mr. Smith.

We referred the petition of Prat, who desires to sell his lot to Mr. Bovey, as also the inspection of Mr. Chardin's letters, bills and accounts to be considered in a Committee. And ordered on the representation of one Mr. Little desiring his grandson may be righted, who is kept out of his freehold and house at Savannah, that he should have all the justice the law can allow.

We also ordered two servants for one Milish at Savannah.

I recommended Samuel Davison, a chairman, to go over; he had been bred to making stocks for guns.

I spoke to Mr. Talbot, eldest son of my Lord Chancellor, to desire his father would bestow some living of 100*l.* per ann. within twenty miles of London on Mr. Smith, one of our Trustees, and he promised he would.

We ordered about glebe for Savannah.

Monday, 21.—This day I came to town, and met the other Trustees of Dr. Bray, viz. Mr. Vernon, Dr. Bundy, Mr. Smith, Captain Coram, Dr. Hales and Mr. Bedford. We by appointment met the Bishop of Rochester, the Dean of Wells, Dr. Bearcroft and others of the Society for Propagating the Christian Faith in Foreign Parts, to propose to them the joining with us in an application to his Majesty that he would please to recommend to the Governour of South Carolina to procure from the Assembly of that Province an Act for appointing one Catechist or more to instruct the negroes of that Province in the Christian religion according to the principles of the true Protestant Faith. The Bishop told us their Committee were not empowered to agree to anything, but only to report what passed in our conference, and promised that when the Society were come to a resolution we should be acquainted therewith.

I then went to Court, where her Majesty talked again to me of my collection of printed heads. She told me she had looked over two of the four volumes I last sent her and was much pleased with them. There is (said she) a satisfaction to see the portraits of eminent persons dead and gone, but 'tis melancholy to reflect how soon their great actions are forgotten and that all their glory terminates in a sheet of paper. Their example may be of use to

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those who are living to excite them to like actions, and it is happy that God hath planted in us a desire of glory, but at the bottom that glory of being remembered when we are dead does us no good when our days are past.

I answered it was true that there is no solid satisfaction but the consciousness of having done well, or at least intending to do well, nevertheless the history of great and good men were an incitement to youth to imitate them, and the portraits of them recalling their actions to remembrance kept that laudable desire alive.

She replied, 'twas true, and my family could not enough thank me for the care I had taken in making this collection, which was the greatest for number she had heard of.

I dined at home, and in the evening visited cousin Whorwood and his lady, my brother Percival, and daughter Hammer.

This day the House agreed to all the resolutions of the Wool Committee and ordered a Bill to be brought in pursuance thereto, on a division of 160 against 50.

The Irish yarn is to come in duty free, the ports of Limerick, Galloway, and another in Ireland are to be opened, and the laws against running wool to France and stuffs from Ireland to Lisbon enforced.

Tuesday, 22.—This morning I visited Mr. Clerke, and went to consult Counsellor Annesley on a letter I received from Mr. Taylor, advising me that Captain St. Lenger had taken up the cudgels for Crofts his tenant against Crome and intended a lawsuit against me.

My aunt Whowood and her son and daughter-in-law dined with me. In the evening I visited Sir Edward Dering.

I went to the coffee house, where I learnt the House of Commons rose at 7 o'clock after a long debate upon the Place Bill, which was flung out by a majority of 24, the minority being 190. Several young members who never spoke before distinguished themselves on this occasion, as Mr. William Pitt, Mr. Littleton, Lord Pollwarth and Lord Hume, sons of the Earl of Marchmont, Mr. Delmer etc.; these were all for the Bill.

Wednesday, 23.—This morning I sat to Mr. Verelst for my picture, wherein is represented the Common Council of Georgia, 24 in number, sitting at their office and receiving the Indian Chiefs.

Afterwards I went to the Georgia Office, where met: Egmont, White, Bundy, Vernon, Shaftesbury, Kendal, Thomas Towers, Oglethorp, Sir Will Heatheot, Sloper, Tyreconnel, Holland, Smith, Bedford.

The three Acts against entertaining negro slaves, the drinking rum or spirituous liquors, and for trading with Indians, were reported, approved, and passed by his Majesty in Council, and we ordered them to be printed.

We also referred it to Mr. Towers and Mr. Holland to prepare two other Acts, one against the use of gold and silver in apparel or furniture, the other for obliging ships that clear out of Savannah river to pay a pound of pistol gunpowder per ton port duty.

Mr. Oglethorp acquainted us that this morning he had offered in the House a clause to be added to the Rice Bill for making Savannah a port town, and that the House received it.

April 23—May 5

One Pratt being returned from Georgia without license, we declared his house and lands forfeited, and ordered it to be granted to another person.

My son and daughter Hammer dined with me and cousin Scot.

This day Colonel John Schutz sent me his will to keep, dated 9 April, 1735, which I keep in the wainscot scripture in my study, in the seventh drawer entitled, "Papers of various natures to be preserved."

Thursday, 24.—I returned this day to dine at Charlton.

Sunday, 27.—This day my son came down and acquainted me that the Woollen Bill, contrary to all expectations, was last week flung out in a very thin House by a majority of about 60 to about 40.

Monday, 28.—I went to dinner in town, visited brother Parker and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 29.—I bought 500*l.* salt tally for my niece Dering's use.

Visited Aunt Whorwood, Lord Wilmington, Mr. Temple and Frank Clerke. Dr. Couraye dined with me. In the evening I visited Cousin Le Grand, Cousin Betty Southwell, Sir Thomas Hammer, Colonel Schutz, and Cousin Ned Southwell, who among other things told me that the Bishop of Salisbury, Dr. Sherlock, in a late conversation with the Queen [said] that the clergy would never recover their credit and influence on the people, nor the Church be right till Bishops ceased to have seats in Parliament, and the Prince being by, he, in his familiar way, took him by the button and said, "Young man, remember what I tell her Majesty."

Wednesday, 30.—I went to the Georgia Board, as usual, Mr. Lapautre present in the Trustee chair, Sir Will. Heathcot. Dr. Bundy, Egmont, Vernon, Thomas Towers, Oglethorp, Tyrconnel, Mr. Page. Mr. Smith.

Letters were read of insurrections suppressed, wherein divers of the inhabitants were concerned, to murder the rest and carry the women and children to Fort Augustine; the conspirators wore red ribbons on their arm under their shirts. Some of them are committed for it, and we ordered they should be detained till a special commission was sent to try them. Young Parker was one of them, also Hill, Watson, who is to be tried for killing the Indian etc.

Received letters also from Daubray, complaining that Causton, our bailiff, has used him ill, and insinuating that he will make strange accounts up, and that he endeavours to monopolise the trade. Informations also sent that Christy, our Recorder, retails rum, a liquor forbid by our laws.

Also Amatis, our silk man, who wrote divers complaints against Fitzwalter, our gardener. All these things show the necessity of sending a Governor over.

We wrote to the magistrates a long letter touching these matters, which goes in less than a fortnight by Captain Yoakly, with our three laws, forbidding the use of negroes and of rum, and settling the trade with the Indians. We ordered the magistrates and their servants should be provided with subsistence one year longer out of the stores as a reasonable encouragement to them for the loss of their time in cultivating their lands by reason of their attendance to public affairs. We also ordered Mrs. Musgrove, our Indian interpreter's wife, 20*l.* sterling as a reward for keeping up the Indians' friendship with us.

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A benefaction came in from an unknown person for the particular use of the Saltsburgers already come or to come of 100*l.*

Another from Mr. Askew for the general use of the Colony 5*l.*, and a gathering on account of a sermon preached in London of 40*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

Cousin Scot and son and daughter Hammer dined with me. I spent the evening at home.

Thursday, 1 May.—We returned to Charlton after giving orders for buying another 500 salt tallies for my niece Dering.

Saturday, 3.—Mr. Taylor, my steward, came down in the evening with Mr. Downs Conron, my chaplain and minister of Burton. He tells me things are bad in Ireland, yet I should find by my accounts that there is an arrear of not much more than 1,000*l.* on my estate.

Monday, 5.—I went to town in the morning and met the Trustees of Dr. Bray. Present: Mr. Vernon in the chair, Dr. Hales, Mr. Smith, Captain Coram, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Bedford, and myself. We ordered a list to be prepared of books to be bought for the use of the minister of Georgia for the time being, to be a perpetual library. This is a present from us to the Colony of Georgia, and we hope the Society of Christian Knowledge will add thereto.

We also received a benefaction of 5*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* from a person unknown for parochial libraries in England and Wales.

Mr. Anderson made a report of the Society's stock for converting negroes, under the Trust of Dr. Hales, Steven Hales his brother, Mr. Belitha and me. being so appointed by Dr. Bray, deceased. Our stock in South Sea annuities 4 per cent. is now 1,000*l.* and we have about 10*l.* more in cash, but there is a bill of expenses for obtaining a decree due to Mr. Oglethorp of about 43*l.*

This morning also met a Board of Trustees and Common Council for Georgia affairs; present: Egmont in the Trustee chair, Dr. Hales, Vernon, Holland, Oglethorp, La Pautre, George Heathcot, Tyrconnel, Sir Will. Heathcot, Captain Eyles, Hucks, Mr. Smith, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Anderson.

Several new letters from Mr. Daubray were read, giving an account of his improvements in raising divers sorts of fruits, trees etc. and his taking the lots of divers persons to improve on. We approved a letter wrote in answer to his former letters, and exhorted him to pay due obedience to the civil power. In the Common Council Board, Mr. Vernon in the chair, we admitted several persons to go over and have land, ordered some servants to those who most wanted them, and passed a grant to the widow Bovey. We agreed with Mr. Vecht to bring us from Germany 100 servants to send over at twenty shillings per head for all that are above 16 years old. As many of them as can be are to be bachelors. We ordered he should have 20*l.* in hand and a credit of 20*l.* at Worms, Cologne, and Rotterdam, the remaining 20*l.* we keep in our hands to pay the Captain who brings them over from Rotterdam to England. He is to be here with them in July next.

We ordered 300*l.* weight of gunpowder to go with Captain Yoakly, who proposes to sail next Friday.

Mr. Taylor and Mr. Conron dined with me. They told me my tenants are all sensible of my being a reasonable and compassionate landlord, which makes it that men covet to be under me. That

May 5-13

I have not above six bad tenants on my estate. That notwithstanding the bad times, I have not above 1,000*l.* arrears on my estate; that it is the best conditioned of any in Ireland, and that there is a great spirit of improvement there. That all about Burton now looks like a wood, so that I should not know it again.

This day the Scots Bill to prevent wrongous imprisonment and for enlarging the liberties of the subject by not arresting their persons when they came to vote in elections, passed the Commons House by a majority of eight—139 to 131. It was made a point of great consequence by the Court party, and Sir Robert Walpole spoke twice with warmth against it. The debate lasted near six hours, when it was carried. Sir Robert Walpole told the Scots advocate, Mr. Dundas, that nothing this Session gave him more concern, and Sir Charles Turner being asked why he did not send down for members to assist in throwing out the Bill, he replied they were sent for, but would not come.

Tuesday, 6.—This morning Mr. Taylor came to me and delivered me his accounts for the year ending 1 May, 1734.

I went to Court. Brother Percival, my sister and Miss Donellan dined with me. In the evening I went to the opera called *Iphigenia*, composed by Porpora, and I think the town does not justice in condemning it.

Wednesday, 7.—I was well informed that Sir Robert Walpole and her Majesty endeavoured all they could to persuade the King not to go abroad this summer, but could not prevail, whereupon it is designed Horace Walpole shall attend him to Hanover from the Hague, it not being safe to trust him alone with Lord Harrington who is no thorough friend to Sir Robert.

I went this morning to the Georgia Board, where were present Lord Shaftesbury in the chair of Common Council, Egmont, Sir Will. Heathcot, Holland, Thomas Towers, Vernon, La Pautre, Oglethorpe Mr. Smith.

We signed articles of agreement with Mr. George Lewis Welts to bring over German servants.

We ordered Mr. Gordon, our first bailiff of Savannah, who is come over without leave, to attend Saturday morning next.

We ordered that several persons should go on board Tuesday next, some as servants, others on their own accounts, Captain Yoakly proposing then to sail. A Committee appointed for Saturday afternoon to consider of furnishing meal for Georgia from Pennsylvania.

One Tuckwell presented a memorial to have a license with two others to furnish Georgia with iron ware, linens, blankets etc. We let him know it could not now be considered, and we are jealous they proposed to have an exclusive license, which none of us are for allowing.

This day I paid for another 500 salt orders and tallies purchased on my niece Dering's account.

In the evening I visited brother Percival, daughter Haumer, and Colonel Schutz.

Thursday, 8.—This morning I visited Lord Wilmington, brother Parker, Lord Grantham, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Clerke and Mr. Temple. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Conron dined with me. In the evening I went to the Middle Temple with Mr. Wallis, solicitor.

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and passed two fines before Sir George Cook, one for confirming the sale of Lisscarrol to Mr. St. Lenger, which lands I sold his father about fourteen years ago; and another to make a lease of lives renewable to Mr. Taylor, my steward of Egmont; my son joined in this last.

In the evening I went to the Crown Tavern, where we had vocal music, and among the rest a full piece in the ancient style composed by my brother Pereival.

Friday, 9.—This morning I visited Sir Roger Mostyn and restored to Colonel John Schutlz his will made in 1732, he having sent me another made a little while ago since his wife's death.

I went to the House of Lords to hear their debates on the Scots Bill mentioned p. 105.* My Lord Islay spoke about an hour against it, objecting to every paragraph, some as provided for already by a former Act, others as unreasonable and unsafe in cases of high treason.

Lord Carteret answered most of his objections, and allowed of others, wherefore he was for committing the Bill in order to mend it, but Lord Islay's proposal against committing was carried on a division of 68 against 28.

Son and daughter Hanmer dined with me. I passed the evening at home.

Saturday, 10.—I returned early to Charlton.

Sunday, 11.—Mr. Taylor and Mr. Conron, my Chaplain, came and dined with me and lay at Charlton.

Monday, 12.—After dinner we went to London.

Tuesday, 13.—I sat for my picture to Mr. Verelst; all the gentlemen of the Common Council of Georgia, to the number of 24, together with the Indians, are very like.

I then went to St. James' Vestry, where we agreed on employing 54 watchmen and 4 beadles. The watchmen to have 13*l.* per annum and to find themselves with lantern, candle and staff; the beadles to have 25*l.* per annum with a laced hat and coat every two years. We also agreed on the several stands and walks of the watchmen.

This day appeared in the prints the refusal made to the States General of the Marquis Fenelon in his master's name to the Plan for a Peace offered by us and the Dutch to the Courts of France and Spain. It is conceived in very bold and reflecting terms, and I doubt not but it will induce us to declare war in favour of the Emperor. Men speak now very boldly against the Ministry's backwardness in declaring war against France two years ago, which had they done, or appeared ready to do, it is highly probable that France and Spain had declined going to war with the Emperor, but now those Powers are flushed with success and the Emperor poor and stripped of Italy, they are too big to be talked with, the partisans of France and Germany are encouraged, and it will cost us 5 millions to war for one that it would then have done.

'Tis currently said that my Lord Lonsdale, Lord Privy Seal, is disgusted and will lay down. He has had no provocation, but dislikes the management of public affairs.

I went to Court and returned home to dinner. Dr. Couraye and Mr. Condon, with cousin Fortrey, dined with me. I spent the

* That is, of the manuscript Diary. See previous page.

May 13-14

evening at home. My brother Pereival told me he had been this morning at Sir Robert Walpole's levee to acquaint him he was going to Ireland, and was sorry nothing had been done for him. Sir Robert replied it had been impossible to serve him. This is the end of all the mighty expectations given my brother by that great man.

Wednesday, 14.—This morning I visited Colonel Butler, the Bishop of Salisbury, Colonel Brown, Captain Whorwood, and brother Parker. Found none but the Bishop at home, with whom I had much discourse of the times. Talking of the Marquis Fenelon's declarations lately made to the States that the King of France his master rejected the Plan of Peace in every article, he said it was no more than he expected from the beginning and that he told Mr. Walpole as much, and yet the Plan had been concerted with Cardinal Fleury before it became public, and King Stanislaus had even subscribed to the conditions of that Plan as to what related to Poland. This procedure had been so secretly managed between the projectors of the Plan that none but our King and the two brother Walpoles on our side, and the Cardinal and King of France on the other knew of it; even Mons. Chavigny, the French Minister here, was left in ignorance, as was the Emperor and his Minister, Count Kingsky, but now that France has gained its end, which was to lull us to sleep with the prospect of peace, and thereby prevent our concerning ourselves in this campaign in the Emperor's behalf, whereby we have irritated that Prince, and discouraged the Princes of Germany from supporting him vigorously, as also encouraged the Elector of Bavaria to incline more strongly for the French interest, France has taken off the mask, and denies her approbation of a Plan of her own making. His Lordship added that he does not see how it is possible Sir Robert can stand his ground after this, and that it is happy for him the Parliament rises to-morrow, for had this happened at the beginning of the Session he would have been pulled to pieces, and will run risk of it when it meets next year. That the best thing he can do is to publish the letters between him and the Cardinal on this subject, and thereby lay all the blame of the miscarriage on the treachery of the French Court, for this will be a vindication of his own sincerity, though not of his prudence in relying on their honour. He further told me an anecdote relating to this Plan which I knew not before. It is that before the meeting of our Parliament the Emperor wrote to Count Kingsky to observe whether the King mentioned anything in his speech tending to the giving assistance to him the Emperor, and ordered that if his Majesty did not, the Count should deliver a memorial expressed in the sharpest and strongest terms of resentment he could invent, which being known by Sir Robert, he was in great difficulty what to do in the case. At last he concluded to communicate the Plan to the Count under a positive promise that none but the Emperor and Prince Eugene should be made acquainted with it, who the Count should engage for that, they would not let it be known we had made them privy to it, the Cardinal having required Sir Robert's promise not to communicate it to the Emperor, but as soon as the Emperor received the Plan he ordered his minister in Holland to declare to the States that he did not approve it. The States were surprised at the levity of our Court

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in discovering the Plan so early, and much embarrassed what answer to make, and they roundly reproached Mr. Walpole for it ; at the same time we exceedingly disoblged the Cardinal, who has likewise made complaint, and now all is in confusion. The Bishop said he verily thought we were never nearer seeing new attempts in favour of the Pretender than now ; the people of England's affection to the Government growing cool, and the Scots nation being exceedingly ill disposed, in so much that when the Princess Sobieski, the Pretender's wife, died, all the ladies at Edinburgh went into mourning, those whose families had dependence on the Government excepted, of which he had himself a letter lately from those parts.

That it is a great misfortune the King is made believe the people's affections are warm to him, none daring to tell him the truth. That when he came from Wales the King asked him touching the disposition of the people, to which (not daring to speak freely) he got off by telling him the people there had no opinion of their own, but followed the judgment of the nobility and gentry implicitly, and as the chief of them were in Parliament his Majesty knew best how they were affected by their behaviour there. He said he was asked what is best to be done in this untoward situation with respect to foreign affairs ? He replied there was no entering in the war unless the Dutch would do so, to which they absolutely will not, being more afraid of a Statholder than we are of the Pretender, and knowing if they go to war they cannot avoid a Statholder. But we may if we please oblige them to declare, by sending them a message to that purpose.

This probably will fling them into the arms of France, but when they do that the people will certainly rise and "dewit" their magistrates, and so the party for war will get the ascendant and join us. And as to the Emperor, it being visible that France intends to reduce the Imperial Power, and this probably by making the Elector of Bavaria Emperor, if we see that design go on, our best way will be to close with it, and outgo France by making the Elector twice as strong and considerable as the French would make him, whereby France would miss of its aim, and the liberties of Europe be preserved, which consists in the strength of an Emperor to oppose the power of France. This, he said, may not be good divinity, but it is good policy.

He said it is visible we are in *certa sed lenta tabes*, that Sir Robert sees his situation and is very uneasy at it, and so is the Queen. That his Majesty is going abroad, nobody knows for what, at the very time that if he was abroad he should be desired to return.

I told him I was informed Sir Robert had offered Henry Pelham, Paymaster of the Army, to resign to him the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, *i.e.* to make him first Minister, but Mr. Pelham refused it ; his Lordship answered he knew not who would take it. Then he told me that it had been determined in Council to send 3,000 land soldiers on board the Fleet, which Sir John Norris is to conduct speedily to the assistance of the King of Portugal, but that next day the King changed his mind, whereupon the people say his Majesty gave no other reason for this change of design but a fear that the soldiers would spoil their clothes with the pitch and tar of the ships. He instanced this as a mark of the people's readiness

May 14-29

to think contemptibly of his Majesty. Then I complained of the little regard shown to religion, in suffering such numbers of blasphemous books to appear abroad; to which he replied he could not tell what to say, all good men saw and lamented the corruption that reigns both in doctrine and morals, but the ministry laugh and make a jest of it when spoke to of it.

He presented me his last sermon upon Charity, which I received with pleasure, telling him that everything that dropped from his pen was most agreeable to me. He is certainly as wise and learned a man as any on the Bench, and withall as free and undisguised; and his politeness and cheerful courage makes his conversation and acquaintance exceeding agreeable and desirable.

I went to Court to take my leave, and dined at home. Cousin Fortrey, Cousin Will. Percival and Cousin Thomas Whorwood dined with me.

This day there were several removes; the Earl of Westmorland is turned out from the Board of Trade because last year he voted against the Court, and my Lord Fitzwalter is Commissioner in his place; Mr. Plummer is also made a Commissioner in the room of Mr. Dockminique, deceased; the Earl of Cholmly is made a Commissioner of the Treasury in the room of Sir William Young, who was lately made Secretary at War, and the post of Master of the Horse to the Prince, which my Lord held, put into commission under the three equerries; Sir Richard Corbet from Commissioner of the Board of Green Cloth is made a Commissioner of the Customs, which makes way for a member of Parliament to succeed him. My Lord Lonsdale resigned his post of Privy Seal, and the Earl of Godolphin accepted it.

In the evening I went to Handel's opera called *Alcina*.

Thursday, 15.—I went to dinner to Charlton.

This day the Parliament was prorogued by his Majesty.

Saturday, 17.—This day the King passed over Blackheath at five o'clock in the morning to embark on board the yacht at Gravesend for Hanover.

Mr. Taylor and Mr. Conron dined with me.

Tuesday, 20.—I went in the morning to town and called on Mr. Annesley to desire I might alter two farms for others of like value in the mortgage I made him, which he consented to.

Dined at my son Hanmer's, then called on my brother Percival, and so home.

The town is full of discourse that Sir Robert will not long hold his station.

Wednesday, 21.—This morning I had a visit from Mr. Hansard, a gentleman of Ireland employed by the Trustees of the Corporation lately erected for raising charity schools in that kingdom, to collect money for carrying it on. I approved the design, but refused at present to subscribe to it because I had spent some hundreds of pounds a few years ago on the same design. The chief purpose of this design is to breed up the children of Papists in the Protestant religion and at the same time make them good husbandmen and gardeners.

I afterwards visited Mr. Clayton, Lord of the Treasury, lately made a Baron of Ireland, by the title of Lord Sunden of Armagh, although Sunden is the name of his seat in England, and he has

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no land in that kingdom. For which I know but one precedent, and that is the case of Lord Darnley, which is an English estate.

I visited Mr. Clerke, and then went to St. James's vestry, where we proceeded in choosing watchmen and regulating the duty of them and the beadles.

I then went to the Georgia Board, where we could not make a Board of Common Council, the members who met being only Egmont in the Trustee chair, Oglethorp, Hucks, Carpenter, Tyrconnel, and Captain Coram and Mr. Smith. We ordered an application to the Treasury for payment of the 26,000*l.* without fees, given us by Parliament, and read Mr. Billingsley's proposal for raising a large sum of money for the service of our Colony, provided we would give him half the clear profits. He was present and refused to let us know his scheme unless we previously engaged to give him that allowance. We told him it was necessary first to be a fuller Board and appointed him to come on Friday morning, when it was hoped there would be a Board.

Application came from a young married gentleman to go to Georgia, who was born to an estate of near 400*l.* a year, and had 1,500*l.* with his wife, but has run it entirely out though but 25 years old. I left the Board while they discoursed it with his friend, and returned to dinner.

Brother and sister Percival, Miss Donellan, Mr. Taylor, and cousin Fortrey dined with me. In the evening I went to the French play called *Le Misanthrope*.

Thursday, 22.—This morning I returned to Charlton to dinner. Mr. Conron dined with me.

Friday, 23.—This day Mr. Taylor came. He and Mr. Conron stayed till Sunday evening, and then returned to London.

Saturday, 24.—I went this day to Greenwich to see the new statue of the King, which is not like him. His left hand is ill made and too large for his arm.

Sunday, 25.—Whit Sunday, communicated at church. In the evening visited Mr. Dawnay. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Conron left Charlton this evening.

Tuesday, 27.—This evening I went to town.

Wednesday, 28.—Visited Captain Whorwood, brother Parker, Mr. Clerke, Mr. Duncombe; went to St. James's Vestry.

Yesterday it is supposed (orders being sent) that Sir John Norris sailed with the Fleet to the assistance of Portugal, concerning which kingdom the Queen of Spain said publicly in her drawing room (since this rupture) that now was a proper time to assert the rights of the Crown of Spain over Portugal.

I was credibly informed this day that before his Majesty went to Hanover Sir Robert Walpole proposed that his brother Horace should attend him thither, pretending there might be too much business fall out for my Lord Stanhope to transact. But his Majesty answered he would not have him go; he could do the business himself. This adds to the hopes of those who are Sir Robert's enemies that the King is grown cool to him.

Thursday, 29.—This day I visited Mr. Clerke and Mr. John Temple, and then went to Kensington to pay my Court. The Queen desired I would send her some more of my books of heads. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Conron dined with me, and also Colonel Schutz.

May 29—June 18

In the evening I took leave of my brother and sister Percival and Miss Donellan, who go to-morrow for Ireland. When he took leave of the Queen she ordered him a private audience, and very generously told him she hoped in some time something would be done for him in England that should make him live comfortably here, and ordered him to write to Mr. Augustus Schutz when anything came to his knowledge of service to him, that he might acquaint her.

Friday, 30.—I returned to Charlton with cousin Fortrey and my family. My brother Percival and sister set out for Ireland.

Sunday, June 1.—My son came down and lay two nights. In the evening we visited my cousin Percival of Eltham.

Tuesday, 3.—My cousin Fortrey paid me part of his debt of 655*l.*, so that there now remains but 500*l.* due to me and 100*l.* to my niece from 18 April last, and he is to pay off the principal by annual payments of 60*l.*

This evening I went to town.

Wednesday, 4.—This day Mr. Taylor, my steward, and Mr. Conron, my chaplain, returned for Ireland.

I visited Mr. Clerke and my cousin Whorwood to discourse him about annuities to be purchased for my three young cousins Scots each, on South Sea annuity stock security, the manner as follows :—

A. will grant an annuity for life of 20*l.* a year to C. and will give for security as follows, paying 14 years' purchase.

A. will settle 500*l.* South Sea annuity for the security of the 20*l.* per annum, viz. :

A. will transfer or settle 500*l.* South Sea annuity in the name of C. and of D., her trustee, and of A. and B. his trustee, so that stock cannot be transferred or sold without the consent of all four, namely, A. and B. his trustee, and C. and D. her trustee. But the produce of the 500*l.* is to be received by C. and D. her trustee (which produce is four per cent. and that makes 20*l.* per annum) as long as C. lives. And A. gives further security of a bond to make the said security good in case the Government should at any time pay off any of the annuity. In that case A. shall be obliged to buy so much annuity again to secure the said 20*l.* per annum.

I wrote to my cousin Lo'lia Scot to advise with some friend thereupon ; as also to tell her that the broker who found out the seller of this annuity expects one per cent. of the purchase money for his pains, being usual.

I went to the Georgia Office, but being only four, namely, Mr. Oglethorp in the chair, Dr. Bundy, Egmont, Mr. Smith, we could do none but Trustee business, which was to minute down some persons to go on the poor list and to digest a particular of the conditions on which several classes of persons are to go, which paper is to be made a rule when approved by the Board. Among others minuted to go are John Graham with one daughter and three sons from sixteen years old to six, John Smith with two sons and two daughters from fourteen to two, and Sam. Davison, a chairman, with a wife and daughter. The two former recommended to me from Ireland. The latter of England. All three minuted for town lots.

I dined at my daughter Hammer's and passed the evening at home.

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I called at the Temple this day upon Counsellor Annesley and left with him the counterpart of the annuity I formerly gave Mr. Clerke, in order to change some of the lands therein for others ; and I left him also a note of lands I desire Mr. Annesley to change in the mortgage I made to himself for other lands. He is to have both the writings fair drawn and engrossed against I call on them to execute them.

Thursday, 5.—I visited Mr. Clerke this day at his desire, which was to tell me that Mr. Garnier, his apothecary, acknowledged this morning to him that the dropsy had seized him. He therefore desired to tell me that if he should die he wished I would give his servant's child 100*l.* out of what he left me by his will, and added that out of the money he had by him he designed to give his servant 200*l.* more, the rest to myself ; he said his servant was very honest, had several children, had served him fifteen years, and would give me a faithful account of his watch, plate and furniture in his house. I was heartily concerned at this news, and desired him to take back his will and make what changes in it he pleased, but if he did not that he would write in a paper all he would have done, and I would faithfully perform it. I parted with him under much concern, and desired if he should be worse to write to me that I might come up. I returned to Charlton to dinner and cousin Fortrey with us.

Friday, 6.—This day Sir James Chamberlayn, his lady and son, and Mr. Cuttle, a relation of their's, dined with me.

Sunday, 8.—I returned their visit at Mr. Cuttle's in Greenwich.

Wednesday, 11.—I came to town and stopped at the Georgia Office. We were only a Board of Trustees, viz. Mr. Thomas Towers in the chair, Mr. Oglethorp, myself, and Mr. Smith. We made some proceeding in the rules to serve for the present year for sending over persons to Georgia. We design such as we send this year shall form a new town on the Alatomaha river. I dined at home, and in the evening visited Mr. Clerke and son Hanmer.

Thursday, 12.—Returned to Charlton to dinner. In the evening went to the play in Covent Garden, *Love's last Shift*.

Friday, 13.—Visited Mr. Clerke, who still expresses his apprehension of a dropsy. Returned to Charlton.

Wednesday, 18.—Went to the Georgia Office, where we were not sufficient to make a Common Council Board. Dr. Hales in the Trustee chair, Mr. Oglethorp, Thomas Towers, Mr. Lapautre, Egmont, Mr. Holland, Mr. Smith, Mr. Anderson. A letter of attorney was signed for receiving the 26,000*l.* granted by Parliament.

Dr. Hales reported a benefaction of 50*l.* appropriated for the conversion of the Indians of Georgia.

The persons for receiving benefactions towards building churches in Georgia were named and I am among the rest. Gave directions to one Wells to furnish us with 40 pieces of blanketing, each of 30 yards.

Proceeded in finishing our rules and conditions for sending persons over to Georgia to make a new town, and new villages, that those who desire to go may all be acquainted therewith on the same foot. Mr. Billingsley was called in to acquaint us with his proposal and scheme for improving the Colony, and he desiring we should enter into an agreement with him before he communicated it, to give him 15*l.* per cent. of the clear profits arising to us from

June 18—July 2

his scheme, on which condition he offered to lay out 600*l.* of his own to commence it, and also to give him 5 per cent. more in case his own charges in prosecuting the affair employed the 15*l.* to him reserved. We left it by his consent to Mr. Towers to draw up such an agreement as might secure both parties.

We afterwards dined together at the Cider House, and Captain Dunbar with us, who arrived in the river from Georgia the day before yesterday. The account he gave us of the place was very satisfactory. We read several letters he brought with him from Mr. Causton our bailiff, Mr. Christy our Recorder, and others.

Friday, 20.—Returned to Charlton.

Sunday, 22.—Mr. Plimly dined with me.

Wednesday, 25.—Went with my daughter Helena to town and stopped at the Georgia Office, where the associates of Dr. Bray met; we were, myself in the chair, Mr. Smith, Mr. Anderson, Captain Coram, Mr. Bedford, and Dr. Hales.

A very cold and evasive writing was read, being a minute of a Board of the Society for propagating the Christian faith in foreign parts, lately sent Mr. Oglethorp by them, in answer to the application the associates of Dr. Bray made to them to join in endeavours to obtain of his Majesty a recommendation to the Governor of South Carolina to procure the Assembly of that Province to pass an Act for the settling one or more negro Catechists. The whole Board was offended with the little concern that Society shows for the conversion of negroes, and with the slight reception of our application to them, for their minute is not in form addressed to us, or to any one, but was sent to Mr. Oglethorp. Moreover, it only says that if the Assembly of Carolina will settle Catechists it is a thing desirable, of which Mr. Oglethorp is the best judge, but there is no promise to concur with us, not even conditionally. As we found it not addressed to us, we could not enter it into our books but as a paper delivered us by Mr. Oglethorp, which therefore we suspended to do till he should meet us.

It appeared by Mr. Anderson's report that we have 1,000*l.* for conversion of the blacks in the old annuities 4 p. cent., and under 90*l.* besides, out of which about 30*l.* is to be paid Mr. Oglethorp for expenses in passing the decree some years ago, and 10*l.* for gratification to Mr. Verelts for his trouble, who acts as secretary without regular appointments. We also ordered 20 shillings to Adderton, our messenger. We ordered a library for the Palatin minister in Virginia, and read a letter from Dr. Colman of New England acquainting us with the proceedings and character of the three late missionaries to the Indians, as also with the safe arrival of the books we sent them.

After this the Georgia Society met and were pretty numerous considering the time of year. Mr. Lapautre in the chair of Trustees, Thomas Towers, Vernon, Dr. Hales, Oglethorp, Lord Carpenter, La Roche, George Heathcot, Holland, Hucks, Frederick, Egmont in the Common Council chair.

Benefactions were reported.

The Common Council sat upon the writing which Mr. Billingsley desired might be entered into with him to allow him the advantages he proposed in case we should approve his scheme when discovered. But we found he had added a clause at the end of it, unknown to

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Mr. Towers who drew up the articles, which clause so tied us up that we could not receive other proposals in case his should be refused, or on experience found impracticable. This addition of his own gave offence.

Moreover, the character of the man is such that Mr. Heatheot, Mr. Vernon, Mr. La Roche and others who knew him declared it would bring a disrepute on our Society to treat with him on any foot. wherefore, as the success of our undertaking depends on the preservation of the good opinion the world has of our prudence and honesty, and as the undertaking is no private but a national concern, supported by the gifts of well wishers thereto, and by public money given by Parliament, we resolved to reject any further treating with this Billingsley : and accordingly sent for him in and dismissed him with this answer.

After this we proceeded in drawing up the terms on which we design to send over persons on the charitable accounts, and having appointed a Committee to finish the same voted an embarkation.

We then went several of us to dine together at the Cider House, where we stayed as a Committee and finished the terms for sending over persons on the charitable account. We also discoursed of sending over 100 Scotchmen under the leading of an experienced lieutenant, for the defence and settlement of our new fort and town designed at the mouth of the Alatomaha river.

I had the pleasure to find that Mr. Oglethorp designs to return with the next embarkation to Georgia, and it was told me that Governor Johnson being dead, of which news came by the last ship, he will be sent Governor of Carolina, but as he said nothing of it himself I asked him no questions.

Monday, 30.—This morning I went into the city by appointment of cousin Will Le Grand to make over to him the 1,500*l.* bequeathed him by his father, being the full of his portion of which I and cousin Ned Southwell were left trustees, and for which purpose of making over the said 1,500*l.* my cousin Southwell made me his attorney. He gave me a release witnessed by his elder brother Ned and Stephen Garden, a person recommended by Mr. Stanley the lawyer, to attend on this occasion.

Wednesday, 2 July.—This morning I went to town to the Georgia Office, where were present, Dr. Bundy in the Trustee chair, Lapautre, Egmont, Hales, La Roche, Thomas Towers, Hucks, Oglethorp in the Common Council chair, Vernon, Smith.

Report was made to the Trustees that the 26,000*l.* given by Parliament is received and lodged with the Bank and that we have it without paying fees, the several offices making us a present thereof, which in the whole comes to near 700*l.* Mr. Le Heup was very instrumental in this, and therefore we privately ordered twenty guineas should be presented him, to be put to Mr. Verelst our accountant's charge as money given him for carrying the grant through the several offices ; and we have put those offices in our books as contributors to Georgia for the fees they gave up.

Some benefactions were reported, 50*l.* from Mrs. Hungerford for the relief of persecuted Protestants, 5*l.* 5*s.* for converting the native Indians, and a parcel of bamboo seed from Governor Adams.

In the Common Council Board we ordered a ton of halfpence to be bought to add to the half ton formerly bought. We signed

July 2-12

a draft on the Bank for 5,258*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* to answer divers bills drawn upon us from Georgia. We also signed a draft of 2,000*l.* more to Mr. Heathcot, who acts as our Treasurer, to answer divers expenses already made by him, and to be made for the next embarkation. We also approved of the rules for sending over persons on the poor account, and also for such as go on their own, and ordered 500 copies of each to be printed and delivered to members of our Board and Trust as they shall be called for.

Mr. Lapautre offered a paper, in favour of the daughters of the persons sent over, explaining to the public what shall be done for them in case their father and brothers should die, and I spoke for it. Dr. Bundy likewise came into it as a thing that would satisfy the clamour of some who think we are unjust in excluding them to succeed to their parents' estates. But Mr. Towers, Mr. Oglethorp, and Mr. Vernon opposing it, and the rest seeming to be of the same mind, we did nothing in it; however, we ordered the paper to be kept for a rule by which we shall govern ourselves when the case happens that daughters are only left. Those gentlemen did not think it proper the Board should bind itself down to give daughters a right to succeed, because many cases of law would arise full of perplexity, and it would be hard to make a general rule; our grants are favours and gifts, which may be made on what condition we please, and no man who accepts them on the present foot has reason to complain. The Board will always do what is right, and the people should have confidence in us. We have already declared in our rules that special regard shall be had to daughters, which is sufficient to satisfy the world on that head, and should we be more explicit, the general welfare of the Colony might suffer by it, by dispeopling, for persons not inhabiting the Colony would marry such daughters. We know our own minds, that if such daughters marry persons approved of by us, who will settle on the father's grant, we shall make it new to her husband and her heirs male, or we will sell the estate to one who will reside, and give the daughter the profits. These were the chief reasons for not agreeing to Mr. Lapautre's paper, and we all acquiesced therein.

Kilbury, commander of our sloops, being dead, we ordered 50*l.* to be given his wife for his ten months' service. After this, Mr. Oglethorp, Vernon, Towers, Dr. Hales, La Roche and I dined at the Cider House, where we discoursed further of our affairs. We were all of a mind to dismiss our minister at Georgia, who appears for a long time to be unfit for his employment, and is now gone to Charlestown. He is in league with the malcontents of our Province, and has never writ to us any account of himself, the place, or the performance of his duty, though required both when he first went over and since frequently by letter; so that he seems both to slight us and not to value his place. Dr. Hales proposed enquiring at Lincoln College for a proper man to send in his room, there being several pupils of Dr. West who have been educated with great care.

We ordered Mr. Verelst to make an estimate of what money will be probably required to maintain the Colony now settled to the end of the year, that we may know, when that and the several drafts already made out of our 26,000*l.* is deducted, how much is left for settling the new county and town we propose to make this

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year at the mouth of the Alatomaha. We propose to call it Prince's County and the town Fredericia in honour of the Prince. It will stand about 140 miles by sea from Savannah town and 70 by land.

After this I visited Cousin Betty Southwell.

Thursday, 3.—I visited Mr. Clerke, and went with my son Hammer to Court; the Queen asked after my wife and said she was too careful of herself. She should go more abroad and harden herself, as I do, said she, who go out every day. I replied, God had blessed her Majesty with health and strength, which I was rejoiced to see. Dr. Couraye and son Hammer dined with me, and in the evening I returned with my daughter home to Charlton.

Tuesday, 8.—Mr. Verelst came down to acquaint me that Mr. Oglethorp is resolved to go with the next embarkation to Georgia, but had absolutely refused to accept of being made Governor of Carolina, which would have vacated his seat in Parliament, a thing desired by the Ministry, that they might render Haslemere a Government borough.

Duke and Duchess of Montague came in the evening.

Wednesday, 9.—This morning I came to town to the Georgia Office, where we were only Oglethorp, Thomas Towers, Lapautre, Egmont and Mr. Smith, so we could not make a Common Council, and we had no Trustee business to do; but as a Committee of Embarkation we drew up several directions for buying shoes, swords, printing advertisements, and prepared instructions to Captain Mackay and Mr. Dunbar to furnish us with a hundred Highlanders to go over. We dined together.

Thursday, 10.—Returned to Charlton to dinner.

Saturday, 12.—This day Cousin Fortrey came down and told me that my son had supped with Lady Montague and taken that opportunity to tell her that I had ordered my lawyer to wait on Mr. Wortly Montague her husband with proposals. That my estate was about 6,000*l.* per annum, and would rise by computation to near seven, whereupon my Lady replied, that she was but one of three, that she had mentioned the thing to her husband, and she thought convinced him of the goodness of the match, but the difficulty would lie in her daughter, for whom Lord Holderness had been mentioned, and Lord Sunbury, my Lord Halifax's son, but though the former's estate was 7,000*l.* per annum, and my Lord Halifax's 5,000*l.* besides his place of Auditor to the Exchequer worth 4,000*l.* more, her daughter, when they were proposed to her, refused both, cried, and desired she might not marry at all. That she had occasionally mentioned my son to her daughter as a proper match, but she replied she would not have him for a husband, though being pressed to say which she liked best, Lord Holderness or him, she replied my Lord Percival. That she knew Lord Egmont's estate to be a very good one, and thought 5,000*l.* a year might make a family as happy as ten. That as to himself, she would own to him she thought him the finest young gentleman in England, and that nobody would make her daughter so happy, for whom both she and Mr. Montague had a very settled affection, she being extremely good, and having never done one thing in the world to disoblige them. That Mr. Montague's estate was all in his power,

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and her daughter would indeed be a great fortune; that she desired no lawyer might bring proposals or be otherwise concerned than in drawing the writings, for she would herself carry the matter on, if it would bear.

Upon this my son wrote to Mr. Annesley not to carry the proposals (as he had been desired) for which he would give him a satisfactory reason when he saw him.

This day I am 52 years old complete, and, blessed be God, in good health without gout or stone. My son and daughter Hanmer and Dr. Couraye came to dinner, and in the evening my servants dressed themselves in masquerade as usual.

Monday, 14.—Returned the Duke of Montague's visit.

Wednesday, 16.—Went to London at the Georgia Office, where we were Mr. Thomas Towers in the Common Council chair, and after him Mr. La Roche, Egmont, Dr. Hales, Dr. Bundy, Mr. Frederick, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Lapautre, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Smith.

1. We approved of instructions to Captain Mackay for carrying Highlanders over, allowing him 20 shillings per man for engaging and marching them to the ship that carries them over.

2. We agreed what number should be sent this year to the new settlement we make on the Alatomaha, viz. Scots, 100 Highland men, 10 male servants, 50 wives and children; 100 English by computation, viz. 40 men with their wives and children; 100 Carinthians and Austrians, wives and children included; 100 Palatines, wives and children included, but if possible to be reduced to 80: these for servants. 28 men, 11 women, 4 children, Swiss Grisons, for servants; 40 men, 15 women and children, Count Zingerdorf's people—in all, 578 souls. But we cannot be sure this will be the exact number. There goes (and part of them are already gone to Savannah) 210 heads who pay their own passage.

3. We resolved to advance to the Society at Bartlet Buildings the money necessary for bringing the persecuted Protestants from Germany to Rotterdam, which that Society has engaged to defray.

4. The project of issuing notes was entirely approved, but a difficulty arising whether the Act of Parliament allows our Corporation to issue notes payable within six months, the same being expressly denied to any but the Bank (only being designed for Georgia, and issuable there, we hope our Corporation may not be comprehended within the Act), we ordered the Bank should be applied to, to know if they have any objection thereto.

5. We accepted a bill of Causton's for 200*l*.

6. A town lot of 50 acres was ordered for ——— McGilbury, and other grants of 500 acres.

7. A gratuity of 10*l*. to each of the two bailiffs now in Georgia, 40*l*. to the storekeeper, and 10*l*. to each of the constables was ordered.

8. A Registry book was ordered for inserting all grants for the use of the Register in Georgia.

9. Six hundred double sighted guns were ordered, and Mr. Oglethorp wrote to Colonel Bull to provide 4 or 500 cows for the new settlement. Some other lesser matters were dispatched.

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Letters from Causton came while we were sitting, complaining of Gordon the head bailiff, now in England, and giving account that the people went forward in their cultivating their lands, of which there will be 500 acres under corn this season.

Also he sent us a long journal of Mr. Mackay's journey to the Ugiki, Creek and divers nations to settle amity with them. Also a letter was read from Mr. Millar, gardener at Chelsea, giving account of the success Mr. Millar, our botanist, had met in finding at Carthegena the true balsam Copivi and the Ipecacuanha root. His letter to the Chelsea gardener was dated the 10th May last from Kingston in ——. We ordered his quarter's salary should be paid, due Midsummer last, and that Sir Hans Sloane should be informed of this discovery so useful to Georgia, where we intend to plant these valuable commodities, and at the same time that he should be pressed to get in the arrear of subscriptions made by the Duke of Richmond, Earl of Derby, and others for maintaining Mr. Millar while abroad. Their subscription was for three years, and two of them are out. I dined at the Cider House with Mr. Vernon, Dr. Hales, and Mr. Oglethorp.

Mr. Oglethorp told us the Government do not design to make a Governor speedily of South Carolina, but has left it to him to make up the differences in that country that subsisted while Governor Johnson lived. And that both parties had agreed to refer their disputes to him; which credit he would employ to the service and advantage of our Colony, and he did not doubt obtaining of the Assembly 100 negroes for two years to assist in erecting the fort designed at Alatomaha.

When I came home my son acquainted me that he had some doubt of succeeding in his courtship, Lady Mary Montague having told him that upon her breaking the matter to Mr. Montague her husband, he did not give any encouragement, saying it was no great catch for his daughter, to whom he designed to give 100,000*l.*, and he thought he should not be at a loss with such a portion to find her a husband. She added Lord Holderness, Lord Sunbury, and Lord Cornbury had offered themselves, and Mr. Montague inclined to Lord Sunbury, being of his own name and family. That she had said all she could for my son, believing he would be the man who would make her daughter most happy, and she would speak again; that she earnestly desired to have him for her son-in-law, and believed that Providence puts it but once in the way of persons to be fortunate, which if refused it never came again.

Thursday, 17.—I visited Mr. Clerke, and sat for my picture at Mr. Verelst for the Georgia Board. Returned to Charlton to dinner.

Wednesday, 23.—This evening my son came down and told us he had obtained leave of Lady Mary to see Miss Montague in her presence, and to declare to her his desire of marriage, to which she said she would do what her parents direct her.

Lady Mary told my son that Mr. Montague had the foible of loving money, and that his thoughts were on a son of my Lord Gore, whose great estate joined to his own, and the possibility of the Duke of Kingston's (which in case he who is unmarried should die without children, would fall to her and Lady Gore), was so great a party, that she feared he would not consent to my son's marrying

her daughter. That when she proposed my son, he made objection to my estates being in Ireland, and to the smallness of the present settlement of 2,000*l.* per annum. She added, she did not like Mr. Gore, nor her daughter neither, who came into the world with his legs backward, and they were forced to break his legs to make them straight. She said he would be in town on Friday and she would speak again to him.

Thursday, 24.—This morning I went with my daughter to town, and called on Mr. Clerke, who had no sleep last night. I found him up, but complaining of the sickness in the stomach, which he described as if seven devils were there at kick and cuff. He uttered very ill things concerning God, and said he blasphemed in the night, which things greatly troubled me. I went from thence to Lord Grantham's, who told me Mr. Clerke's servant had informed him as much. He has been long used to good health, and is too impatient under his illness, which because physicians know not to describe they call the vapours. It is an affection of his nerves. I then called on my son Hanmer, advanced him half year of my daughter's annuity to Michaelmas next, and presented her with 7*l.* 10*s.* He carried me to Court where the Queen talked of sundry things with Mr. Onslow the Speaker and me. She expressed her dislike of Dr. Hoadly, the Bishop of Winchester, publishing his late book upon the Sacrament, which (said she) he has done being got to the top of his preferment; but he ought to have kept his notions to himself, and not have drawn all the clergy on his back. She told us that Dr. Whiston had freely expressed the scandal he received on account of this book, and therefore, when he waited on the Bishop to get him to subscribe to his new translation of Josephus, the Bishop sent him away without seeing him. That he afterwards waited on Dr. Sherlock, Bishop of Salisbury, who admitted him in a friendly manner and gave him five guineas, but at the same time asked him why he gave himself the liberty to speak ill of the clergy? Whiston answered, Because they taught wrong doctrine. The Bishop replied, Then you must give them leave to speak ill of you, for they think you teach wrong doctrine, and you will suffer more than they by so speaking. She extolled Dr. Clerke, deceased, and said to me, You are one of his admirers; I replied, I thought him indeed a very great man, and the best textuary of any divine I had met with. Yes, said the Speaker, and what is more, he has put religion on such a foot as men of sense can declare for it. The Queen replied the world would every year esteem him more.

I returned to dinner at my son Hanmer's, and in the evening went to the Georgia Society, being summoned to a Common Council, at which were present, Mr. Vernon in the chair, Alderman Kendal, Thomas Towers, Dr. Hales, Lapautre, Egmont, La Roche, Oglethorp, Hucks. I learned that the Board of Trustees yesterday settled the names of persons to be sent over being English, but room was left to send a few more. They are in number 24 men, 19 women, 16 boys, 11 girls, 70 in all, making 58½ heads.

Mr. Towers acquainted us that he had attended the Bank, who received Mr. Vernon and him very courteously, and made no objection to our issuing Georgia notes for 4,000*l.* if we altered the word *Note* to *Bill of Exchange*.

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We thereupon resolved that 4,000*l.* Bills of Exchange be issued under the Corporation seal, countersigned by Mr. Verelst, our accountant, payable at six months' date, and thirty days' sight.

We also ordered that application be made to the Treasury for leave to send over with Mr. Oglethorp 1,000*l.* in shillings and sixpences, to circulate 1,000*l.* in bills, part of the said 4,000*l.*

The bills to be issued were agreed to be as follows:—

| | | | | <i>Bills.</i> |
|---|----|--------------|---------|-------------------|
| 500 <i>l.</i> in bills of 20 shillings each | .. | .. | .. | 500 |
| 1,000 <i>l.</i> in bills of 40 shillings each | .. | .. | .. | 500 |
| 500 <i>l.</i> in bills of 5 <i>l.</i> each | .. | .. | .. | 100 |
| 1,000 <i>l.</i> in bills of 10 <i>l.</i> each | .. | .. | .. | 100 |
| 1,000 <i>l.</i> in bills of 50 <i>l.</i> each | .. | .. | .. | 50 (<i>sic</i>) |
| <hr/> | | | | |
| 4,000 <i>l.</i> | | No. of bills | | <hr/> 1,250 <hr/> |

A bill of Mr. Chardon's of 200*l.* was offered for acceptance, which we suspended, there being more than that sum (*viz.* 260*l.*) due from him, by having overcharged us.

A grant passed the seal of 500 acres to Captain Mackay, and another of 50 acres to Mr. Woodruff, who goes over on his own account.

Ordered, that the Surveyor of Georgia, Noble Jones, make a report what land has been taken up in pursuance of the respective grants made, and how far the same have been cultivated.

Ordered, a petition to her Majesty in Council for allowing our new settlement some cannon from the Ordnance Stores, and that the same be laid before us for our approbation Thursday next, to which day we adjourned. Then I returned home.

Friday, 25.—This morning I returned to Charlton.

Saturday, 26.—Mr. August Schutz and his wife came to dinner with me.

Thursday, 31.—I went this day to town to the Georgia Office, where we could not make a Board of Common Council for want of a full number, being only Dr. Hales in the Trustee chair, Lapautre, Thomas Towers, Egmont, Oglethorp, Hucks. We put the seal to a memorial to be presented the Treasury for his Majesty's license to ship off a 1,000*l.* in shillings and sixpences to Georgia. We also put the seal to the Indentures made with the Trustees' servants who go to-morrow for Georgia, which had been more regularly ordered by a Common Council Board, but the time pressed, and besides, there had been a resolution before in Council to send them.

I dined with my daughter Hanmer. My son Percival told me that he had seen Lady Mary Montague, who told him she was sincerely in his interest, but Mr. Montague approved more of Lord Gore's son; that, however, he had promised not to force his daughter to have him, nor to marry her against her own consent, which she assured my son he should not have. That her daughter also did not like Mr. Gore. That Lord Gore had been three times with her husband, and at first demanded 20,000*l.* down, but Mr. Montague let him know he would give but 10,000*l.*, on which my Lord had receded to 10,000*l.*, but desired 10,000*l.* more might be settled. My son told her my wants were 20,000*l.* and I would settle suitably; that I was very good and offered to settle 1,000*l.*

per annum though he should marry without any fortune, but her Ladyship would no more like her daughter should have too little to live on than I should my son. She said she would say nothing more at that time, but expected to be able to give him a more final answer in a few days, and nothing should be wanting on her part.

After dinner I went to see Mr. Amiconi's painting, who showed us a fine large piece of the Queen presenting the Duke of Cumberland to Mrs. Points, his Governor's lady; a good picture of Farinelli the eunuch and others.

Wednesday, 6 August.—This morning my wife and daughter went with me to town. I went to the Georgia Office, where we could only make a Board of Trustees, viz. Mr. Lapautre in the chair, Egmont, La Roche, Thomas Towers, Vernon, Oglethorp, Dr. Hales. We had the Grisons with us who were to set sail this day for our new town in Georgia, but scrupled some of the conditions on which they are to enter our service, the principal of which was that their wives were not to have lands promised them. We told them we should do by them as by others, but not break rules. Some were contented to go, others not, and they that go are to embark this night; we promised them five acres in present and fifteen more when their time of service is out at furthest, or as soon as possible before; and that their tools should be given them at the expiration of their service. We afterwards (some of us) dined together, viz. Mr. Oglethorp, myself, Mr. La Roche, and Mr. Towers.

But before we met in the morning Dr. Bray's associates met, viz. Dr. Bedford in the chair, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Smith and myself, and ordered some books for parochial libraries. Mr. Verelst acquainted us there remained in our hands 20*l.* 19*s.* 2½*d.* for the designs in general, and that Mr. Dalone's legacy now yields us in the funds 40*l.* per annum.

Thursday, 7.—I went with my wife and daughter to dine with Colonel Schutz, and afterwards saw the Queen's gardens at Richmond. Then we lay at the Castle in Richmond town. The most curious parts of the garden are Merlin's cave, before which there is a good piece of water; the Grotto, which is very solitary and romantic, a walk planted two miles and half long, and the Terrace to the Thames. The rest consists of divers other walks, some of them close and winding in the woods, others quite open. The garden is about 500 acres, but would be much improved by some kind of waterworks, which it entirely wants. I saw in the Queen's closet the famous collection of Holbein's heads of eminent persons in King Henry 8th reign. They are 63 in number, upon half sheets of paper, and seem the sketches made for his portraits in oil. The Queen found them neglected in a book, shut up in a common table drawer, saved out of the fire at Whitehall in King William's reign. It is a pity they are not graved by some good master.

Friday, 8.—We returned home to dinner at Charlton.

Sunday, 10.—Communicated at church.

Wednesday, 13.—Went to London to the Georgia Society; present: Dr. Bundy in the Trustee chair, Lord Egmont, Lord Carpenter, Thomas Towers, Hueks, La Roche, Dr. Hales, Vernon, Frederiek, Oglethorp, Lapautre, Mr. Smith, Mr. Anderson.

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The Trustees resolved a Town Court, and Civil Judicature for the new settlement on the Alatomaha, in the same form with that of Savannah town, and intend to compliment the Prince with giving his name to our new town if he will approve it.

The Common Council read a petition of Peter Gordon, their first bailiff or magistrate of Savannah, wherein he desired to have leave to sell his lands, town lot and cattle, being determined to remain in England. We considered how ill he had behaved in leaving the Colony without our permission and countenancing complaints against the other magistrates, whereby the faction there received encouragement: as also the ill consequences of letting persons sell their grants which by agreement with them are forfeited by their absence; and therefore suspended our consent to his request until Mr. Oglethorp is returned to Georgia, and shall have enquired into his behaviour; and ordered our accountant to give him this answer.

We appointed John Bromfield Register during pleasure of the Province of Georgia, and to take no other fees for the grants entered in his office but what the Board shall order. Mr. Amatis having sent us his accounts, together with complaints against Mr. Causton our acting bailiff, we deferred allowing his bills drawn on us till Mr. Oglethorp shall arrive in Georgia.

The resolutions of the Committee of Accounts of 15th Feb., 1734. and 21st July, 1735, were reported and approved.

Resolved that agreement be made with Mr. Simons to furnish our Colony with 650 barrels of beef and 200 firkins of butter from Cork.

A grant was made ordered to Mrs. Pember, and heirs male, of 50 acres, being a Savannah lot purchased by her of a person who has left the Colony.

Ordered also, a Trust grant of 10,000 acres for the new settlement, and that Thomas Proctor, John Bromfield and Samuel Perkins be trustees to receive the same in behalf of the people to whom they are to be divided.

Impressed 3,000*l.* to Mr. Heathcot, our Treasurer, for the charges of embarkations.

We afterwards dined together at the Horn, where Mr. Oglethorp acquainted us he had been this morning with Sir Thomas Lamb at Court, who carried the silk orgazened to her Majesty, and took her direction how she would have it worked into a suit of clothes. That her Majesty appeared exceedingly pleased with it, and Sir Thomas declared he prefers it to the Piedmontese silk in every respect, particularly that it has less waste.

Thursday, 14.—This morning I returned by water to Charlton and received an account from Mr. James Clements that he was turned out of the agency of the packets, and the place given to Bickerton. He also afterwards wrote me that Mr. Leathes applied to Sir Robert Walpole to give Davis's place of collector to young Oliver the apothecary, but that was refused.

Tuesday, 26.—My wife and daughters went for a few days to Tunbridge.

Wednesday, 27.—I went to town to the Georgia Office, where we were only a Board of Trustees, to settle the year's accounts ending June, 1735. Mr. La Pautre in the chair, Hucks, Egmont, La Roche, Oglethorp, Anderson, Smith, Dr. Bedford.

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Mr. La Pautre and I dined together, and in the evening we went to see Mr. Oglethorp, who goes the middle of next month to Georgia. There were many letters from thence read, giving a good account of the place. The talk with the Upper Creeks was likewise sent us wrote on the inside of a buffalo's skin. It gives a curious account of the traditional history of those nations. They say they came originally out of the earth, and end with this. Some men have more knowledge than others, but let them remember the strong and the weak must one day become dirt alike. They acknowledge Tomachichi to be of their nation, of the ancient line and nation, and submit to him, promising to do the same by Tooneway his nephew when he succeeds.

Thursday, 28.—I sent for Coronel the broker to acquaint Mr. Stephens that Mrs. Scot will purchase of him two 20*l.* a year annuities at fourteen years' purchase for the lives of her daughters Caroline and Elizabeth, and if possible to obtain its being on lands in Middlesex. I also referred him for the law part to Mr. David Fuller of Cliffords Inn, as desired by cousin Scot.

I this morning paid Mr. Soley, Deputy Auditor, the full expense of renewing with the Crown the lease of my two houses in Pall Mall, which in all came to 145*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*, and I gave him a present over of 4*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

I returned by water to Charlton to dinner.

Sunday, 31.—My wife returned from Tonbridge.

Monday, 1 September.—This day Mr. Chambers, a painter, came down to letter my family pictures; he is a Scotsman, and painted at Edinburgh under Sir John Medina. Afterwards he went with his father in 1709 into Spain, and was four years there in the wars with his father, who was a Captain of horse, and had procured him an Ensign's commission which he lost by being taken prisoner in the town of Brihegua with General Stanhope, afterwards Secretary of State. From thence returning he worked with Mr. Gouge, who painted my Polyphemus over my hall chimney at Charlton and my two other large pieces in my dining room in London, viz. Joseph and Potiphar's wife after Chigniani, and Poverty and Riches after Guido. (This Gouge died Friday last of a dropsy got by hard drinking, and only left a daughter married to a painter, with whom he promised 200*l.* portion, but not having money to pay it, agreed at last to allow her six shillings a week.) Mr. Chambers leaving the service of Mr. Gouge, worked afterwards for Mr. Eykman in Leicester fields, who died three years ago. Then he went for nine years to New York, and returned last September. His business is only copying and cleaning pictures, and sometimes lettering them at a penny a letter, which is the price I pay him.

Tuesday, 2.—This day my son came down for one night.

Wednesday, 3.—I went to town to the Georgia Office, where associates of Dr. Bray met, and were present: Egmont in the chair, Bedford, Oglethorp, Dr. Hales, Mr. Smith. It appearing we had now 40*l.* per annum clear proceeding from the interest of 1,000*l.*, the legacy of Mons. Dalone for converting negroes, we resolved that 30*l.* per annum should be appointed for a negro Catechist at Purysburg, and desired Mr. Oglethorp would inform himself when in Georgia of a proper person to be the Catechist, as also of the properest methods of settling him. The other 10*l.* we reserve

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for buying books and other necessaries for this purpose. Mr. Smith read us letters from Governor Belcher and Dr. Coleman acknowledging the receipt and distribution of the books we sent the Scots Indian missionaries, and returning us thanks.

After this the Georgia Board sat, and being a full meeting we did a great deal of business, sitting both morning and afternoon. There were present: Egmont in the Trustee chair, Thomas Towers, Oglethorp, Hucks, George Heathcot, Lapautre, Dr. Hales, La Roche, Dr. Bundy in the Common Council chair, Mr. Burton, Mr. Smith, Mr. Bedford.

The Trustees viewed the persons who go on the charitable account this first embarkation. They are in all 40 families, and of them about 46 men. The Scots settled at Joseph's Town having applied for the liberty of making use of negro slaves, we acquainted one of their number, who came over to solicit this and other requests made by them to us, that it could not be allowed, the King having passed an Act against it, of which we read part to him. They also applied for an allowance of two years' provision, which we refused, the same not being granted to any who went on their own account, except the Laceys, who were the first who went over at their own expense, and were a frontier garrison, which obliged them to more avocation from their private affairs by doing garrison duty than others are obliged to.

Application being made by Captain Dunbar, Captain Mackay and others that their settlement at Joseph's Town may be rendered independent of Savannah by granting them a Court of Record and three bailiffs to rule for one year, and annually to descend according to seniority, the same was long debated, and at length nothing resolved, all the Board, Mr. Oglethorp excepted, not thinking it proper to erect petty governments within the Colony.

Officers were named for executing that part of the Rice Act which gives liberty to Georgia to export it. John Fallowfield was made Collector, Thomas Causton Controller, Vandep plank Searcher, and John Bromfield, our late made Register, was made Naval Officer also.

An order was made for granting lots to the Scots settlers at Joseph's Town.

A proposal was read from Mr. William Bradley to go over and teach the people agriculture and cultivate our Trust lands. His demands were a grant of 500 acres and to furnish him 10 servants to be paid by us for one year for his own use to cultivate his grant, after which those servants are to be at his own charge, and to cultivate for the Trust's use 100 acres, furnishing him with 30 servants, he being allowed 100*l.* out of the produce of the corn raised thereout, the first year, or what is made of the corn as far 100*l.* if it yields so much, but no more, of which he runs the hazard, nor is he to have the 100*l.* made up out of the future crops of our land.

We agreed with him on this foot, and ordered the same to be drawn up in writing and mutually signed.

Mr. Eveleigh having sent over some timber to be sold in London, and this being the first venture of such trade from Georgia, we for his encouragement ordered the freight thereof should be put down to our account.

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We put the seal to a grant of 10,000 acres for a new county, and gave a power to Mr. Oglethorp to divide them. We passed grants to the settlers at Joseph's Town of the following lands: 500 acres to Patrick Maekay, 500 to John Maekay, 500 to Captain George Dunbar, 500 to John Cuthbert, 500 to Thomas Bailey, 50 to Archibald McGillivray.

We passed commissions to Mr. Oglethorp of power over the Militia, and to permit persons to go out of Georgia.

We appointed Thomas Causton head bailiff in the room of Mr. Gourdon, turned out, Henry Parker second bailiff in Causton's room, and John Dearn third bailiff in Parker's room.

We appointed Austin Weddal Treasurer for receiving the license money for the Indian traders. We ordered the constables for the time being to put the Rum Act in execution. We deferred appointing commissioners to execute the Act concerning Indian trade till we hear from Mr. Oglethorp who will be the proper persons. We refused acceptance of two bills drawn by Mr. Amatis, one for 30*l.*, the other 24*l.* sterling, he not having power to draw on us, and accepted a bill of our bailiff Thomas Causton for 174*l.* disbursed for cattle.

These matters detained us till past 8 o'clock.

Thursday, 4.—I visited Dr. Coghill and gave him many thanks for his kindness in my niece Dering's affairs two years ago.

Returned to Charlton to dinner.

Wednesday, 17.—Went to town to the Georgia Society. We were a Board of Trustees, but could not make a Common Council Board. Present: La Roche in the chair, Lapautre, Oglethorp, Hucks, Thomas Towers, Egmont, Dr. Hales, Mr. Burton, Mr. Smith. Report was made of 174*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* collection at Hackney Parish, and benefactions from others, for which we ordered thanks, and desired Mr. Wilson to print his sermon.

Ordered that the Commissioners of the Customs be desired to make out bonds and licenses for a Collector, Controller, and Searcher to be named by us at Savannah Port.

One Barry, recommended by Sir Paul Methuen and Sir Jacob Aekworth, presented a memorial offering to go to Georgia to survey the oak and teach our people to convert it into proper pieces to serve his Majesty's Navy, but his demands were too great for us to comply with, namely 200*l.* a year, his passage over and return to be paid by us if he should not care to stay there, 40 axemen, and six pair of sawyers, 50*l.* in hand, and 6 shillings per diem when travelling the country. We dismissed him civilly.

We agreed with Captain Thomas to carry Mr. Oglethorp with 90 persons over.

Mr. Burton informed us that two gentlemen, one a clergyman, bred at the University, and who have some substance, have resolved to go to Georgia out of a pious design to convert the Indians. They are brothers and their names Wesley. That a young gentleman of University studies resolves also to go with them and settle in Georgia. He is worth about 3,000*l.*, but was entitled to 20,000*l.* more, which his father left from him because of his sobriety and application to books.

One Mr. Horton also presented himself to go. He was under sheriff of Herefordshire, and is worth 3,000*l.* He goes over to the

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new settlement on the Alatomaha river, and will take up 500 acres, carrying 10 servants.

Mr. West, our late bailiff, attended. His desire is to have 500 acres and to part with his house and 50 acre lot, and in consideration of God's good providence in retrieving him from poverty into good circumstances by going to Georgia, he leaves it to us to charge him with what sum of money we please towards other distressed persons who go to Georgia. He was a broken blacksmith by trade, and relieved out of jail by the Debtors' Act, swearing himself not worth 10*l*. We found him an honest, sensible man, and sending him over in the first embarkation with Mr. Oglethorp made him one of the bailiffs or chief magistrates of Savannah town. As he went on the poor list, his lot was a house in town and 50 acres of land. He followed his trade of blacksmith there, and took 10*l*. a week by his work. Soon after his arrival he married the widow of another that went over, by which her half of her husband's 50 acres and his house fell to him for her life, which house he has set for 20*l*. per annum. He desired to quit his magistracy that he might have a gentleman's lot of 500 acres, and has obtained our consents to sell his own house and 50 acres, and for that end came over.

He told me the Colony goes prosperously on; that Mr. Causton, the head bailiff, is a passionate man, but resolution was necessary to keep up the authority of the Trustees and repress the insolency of many of our people. That there will this year be corn enough to supply all the inhabitants, and that there is nobody there but may subsist comfortably if laborious and diligent. That he was present when the several nations of Upper Creeks came down to Savannah, and they returned home much satisfied with the presents we made them. That Tomachichi and his Indians live with our people in perfect friendship; that it was a very wise thing in Mr. Oglethorp to bring him with him to England, and he is of very great use in pacifying differences and making other Indian nations our friends. He extols his prudence. He gave but an indifferent account of Mr. Quincey and of the religious disposition of our people, there being some Sundays not 10 at Church.

Mr. Lapautre, Towers, Burton, Hales, and I dined together, and at nine o'clock we returned home.

Thursday, 18.—Returned to Charlton.

Wednesday, 24.—Went to the Georgia Society. Present: Egmont, in the Common Council chair, Lapautre, Holland, Dr. Bundy, Dr. Hales, Hucks, George Heathcot, Frederick, Thomas Towers, Oglethorp, La Roche: Mr. Burton, Mr. Smith. Mr. Vanreck appeared, who arrived yesterday with 40 Saltzburgers and others, most men, none 48 years old nor under 17. These go to the new settlement.

Also we were informed that 25 Bohemians were come, part of Count Zinzendorf's people, who go to join their brethren in Savannah County. We gave order that care should be taken of them till they set forward.

Being a full Board, we signed the several appointments, grants and orders following.

The appointment of the Bailiffs of Savannah. Appointment to Mr. Oglethorp to be sole Commissioner to grant licenses to trade

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to the Indians. Appointment of Charles Westley, M.A., to be Secretary of Indian affairs. He being a very religious man and good scholar, will take orders, and occasionally officiate in the church till we can get a settled minister in our new Colony.

Appointment of Austin Weddal, Treasurer for receiving license money from the Indian traders. Mr. La Roche assured us he is so honest a man that he would trust him with 40,000*l.*

Appointment of the Bailiffs and Recorder of Savannah to grant licenses in open Court for public houses. Appointment to Thomas Causton, head bailiff, and in his absence John Vandep plank, to be the officer in whose presence rum is to be staved. Appointment to the constables or any of them to seize blacks or negroes entering Georgia. All these had the seal put to them.

A grant to Walter Augustine of 500 acres. Another to Paul Hamilton of 500 acres. Another to John Musgrave of 500 acres. He was our interpreter and is dead, but it was promised him, and his son will enjoy it. Another to Captain James Gascoyne of 500 acres. He is captain of the man of war ordered by the Government to station at the Alatomaha for three years. Another to William Horton of 500 acres. A lease of 10,000 acres in trust, part of the new county set out. A power to set them out and a power to Mr. Oglethorp to grant them. An order that memorials be signed of the grants to the end they may be registered. All these had likewise the seal set to them.

A bill drawn by Mackay, Captain of the Independent Company, for 100*l.* sterling on account of provision for his men was refused acceptance, he having no power to draw. A bill of Causton's of 500*l.* sterling for wages and charges on the Independent Company's account was noted by us, but not accepted, because we have had no special advice of it, as the bill expresses.

We passed an order to send to Holland for 50 menservants at 1*l.* 5*s.* per head. Mr. Harbin is to go immediately over and bring them. We broke up at four o'clock, and several of us dined together. In the evening the two Westley's and another their relation came to us. The eldest Westley is in orders and fellow of Lincoln College, the other I have mentioned before. The third gentleman has also had University learning and is worth 3,000*l.*, yet being piously disposed he goes with the elder Westley to assist him in the conversion of the Indians, and to fix himself in Georgia. There is besides one Mr. Hall of Oxford, who has about 3,000*l.* and will take orders this week, in order to go minister of Savannah town in the room of Mr. Quincey, who we design to remove. I take this sudden resolution of the four gentlemen now mentioned of going over to help the cause of religion as a particular providence and mark of God's favour to our designs.

I was this day informed that there is a great division in the Emperor's Councils, whether to carry on the war or submit to peace; and that the party which is for peace are for laying Prince Eugene aside.

Friday, 26.—This morning I went to the Georgia Board. Present: Egmont in the Trustee chair, George Heathcot, Hucks, Laroche, Thomas Towers, Dr. Hales, Lapautre, Holland, Oglethorp in the Common Council chair: Mr. Burton. As Trustees we named our new town Frederica, and were informed the 200*l.* lately given by

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an unknown gentleman is designed by him for persecuted Protestants settling in Georgia. As Common Council we named the several officers of our new town Frederica, viz. : First bailiff, — Hawkins, apothecary ; second bailiff, Samuel Perkins, coachmaker ; third bailiff, Edward Addison, farmer and miller. The three second bailiffs appointed in case of mortality or removal of the others, viz. Richard White, a clergyman's son, Samuel Davison, a chairman, Richard Cooper. . . . Frank Moore was appointed Recorder and Storekeeper, John Brooks appointed first Constable. Samuel Davison abovementioned second Constable ; John Colwell, tallow chandler, William Allen baker, appointed Tithing men. We sealed a power to Mr. Oglethorp to administer the oaths of office.

We order West, our late bailiff, should have a grant of 500 acres, on his wife (the widow of Hughes) resigning her dower and town lot. We impressed 3,000*l.* to Mr. Heathcot, our Treasurer, on account. We ordered 32*l.* to the 26 persons (Count Zinzendorf's people), being part of the 200*l.* given by a gentleman unknown. Also 20*l.* to John Bromfield for his services done the Trustees in drawing maps.

I returned home to dinner.

Wednesday, 1 October.—I went to Court, but being a private day neither the Queen nor the Prince saw company. I learned there that it is yet doubtful what Princess is designed for the Prince of Wales, the King having sent for the picture of the daughter of the Duke of Wurtemberg Stutgard, who is reported a fine young lady, but seems a little too young, being as I think but 13 years old.

I also learned that the reason why Mr. Dodington is cool in the Prince's graces is that he obtained of the Prince a protection from debt of Sir William Dudley, Bart., in Northamptonshire, whom his Highness since found out to be rich and able but not willing to pay. The Prince thereupon resented his being drawn in to do a thing that has made him reflected on in Northamptonshire, but that the error might not make a noise in town, his coolness is laid upon Mr. Dodington's having purchased the ground on which he built his house looking into the Prince's garden, without the Prince's knowledge. I also learned that the Prince complained to a near relation of mine that he could not say he had a real friend in the world ; to which she replied it was no wonder, for besides that it is rare to find friendships among unequals, there are three things necessary in friends, which as seldom meet in one man, namely, courage, prudence and secrecy, and his Highness knew best if any about him had all these qualifications. I heard also the reason why his Royal Highness has not filled up the place of Master of his Horse, which the Earl of Cholmley quitted. It seems he formerly had promised it when vacant to the Marquis of Carnarvon, but changing his mind was for giving it, on Lord Cholmley's quitting, to my Lord North. Lord Carnarvon insists on his promise, and the King would have the Prince give it him, but he cannot yet consent thereto.

I learned also that last summer Sir Robert Walpole, pretending great concern for the Prince's person, entreated him not to make so many trips to Kew and to London, for he was informed five

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persons designed to waylay and do him a mischief. The Prince, suspecting this was only a colour to keep him more at Kensington, where everything he said and did was carried to Sir Robert, and to prevent his conversing with others than who were creatures of Sir Robert, replied he knew no enemy he had in England, and if Sir Robert knew so much of designs against his person as to name the very number, he wondered he did not cause the rogues to be taken up. I learned also that the Prince is far from being friends with Sir Robert, the Prince telling a friend of mine that he never asked a favour of him that was granted, and he would never ask again. I learned also that last week the Prince civilly dismissed Mrs. Vane, his mistress, making a visit purposely to Wimbledon to tell her that since his Majesty designs to bring him over a wife decency required that he should quit correspondence with herself before her arrival, but that he would allow her 1,500*l.* per annum pension till she could find a husband, and on her marriage give her 20,000*l.*

At my return I dined at the Tavern and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 2.—I went early to the Georgia Society and after dinner returned thither again. Present: Egmont, Laroche, Dr. Hales, Oglethorp, Thomas Towers in the Common Council chair, George Heathcot in the Trustee chair, Hucks, Vernon, Lapautre, Smith. As Trustees, report was made to us of 100*l.* benefaction made by an unknown person to the particular use of converting the Indians. Also of 20*l.* given in books by unknown ladies. Also of 10*l.* 10*s.* given by the Archbishop of Canterbury for converting the Indians. Also one Williams, a poor man, and as poor a poet, presented us with a Cambridge concordance and some divine hymns for the use of Georgia. We put the seal to a great part of our Georgia bills.

As Common Council we signed the charterparty of the ship *Simons*, which carries over Mr. Oglethorp with 124 persons. We made out grants:—of 500 acres to Mr. Jenison, Speaker of the Assembly of South Carolina; 500 acres to Mr. Rowland Pitt, ironmonger, of Gloucester; 100 acres to John Brown, Esq., a young gentleman, who in two or three years has run out 22,000*l.*, and with his wife goes to Georgia. Mr. Carteret, Postmaster General, his relation, gives him 100*l.* to fit him out; 50 acres to John Tuckwell, ironmonger, of Wallingford, who some time ago presented us with a clock for Savannah Church when built.

We appropriated 4,000*l.* to be reserved in the Bank of England to answer that sum of our Georgia bills, and ordered 1,000*l.* to Mr. Oglethorp on account, which he takes over with him in silver to make current the 5,000 bills we seal for Georgia. We broke up about 9 at night.

Friday, 3.—I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Tuesday, 7.—Went this morning to town to Georgia Office. Present: Captain Eyles in the Trustee chair, Dr. Hales, Egmont, Lapautre, Thomas Towers, George Heathcot, Laroche in the Common Council chair, Oglethorp, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Smith, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Hucks.

20*l.* benefaction from a person who desires to be concealed was reported by Mr. Smith, to be applied to the erecting churches, and

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several letter benefactions likewise reported. As Common Council, we allowed 50 acres to Ensign Johnson, who sold out of Colonel Cope's regiment; he settles at Frederica. We named persons to the dormant commissions and sealed their appointments. These commissions are not to be published but as the other officers already made shall die or be displaced. The officers they named are Ensign Johnson, first bailiff; Daniel Canon, second bailiff; John Colwell, third bailiff. A Recorder, if Mr. Moore should die, left to Mr. Oglethorp to recommend to us when he arrives at Frederica and sees who will be most proper. John Flower, first Constable; Will, Abbot, second Constable; John Levally, Daniel Parnel, Tithingmen. John Vandep plank named Naval Officer at Savannah.

We granted 500 acres to Mr. Van Reek, also 500 acres to Mrs. West, our late bailiff's wife. We accepted the bill Causton drew on us for 500*l.* sterling on account of the Rangers, the Government of Carolina having suspended the promise they made to pay them.

We resolved that Mr. Vinance be paid 40*l.* for the extraordinary charges of bringing over the wives and children of Count Pottenburg *alias* Count Zinzendorf's people. Some of these went over to Georgia before, others go now, but the wives and children are not yet arrived. These people desiring to be informed whether their wives and children are to be sent over by our bounty, or at the Count's charge out of the 400*l.* lent them by his Majesty, we told them it is not to be at our charge. We granted license of absence to Rowland Pitt and John Tuckwell to stay in England. We appointed J. Bromfield to be Register of the lands of Georgia.

Most of us dined together, and in the evening read several letters/ arrived from Georgia, whereby we find the Province of Carolina is grown extremely jealous of us, especially on account that we do not suffer their traders to traffic in Georgia with the Indians. They have stopped the gift of 8,000*l.*, their currency, on pretence we have not built a fort for which they say they gave it. They also demand an account of the death of the Spaniard by one of our Indians, assert the Militia of Georgia is in them (which is true so far as being in their Governor, but not in their Assembly or Council), and pretend that by an Act of their Assembly passed by Queen Anne their traders had liberty to trade over the whole Province, and therefore have the same rights now, though Georgia be a distinct Colony. I gave my opinion that the Attorney General should be consulted thereon, for if there be any grounds for their assertion, our disputes with them may have bad consequences.

Mr. Sterling, who with a party of Scots are settled in Savannah County, having received a letter full of invectives against the Trustees, accusing us of pursuing our private interest at the expense of those we send, that our Constitution is military, arbitrary, and tyrannical, and that in a little time we shall by our management destroy the Colony, he honestly gave it to our bailiffs to peruse, who sent us a copy of it, but the name of the writer being scratched out, we can only guess the man; and him we believe to be Captain Coram, our fellow Trustee, who, on account of our not suffering females to inherit, left our Board in disgust, and prates against us. We believe it to be him the rather because mention is made in that letter of a new settlement in another place which the King and

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Council have been applied to grant, and all the steps of that application related, as far as it has proceeded, which none but Captain Coram could tell, he being the person who proposes to make a new settlement far from us and absolutely distinct from Georgia. Thus I perceive that enemies are gathering against us, but our integrity will, I trust, weather all storms.

At 8 at night I returned home to Pall-Mall.

Wednesday, 8.—This morning I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Friday, 10.—The reports of the town are that the King has a mistress at Hanover, and it is uncertain whether he will bring her over; that she is married and the King has banished her husband, but her father and mother have agreed she should obey the King's pleasure, and that the latter is a very cunning woman. That the King brings over no Princess for a wife to the Prince, and that all the talk of it was only industriously given out to prevent his applying to the Parliament for a greater annual allowance.

These reports are the inventions of ill-disposed people and the authors ought to be severely prosecuted if discovered. They say also that before the King went to Hanover the Queen had a mind to get a pension for a person, and therefore agreed with Sir Robert Walpole that he should ask the double, at which the King being angry, she interposed and blamed Sir Robert for demanding so much, saying the half of it was enough, to which the King consented, and so she obtained all she wanted.

Tuesday, 14.—I went to Gravesend to meet Mr. Oglethorp there and assist in mustering the people that go with him to Georgia. The whole number of our Board were—Mr. Oglethorp, myself, Mr. Thomas Towers, and Dr. Hales, Common Council; and Dr. Burton, Mr. Belitha, and Mr. Anderson, Trustees. I got thither in four hours, and set up at the "Fauchon." After dinner, we went at 5 o'clock on board and were taken up in business till ten, when we returned on shore. The next morning I returned to Charlton to dinner. We only mustered the passengers on board the *Symonds*, Captain Cornish commander, a ship of about 250 ton, and 19 sailors. On board this ship goes Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Johnson, son to the late Governor of Carolina, and the two Westleys, brothers, both clergymen. The youngest is to be private secretary to Mr. Oglethorp, as also Secretary of the Indian trade, and to act as minister of the new settlement at Frederica. The elder goes with design to penetrate into the Indian country and try to convert them. A third clergyman was to have gone, but he has failed us, and we knew nothing of it till a few days ago. His name is Hall; he was ordained for the very purpose to go to Georgia a few weeks ago, in order to succeed Mr. Quincey, who was last Friday removed by a Board of Trustees, and this Hall was designed to succeed him, wherefore at the same time a resolution passed the Board to recommend him to the Bishop of London that he might have the 50*l.* per annum that was granted by the Society *de propaganda fide* to Quincey. But having after his ordination married, his wife and her relations persuaded him not to go. We expected the *London Merchant*, commanded by Captain Thomas, would have been at Gravesend, but he was not yet come down. He has on board Mr. Vanreeck's Germans and divers English.

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Tuesday, 21.—This day my niece Dering was eleven years old.

Sunday, 26.—This day the King landed at Harwich at 5 in the morning, and arrived at Kensington the same night.

Tuesday, 28.—This morning I went to Kensington and kissed the King's hands upon his arrival.

I dined with my son at the Tavern, and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 29.—This morning I went to the Georgia Board, where we could not make a Board of Common Council, being only Mr. Lapautre, Thomas Towers, Egmont, Hucks, La Roche, Vernon, and Mr. Smith; Mr. Lapautre in the Trustee chair.

Report was made that Mr. Oglethorp with the two ships fell to the Downs on Monday last. That the *London Merchant*, Captain Thomas master, had 136 souls on board, and the *Simonds*, Captain Cornish, 121—in all, 257, of which 250 will remain in the settlement of Frederica, the other 7 being Mr. Oglethorp and his retinue, who will return. That the Scots under the conduct of Captain Mackay and Captain Dunbar are going on board, making 160 persons.

Report was also made of 20*l.* 2*s.* paid by an unknown hand to the Bank for building a church, and 2*l.* 2*s.* more from an unknown hand; and 20*l.* given by Mr. Holden for the general uses of the Colony.

We signed a license for Mr. Mac Cleod, a Scots minister, to perform Divine Service in Georgia; he going with Dunbar and Mackay's people.

We ordered a letter to be wrote Mr. Harbing in Holland, forthwith to return, and not proceed in bringing over servants from Holland. We had given him orders to engage us 50 servants there, but he writ us he had not been able to do it, though there were enough who offered themselves, but they were either Papists or such as expected we should pay the debts they had contracted, and we, observing the lateness of the season and the lowness of our cash, thought it prudent to change our purpose till we see what the Parliament will give us the ensuing session.

Mr. Gurdon, our late bailiff, applying for an answer to his letters, we called him in and informed him we could say nothing to him till Mr. Oglethorp should inform us whether his complaints against Mr. Causton, the second bailiff, were well founded. Several of us dined together, and at seven I returned home.

Thursday, 30.—This being the King's birthday, I went thither. There was a great crowd as usual, but not many fine clothes. I dined at home with Dr. Couraye, and in the evening I went to Mr. Josias Wadsworth, Chairman of the Committee of the East India Company for receiving petitions, to desire the favour that the Company would allow Free Merchants indentures to be executed at Fort St. George in favour of my cousin William Percival. Mr. Josias Wadsworth lives in Sherburn Lane behind the Post Office. He was not at home, but his nephew was, and I left with him my request in writing, which he promised to give his uncle.

I saw at Court the Prince of Modena, a tall, genteel, well made man, not handsome, yet not ill-favoured, and appearing much like a gentleman.

This day Colonel John Armand Schutz was married to Miss Hayes of the City. His former wife died several months ago

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the daughter of Colonel Blackiston, and has left him a great number of sons and daughters, for which reason he is blamed to marry again, which must be to the prejudice of his present younger children: but he is my friend and a very worthy man, and I ought to believe him when he told me that he must marry or burn, being of that constitution.

Friday, 31.—This day I visited Lord Grantham and Mr. Clerke and returned to Charlton to dinner.*

Saturday, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 November.—I remained at home.

Thursday, 6.—I went with my wife to town to consult Dr. Hollings on daughter Helena's cold and feverish disorder, and the same night sent Mr. Tribe our apothecary down to bleed, blister, and physic her. Dined and spent the evening at home.

Friday, 7.—Went to visit brother Parker, returned the night before from the Bath. Afterwards I went to the Georgia Board, where were present, Captain Eyles in the Trustee chair, Mr. Hucks in the Common Council chair, Thomas Towers, James Vernon, Lord Carpenter Lord Egmont, Lapautre, La Roche, George Heathcote, Alderman, Dr. Hales, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Smith, Mr. Anderson.

We received the report of the muster on board the *Simonds* and the *London Merchant*. There went in the former as follows, viz. :—

| | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|-----|
| On the Trustees' charge—heads | .. | .. | .. | 93 |
| On their own charge | .. | .. | .. | 19 |
| | | | | 112 |
| In the latter, making 112 heads on the Trustees' account, | | | | |
| persons | .. | .. | .. | 129 |
| | | | | 241 |
| | | | | — |

We had also an account of 166 whole heads ready to sail in the *Prince of Wales*, Captain Dunbar commander, all Scots, making in all 180 souls, of which number we had contracted to be on the Trustee charge 130. Thirty-six of the others had taken grants, and were to pay their own passage, and Mr. Verelst, our accountant, thinks there will be but 120 who must be charged the passage of to the Trustees' account.

A difference arising between the agreement we made with Mr. Simonds and the account he brought in for Irish beef and butter shipped from Cork to Georgia, we ordered Mr. Simonds' account to be allowed, because since the agreement we required the beef and butter should be of the best sorts, which merchants do not in the common course send, which yet out of ignorance we were not acquainted with.

Dr. Hales brought thirteen guineas for the use of the mission given by persons unknown.

Orders forty shillings per family for the ten persons sent in the beginning to Georgia by Count Sinzendorf, *alias* Pottendorf.

Agreed to give Captain Tompson thirty shillings per ton for fifty tons of goods for Georgia, which the two former ships had not room to take in. 3,000*l.* impressed to Alderman Heathcote for the Trustees' use, there being great bills to pay, and other demands on us expected.

* End of the sixth volume of the manuscript diary. It is indexed.

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An application being made from a person in Geneva to bring us 100 persons of that city and territory on certain conditions, we told his agent our embarkations for this year are over; that our money will not answer to send any more persons this year, but if he applies about next April we will receive and consider his proposal, provided the Parliament give us more money.

We had an account that Mr. Oglethorp was at Cowes and intended to sail for Georgia Wednesday last, 5th inst. That all the passengers were in good health and behaved very orderly, and that Mr. Westley with the other clergymen were very zealous in discoursing them on religious subjects.

After our business was over, Dr. Hales and I dined with Mr. Vernon at his house in Grosvenor Street.

Saturday, 8.—I visited Mr. Frank Clerke and Colonel Schutz lately married to Mrs. Hayes, and returned to dinner to Charlton.

I heard in town that the King has not exchanged a word with the Prince since his return. Various discourses concerning the armistice agreed between the Emperor and France and Spain which gives the Dutch much pain.

Sunday, 9. Monday, 10. Tuesday, 11.—Remained at Charlton.

Wednesday, 12.—Went with my wife to town. The Company of Chelsea Water having obtained of his Majesty additional powers to their charter enabling them to raise on the Proprietors 20,000*l.* by taking in new subscriptions at 10*l.* per share, in order to pay off their bond debts, and then to make dividends on the whole capital, which since the year 1720 has received no dividend at all, I went this morning to their office, and subscribed 100*l.* in my niece Dering's behalf, of which I paid the first payment, viz. 40*l.* I also subscribed the 100*l.* I lent them in 1731 on my own account; so that now both my niece and I have 20 shares at 10*l.* each, whereas before we had only 10 shares at 20*l.* each, but which were fallen to be worth but 10*l.* each by reason no dividends could be made while our bond debts were on us, but now we expect near 3 per cent. for every 100*l.* we have in, and that is 300*l.* each.

I then went to the Georgia Office, where not being a sufficient number we only did Trustee business. Present: Mr. Chandler in the Trustee chair. Egmont, Hucks, La Roche, Thomas Towers, Vernon, Smith. Mr. Chandler presented ten guineas of his own money towards the religious uses of the Colony.

We received Michael Wilson and his wife to go to Georgia, at Sir Charles Hotham's recommendation, he paying 10*l.* for his and his wife's passage. One Stayley, a potter, who took the King's money to go with his family to Georgia in company of certain Swiss, having suddenly withdrawn himself when the embarkation came on, and now begging about the streets, we ordered he should be taken up when found, and carried before a justice of peace to answer for the fraud.

Advice came from on board the ships that Mr. Oglethorp was still at Portsmouth waiting for Captain Gascoign, who is at Spithead. This gives us great trouble, for he will arrive at the new settlement too late for the planting season, and so we shall have two years' provision to furnish the passengers with instead of one. We also pay demurrage almost 100*l.* per month, and the wind is still against them.

We ordered to respite the selling about 200 barrels of tar that came from Georgia, by reason of the low price.

Letters from Captain Dunbar that he had on board the *Prince of Wales* 179 Scotch people, of whom 55 pay passage for themselves and servants; the rest are at the Trustees' charge. A letter was communicated from Mr. Creswick, Dean of Bristol, to Mr. Bedford, desiring a person belonging to that city and recommended by Colonel Yates might go to Georgia, he paying 10*l.* for his and his wife's passage. We declined it on account of the expense of maintaining them, our cash running low, and besides the city of Bristol had not yet in any way countenanced our designs.

It appeared by the Dean's writing, which was very bad, that he is a man of no learning, for in six lines he made five notorious false spellings.

Mr. Vernon, Towers and I dined together, and afterwards as a Committee agreed to Mr. Simonds' account of provision from Ireland, and in some part settled another account concerning the Scotch of Captain Dunbar's ship; 1,200*l.* had been paid him before, and we ordered 650*l.* more on same account.

There came this day an express that Spain refuses to enter into the preliminaries settled between the Emperor and France.

Thursday, 13.—This morning I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Monday, 17.—This morning I went to the Georgia Board, where were present, Mr. Lapautre in the Trustee chair, Mr. Vernon in the Common Council chair, Carpenter, Egmont, Hucks, Chandler, T. Towers, Dr. Bundy, La Roche.

As Trustees we accepted a present for a Branch given by John Skinner for the first church in Georgia. As also two guineas from one Patten, a grocer, for the general uses of the Church.

We also agreed, and ordered the seal to be put to a petition to his Majesty, desiring he will not permit the running out of lands or passing any grants of land southward of the Alatomaha river, because of a war it might involve us in with the Indians and other neighbours. The case is that by a treaty between the Province of South Carolina and the Indians on the conclusion of their war about 18 years ago all the lands southward of the Savannah river were agreed to be the Indians' property, on which, by their leave, we have made our Georgia settlement. Nevertheless, the King made us a grant of all the land between the Savannah and Alatomaha which comprehends the land the Carolinians had given up to the Indians, so that this land being part of Carolina, and so asserted by his Majesty's grant to us, it may be doubted whether the Carolinians had a power to give it up as aforesaid, and they may plead that having not that power, the King may supersede their treaty and grant them settlements beyond our southward bound which is the Alatomaha. But neither the Spaniards nor Indians are like to suffer this of the Carolinians, nor even of us, our bounds being ascertained to be within the Alatomaha; and the attempt it is likely would disturb our settlement though we should have no hand in it. Now we have had information from Mr. Oglethorp that the Carolinians are intending to get grants there and therefore we thought proper to prevent it by this early application.

A letter was read from Mr. Samuel Eveleigh that he had quitted his purpose of settling in Georgia, and was returned to Carolina,

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because we allow not the use of negro slaves, without which he pretends our Colony will never prove considerable by reason the heat of the climate will not permit white men to labour as the negroes do, especially in raising rice, nor can they endure the wet season when rice is to be gathered in. He also disliked our manner of tenure, which debars females from inheriting. He informs us houses are extravagantly dear at Savannah town, he paying for four rooms 60*l.* sterling per annum. That Parker's saw mill will not succeed, but there's a better prospect of Mr. Augustine's. That when at Georgia he took a trip to Oleban Island, 40 miles south of Savannah, and went 8 miles up a creek into the heart of it, when he saw about 3,000 acres fine land and fit for meadow, and was informed that southward there were other great plains; but that on the shore, and in most places, there were live oaks sufficient to build a thousand ships.

As Common Council, we received the report from the Committee of Wednesday last that Mr. Chandler of our Board had presented the Trustees with 10*l.* towards the religious uses of the Colony. That Richard Lawley had given us 10*l.* for the use of his son in Georgia. That Michael Wilson had paid the Board 10*l.* towards the expense of sending him and his wife to Georgia.

We also received from the Committee of Accounts their report of the general account of receipts and disbursements from 9th January, 1734, to 9th June, 1735. As also of disbursements in America from 30th January, 1732, to 30th January, 1734.

And we ordered fair copies to be made of it to give to my Lord Chancellor and Master of the Rolls as our charter requires. We also received the report of the Committee of Embarkations as it related to Mr. Simonds' demands, which we agreed to. We gave order to ensure Richard Lawley's goods to Georgia.

We also ordered that the expense of carriage of 17 male and 6 female servants to Georgia for private persons be defrayed, but bonds made out to repay the trust by their masters when they arrive in Georgia, and that Mr. Oglethorp be wrote to, to take care of it.

We sealed a grant of 500 acres to Bradley, who is gone to instruct our Colony in agriculture. And we admitted one Faulconer of Gilford, an able millwright, with his son to go on the poor account.

We received a letter from Cowes dated 13th inst. that Mr. Oglethorp is still there waiting for a wind.

We took into consideration our inability for want of money to build churches, and therefore agreed among ourselves to subscribe 10*l.* a piece toward enlarging the small fund we have for that use. Then Mr. Vernon, Towers, and I dined together at the Cider House, and at six o'clock we parted. I passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 18.—This morning I heard that the Preliminaries are actually agreed on between the Emperor and France, and that the King of Sardinia accedes to them, but that the King of Spain refuses them. It is looked on as a masterpiece of policy the dividing France from Spain. Instead of recalling Sir John Norris from Lisbon, more men of war are ordered to join him.

This morning I returned to Charlton.

Saturday, 29.—I removed with my family to town on account of my daughter Helena's cough and feverish disposition, for which

I sent her to Knightsbridge for the air two days before, and that Dr. Hollings might have more convenience to visit her than whilst she was at Charlton. I dined at my house in Pall Mall. In the evening Dr. Hollings came to acquaint my wife that Helena will do well.

Among other things he told me that the Peace between France and Germany will be made without the formality of a Congress; but this I scarce believe. He added that the Queen of Spain's unmeasurable ambition occasioned the peace; she having privately made proposals to the Emperor to marry Don Carlos to his eldest daughter, conditionally that he would yield to making Don Carlos King of Italy and Lombardy, and to his holding it with Spain if the last should fall to him by cause of succession. The Emperor acquainted our Court in confidence with the advantageous proposal made him by a victorious enemy, which yet for the sake of Europe he said he would not hearken to if Great Britain would assist him to carry on the war, and our Court gave intimation thereof to Cardinal Fleury, who perceiving the trick to be played France by the Spanish Queen, in resentment struck up this peace with the Emperor unknown to her, wherein the Duke of Savoy readily joined, he being designed a sacrifice in the Queen's ambitious project.

Talking of Dr. Tyndal, the wretch lately deceased, who wrote so infamously against religion, Dr. Hollings assured me he was an Atheist from his own personal knowledge, for before he died an acquaintance (said Hollings) came to me and asked me what I would say if he proved to me there could not possibly be a God? I answered it was impossible he could. He replied, I'll dine with you to-morrow and convince you of it. Accordingly when he came he brought Dr. Tyndal with him, whom I had never seen, and told me that was the gentleman who should demonstrate the thing he spoke to him of the day before. So after dinner the discourse began, and Dr. Tyndal talked some time of the nature of space, urging that space was infinite and eternal, and these were attributes commonly given to God; either therefore space is the Christian's God, or there are two Gods infinite and eternal, which at the bottom is as good as to say there is no God at all.

To this Dr. Hollings replied that space was nothing of itself, and desired he would define what space was. Tyndal upon this stopped a considerable time and was thoughtful. At length he coloured and owned he could not define space. Why then, replied Hollings, do you found an argument upon a thing you cannot define, and have no idea or knowledge of; is this talking like a reasonable man? All Tyndal had to reply was that metaphysics was an abstruse science and that he did not think a definition necessary, wherefore he had never employed himself to form one, but since it was judged necessary, he doubted not but he should be able to find one, and when he had he would wait on him again and bring it in writing, together with his arguments on the subject, it being difficult to express one's meaning in metaphysical enquiries so clearly by speech as upon paper. Hollings answered he should be welcome when he would, but from that time never saw him more.

Monday, 1 December.—The anniversary meeting of the Royal Society (of which I am one of the oldest Fellows, being elected in Anno 1702) met this day, the 30th November falling this year

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on a Sunday. We continued our Presidents, Sir Hans Sloane, and the Secretaries, Dr. Machin and Dr. Morton. After this fifty of us dined together at Pontack's; the principal of our company were the President, the Earl of Oxford, the Earl of Cadogan, Lord Carpenter, Lord Cardross, eldest son of the Earl of Marchmont and I. It was this year Sir Hans Sloane resigned the Presidentship of the College of Physicians, which he had held fifteen years, but apprehending he might be not elected again, he would not run the risk of standing again for it. The general rule used to choose a new President every three years. When he made his resignation, the Fellows of the College sent him no request to continue their President, which is a proof his apprehension was well grounded. He may very well lay his resignation upon his decay of health which is visible; his faculty of hearing is much impaired, but his memory is still good. He must be near seventy years old.

Dr. Tessier read to Mr. Fowks and me a letter he received from a very ingenious friend now a traveller at Florence, where among many curious remarks he adds that all the learned men in that city are so notorious Atheists that they own it in all company without fear of the Inquisition, and even to the first they meet with though a stranger, as to him in particular, to whom they blamed the English nation for not going far enough but still superstitiously believing a Deity.

Mr. Fowks, who is just returned from Rome and Venice, says there was nothing more true, for he found it so there. Nevertheless they are careful to keep up the outward form of religion, and nothing is so common as to see a person kneel down at the Ave Mary bell who the moment before had been blaspheming God. This observation the late Mr. Addison made in his travels. God preserve us, for these things must bring a heavy judgment on the Christian Church, the same spirit increasing in England beyond former ages.

Tuesday, 2.—Went nowhere but to see my daughter Helena at Knightsbridge, who is better of her cold and without fever.

Wednesday, 3.—Dr. Bray's associates met; Mr. Anderson in the chair, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Smith, Egmont, Vernon. Mr. Anderson reported the balance of money in his hands to be 32*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*

Henry Sayer, Esq., the patron of the church of Biddlesden, near Brackley, having rebuilt his Parish Church at the charge of 600*l.*, and desired of our Society a library, we ordered him a set of books from our Stores and that Edwards' Body of Divinity, 3 vol. folio, which cost 2*l.* 5*s.*, be added to it.

A letter was read from Dr. Coleman in New England acquainting us that there is very little hope of converting the Indians to whom the three Scotch missionaries had last year been sent, but that to the westward of that Government there is great prospect of succeeding among the Hussatachonack Indians, who received one Mr. Serjent of Yale College to teach them with joy. Enclosed was this Mr. Serjent's first speech to them on the 3rd Oct., 1735, which seems wonderfully well calculated to prevail on those people.

After this, the Georgia Trustees did some business, but we failed of being a Common Council, being no more members than those who attended as associates to Dr. Bray. I was in the chair.

Report was made us of 196*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* repaid us by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, disbursed by us for the expenses

of sending to Georgia Mr. Van Reck and the Saltsburgers from their setting out from Augsburg to their being shipped off at Rotherhithe. A benefaction from Mrs. Huddy of 5*l.* 5*s.* for the use of our mission was presented us by the hands of Archdeacon Stubbs.

An advertisement published in the "Daily Advertiser" of Monday last by one Taylor, inviting persons to go to Georgia; we directed another advertisement to be inserted in the same paper, and signed by our accountant, declaring that it was done without our knowledge or consent.

Mr. Oglethorp still at Cowes in the Isle of Wight detained by contrary winds.

I returned home to dinner. In the evening I visited brother Parker and Colonel Schutz and his new lady.

Thursday, 4.—This morning I visited Lord Wilmington and Lord Grantham. I found Lord Grantham still in affliction for the loss of Count Harry Nassau, who was slain as he went to reconnoitre the country with a party of Hussars of Count Seckendorf's army the 13th of October. He was a good natured youth of about 22 years of age, a Captain of the Guards, and heir to Lord Grantham's fortune and title, being the only son of Count Maurice Nassau, Lord Grantham's brother, who lives in Holland. He was much in love with a daughter of the Earl of Halifax and had gained her affections, but it was judged by the parents an inconvenient match, and therefore they discouraged it, whereupon he resolved to go Volunteer to the Rhine, and serve a campaign under Count Seckendorf, contrary to Lord Grantham's entreaty, and there met his death, after an unexpected and foolish manner. For dining one day with a Captain of Hussars, he with Lord Primrose, nephew to the Earl of Loudon and son-in-law to the Earl of Staires, and with Lord Crawford, both Volunteers like himself, made agreement to go with the Captain on the next expedition he should make to scour the country, and accordingly they went with his party of fifty men, who returned without meeting an enemy, but three shots being made behind a ditch by some French soldiers, who had been marauding, two of them hit their mark, for Lord Primrose received a ball behind his ear that came out at his eye, of which he is recovered, but Count Nassau was hit in his forehead and died twenty-four hours after.

The servants of the Count landed yesterday and acquainted my Lord that the morning before this unhappy day they were in their master's room, when he being in bed Lord Crawford came into the room and told him he had a dream that night that troubled him, for he dreamt that he (the Count) had received a musket ball in his forehead. Count Harry replied, if he believed in dreams he ought not to have told it him. Being dressed he went to breakfast with General Deamer, and as he left him, meeting with his housekeeper saluted her with a kiss, saying it was to take his leave, for he should see her no more, by which it appears the dream ran in his head, but his honour was engaged that he should go, and he the next day received his wound just where Lord Crawford's dream had placed it.

After this I went to Court, and dined at home. In the evening I went to Covent Garden playhouse and saw "Theodosius, or the Force of Love," acted indifferently.

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Friday, 5.—Went to son Hanmer, to Court, dined and stayed the evening at home.

Saturday, 6.—Stirred nowhere but to the Coffee house.

Mr. Verelst called to tell me that Mr. Oglethorp had been detained till the 20th November on account of an officer of Portsmouth who did not dispatch with that diligence he might and ought to have done the King's sloop, Captain Gascoign, who attends him to Georgia, on which account he was obliged to make a remonstrance to the Admiralty Board, and that officer is dismissed. This was very unfortunate, for thereby he lost a week's fair wind. He sailed, but was forced back again by the westerly wind, but now it is this morning come to the north, we hope he is sailed again. Mr. Verelst told me further that a large packet of letters are come very satisfactory from Georgia which will be read at next meeting. Also that Mr. Quincy, finding his wife, who is in England, will not go over to him, has desired to be dismissed from our service, and that we will appoint another minister in his place. This will be a great pleasure to the Board to learn.

Sunday, 7.—Went to St. James' Church and heard Bishop Secker for the first time. He preached on life and immortality being brought to light by the Gospel. His language is fine, yet adapted to the meanest comprehension: his sense strong, his arguments fair and not forced, proposing adversaries' objections, but clearing them with ingenuity. His delivery proper to the pulpit, and graceful, and his accent and emphasis extraordinary correct, leaving strong impressions on his hearers. I take him to be the most accomplished preacher now living.

Afterwards went to Knightsbridge to see my daughter Helena, who grows better. Dined at home and Dr. Couraye with me. In the evening I went to the King's Chapel.

At night among other company that visited my wife was the old Countess of Burlington. Among other things that passed in conversation she mentioned my Lord Muskery (now Earl of Clancarty by his father's death), the hardness of his case that his father forfeiting his estate at the Revolution when but nineteen years old, this Lord his son should be debarred his estate, for that the father could only forfeit for himself, not being of age to do it for his offspring who she believes was not then born, and on whom the estate was entailed by the grandfather if issue should come. I replied it was hard, but as the estate was forfeited by Act of Parliament, and by the Act of Resumption in King William's time sold for the benefit of the Public, it would be hard on the purchasers of the estate who bought under an English Act of Parliament. Besides, that four years had been granted for forfeited persons to put in their claims before the forfeiture took place, and his Lordship's friends had not done it, which quite excluded future applications. That I questioned if the Parliament of England would pass an Act to give him leave to sue for his estate, since if he recovered it England would be in justice obliged to make good the damage to the purchasers, England having had the benefit of the sale of his estate; and that if it were true that the estate is now worth by the improvements made on it 50,000*l.* per annum, the nation would not care to give a million of money to make good his Lordship's error in not applying in time to save his forfeiture.

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This Lord is a Protestant and was with his brother bred at Paul's School, after which he took to the sea, and now commands one of his Majesty's ships of war. The Queen, desirous to do for the family, offered the late Earl his father 1,000*l.* per annum, 600*l.* for himself and 200*l.* to each of his sons, on condition he would send them from Paris and suffer them to become Protestants, which after much hesitation he complied with. The father married the late Lord Sunderland's sister, and was educated a Protestant at Oxford, but went over to Ireland in King James' time when he was in that kingdom, and turning Papist was a very busy youth in the service of the Prince against the Protestant interest. Nevertheless, the late King George restored him to his former honours at the Earl of Sunderland's request. By his Lady he had Robert the present Earl, who married the daughter of Captain Plyer of Gosport in Hampshire, and Justin Maccarty, who married Eliz. Davis his first cousin, eldest daughter of Paul, Lord Viscount Mountcashel. He had also a daughter Charlotte Maccarty, the wife of John West, Lord Delaware.

Monday, 8.—I visited cousin Ned Southwell, cousin Betty Southwell, and cousin Le Grand, and then went to Court. The Queen talked again to me about my pints. I took that occasion to tell her how much the public would be obliged to her if she would allow her fine collection of Holbein's heads to be engraved. She answered she was inclined enough to it, but we had no good gravers, and besides they might be spoilt, and she did not love the public enough to have them spoilt. Cousin Scot dined with me.

Sir John Evelyn told me the Custom House Board had turned out William Philips and Coleman, the two Harwich surveyors, for conniving at the packet boats bringing over brandy from Holland contrary to the instructions given by the Board. That the riding surveyor of the Excise Office had visited the packets after those two officers had been to search, and had found on board one packet which Philips had searched a hundred gallons on board, and on board the other packet searched by Coleman forty gallons. That by a computation 4,000*l.* of brandy was this way run. That Mr. Leathes had written in favour of Philips, but the Board regarded it not, and they had sent two Londoners to supply the places of Philips and Coleman, but the Treasury had not yet confirmed them in their places.

I stayed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 9.—This morning I visited Mr. Hunter, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Schutz, and Mr. Capel Moore. My visit to Mr. Vernon was to communicate to him a letter I received from Mr. Broughton, President of South Carolina, complaining of Captain Mackay, agent of India affairs in Georgia, that he prohibits the Carolina traders from having to do with the Indians within the limits of Georgia, and asserting that though the King made the latter a separate Province, yet that his instructions are that none of his subjects shall be debarred the privilege and liberty they have all along enjoyed of trading with any nation of Free Indians under his protection and in amity, and that it does not appear that the Georgia Charter grants the Trustees an exclusive trade with any nation of Indians, not even with those settled within the bounds described and fixed by our charter. He expresses his further

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surprise that our bailiffs not only approve Captain Mackay's conduct in this, but threaten to raise a sufficient part of the Militia to support him in such unjustifiable proceedings, though 'tis apparent by our charter that the sole authority of the Militia of Georgia is vested in the Governor of South Carolina except such as shall be raised by the officer appointed to erect a Fort in the Creek nation to be employed in that service or against his Majesty's enemies, who are no ways to interfere with the trade. With this letter he sent me over attested copies of the memorial of several merchants of Charlestown concerned in the Indian trade, together with the affidavits of several Indian traders, and also copies of letters from the Commandant at Mobile (a French settlement) and from the Governor of St. Augustine (belonging to the Spaniards), all which relate to the conduct of Captain Patrick Mackay, which he calls arbitrary, unjust, and illegal.

In conclusion he doubts not but the Trustees will give instructions to the Captain and to our bailiffs as may for the future oblige them to desist from attempts of this nature so prejudicial to his Majesty's interest, the peace and prosperity of these parts of his Majesty's dominions, and so injurious to the rights and properties of his Majesty's subjects. This is a serious affair and I shall lay it before the Board to-morrow.

Dr. Bearcroft dined with me; passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 10.—Went to the Georgia Board. We were Lord Carpenter in the Trustee chair, Dr. Hales in the Common Council chair, Lapautre, Thomas Towers, Egmont, Vernon, Hucks, La Roche, Dr. Bundy, Chandler, as Trustees. Report was made of some benefactions towards building churches. Divers letters were read, viz. :

A letter from Mr. Quincy desiring we would appoint some other minister at Savannah in his room, he designing to return to England because his wife is averse to going over to him. Upon this we drew up a memorial to be presented to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, wherein we desire they will continue their allowance of 50*l.* per annum given Mr. Quincy to the Revd. Mr. John Westley, whom we design to place at Savannah.

A letter was read from Mr. James Abereromby, Attorney General of South Carolina, containing his opinion on the late Act that passed in England for continuing the allowance for transporting rice from Carolina, wherein he doubts of the Parliament's intention concerning the privilege we claim of also transporting rice, founded on a clause in that Act respecting Georgia.

A letter from Mr. Causton, dated 5th September, justifying himself from insidious complaints and acquainting us that the Colony is in good order; that he had staved a barrel of rum brought from Charlestown and privately landed on pretence of being cider. He also sent us a list of improvements made; a register of births, marriages and deaths from 1st February, 1733 $\frac{2}{3}$, to 13th September, 1735, whereby I perceive there died within that time 172, were born 34, married 66, banished, run away or executed 31. He also sent us a duplicate of moneys taken up or paid, signed by the persons.

A letter from Mr. Chardon, and another from Daubré, desiring encouragement to set up salt pans, and land to be given him for that purpose.

A letter from Mr. Christie, the Recorder of Savannah, justifying himself from insinuations that he encouraged the drinking rum, and telling us he had staved a barrel of it brought from Carolina. He gave a good account of the Colony, and desires he may sell his grant of town lot and acres and have another of 500 acres.

A letter from the minister of Ebenezer to Mr. Vernon full of the Saltsburgers thanks for our favours, but modestly insinuating their land is bad.

A letter from Dr. Stanley to me desiring five persons may be sent over for the 80*l.* collected by him at Liverpool, and 20*l.* at Preston. I was ordered to let him know that four persons shall be sent of his or the Corporation's recommendation next embarkation; but we had sent one on the score of the Preston collection, *vide* my letter 11th Dec.

A letter from the Honourable Mr. Broughton, President of the Council of South Carolina, to me, complaining of our magistrates, and of Captain Mackay, their forbidding Carolina to trade with the Indians within our Province; with this letter he sent me a large packet of depositions, memorials, etc. He sent at the same time a duplicate of those papers to the Board of Trade with like complaint, and the Board sent to desire to talk with us upon it, whereupon we deputed Mr. Hucks and Mr. La Roche to go immediately and inform them that those papers were now under our consideration, and when we had digested our reply would impart it to them.

A letter from Mr. Oglethorp, dat. 3rd Dec. from Cowes, that he had been ill of a fever, and the people on board were sickly, and lamenting the loss of a fair wind, by waiting for his Majesty's sloop. Desiring a horse and mare may be sent to Georgia by way of Carolina, but not our mill, lest the persons who go to set it up should be debauched to stay there: therefore he advises the sending it directly to Frederica.

In the Common Council. Report was made of the muster and freight of goods on board the *Two Brothers*, Captain William Thompson, bound for Frederica. We accepted some bills drawn on us, and it appearing that Mr. Heathcote, our Treasurer, had but 326*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* in his hands, we impressed to him 1,600*l.*

We took into consideration the allowance we have hitherto given Atherton and his wife, our housekeepers, which is for both but 5*s.* per week; and finding it too small, we increased it to 8*s.* and ordered him a gift of 5 guineas. Ordered 250 accounts of the annual receipts and disbursements to be printed.

After this we broke up, and several of us dined with Mr. Vernon, after which we waited on my Lord Chancellor and presented him the account above-mentioned as obliged by our Charter, and then we waited on the Master of the Rolls with another the same, who being in Court we left Mr. Verelst to give it him. Then I went to the club at the Crown tavern.

Thursday, 11.—Visited Bishop Secker, and went to see my daughter Helena, dined at home and so passed the evening.

Friday, 12.—This morning was spent at the Vestry of St. James' in examining into the conduct of our Beadles and Watchmen.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

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Saturday, 13.—This morning I visited the Bishop of Lichfield, Dr. Smalbrook, my old tutor, who told me among other things that the Papists in his diocese, which consists of four counties, grow very bold, and that their titular Bishop of Oxford had been at a certain town where great numbers attended him to be confirmed, and it is suspected he made an ordination there. That at a town in Derbyshire they have monthly meetings, and that these things give great scandal to the Protestants. That he had made his complaint to the Bishop of London, who mentioned it to Sir Robert Walpole, but he had heard nothing of it since. He complained of the increase of infidelity and apprehended the book lately published by Dr. Hoadly, Bishop of Winchester, entitled "A plain account of the nature and end of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper," would make people more profane than they already are, and in effect it is seen that the looser part of mankind commend that book the most. He added that a pamphlet afterwards published in maintenance of the Bishop's notion has carried the matter further by saying it is superstition to retire into one's closet to meditate on Christ the night before one goes to the Sacrament.

Afterwards I went to the Georgia Office, where morning and afternoon was spent in a Committee of Correspondence upon the letter and papers sent me by Lieutenant Governor Broughton of Carolina, complaining of Captain Mackay and our magistrates for hindering Carolina traders selling to the Indians within our Province, and pretending to support the said Mackay by military force, whereas our charter vests the power of Militia in the Governor of Carolina. We were present, Mr. Vernon, Dr. Bundy, Egmont, La Roche, Thomas Towers, Hucks. We carefully perused the writings, examined our Act of Trade, our Charter, and a number of letters, and then drew up an answer to be returned by the Trustees to Mr. Broughton. To this effect. That it appears Captain Mackay acted in matter of trade by authority from their late Governor Johnson. That Mr. Oglethorp's commission to the Captain related only to the Fort that was to be built on the Creek nation. That Mr. Oglethorp has orders to enquire into Mackay's conduct and the murder of a Spaniard, and that when we knew where the crimes lay the persons shall be punished. That we have no design to exclude the Carolinas from trading with the Indians in our Province, but his Honour must needs think it reasonable that the trade should be under proper regulations, and accordingly his Majesty had passed an Act to that purpose which we send him. That we know the Charter vests the chief command of the Militia in the Governor of South Carolina for the time being, but this only in extraordinary cases, but in ordinary ones the Militia is in us as by a previous clause is seen. That we shall always cultivate a good correspondence with a Province to whom we are obliged, but desire he would consider the fatal tendency of his threatening to oblige our Militia to keep home, which may happen to put both Provinces in danger in case of a rupture with our neighbours.

Sunday, 14.—Went to chapel in the morning, then to see my daughter Helena at Knightsbridge. Afterwards to Court, where I carried the sword before the King to chapel; the King spoke to me, and the Prince a great deal, concerning Georgia. Dr. Pierce,

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minister of St. Martin's Parish, preached before the King and showed the wisdom of God's sending his son in a mean appearance.

Lord Cardross and Dr. Couraye dined with me; passed the evening at home.

This week his Majesty promoted in Ireland two Bishops and made one new one.

Dr. Robert Clayton, Bishop of Kilalla, made Bishop of Cork in the room of Dr. Peter Brown, lately deceased. Dr. Mordecai Cary, brother to the Lord Lieutenant the Duke of Dorset's secretary. Bishop of Clonfert, made Bishop of Kilalla in Dr. Clayton's room. and Dr. Whitcomb, Senior Fellow of Dublin College, tutor to Lord George Sackvil, the Duke of Dorset's son, made Bishop of Clonfert in Dr. Cary's room.

Died also the 29th of last month Dr. Edward Tennison, Bishop of Ossory and Kilkenny. He was nephew to the late Archbishop of Canterbury and a prebend of Canterbury, and had this preferment for his zeal in election of members of Parliament on the side of the ministry. He being heir to the late Archbishop, the present Archbishop sued him for dilapidations and obliged him make repairs to the Archiepiscopal seat at Lambeth, for which he wrote a scurrilous pamphlet on this good Prelate. I was told his zeal was so great to procure votes for the members set up for Kent by the Duke of Dorset that he swore the country freeholders on bread and wine to keep the promises they made him.

Monday, 15.—Passed the day at home.

Tuesday, 16.—Visited Sir Thomas Brand, Dr. Cockburn, and Lord Wilmington. Passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 17.—Went to the Georgia Office. Present: Mr. Vernon in the Trustee chair, Egmont, Anderson, Smith. A letter from Mr. Oglethorp, date 8th instant, advising us that he that day was sailed from Cowes.

A commission granted to Dr. Ladington, rector of St. Michael's, Basishaw, in London, to preach and collect for us.

Agreed that a memorial considered of to present the City Companies to desire their encouragement of our Colony.

We approved of the Trustees' letter to President Broughton of Carolina, prepared by the Committee of Correspondence in answer to his complaints against Captain Mackay; and then attended the Board of Trade therewith, who read it together with Mr. Broughton's letter to me and a letter wrote by us in August last for dismissing Captain Mackay our service. Their Lordships desired copies of them, which we promised.

A memorial was fair drawn to be presented to the Society for Propagating Christianity in Foreign Parts, wherein they are desired to continue the 50*l.*, allowed by them to Mr. Quincy, to Mr. Jo. Wesley, who is to succeed the former in the care of the church at Savannah. We had no Common Council for want of a proper number.

I dined at son Hanmer's and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 18.—Visited Dr. Secker, Bishop of Bristol, the Speaker, and brother Parker. Dr. Couraye dined with me. Spent the evening at home.

Friday, 19.—Went to visit the Workhouse of our Parish with Bishop Secker our Rector, Mr. Plumbtree, and Justice Ludby. We observed many things we did not like in the management.

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There are in the Workhouse and Infirmary 362 persons, and the general balance of the charge of the house was as follows: The year ending June, 1733—2,15*l.* 15*s.* 9½*d.*; June, 1734—2,192*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; June, 1735—2,433*l.* 16*s.* 5½*d.* So that the charge annually increases as the poor's rate annually decreases.

Chase, the Apothecary's salary is per annum 20*l.* Le Bas, a quack doctor, has 10*s.* 6*d.* for curing each person of the pox. Searcher of the poor who die has per annum 2*l.* 8*s.* We pay for each apprentice we bind out 1*l.* The extraordinary poor this year are 400, and we have near 1,100 poor to take care of in the whole.

Our Parish consists of about 3,000 houses, but 3 or 400 are empty. Our poor's rate is this year one shilling in the pound. The overseers' account of the out poor this year is 839*l.* disbursed on their account. Nevertheless it appears our Workhouse is of benefit to the Parish, for the year before it was erected the neat money paid on account of the poor was 4,200*l.*, but it is this year only 3,845*l.* The beef allowed our Workhouse poor is 2*d.* per pound, the mutton 3*d.*, bread (second bread) half peck loaf 10 pence, salt butter per pound 5½*d.*, cheese per pound 2¾*d.* This is not the best sort and too dear at 1*l.* 5*s.* per hundred. Our first churchwarden furnishes it, *quod nota.*

Flour, 6 shillings per barrel; grouts, 6 shillings per barrel; milk, per dozen quarts fifteen pence.

The people are allowed three days beef and mutton. I think much may be saved on every article of their food, both as to quantity and quality. Of the whole number, about 60 persons, of whom 20 boys have earned in spinning and making their own clothes from December 31st, 1734, to last November but 25*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, and 16 women have earned for the same time in picking oakum and making soldiers' shirts but 12*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* So that there is not much labour going forward. But we cannot by law oblige them to work, which they are sensible of.

Dined at home, and so passed the evening.

Saturday, 20.—This morning I visited Mr. Temple. Dr. Hossack, formerly my valet de chambre, now a physician at Hadley in Suffolk, dined with me. He is come up to print a book on the mechanism of human bodies. In the evening I visited Lady Frances Bland and Colonel Schutz' lady.

Sunday, 21.—Went to St. James's Church, and afterwards to see my daughter Helena. Dined at home and so passed the evening. This is St. Thomas's day, on which my wife is 45 years old, and has, thank God, very good health.

Monday, 22.—Visited brother Parker, the Bishop of Salisbury, Dr. Sherlock, and Mr. Annesley. Then went to Court, dined at home and so passed the evening.

Tuesday, 23.—Visited brother Parker and cousin Ned Southwell. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 24.—I went this morning to the Georgia Board, but we could not make up a Common Council, being only six, Mr. La Pautre in the Trustee chair, Mr. La Roche, Mr. Vernon, Alderman Kendal, Egmont, Dr. Bundy, Mr. Smith. As Trustees we did little business of importance; 5*l.* 5*s.* was paid us from an unknown lady on the Church's account. I presented a Luther's Bible for the use of the Saltsburgers.

Dec. 24-31

As a Committee of Accounts we considered the accounts brought by Mr. Simonds and Captain Rag for demurrage of the ships gone to Georgia, but resolved nothing therein till some merchants of London are discoursed thereon. Mr. Bradley, who goes over to instruct our people in agriculture, appeared, and acquainted us how he lost his passage from Cowes by going to Portsmouth to seek for a midwife to attend the passengers to Georgia, there being six women on board who will lie in within a month and nobody to assist them. In a few hours after he left the ship the wind changed fair, and his ship sailed without waiting for his return. He hired a ship and followed her, but could not come up with her, so was obliged to put into Plymouth, from whence he and his son and another person came to London in the stage coach. He desired his expenses might be allowed him on this account, and that we would pay his passage on board a ship going in a week for Carolina; which we judged reasonable. Mr. Vernon dined with me, as also cousin Scot. I passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 25.—Christmas Day, communicated at the King's Chapel. Dr. Couraye dined with me. Went in the evening again to chapel, and from thence to the coffee house, where Mr. John Banks, late member for Corfe Castle in Dorsetshire, told several of the company who were sitting together that Justice Robe, now living at Clerkenwell, cured his butler of an inveterate rheumatism by a powder he called his magnetic powder. The man had been long so ill that he had lost the use of his hand, when Robe, who was an acquaintance of Mr. Banks' father, ordered him to be laid in bed, after he had saved about three pints or two quarts of his urine made in quantities after a considerable retention. This urine the justice set on the fire and put into it some of his powder, stirring it round with a stick that had several notches in it (which Mr. Banks thought was to show there was some mystery in the thing). The whole family stood by the bed, as did some friends called in to watch if the Justice gave the man anything inwardly, but he never approached him, continuing at the fire and stirring the urine and saying at times, "Now in three minutes you shall see your butler begin to sweat; now in five minutes he shall sweat stronger; now in three minutes he shall sweat plentifully": all which they observed to be true. At length, having finished his operation, he bid the man remain an hour in bed and cool gradually, and then to get up and dress himself by the fire, and stay an hour in the room, after which he might go out about his master's business. The man followed his directions, and from that day to this never ailed anything, being perfectly cured. Mr. Banks asked him if he was dry all the time he sweated, or found any particular affection. He replied, No, only that he lay as one in a trance quite listless of using his limbs. He also expressed his apprehension to the Justice that if he took his servant into the country where he was going the rheumatism might return, and what should he do in that case? The Justice replied he need but write him word of it, for he would bottle up the urine, and it would serve to recover him a second time though at a hundred miles distance. This is a plain instance of sympathetic cure, though very extraordinary, but nobody doubted Mr. Banks' veracity, and besides Governor Peachy, who

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was present, declared he knew another instance of Justice Robe's making a like cure the same way.

Friday, 26.—Went to St. James's Vestry to dispose of seats, appoint a list of scavengers for the justices to choose four out of, received the Beadles' report of the night watches, etc. Dined at cousin Le Grand's and passed the evening at home.

Saturday, 27.—Visited cousin Moll. Dering, son Hammer. Cousin Le Grand and her family dined with me.

Sunday, 28.—Went to St. James's Church, where Bishop Seeker preached. Dr. Couraye dined with me.

Monday, 29.—Visited Sir Robert Brown and his lady; and agreed that he shall hold my house a year longer from 6 Jan. next at 200*l.* *per ann.* free of taxes, and half a year longer if he desires it, at 150*l.* free also of taxes.

Visited Lord Wilmington, and then went to Court, where the Queen talked a good deal to me of Dr. Couraye, who told her (she said) that I get up at four a clock. She asked when I went to bed? I said at ten. She asked if I went on with my collection of Prints? I said I did go on to amuse myself that way. "Amuse" (said she), "I think it a very useful thing." I replied it was perhaps more so in my judgment than another's; but Dr. Swift had said that the pleasure of life lay in little things. She said it was very true. She said she was afraid Dr. Couraye would get not what he deserved by the book he is publishing, though he told her about 400*l.* I answered he might have some hope of more subscriptions when the Parliament meets; she replied with shaking her head. I said when this work was done it remained to know what her Majesty would employ him in next. She said she wished he would write upon the Councils, and particularly the Council of Jerusalem, and give a plain account of it with what matters related to it. I said he was very capable of it, and the more as he was properly of no side and therefore would be fair. She said it was true. I took notice of the honour she did him often to admit him to converse alone with her. She replied it was a pleasure to discourse him.

My son and daughter Hammer and the Italian singer dined with me. I passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 30. Wednesday, 31.—Visited Mr. John Temple, Lord Cardross, and Lord Palmerston. Dined with my daughter at Knightsbridge. In the evening visited Mr. Francis Clerke, come this day from Bath.

I heard this day that Mr. Kimmersley, one of the company in Paris, who two years ago murdered a man basely, and who made his escape, is lately dead by an accident; for shooting on his estate in the country, in company with his gamekeeper, at a doe, which fell with the shot made at him, both ran to lay hold on him. When within reach of the beast, she suddenly gave a spring, and setting her hoof upon the gamekeeper's trigger, the piece went off and wounded both master and man, the latter in the thigh, which is cut off, the former in the knee, which so shattered it that his knee was obliged also to be cut off, of which he is since dead. He is said to be the very man who committed the murder above-mentioned. Thus blood will have blood. He that sheds man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed; and if man fails, we see the beast of the field shall do it.

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Thursday, 1 January, 1735-6.—This morning I went to the Temple to consult Mr. Annesley upon the Liscarrol dispute.

Dined and passed the evening at home. Dr. Couraye dined with me.

Friday, 2.—This morning I visited Frank Clerke, and then went to Court. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday, 3.—Son and daughter Hammer dined with me. Spent the evening at home.

Sunday, 4.—Went to St. James's Church. Dr. Couraye dined with me. Spent the evening at home.

Monday, 5.—Went to Charlton and dined there, returned and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 6.—Visited Mr. Clerke. Dined at home and so passed the evening. Mr. Machem dined with me. I learned this day that Lord Willoughby of Brook has carried off the wife of one Stiff, a stocking weaver. My Lord had separated some time before from his lady, a sempstress of Bristol.

Also that the Lady Dowager Abergavenny, originally a hen woman, has lately murdered her cook by stabbing her in a passion with a knife.

Also that Sir George Savile has taken again his wife, who had been discovered playing pranks with a neighbouring gentleman. She did but as her mother Mrs. Pratt before her.

Also that Mr. Bromly, son of Speaker Bromly, has discovered his wife's intrigue with my Lord Lee's son, and put her away. She was a Throckmorton and great fortune.

Wednesday, 7.—I went to the Georgia Office to a meeting of Dr. Bray's associates, where we ordered an account to be printed of the libraries we have erected since Dr. Bray's death, amounting to twenty-four. Some matters of less importance were transacted. I dined at home and so passed the evening.

Thursday, 8.—This day Sir Robert Brown agreed to continue my tenant for half a year certain at 150*l.* and if he remains a year at 200*l.* I pay all taxes in either case. No new writing passed, but the old one subsists because the same terms go on.

I dined at home, and in the evening went to the Royal Society.

Afterwards I called on Counsellor Annesley to consult him on the dispute relating to Liscarrol.

Friday, 9.—I went to the meeting of the Trustees of King Street Chapel; we were Bishop Secker, Lord Sunden, Mr. Plumtree, Dr. Ellis, myself, and the senior churchwarden. We examined the accounts and found our disbursements pretty near equal our receipts, viz. about 272*l.* per annum. We pay there two preachers, Dr. Sykes and another, the first of which has 70*l.* per annum and the other 50*l.* We pay also 10*l.* per annum to an agent, a schoolmaster, etc. By the Institution the school is to take in 16 boys born in the parish or of resident parents, but we have 36. I visited Lord Wilmington, Lord Bathurst, and Colonel Schutz, and dined at home, and so passed the evening.

Saturday, 10.—I visited Mr. Schutz, Mr. Capel Moore, Mr. Duncomb, Lord Grantham, and Mr. Hunter. Dined and passed the evening at home.

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Sunday, 11.—I said prayers and sermon at home ; went to Court and carried the sword. Son and daughter Hanmer dined with me. In the evening went to chapel. Dr. Haiter, Archdeacon of York, Chaplain to the King, and bastard of the present Archbishop of York, preached.

Monday, 12.—I visited Dr. Smallbrook, Bishop of Lichfield, who approved my proposal sent him some days ago for printing the New Testament with Protestant notes, and said he had communicated it to the Bishop of London, who was extremely pleased with it, and he hoped it would be thought on, but at present there is another controversy on foot, and they knew of no proper clergyman at leisure to set about it. We discoursed of Dr. Bret's answer to Bishop Hoadly's book on the Sacrament, and his Lordship told me his opinion is that the Sacrament is no propitiatory sacrifice, but it is a feast upon the sacrifice Christ made on the Cross, and a renewal of our covenants with God in Christ.

After this I went to the Georgia Office, in hopes to find a Common Council Board, but we could only make a Board of Trustees. Sir Will Heatheote in the chair. Dr. Bundy, Egmont, Mr. Bedford.

A present was reported of 500 *Lesser Duties of Man* presented us by Mr. John Cave. Also report was made of a stone horse presented us by Mr. Oglethorp for a stallion to be sent to Georgia. We ordered two east off mares should be looked out to send after it. Mr. Verelst acquainted us that Sir John Barnard declines being umpire in our difference with Mr. Simonds the merchant concerning his demand for demurrage ; whereupon Colonel Raimond has been applied to, and his answer is expected. In the meantime Mr. Simonds takes offence, and insists on our paying the demand for demurrage as settled by Mr. Oglethorp before he left Cowes for Georgia. We apprehend Mr. Oglethorp was surprised in that affair by Mr. Simonds' bookkeeper (Mr. Pury), who went on board the ship to settle this affair with him.

We desired Dr. Bundy to preach our anniversary sermon next March, but he declined it, wherefore, at the Trustees' desire, I wrote to Dr. Smallbrook to do us this favour. I dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 13.—This morning I met Bishop Seeker, Mr. Plumtree, and Mr. La Roche, Trustees of St. James's Workhouse, and we spent from ten a clock till half an hour after two examining into the management of it. We found several things to be amended which we took notice of to consider at next meeting. We have now 359 persons in the house, besides which the parish in some degree supports about 691 out poor. This is a melancholy reflection that there should be so many poor in the richest parish of Westminster and where there are but about 3,300 houses. I dined and passed the evening at home. Dr. Smallbrook, Bishop of Lichfield, wrote me word he could not preach our anniversary sermon.

Wednesday, 14.—This morning Mr. Frank Blyth, the priest, came to me to tell me he would not scruple to take the oaths if he could see any possibility of living though in the most frugal and hard manner, for he never could persuade himself that persons in both religions might not be saved, and for his free declarations on that subject he had lost his Popish friends. He said he knew many learned Romanists believed the same. That if he could get

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any way of tolerable subsistence he would abjure, but to do it before would look as if he changed for interest. That the Pope's supremacy and transubstantiation were things he in mind had long renounced and that he was indeed in his heart a Protestant. I told him I was sensible of the difficulties a convert to any religion meets with, that their sincerity is suspected, and many malicious lies said of them by the party they leave. That little notice is taken of them when they turn, and therefore as I had it not in my power to get him any preferment in the army or civil employment, and that the Bishops would do very little for him, I would not be so unfair as to decoy him to abjure when I thought starving would be the consequence. I proposed if he turned, his going governor to some nobleman abroad; he replied, he should like it if he dared venture, but he should be laid into the Inquisition, of which he had the more reason, because he had been Interpreter to the Inquisition at Malta, and it would be impossible for him to go abroad without being known, for the Papists here would send letters after him to discover him. I proposed his turning his pen to prose as well as to verse, and was sure by his letter to me he would succeed therein, having as he told me gone a considerable way in Greek when studying under the Jesuits in Flanders, and knowing Latin, French, and Italian, wherefore, if he could light on proper books to translate and publish by subscription, or could associate himself with those who publish monthly journals of books, it might procure him a good subsistence.

He answered he should be ready to do it, and thought himself qualified for it, but he knew not how to introduce himself into any of those societies. I told him I had thought on these ways which were the only ones that at present that occurred to me, but that persons in distress were better of contrivance and scheming it for themselves than others are, and if he could light on any other methods, I would assist him in them. He said he would write for the Government, if they thought fit to employ him, to which I said it were then necessary he should pitch on some subject and give a specimen of his talents, that they might judge of what service he could be of, otherwise they would decline his proffer. I gave him ten guineas at parting, for which he was very thankful.

I visited Colonel Guise, who showed me some very fine paintings by Raphael, Castaldi, master of Vandyke, Tintoret, Hanibal Caratch [Annibale Caraeci], Lanfrank [Giovanni Lanfranco], Titian, Guido, Rhens, Valerio Castelli, etc. Then I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer, Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, and Sir George Savile. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 15.—Stayed all day at home. Dr. Couraye dined with me. This day the Parliament opened and the King made a speech that gave general satisfaction.

Friday, 16.—This morning I went to the Chelsea Waterworks, where a general Court was held to resolve what should be done with the Proprietors who should refuse to subscribe on their shares. It was resolved to give them time to about the end of this month, and in the meantime that those who have already subscribed shall have the advantage thereof *pro rata* till some day in February, and then if the subscription is not full to give a further one, and lastly, if after this the whole 20,000*l.* is not subscribed, any

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subscribers who shall be willing shall complete the subscription *ad libitum*.

I then went to the Georgia Society, where met Dr. Bundy in the Trustee chair, Lord Tyrconnel in the Common Council chair, Mr. Vernon, Egmont, Thomas Towers, White, La Roche, Holland, Hucks. Mr. Vernon reported that the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts had yielded to our desire to pay the 50*l.* per annum which Mr. Quincy had to Mr. Wesley, who succeeds him in the church of Savannah. I reported the Bishop of Lichfield's declining to preach our anniversary sermon, whereupon we agreed to feel the disposition of the Bishop of Gloucester, Dr. Benson, and if he inclines, then that Mr. Vernon and I would wait on him to ask the favour of him. I also showed them a letter wrote to me from a lawyer acquainting me that an elderly lady is disposed to leave the Trustees at her death money to build a church in Savannah, as also her study of books, and desiring the Trustees to inform him of the form of a clause to make the legacy effectual. Mr. Towers accordingly drew up a form for me to communicate to the gentleman. A Committee appointed to meet Monday next at twelve a clock to forward the affair of a glebe for the minister at Savannah. Some bills drawn on us were accepted.

The demand of Mr. Simonds and another merchant for demurrage of the two ships that went with Mr. Oglethorp was taken into consideration, and upon reading Colonel Raimond's opinion and receiving Sir John Barnard's private opinion, we resolved to pay the full of the merchants' demand. This is near 500*l.* all owing to the loss of a fair wind, occasioned by Mr. Oglethorp's delaying his departure on account that the Government sloop was not ready to sail with him.

Mr. Fury, Agent for South Carolina, having 600*l.* sterling due to him there for his services, which that Province is not able to pay him for want of bills, he applied to us to direct Mr. Oglethorp to receive his money in Georgia and to return it to him here by a bill on us. We consented to it readily, as a matter that would give credit to our bills, and was of no inconvenience to us, besides that it was a neighbourly action, and would engage Mr. Fury to be affectionate to our Colony.

A letter from Mr. Miller the botanist, dated from Jamaica, 27 Sept., 1735, wherein he acquaints us what collections he had made of valuable roots to plant in Georgia, and that he designed for Campeachy Bay and Carthegena. We ordered a quarter's salary should be paid him as soon as the subscriptions for him came in.

We signed our agreement with Mr. Bradley, who sails to-morrow for Georgia to instruct our Colony in agriculture, and at his desire advanced him 30 guineas to be repaid us out of the money arising to him by the sale of turf in England.

We granted the petition of Mrs. Hazlewood in behalf of her husband, that he may have leave to dispose of his town lot, and take 150 acres from us further in the country; for this purpose he must resign his town lot, and we shall grant it to the person he recommends. We also ordered a letter to Mr. Oglethorp to furnish him with two servants, to whom he is to repay us as he is able. I dined and passed the evening at home.

Jan. 17-21

Saturday, 17.—This morning I called on Counsellor Annesley, who told me 'tis much observed how attentive the Bishops are to raise their Fines, which will one day fall heavy on them.

Also that 'tis reported the King had been very angry with Sir Robert Walpole for advising him not to ask of the Parliament a settlement for the Prince on his intended marriage, and that Lord Wilmington had also assured his Majesty the Parliament would not consent to it, which is the reason that affair was not mentioned in his Majesty's speech. I told him in return that I had heard the Prince acquainted his father that he could not think of marrying upon a settlement of only 40,000*l.* per annum, for neither would it do, nor was it fitting his son should have so small a matter to live on; whereupon the King replied, then he must go to Parliament, but the Prince answered the subjects were already so much taxed that he could not desire it of them.

This day Mr. Sedon, the attorney, brought me executed a bond from Mr. Davis, late tenant of my niece of her house in Pall Mall, for payment of 120*l.* the year's rent due last Michaelmas.

I dined at home and so spent the evening.

Sunday, 18.—Prayers and sermon at home, dined at home and so passed the evening.

Monday, 19.—Visited Frank Clerke and brother Parker.

Went to the Georgia Office, this being a day appointed for a Committee to consider of a proper settlement of income for a minister in Savannah. Present: Lord Tyrconnel in the chair, Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Carpenter, Egmont, George Heathcote, La Roche, White, Thomas Towers, Hucks, Vernon, Smith, Dr. Bundy. We caused three minutes to be read concerning steps taken for providing for a minister, dated 8th November, 1732; 11th December, 1734; 16th April, 1735. The two last of which expressly mention the word "glebe" to be laid out for the minister, and a debate arose whether we should grant a glebe or pay the minister a salary in money. It was said that if we grant glebe lands it will be a freehold to the minister, out of which let him behave ever so ill we shall not be able to remove him without tedious proceedings of law; whereas if he were removable at pleasure he would be careful to behave in all things as he ought.

On the other hand it was argued that it was always the intention to settle a glebe, that the minutes show it, and our map had accordingly expressed the very situation of it. That the number of acres (300) had also been allotted, that money had been ordered to fence in those acres, and that the Bishop of London and Incorporated Society had given us 50*l.* for our minister on that account. That our honour required we should resolve on a glebe, and our interest too, for the Incorporated Society would certainly not pay on the 50*l.* if no glebe be settled. That when it shall be known that none is to be settled, but the minister's residence there only precarious, it may be misunderstood by the world, and persons forbear to subscribe to our religious designs. Lastly, that to subject a minister to the hazard of being turned out on complaints of ill-minded persons there and pretended faults, will prevent any clergyman of good character from entering into our service.

To this it was said that what the minutes had mentioned of "glebe" ought to go for nothing since there had no actual grant

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or settlement of glebe passed the seal; that a worthy minister need never fear being turned out or illused by us while he behaved well, and for his encouragement they cared not if we allowed him even 100*l.* per annum in money rather than 50*l.* in glebe. That this would save the honour of the Trustees, and very likely content the Incorporate Society, to whom no promise had been made they knew of providing a glebe for the minister, but only that a provision should be made as soon as possible to ease the Incorporate Society of that 50*l.* per annum. That 300 acres might come to be worth 300*l.* per annum, which being more than is ever designed for a minister, the overplus of what should be sufficient for him may go to defray other charges of the public. That if this was thought proper, our covenanted servants there might go about cultivating the 300 acres laid out immediately, and so the minister would sooner come into a salary to be paid him out of it, and the Incorporate Society the sooner eased of their 50*l.* per annum. whereas if this proposal were not approved of, the hired servants would be employed on other public or Trust lands, and it might be long before the minister would be provided for by us or the Incorporate Society eased.

In this opinion were all the gentlemen then present (for Dr. Bundy and Mr. Vernon were not yet come), excepting myself, Lord Tyrconnel, and Mr. Smith, wherefore it was proposed to put off the consideration of this affair to this day fortnight. I observed, though this was only a Committee, that it was better attended than many Common Council Boards, the reason of which I need not tell.

I returned home to dinner, son and daughter dining with me.

Tuesday, 20.—I visited Lord Wilmington, Lord Gaze, and Sir Edward Dering. Then went to Court, being the Prince of Wales's birthday. There was a great appearance and a ball at night. The Prince reproached me with staying so little when I come to his Levees, which was very obliging. He said he thanked my brother Percival for the compositions he had sent him, but had not yet played them. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 21.—Sir George Savile came to see me and acquaint me with some circumstances of his unfortunate story, and to advise with me what to do. He said the women sex are generally against him, and they influence the men, except those very few whom he thinks proper to give satisfaction to, as persons whose good opinion he was very covetous to keep. He said that he married Miss Pratt purely that he might live a virtuous life with respect to women, and was to have with her 10,000*l.*, but was cheated of the half. Nevertheless he treated her with all possible regard and affection, till he discovered in her a levity and coquetry of behaviour that gave him much uneasiness for the consequences, though he had then no suspicion of her virtue, and therefore continued his endeavours to make himself agreeable to her. Thus he passed twelve years with her, and had several children by her, and as he found her continue to grow more light reasoned with her the impropriety of her behaviour, that it could not be agreeable to a fond husband and retired man as he was, nor could she escape the malice and scandal of the world she exposed herself to. Instead of reforming, she took this ill of him, and growing more humoursome

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refused to bed with him, not even when on the road, and with tears in his eyes he expostulated what consequence this might prove to be of, that as he married to live virtuous, and could not do without a woman, if she refused him her bed he must look out elsewhere. This not gaining upon her, he said he must then take a concubine, but it should be one of her own choosing, and desired her to name the person. This she likewise refused, continuing to live entirely separate from him. In this distress he resolved to redouble his caresses to her, and took the most servile pains to please her in all things, determining on New Year's Day following, which was some months' distance, to bed her if he could obtain her consent, for her strange behaviour had now infused a jealousy in him that her affections were passed to some other person, and therefore if she should prove with child he resolved to be certain whether himself was the father or not. His endeavours proved successful; he bedded her that night, and had all the moral certainty that he then got her with child, and the event proved it, for in the proper and usual time of reckoning she was brought to bed, and he had this further satisfaction that the child was his own in that it was born with the family mark, which he, his father, and grandfather are born with, namely, a flea bite, which in childhood spreads in summer time as broad as a crown piece and burns like an erysipelas. This the child had, and it gave him so far content, in that she had not as yet brought a bastard into the family, but on the other hand he was strangely disturbed at flying reports which came to his ears that Mr. Levinz, knight of the shire for the county of Nottingham, was great with her, and at wagers laid that she would be brought to bed about a certain time, some months previous to that himself had reason to expect from his last cohabiting with her on New Year's Day. But he was still more surprised that the very next morning after New Year's Day she returned to her old behaviour and absolutely refused to let him lie any more with her. These reports and this behaviour made him resolve to watch her behaviour narrowly, and so as to give least suspicion, and then he gained conviction that Mr. Levinz had indeed been lewd with her. It is (said he) such a conviction as entirely satisfies me of her guilt, for there is every proof that can be, except ocular demonstration of their being in bed together, for that my witnesses cannot swear. For this reason he does not sue for a separation, and yet in not doing it he may be accused of turning her out of doors without cause. He has not only the proof of letters that passed between them, but her own confession of her guilt, but she had said that she can deny at any time what she speaks.

I asked him if I could be of any service in this affair, more than by my advice? He thanked me and said Mr. Levinz was retired into France, and his wife gone to my Lord Shelburn's. That he had no friends, and was unacquainted with a lawyer of secrecy and probity to make a new will for him, there being in his former ones jewels and other things he had bequeathed his wife, which since this unhappy transaction he thought not proper to give her, for that would make the world imagine that he had (even in his own opinion) been too severe with her in putting her away.

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I told him Mr. Annesley is a man of strict honour and secrecy, and that I have made use of him from a child, but that as he did all Lord Shelburn's business, who was Lady Savile's friend, it might not be proper to apply to him. That as to making a will, any lawyer could do it, and I knew Counsellor Samuel Foster, a very worthy man and my friend, who might be trusted with it, and to whom I would speak whenever he pleased to desire me.

He then said he wanted advice concerning separate maintenance, for he was resolved never to receive her back. When he parted with her she begged him on her knees to forgive her, and she would be confined to a garret, but he refused her, having no notion of putting his horns in his pocket, and for the same reason he had not hearkened to the hints her friends had conveyed to him to take her again. Now whether she will insist on having her fortune back, or the interest of it for her life, or an annuity suitable to being his wife, he knew not, nor what to do in the case.

I answered, I could not inform him what the law would do in that case, supposing she sued him for separate maintenance, which I believe she would unless he came to some agreement with her. He replied he was pretty sure her friends would not sue him at law, for it would drive him to some desperate action, and more so if she had sued to force him again to take her. That had not the thing made so much noise, he might have been persuaded to receive her, and lock her up for ever, but now it would be too late. Besides, if he did receive her, he would be obliged to suffer her to live in his mansion house, where himself lived, which was the case of Mr. Thompson's wife, who being guilty in the same manner as Lady Savile, and sent by her husband to live in a distant place, he was obliged to bring her back to his house.

I then told him his best way was to agree as soon as he could with his Lady's friends what separation money to allow her. He answered he would suspend his resolution until overtures came from them, for it did not become him to make the advance in a thing to be done in her favour, and as to altering his will he would also take a little time to consider of it. At parting, I advised him to lay the full of his case before some lawyer of reputation, that he might be armed with instructions how to proceed either in attack or defence beforehand. He said that as to attack, he knew not how to venture it, for Mr. Levinz was a Tory, and the lawyers of the Spiritual Courts were all such, and he had experience how far Party governed their judgments. To sue therefore for a divorce might be attended with ill success.

I said if he apprehended Mr. Levinz' influence he might suspend the affair till the Parliament was up and he returned into the country. He replied he could not stay so long in town, that he was weary of himself and the world, and would retire for good and all to his seat in the country, nor could he bear to have his children in sight since they would put him in mind of their mother, and this was his great trouble that he had no friend to whom to confide the care of them. I guessed he said this to introduce a desire that I would accept of being guardian to them or trustee in case of his death, but I made no answer to it, because I could not accept it. I mentioned to him the case of agreeing soon to give his Lady a separate allowance, lest she should run him in

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debt, for if he allows her nothing to live on, and is not separated from her by due course of law, she will certainly take up things on his account, and he must pay for them, and what she will take up is unknown; perhaps a great deal more than is reasonable.

He said he did not apprehend that, for she is now with her relation, Lord Shelburn, who is rich to 18,000*l.* a year, besides, though he made her an allowance, she might yet take up, and he would be obliged to pay it, since tradesmen might say they knew nothing of such allowance made her. I asked if he would then submit to publish an advertisement that having parted with her, he warned all persons not to furnish her, for he would not repay it. He replied if it would do, he would not scruple it, but those advertisements are only *in terrorem*, for still the husband must pay, if not legally divorced. In this uncertainty he left me, under heavy concern, and protesting before God that from the day he was married he never injured his Lady's bed.

After this I dined with cousin Ned Southwell and then went to the Wednesday night's music club.

Thursday, 22.—I visited Lord Wilmington, Mr. Vernon, and Sir Thomas Hanmer. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Friday, 23.—Visited brother Parker, then went to Court, visited Mr. Ellis, the eldest son of late Dr. Ellis, Bishop of Meath, and my godson. Cousin Percival of the Temple dined with me. I passed the evening at home.

Saturday, 24.—I met the Bishop of Bristol and Mr. La Roche at Lord Carpenter's, who showed us the books of his Parish Workhouse, viz. St. George, Hanover Square. We shall mend some defects in our Workhouse by following the example of the other.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 25.—Went to St. James's Church, where Bishop Secker preached an admirable sermon on the use of a religious education.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Monday, 26.—Went to St. James's Vestry. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 27.—Visited Mr. Capell Moore, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Augustus Schutz, son Hanmer, and Lord Grantham, and Frank Clerke.

Wednesday, 28.—This day I passed entirely at home.

Sir Thomas Hanmer and Mr. Duncomb came to see me. Observing the King to look more reserved than formerly and speak less at his Levee, a friend at Court told me he had been told the King of France speaks nothing when he comes out to his drawing room, esteeming it honour enough done his subjects that he shows himself to them.

Thursday, 29.—Lord Bathurst came to see me. This day the King in Council received the report of the malefactors capitally condemned, and there was a debate of three hours whether the King should pardon Wreathock the attorney or order his execution. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice Hardwick, and Lord Chief Justice Reeves were absolutely for pardon, but the majority of the Lords were for suffering the law to take its course, and Sir Robert Walpole argued with great earnestness on this side, saying among other things that the late King of France never pardoned a criminal condemned by law, for he took it to be the

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duty of a King to see his laws punctually executed, not to enervate the force of them by suggesting to his subjects that they or the judges who pronounced judgment were too severe. Judge Carter, who was summoned to attend, and had passed sentence on Wreathock, said there never was a crime clearer proved nor a fairer trial.

The Lord Chancellor said there was great room for pardon, for the witness on whose evidence the person was condemned had been a confederate with Wreathock in other villainies, and had owned himself a perjured man in a former trial, and therefore though in strictness of law his evidence on this occasion was good, yet in equity and conscience it was not.

Sir Robert Walpole said that Wreathock stood fairly condemned, and his Majesty may justly suppose the judgment passed on him was right, and therefore his conscience was not touched in ordering execution; if it were wrong, the sin lay at the Jury's and Judge's door.

The King seeing neither side would desist from their opinions, took up the matter, and proposed the transporting the criminal for life, and with him Cammel, the other attorney who had been condemned with him at the same time for the same crime and on the same evidence. To this the Council agreed.

I dined at home, and in the evening went to the Vocal Club at the Crown Tavern.

The Commons had a debate this day about breaking the corps or lessening the number of officers as well as soldiers, but on the division it was resolved not to do it by a majority of 205 against 139. The difference 66.

Friday, 30.—I visited Lord North on his marriage with Lady Leusham, also Sir George Savile. He showed me a paper sent him as from his Lady (but not signed) requiring her clothes, jewels, gold watch, etc., giving him to understand that otherwise she would buy them over again. He took this for a threat, and an insolence shown him that is unpardonable, and resolved to return no answer. He then bemoaned his condition that he could not prove to the satisfaction of Court his wife's falseness to his bed, although he had so great proof of her crime, for he found Mr. Levinz and her alone together, and being surprised, she called out a rape. He did not know but it might be so at first, but for satisfaction put her to her oath, and she twice swore Mr. Levinz attempted to ravish her, yet he afterwards found that she rose that night at twelve a clock to let him into the house, and she owned to another that she did not know but Mr. Levinz did lie with her. I counselled him to consult some lawyer after he had settled with himself proper queries. I dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday, 31.—This morning I spent from ten till two at the Vestry, endeavouring to rectify abuses in our Workhouse and in Parish affairs.

After dinner I returned to the Vestry at six a clock and stayed till nine. We met there a committee of gentlemen of St. George's Parish, who desired to inform themselves of our orders and methods relating to beadles and watchmen, of whom they made sad complaint in their own Parish, and they highly commended our regulations of which they desired to have a copy.

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The Duke of Buckingham being buried this day in great pomp, several acquaintances were pleased that we should invite them to see the procession pass through our street; so my wife ordered a cold dinner, and there came Lady Mary Wortley, Lady Susan and Lady Harriot Wentworth, Cousin Le Grand and her daughter, Cousin Southwell and her husband, Miss Bland and her brother, Miss Bathursts, Sir Thomas Hammer, son and daughter Hammer, Cousin Percival of the Temple.

Sunday, February 1.—Prayers and sermon at home, went in the evening to chapel.

Monday, 2.—Went to the Georgia Office. Present Egmont in the Trustee chair, Vernon, Shaftesbury, White in the Common Council chair, Dr. Bundy, George Heathcote, Mr. Tracy, Hucks, Digby, La Roche, Thomas Towers, Captain Eyles, Lord Tyrconnel. It was reported to the Trustees that 56*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* had been presented to the Society for the religious uses of the Colony. I also subscribed 10 guineas by desire of John Temple, Esquire, for building a church.

In Common Council we refused accepting some bills from Causton, for want of advice, but ordered our accountant to acquaint the merchant that we would allow interest on them from the time they were due until upon receiving advice we should pay them. We ordered another bill of 150*l.* to be paid. Two hundred and forty barrels of tar was reported to be sold, but at a cheap rate. 500*l.* was impressed to Mr. Heathcote our Treasurer.

Then we took into consideration the provision necessary to be made for a minister's salary, repair of churches, a schoolmaster, etc., and we made an order that 300 acres should be laid out and vested in trustees or feoffees to be named by us, and alterable at our pleasure, who should take care of improving that land, and to pay thereout to the minister and schoolmaster we should name such salary as we should appoint.

Mr. George Heathcote, Mr. White, and Mr. La Roche and Lord Shaftesbury were against giving that land absolutely out of our power to the Church as a glebe, because it would thereby become a freehold to the minister, and we should find great difficulty in turning him out in case he behaved ill, and Mr. Heathcote was of opinion the land was too much, and that if so much was to be applied to religious uses, we could not afterwards employ part of the revenue to civil uses. Therefore he was against vesting any land in feoffees, but pay in money, but Mr. Vernon, Dr. Bundy, Lord Tyrconnel, Mr. Towers, and others thought the salary of a minister and schoolmaster, with the erecting of a church, and keeping it in repair, would take up all revenue that might arise from the 300 acres when cultivated; besides, unless it appeared that we did handsomely by the church we could not expect any great sums of contribution; that the money already given us for religious uses must in conscience and honour be employed to the intention of the givers, and as that money could not so properly be laid out as in cultivating the land, it was necessary the land should be assigned and appropriated to religious uses. This was agreed to, but Dr. Bundy privately told me he believed our not declaring the land to be a perpetual glebe would discourage any from giving us money for religious uses, as also any worthy clergyman from going over,

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since he knew not but he might be dispossessed of his living at the caprice of our Board.

We passed an order to desire Dr. Watts, preacher at Lincoln's Inn, to preach our anniversary sermon the 18th of next month.

Tuesday, 3.—This morning I only went to the coffee house and spent the rest of the day at home.

Lord Bathurst visited my wife and told her that the King determines this year to go to Hanover, and will therefore hasten the Prince's wedding with the Princess of Saxe Gotha, which the Queen is for delaying because of preventing his going. That the opposition she and Sir Robert make to his going is the reason why he has ever since his last return hither been observed to be so grave and silent to all folks.

Wednesday, 4.—This morning I attended the monthly meeting of Dr. Bray's associates, where were present Egmont in the chair, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Smith, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Vernon. We only read over the minutes of last meeting, having nothing new to deliberate on.

I dined at home with my daughter and son Hanmer. In the evening Mr. Vernon called on me, and we went to my Lord Chancellor to give him our thanks for bestowing a London living of 150*l.* per annum on Mr. Smith of our Georgia Society at our recommendation. His Lordship was not at home, but we saw Mr. Talbot, his son, and desired him to thank his father in our names. I returned and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 5.—I passed the day at home. In the evening Dr. Wilson, son to the Bishop of Man, came and presented me his book against the baneful spirituous liquor called gin; he told me Sir Joseph Jekyl has a Bill to discourage the drinking it, which he brings this day sennit into the House. That he is so fond of suppressing this spirit, that he applied to the King to mention some course to be taken against it in his speech to Parliament, but the King declined it. He told me what I was very sorry to hear, that there are lately settled in the Isle of Man 2 or 300 Popish families who have their bishop who calls himself Bishop of Man, and impudently says the present Bishop shall be the last Protestant Bishop there. That his father has complained thereof to the Governor, who would not assist him in his discouraging that Popish Bishop and his people, and when Bishop Wilson said he must then complain to the English Court, he replied it would signify nothing, for the Court favoured them. The Bishop did accordingly complain when he was lately here, but the Court would no nothing in it.

This evening it became publicly known that yesterday his Majesty determined to send two Privy Councillors to the Prince to acquaint him in form that he had pitched upon the Princess of Saxe Gotha for his wife, who he hoped would be agreeable to him. On the delivery of which message this morning his Royal Highness replied that he thanked his Majesty, and she would be agreeable to him.

Friday, 6.—This morning I visited Lord Wilmington, and then went to Court. Dined and passed the evening at home. My wife visited Lady Frances Bland, who told her the common people about her neighbourhood in Yorkshire turn Papists very fast, insomuch that Sir John Bland found himself obliged to pay out of

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his own pocket a minister to officiate in the neighbourhood where there was want of one. That no less than ten priests had lately come into that neighbourhood. That Sir John had wrote an account of it to my Lord Chancellor, but nothing had been done in it, and that gentlemen think the ministry have really a mind in this silent manner to subvert the constitution.

This morning the Prince's pocket was picked at Court.

Saturday, 7.—I attended the Vestry of St. James' from half an hour after ten till half an hour after two. We again turned out several watchmen for ill behaviour and put others in their places. Their faults were being off their stands, but chiefly spending their hours in gin shops. The chief of our business was the regulation of our Workhouse, wherein we made some progress with respect to the quantities of bread, butter, cheese, beer, beef and mutton to be allowed, wherein there has been great exceedings and abuses.

We also obtained of Mr. La Roche and Mr. Ludby, who are Justices of Peace, to attend next Tuesday, when the overseers of the poor are to pay the outlying poor, by which means we hope to put a check on the overseers who hitherto pay the poor what they please and then have been reimbursed by the parish without sufficient enquiry. Thus near 600*l.* per annum has been given away by them, whereof probably 200*l.* might have been saved. This has been a great abuse, and kept up our poor rates in such a manner that the workhouse seems to have been of no use to us, as much being levied for the poor's rate as before the house was built.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 8.—This morning I communicated at the chapel, and passed the rest of this day at home.

Monday, 9.—I this morning visited Mr. Hunter, Mr. August Schutz, Lord Bathurst, and Mr. Capel Moore, which last I found at home. Then went to Court and was spoken to by the King, the Queen, and the Prince.

✓ Dined at home and in the evening went to the play, "The Provoked Wife."

Tuesday, 10.—This morning I went to the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, where we agreed to write to Mr. Ullisperger that we would perform our agreement to transport 149 persons, the remainder of the 300 Saltsburgers we promised to defray the charges of to Georgia, desiring they may be here about August. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 11.—This morning I went to the Georgia Society, where were present: Lord Carpenter in the Trustee chair, Dr. Bundy in the Common Council chair, Lord Tyreconnel, Lord Egmont, Lord Shaftesbury, Vernon, White, Hucks, Holland, La Roche, Towers, Mr. Smith. We made an order for granting Mr. Ormiston, a Scots gentleman, 200 acres, who carries four servants over on his own account. He proposes to go in a month by a ship that sails from Bristol. We drew an order on the Bank to pay a bill of charges to Mr. Simonds for meal bought to fill our stores in Georgia. It came to about 700*l.*

But the chief business of our meeting was to reconsider the agreement came last Wednesday to, to apply the money given us by private persons for the religious uses of the Colony only,

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to religious uses. For it had come to some of our knowledges that Mr. White, who was then chairman, had altered the minutes of that day, that the word religious had been scratched out, and that the minute ran so as that the 300 acres (voted at first for a glebe to the minister of Savannah, but afterwards altered from glebe, to lands assigned in general for religious uses) being cultivated with money given for religious uses, should, when the salary for a minister and a schoolmaster, together with the repairs of the church were answered, be applied to such other uses as the Trustees should think proper. The minute was such other "religious" uses, but the word "religious" being struck out, a debate arose about replacing it.

Mr. Vernon said he knew not how it happened, for when he left the Board the gentlemen had agreed that no money given us for religious uses should be applied to other uses of the Colony. He added, it was a plain breach of faith to those who gave us money for religious uses, and would infallibly put a stop to all future gifts.

Lord Tyrconnel spoke to the same effect, and expressed his surprise how it could happen, but insisted the minute should be altered by inserting again the word "religious."

I also said that I stayed till the last that day, and that I took the sense of the Board to be that the word "religious" was to stand, as securing the thing then agreed to, that lands cultivated by money given for religious uses should be applied (the profits of it) to no other end. That I thought both in honour and conscience it ought to be solely so applied, that I had a considerable gift in my pocket to present the Trustees for that end alone, which if the word "religious" were not restored would be lost, for I should not let them have it.

Lord Carpenter said that if we hazarded the continuance of 50*l.* a year allowed us by the Society for Propagating the Christian Faith in foreign parts, by not inserting the word "religious," we ought to take care, for in that case it would fall on us to pay that salary, which we are not in a condition to do.

Mr. White apprehending him thus publicly taxed with playing a trick, said he had altered it upon the debate that arose that day, and thought he had expressed thereby the sense of gentlemen, for after it was thus altered our Secretary read it publicly, and a resolution passed that it should stand thus altered. That, for the rest, it was his judgment that the alteration was reasonable.

I said to that that I did not hear it read. It might for what I knew, but it was customary with gentlemen, when a thing was agreed to, to leave it to their Secretary to put in form and express in proper words, and in that confidence, as thinking the debate over, to talk of other things with their friend that stood next. That I was so persuaded of it on this occasion that I rejoiced with some that the thing had gone in the manner I had argued for.

Mr. Towers said he could speak to the matter because he drew up the minute, that he had put down the word "religious," but some gentlemen objecting to it, which he took to be the general opinion, he scratched it out. That without doubt money given for religious uses ought to be so applied, but when the purposes for which the minute was drawn were served, namely, the allowance to a minister, and to a schoolmaster, and repairing the church, the

overplus rent of the acres cultivated, if any, ought to go towards what other uses the Trustees should think fit to apply it, for otherwise more might arise from the land than was necessary for the purpose. Three hundred acres cultivated might in time yield 1,500*l.* per annum, and should all this go to religious uses ?

Mr. La Roche said to the same purpose, adding that there was no need of this precise care of religious uses, for doubtless the Trustees would always do in that what was proper, and therefore should not tie themselves down.

Mr. Vernon answered that was not the question ; the question was, whether money given for religious uses can in good faith be applied to other uses, or ought to be rendered precarious, for even the leaving that matter open was a degree of breach of faith.

Mr. La Roche replied the money given might possibly not answer the ends for which 'tis given and in that case the Trustees must add more, but then it was reasonable that lands cultivated by sums given for different ends, the former for religious uses by private persons, the latter for civil uses by the Parliament, should (the revenue of it) be applied to civil as well as religious uses. It was answered that the Parliament could not mean to exclude religious uses out of their design when they gave us money. It were a strange suggestion to think they should intend no religion to be carried on in Georgia. That what is given by private persons for religious uses can only be understood to go in aid of what the Trustees must else have provided for.

Mr. White made a second speech with some confusion and resentment that he should be suggested to have surreptitiously altered the minute (but the thing was too plain, he, Mr. Towers, and Heathcote had done it at the table among themselves), that it was a heavy charge and a great deal of that sort. In conclusion he moved that on every question the member who went away before it was over should be noted down by the Secretary, but I opposed that as being an endless trouble, for the greatest number of questions were too trivial to necessitate the Secretary's transcribing over again the names of those who remained, but it would be sufficient if he did it when the Chairman required it, which he would do if the question were of importance. Mr. White agreed to it, but afterwards it was resolved that it was unnecessary to make an order for it, for gentlemen might understand the thing to be so without letting it stand on our books. It was on the whole concluded to adjourn this long debate concerning the minute till next meeting, and to summon all the Common Council by particular notice that we were then to consider of the lands to be applied to religious uses, and the methods of applying money given us for that purpose.

I was unwilling to yield to this for several reasons, one of which was that I was sure had we this day come to a resolution we had carried our question, whereas the other side would muster up their forces and might out-vote us, which would have very ill consequences, and among the rest that it would lose the Trust some of our members, and I declared to Mr. Towers privately that he might assure himself of it, which could not but be known to the town, and so bring a great damp on and ill will to all our affairs. In a little time he returned to me and said the other gentlemen

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intended when they next met to accommodate the matter and drop their purpose gently, that it was pity we who from the beginning had proceeded in all things with the greatest unanimity should break on this occasion. Mr. Hucks came also and said the same thing, whereupon seeing Mr. Vernon and Lord Tyrconnel satisfied therein, I also yielded.

It gave me much trouble to see so little concern for the religious concerns of the Colony, but if we lose our point next meeting, I shall be obliged to protest, and so Mr. Vernon designs likewise. He told me also that he would withdraw from the Trust, which I said I also would do, but I begged him not to do it till Mr. Oglethorp should be returned to England, for it would be a great shock and discouragement to him to see himself deserted by those who hitherto had shown the greatest zeal and been of most advantage to the success of the Colony. The weight of the thing will, I suppose, carry the question on our side, although the greater number are in their minds contrary, among whom are Mr. White, a professed dissenter, Mr. Towers, Mr. La Roche, Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Moore, who came in when the debate was over, Mr. George Heathcote, who was this day absent, Mr. Hucks.

I returned home to dinner and so passed the evening.

This morning cousin Ned Southwell brought me 300*l.* for the religious uses of the Society, namely, 100*l.* for cultivating lands for religious uses at Savannah town, 100*l.* towards building a church there, and 100*l.* towards raising a sufficient fund for maintaining a Catechist to catechise the children there, being part of the money left to be disposed in charity by the Viscountess Sondes, now deceased, to the care of Mrs. Southwell, his wife.

Thursday, 12.—Passed the day at home.

Friday, 13.—Passed the day at home.

Saturday, 14.—Spent this morning from ten till two at the Vestry upon regulating the workhouse and other parish business. Dined and passed the evening at home. This day my daughter Helena is eighteen years old.

Sunday, 15.—Prayers and sermon at home. In the evening went to chapel.

Monday, 16.—This morning I visited Mr. Talbot, Lord Chancellor's son, Sir Windham Knatchbull, Mr. Duncomb, and Colonel Schutz.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

The Bishop of Lichfield came to tell me he believed my proposal of printing the New Testament with Protestant notes would be forwarded, which gave me much pleasure.

This day the Commons on a division rejected the petition of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster for money to repair King Henry 7th Chapel; many members alleging they ought to do it out of their own chest. I think this very extraordinary; the chapel is the burial place of our Kings, and a costly but decaying work, and last year the Parliament did give 4,000*l.* towards it, which shows they then thought the preserving that noble building to be a Parliamentary care. Besides, I know the Dean and Prebend have laid much money of their own upon it. But the humour now runs to despise religious matters and to think the clergy too rich. The vote was carried but by three.

Tuesday, 17.—This morning Dr. Pierce, minister of St. Martin's Church, came to see me and to tell me the conversation he had with the Bishop of Lichfield touching my proposal of printing the New Testament with notes. He said he knew of a French clergyman of learning and well skilled in the English tongue who would undertake it, and when at leisure we should confer about the manner of the design. I did not stir out this day.

Mr. Woolly, Fellow of Merton College in Oxon, formerly my son's tutor, and now minister of a church near Worcester, dined with me. He told me the Papists greatly increase in those parts, which is owing to the Justices of Peace, who universally decline meddling with them for want of countenance from above. On this occasion he said the Bishop of Worcester's opinion (Dr. Hough) is that in time all the Christian world will be Papist, but that afterwards all will become Protestant. He also told me that last summer, the Bishop being at his parish church at Hartleberry on a Communion day, the minister by forgetfulness omitted to consecrate the cup and so gave it to the communicants. The Bishop nevertheless received it, and being asked whether his Lordship observed it, he replied he did, but every worthy communicant consecrated the wine to himself.

I told him upon that, that formerly desiring his Lordship's notion of the Trinity, he bid me take care not to lose the unity of the Godhead.

Wednesday, 18.—This day I went to the Georgia Society. There were present: Mr. Holland in the Trustee chair, Shaftesbury, Carpenter, Tyreconnel, Egmont in the Common Council chair, Vernon, Dr. Bundy, Dr. Hales, Lapautre, T. Towers, Hucks, White, La Roche, More, Alderman Heathcote, Mr. Anderson.

As Trustees we approved of the form of a petition to Parliament for money to carry on the designs of the Colony. The estimate of what is wanting for the several uses, exclusive of religious uses, is the sum of 19,850*l.*, but this is not to be an estimate given to Parliament, for that would tie us down to lay out the respective sums in the nature of an appropriation, and also to be accountable to Parliament. But it is a calculation to be shown particular members for their satisfaction. Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Tyreconnel, Mr. Holland, and Mr. Towers were desired to wait on the Speaker and Sir Robert Walpole with the petition on Friday next. As Common Council we re-considered the minute of the Common Council held the 2nd instant relating to the report from the Committee appointed to consider of a proper method to raise a provision for the maintenance of a minister in Georgia. Mr. Vernon, Lord Carpenter, Lord Tyreconnel, and Dr. Bundy spoke for agreeing to the Committee's report, and to the minute of the 2nd instant abovementioned, only to restore the word "religious" which had been scratched out contrary to the intention of the major part of the Board that day; so that the uses to which the lands originally designed for religious uses, and long ago ordered to be laid out for that purpose, may be absolutely so applied.

The gentlemen who formerly opposed this remained of the same opinion, viz. Mr. White, Mr. Hucks, Mr. La Roche, Lord Shaftesbury, and Alderman Heathcote, to whom were added Mr. Moore, who all spoke for suspending the consideration of this affair to a further

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time. They alleged no other reason but that it was an affair of consequence, and gentlemen being not yet agreed, it would be convenient that some little time more might be taken, that by privately talking together we might continue to act as unanimously as we had hitherto done, and some added there was no doubt but we should all agree, there being none who were not for applying the lands in our way, that is singly to religious uses, but they disagreed in the manner. This we thought fit to comply with, and it was agreed that to-morrow sennit we shall meet again, when Mr. Vernon declared his hope that we should then come to a final resolution. I, being in the chair, could not speak my sentiment only I informed the Board that I had a considerable benefactions, to present the Board for religious uses, but the condition was that the lands cultivated should be only for religious uses.

Afterwards Mr. Towers, who in this affair seeks to please both parties, took me to the window and said the opposite gentlemen would agree that the lands cultivated by money given as for religious uses should be wholly applied to that end, but they resented some words that fell from Lord Tyrconnel last Wednesday to the reproach of Mr. White, and therefore intended to propose that the lands shall be applied in general for those purposes, but not to specify the particular designs, as for a minister, a catechist, and building a church. That by these means there would be an alteration of the abovementioned minute made by ourselves and so it would not carry a reflection on Mr. White that it was altered singly on account of his having scratched out the word. I told him that would satisfy me; for as the minute now stands we seem obliged to erect but one church, and entertain but one minister and one Catechist, whereas if the Colony increases in number of people and remote villages we shall have occasion for more than one of each sort.

I returned home, and so passed the evening, and reflecting what passed at our Board, it came into my mind that the opposite gentlemen design to drill on the affair till a Bill comes into the House (much talked of) of restraining the King's power of granting mortmains for the future.

Thursday, 19.—I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer and my son Hanmer.

Dr. Couraye dined with me. In the evening I went to Mr. Hendel's entertainment, who has set Dryden's famous Ode on the Cecilia Feast to very fine music.

Friday, 20.—I went to St. James's Vestry, where we signed the watch account of receipts and disbursements, as obliged by the late Act to be done on this day at latest, that any of the parish may view it if they desire.

It appeared the total of the Cess for one year ending 20th February, 1735-6, is 1,458*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, of which received in part 363*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* Still standing out, 1,094*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.* That for the half-year past to 20th February, 1735-6, there was paid to watchmen 324*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* To four beadles, half-year's salary to the 26th January 50*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* Charges in passing the Act by which the watchmen were put under our Vestry's regulations, 138*l.* 11*s.* 4¼*d.* Incidents to 26 January about watching, 4*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.*—516*l.* 14*s.* 6¼*d.* We also made some progress in our enquiries after abuses of the workhouse.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Feb. 21-24

Saturday, 21.—Dined at home. In the evening visited cousin Ned Southwell. I learned this day that when the King succeeded his father he found in looking over the accounts of the expenses charged on the Post Office revenue of Ireland that Mr. Manly, Postmaster General of that kingdom, had an additional salary placed on that revenue in consideration of his long service. This the King struck off from the revenue aforesaid, because that revenue comes clear into his own pocket, and placed it on the Civil List of Ireland, which comes not into his pocket, but goes to discharge the expenses of the civil establishment of that kingdom.

I heard also from several heads that the lady talked of is not to remain at Hanover, but to be sent for over, which will save the expense and trouble of journeys. She insists on 40,000*l.* and 5,000*l.* per annum.

Sunday, 22.—Prayers and sermon at home. I went to Court. In the evening to St. James's Chapel, and then to the Coffee House. In discourse Sir Edmond Bacon, knight of the shire for Norfolk, said the reason why the Government does not effectually suppress the running of goods is that the forfeitures arising from persons convicted of concealing them go to the Crown, which forfeitures rise to 200,000*l.* per annum. That the East India Company, who are much interested in the matter, offered if the Government would take off the duty on tea which occasions its being run, they would make up the loss of the duty by an annual sum of money equal to it, but Sir Robert replied, then we shall lose the fines and forfeitures, which are 200,000*l.* a year. What a miserable thing is this! Rogues are permitted to destroy the fair trader, luxury to infect the lower class of people, the rogues when taken are transported, frequent murders fall out on making seizures, and it must go on because there is a benefit goes into the King's purse unaccountable to Parliament.

Monday, 23.—This morning I called on Mr. Vernon, Mr. Digby, Mr. Sloper, and Lord Tyreconel to secure their being next Thursday at the Georgia Board. Mr. Digby was ill of the gout. Neither did I see the others, except Lord Tyreconel, who told me he, with Lord Shaftesbury and the other gentleman, had waited on Sir Robert Walpole about our applying to Parliament for 20,000*l.* to carry on the Colony of Georgia. He received them civilly, but asked how we could expect it since last week Hucks, White, and Heatheote had spoke and divided against the Parliament's giving 4,000*l.* to carry on the repairs of King Henry the 7th Chapel. That it was indiscreet in gentlemen who were themselves to apply for money to refuse it to others. That we should find great difficulty, Sir Charles Wager and Lord Sundon being determined to oppose us, and he, Sir Robert, had strong solicitations made him to be out of the way when the petition should be offered, and then they thought to prevent the Parliament giving us money.

Lord Tyreconel replied that as to himself he both voted and spoke for giving that money to the Church of Westminster, wherefore the opposition made thereto was no act of our Board, and Lord Shaftesbury said our affair was the public's, not our own, who got nothing by it but the trouble of carrying on a design approved of by the King and Parliament. In conclusion, Sir Robert told them that as to himself he should be favourable, but advised

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them to ask as little as they could as the more likely way to succeed. They said thereupon 15,000*l.*, and at last came down to 10,000*l.* on supposition they might have 10,000*l.* more next session.

After this they went to Mr. Horace Walpole, who seemed entirely well disposed, and took an occasion to speak of me in very handsome terms, and to express his concern at my son's disappointment, which he said proceeded from Lord Harrington's resolution of getting his brother chosen at the expense of my son during his Mr. Walpole's absence in Holland; and that his hurry in going on ship board prevented his speaking to the Government's servants so fully as he should have done. He concluded, he heard I took it ill of him and was sorry for it. I asked my lord how Mr. Walpole brought me into the conversation? He answered, he did not remember.

They then went to the Master of the Rolls, who formerly favoured our Colony, gave us at once 500*l.* and presented our petition last year. They desired him to present again our petition, but he declined it. This bodes ill to us, and all is owing to the headstrong humour of the gentlemen of our Board, who take all occasions of showing the world that they are averse to anything that bears relation to the Church, and thereby will bring such a suspicion on us as enemies to the present Constitution in Church and estate, and designing to have no Church establishment in Georgia, as will cool all men's good disposition to favour our designs, though so evidently advantageous to the public.

In the evening I went to the Monday's Music Club.

Tuesday, 24.—My son's birthday, being twenty-five years old. This morning I drew up a paper of reasons to offer to the Georgia Board and prove the necessity of appropriating lands to religious uses only, but Mr. Verelst, our accountant, dining with me, told me he hoped there would be no occasion, for twelve of the Common Council supping together on Saturday last had come to a resolution to conform to the judgment I and others are of that the lands shall be appropriated to religious uses only, and this by restoring the word "religious," which Mr. White, when chairman, had expunged.

The gentlemen who met were 12, viz., Alderman George Heathcote, Mr. Laroche, Mr. Moore, Mr. White, Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Tracy, Trustee; Alderman Kendal, Thomas Towers, Holland; Mr. Archer, Mr. Archer his brother, Trustees.

They had two ends of their meeting that night. One was to settle who should offer our petition to the House, and how they should support it, and they resolved to insist on 15,000*l.*

The second was to discourse the affair concerning the lands designed for religious uses. Mr. Towers, who saw the inconvenience of a breach between the members of the Board, began the argument in favour of our opinion, and as a lawyer insisted on the justice of not applying the rents of lands cultivated by money given for religious uses to any other purpose than such uses. Mr. Holland declared himself of the same side, and Alderman Kendal urged the indiscretion of disgusting so many gentlemen as were for this thing, and who applied themselves with so much zeal for the service of the Colony. Upon this the other gentlemen yielded, and it was agreed to acquiesce next Thursday in the manner abovementioned.

Feb. 24-29

Those in the left column were against us, and those in the right for us, which joined to us upon a ballot would carry the question in our favour by a great majority, for by enquiry since, I find Mr. Lapautre and Mr. Holland (both whom I doubted the last day of our meeting because they did not declare themselves) are for us in judgment. It may be useful against another time to set down which of the Common Council are for religious establishments and which not. On the left I shall set down those who are not, and on the right those who are.

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Lord Shaftesbury. | Egmont. |
| Alderman Heathcote. | Carpenter. |
| Mr. Hucks. | Tyrconnel. |
| Mr. Moore. | Dr. Bundy. |
| Mr. White. | Dr. Hales. |
| Mr. La Roche. | Mr. Lapautre. |
| | Mr. Vernon. |
| | Mr. Holland. |
| | Mr. Thomas Towers. |
| | Alderman Kendal. |

Of the eight remaining (who have not attended the Board during this contest, which has produced the discovery of gentlemen's sentiments), we are very sure that Mr. Digby, Dr. Burton, Mr. Oglethorp would be with us, which makes our number 13. The abovementioned against us are but six, but how many of the remaining five are disposed is to me uncertain, viz. Mr. Frederick, Lord Limerick, Mr. Sloper, Sir William Heathcote, and Captain Eyles.

Dr. Bearcroft dined with me. I spent the evening at home.

Wednesday, 25.—This morning I went to St. James's Vestry, where we agreed in judgment to oppose the petition of the Burlington Garden gentlemen, who design to move the House for a Bill to pay their own watch and not be subject to the Vestry in that respect. They complain that we appoint them bad watchmen, whereas in truth we allot them as good as any we have, but they are aware that their precinct pay towards the watch more by 50*l.* a year than what serves for their own particular watch, though equally cessed with others, and they design to employ this overplus in augmenting the wages of their watchmen. From this two great inconveniences will follow: 1. That for want of that overplus 50*l.*, our poorer streets will be worse watched unless the rest of the parish be further cessed; and 2, the high wages they intend to give will disincline the rest of our watchmen from serving us on the present terms.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 26.—This morning I went to the Georgia Board, where in a full meeting of Common Council Mr. Towers acquainted us that the gentlemen who so long opposed the appropriating 300 acres to religious uses only had given the matter up; at the same time he offered us a draft of a resolution for our assent which so fully answered our desires that we agreed to it without amendment, and ordered it to be entered in our books as the resolution of the Board. We also ordered that with all convenient speed the grant of these lands should be drawn up and committed to feoffees, changeable at pleasure, for the religious uses of our Colony only. That

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Mr. Oglethorp be written to and acquainted with our resolution, and desired to lay out 300 acres of the best land, and to send us an estimate of the charges of building a church and plan. We also ordered an advertisement in the newspaper to satisfy the world of our resolution. Mr. White, La Roche, Heathcote and Moore forbore to be at this meeting to shew that, although they acquiesced, it was against the grain, but others of them gave their presence, and the number of us were 13, viz. Carpenter in the Common Council chair, Egmont, Shaftesbury, Dr. Hales, Dr. Bundy, Captain Eyles in the Trustee chair, Vernon, Mr. Holland, Thomas Towers, Chandler, Hucks, Sir Will. Heathcote, Lord Tyrconnel.

We ordered the payment of a bill, and then as Trustees put the seal to our petition to Parliament for money, approving at the same time the calculation of expenses to be provided for by Parliament this session. It comes to near 20,000*l.*, but we fear they will give us but 10,000*l.* which will greatly straighten us. Lord Baltimore is to present it to-morrow. Divers Court members of the House have our Board in distaste, because they see such as are Parliament men among us hang together, and generally in opposition to the Court measures. They say we give a turn to elections, and if encouraged will ruin the Whig cause. They had rather see the Board dissolved and the Colony in the sea than that an election should be lost by our means. When Colonel Bladen was spoke to, to speak for giving us this money, he refused, and was so indiscreet as to say he was chid for doing it the last time. Sir Joseph Jekyl also declined it, excusing himself that he had once presented our petition. The Italian and Turkey merchants in the House will, we fear, oppose us on account of our falling to the making of silk, and some are against us, saying we prejudice the other Plantations.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Friday, 27.—I went to the House of Commons to see the success of our Georgia petition. Lord Baltimore presented it, Lord Tyrconnel seconded it. We asked 10,000*l.*, and it was granted. Nobody opposed it, and so it was referred to the Committee of Supply. Mr. Verelst acquainted me this morning that Mr. White told him he designed to resign his place of Common Council on our anniversary meeting day to Mr. Talbot, my Lord Chancellor's son, who is now one of our Trustees. He at the same time desired Mr. Verelst to say nothing of it. I promised to hold my tongue, but answered it gave me great pleasure, and I could not but observe to him that the reason why Mr. White left us was because he could not induce us to leave room for public encouragement to set up Dissenting congregations in Georgia, so that he had no zeal for the Colony but on that condition. But possibly the trouble he gave us on this occasion of appropriating lands to religious uses may have made him think that his presence at the Board would be no longer agreeable to us, but that we should always be jealous of him, which is an uneasy thing to any gentleman.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday, 28.—Visited Mr. Ellis, Serjeant Dickins, and Mr. Digby. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 29.—Went to St. James's Church and then to Court. Mr. Ellis dined with me. In the evening I went to chapel and afterwards to the Coffee House.

Mar. 1-9

Monday, 1 March.—The Queen's birthday, in compliment to which both Houses adjourned. I went to Court, where there was a great crowd, and the greater in that the Queen desired people would not make fine clothes, but reserve them for the Prince's wedding.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 2.—I visited cousin Ned Southwell, Dr. Pierce of St. Martin's, a zealous minister against Popery and a good man, brother Parker, and Sir George Savile.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 3.—Went to the monthly meeting of Dr. Bray's Trustees, and afterwards to the House of Commons, expecting a debate upon the giving money to Georgia, but the affair did not come on.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 4.—The anonymous letters wrote me Monday last desiring some assistance in money I have discovered to be by Lady Pen Cholmly, the daughter of the Earl of Barrimore and wife to Colonel Cholmly, younger brother of the Earl of Cholmondeley (*sic*). That very night which was the Queen's birthday, she left the ballroom at Court and secreted herself from her tyrannical husband, who having forced her by ill usage and threatenings to settle her estate (being an heiress) on his brother's children in case he should have none by her, would further oblige her to make over also the 200*l.* per annum pin money, all that was left, in the same manner.

Friday, 5.—This day I wrote the lady that I would both assist her with money and advice. Visited Frank Clerke and Mr. Temple. Went to Court. Dined at home, and then went to Mr. Aragoni's concert.

Saturday, 6.—This morning I visited cousin Ned Southwell. Dined at home, and in the evening went to the Haymarket Playhouse. Received a letter from the lady and sent her 25*l.*

Sunday, 7.—This morning prayers and sermon at home. In the evening went to chapel, and then to the Coffee House, where Mr. Nash of Bath told me that Lord William Manners, who had been long there on account of a black jaundice, had, contrary to expectation, recovered on the sudden when he was thought in the last convulsion of death, by voiding by stool a stone from his gall bladder as big as a small nutmeg. In two days after he went abroad. This is not the only instance of stones coming that way, but it is very extraordinary, seeing the passage from the gall bladder into the stomach is as small as a crow quill and winds like a corkscrew.

Monday, 8.—This morning I went to the Queen's Court, who told me the great pleasure she had in reading Dr. Couraye's "History of the Council of Trent," adding (which all the company near heard) that he is a very good man and she esteemed him very much. She told me he had flattered her extremely in the dedication, but had managed it with art. I replied, it was hard to flatter her, but where he had a good original he knew how to draw a copy that was like. I added that I esteemed him more than ever for the gratitude he expressed to me for the favour and countenance she showed him. Mr. Augustus Schutz took me aside to tell me that he had received his Majesty's command to give him a hundred pounds.

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which he was ready to pay him when he came for it. I dined and passed the evening at home.

This day the Gin Bill was treated of in the House of Commons, and a resolution come into to lay a duty of 20 shillings per gallon on spirituous liquors, and all who sell it to pay 50*l.* per annum for a licence to sell it. Dr. Hales, minister of Teddington, who dined with me, had tears in his eyes for joy. He had wrote last year an excellent treatise of the poisonous quality of spiritual liquors.

Tuesday, 9.—This day I visited Lord Palmerston, and then went to the anniversary dinner of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. We were about 40 persons, of which 30 clergymen. Report was read to us of last year's proceedings. It seemed to me that the Tranquebar Mission goes not on so fast and well as was expected. In the evening I called at Lady Nottingham's, who was not at home.

This morning Mr. Manion, a Greek by nation, but a creature of Mr. Walpole's, called on me to let me know that he came from Horace Walpole with overtures to renew our friendship. Mr. Walpole bid him tell me how great esteem he had for me and that he was in no fault that my son lost his election, for he had done all he could to secure it when he passed over to Holland that year by summoning the chief of the Corporation to dinner and making them promise to vote for my son. That afterwards, to his great surprise, he read in the news my son had lost it and Mr. Stanhope was chosen. That at his return to England he severely chided the Government's servants for voting against my son. That he was much troubled to see me on all occasions endeavour to avoid him, and the more that he knew I had been his personal friend, and was likewise a pious man and sincere friend to the present establishment. He should be very glad therefore that matters were rightly explained and a reconciliation made.

I thanked Mr. Manion for his trouble and said it was a commendable part in him to endeavour the restoring of lost friendship; that my case was particular, for I had indeed been his personal friend, and therefore I took his usage of me so much worse. That I doubted Mr. Walpole had in the multitude of his more important business forgotten divers circumstances of his conduct with respect to my son's loss of his election, or he would not have said he did all he could for my son and was sorry he lost it. He must have forgotten that he put Mr. Leathes upon me to get him chosen with my son, and never took any step to prevent the treachery of that gentleman after I had consented to serve him. He must have forgotten that he would not let my Mayor be chosen on which so much depended, and this in favour of a Mayor the greatest enemy I had. To this end, when he went over to Holland, he left ashore the captain of the packet whose turn it was to carry him over, and who on another occasion would have given his eyes to conduct him, to vote against my Mayor, and took away with him a voter who was my friend. All this the day before the election by which I lost my Mayor by one vote, although Sir Robert Walpole had promised I should have my Mayor. This was of Mr. Leathes' instigation, who opposed my Mayor in favour of that other my enemy. He must also have forgotten that he refused me the

Mar. 9-13

satisfaction of sending up for the agent of the packet boats to explain to me why he from a friend (I having put him into his post) should of a sudden become my enemy. This I insisted on that he might explain to me the reasons of his conduct, but Mr. Walpole absolutely refused to let him come. He must have forgotten that Sir Robert solemnly promised me that if any third person should stand candidate at Harwich to the endangering the election of my son, that he would drop Mr. Leathes in favour of my son, and that, whatever happened, the Government's servants should vote for my son, which had they done, my son would have carried it in spite of Lord Harrington and Mr. Leathes.

Mr. Manion said these were particulars Mr. Walpole had not told him, and looked trickish. However he believed Mr. Walpole was now desirous of a re-union, and that he was a sincere friend where he professed.

I smiled and answered they who found him so ought to praise him, but for my part who had found him otherwise, I could go no further than to say that I esteemed his talents and was pleased with the good services he did the public; that I am no base prattler to go about to coffee houses and bespatter him; nay, I endeavoured to forget the affair as being now passed, and was uneasy when put upon the subject to discourse of it, which when I did, I never exceeded the truth.

Mr. Manion said he would tell Mr. Walpole what I said, and would see me again. I replied, he had my consent, and so we parted.

I went down to the House, expecting the Committee of Supply would sit, and then our Georgia petition would be taken into consideration, but it was put off till Monday. I expected also the Dissenters' petition would have been this day presented; but I learned they had not yet agreed about it among themselves.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Sir Joseph Jekyl presented his Bill against mortmain this day, whereby the subject is restrained for the future from granting land or money by will to religious uses. He said what men gave for religious uses ought to be in their lifetime and not after their deaths to the prejudice of their lawful heirs, on a Popish conceit of atoning for their sins. He added the clergy themselves would be benefited by it as well as the laity, but did not show wherein. No one spoke against it, and by the general applause it met with there is no doubt but it will pass the House of Commons at least, whatever fortune it may meet with in the House of Lords.

Thursday, 11.—This morning Sir George Savile came to ask my leave that he may make me trustee for his daughters with others in his will. I declined it all I could, but he assured me he would excuse my acting by an express notice of it in his will if I should not think proper to do so, and on that condition I consented. He asked my opinion whether, if I were in his case, I would take order in my will that my daughters should not see their mother? I replied that if I was convinced that their seeing her would endanger their virtue, I should not scruple to order it so, for it would be even my duty, but I would be very sure of it first, and as to himself, he was the best judge if it was really the case. He called God to witness that it was. I suppose, if I had not given

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him my answer in the affirmative, he would not have asked me to be a trustee.

Mr. John Hamilton came to me with the discovery of 12,000*l.* per annum lands made over by Papists for pious uses, which he is willing the Georgia Trustees should petition the King for, and obtain an Act for settling the same to the uses of our Colony, rather than that any other Corporation should do it, which some of them are soliciting him for. That these lands were discovered in King William's reign, and a Commission of Inquisition granted for finding them, the third of the profits to be assigned to the Informers. That the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury ordered a minute thereof to be entered. That the Informers thereupon proceeded by due course of law at their own expense to find and take inquisitions in several counties in England to the amount above-mentioned or thereabouts, which they returned into the Petty Bag Office, and are now upon Record. That the right and title of all the discoverers is now devolved upon him the said Hamilton, who proposes to have these estates granted by his Majesty to the Trustees for the settlement of Georgia to support and carry it on, or to have them appropriated to that use by Parliament. I told him the Trustees of Georgia were obliged to him for giving them the option of obtaining the grant, but supposed he had some proposal to make of a suitable consideration to be given him.

He replied that was certain, but he would say nothing to that till he found whether our Society would meddle in it. I said these were matters wholly out of my sphere, and required the consideration of a lawyer, and therefore if he gave me leave I would consult with Mr. Towers and Holland, both lawyers, Parliament men, and of our Board. He agreed to it, and desired if they approved of it, or had any difficulty in the thing, that I would procure him a meeting to explain the matter further, which I promised.

In conversation he said Colonel Selwyn, his great friend, had often spoke of the thing to Sir Robert Walpole, who did not disapprove its being brought to Parliament, but declined being personally concerned in it by reason of the foreign Popish ministers who would undoubtedly struggle to oppose it. He said he also spoke of it to Mr. Gibbon, who is very fond of its coming to Parliament, and Mr. Sands approves it also, but he would not be the man to bring it in, because it might possibly be thrown upon his party by Sir Robert to do, to divide them, there being among them several Jacobites who will certainly oppose the thing.

I asked him whether Sir Joseph Jekyl might not in his opinion be a proper man, having so lately as but yesterday brought in a Bill against Protestant pious uses, wherefore he was more likely to be zealous against Popish pious uses. He thought him proper.

Friday, 12.—I went this morning to the House to hear the success of Mr. Plummer's motion for repealing the Test Act. It was rejected by 251 against 123. I say nothing of it here, because I have written an account of the debates to Dr. Coghill.

Saturday, 13.—I visited cousin Le Grand and cousin Betty Southwell. I found Mr. Scroop with her, Secretary to the Treasury. He voted yesterday with the minority, as did his nephew Fane, they being elected on condition they would be for repealing the Test Act. But Mr. Scroop said he had rather been excused. He

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said this design was begun in Lancashire several years ago by the deceased Mr. Daniel Pulteney with design to distress Sir Robert Walpole, for if he complied with the Dissenters and consented to the repeal he would lose the Churchmen; if he complied not he would lose the Dissenters. Sir Robert had hitherto been powerful enough with them year after year to persuade them to suspend their design, and even now the Dissenters of Bristol and all the Committee in London who manage affairs for them, one excepted, condemn it. I told him, so do the Dissenters of Hackney and Worcester, together with the famous Mr. Foster, the most eminent preacher among them.

He told me it was false that Sir Robert ever gave the Dissenters hopes that he would favour this design. On the contrary, he was present at a meeting of some of them with Sir Robert, and heard him tell them he never should think it a proper time for them to attempt the repeal, and that it would do them more hurt than good to meddle in it whether they succeeded or no. He said he wondered to see so many place-men among the minority, but it was for the obligation they had to the Dissenters in their elections.

He said that last year one of their zealous managers wrote him of this design, desiring he would favour it, that he answered he could not, for it might occasion mischief in the nation, and even to the Dissenters themselves. The person wrote again that notwithstanding his opinion they were resolved to go on. When he came to town Mr. Brooksbanks, a Dissenter, said he was informed by that person that he (Scroop) had promised to favour the repeal. Scroop said he was so far from that, he had under his hand declared against it, and for proof gave Brooksbanks the last letter he received from that person to read. Brooksbanks on that said the fellow was a lying rogue.

I wrote a long account of the debates of yesterday to Dr. Coghill, and then went to the opera called *Orpheus*.

Sunday, 14.—This morning I communicated at the King's Chapel, at 8 o'clock prayers, and afterwards went to Court, where I carried the sword, and so was obliged to hear two services. The Bishop of Durham, Dr. Chandler, preached a good sermon upon Romans, 12, 1, "I beseech you, brethren, by the mercies of God that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy," etc. He preached low and very long, and the Prince turning to me complained of it. I said one of our greatest divines, Archbishop Tillotson, writes that a man of sense can say all that need be said upon one text in half an hour, and accordingly his sermons are all short. "That was," replied the Prince, "because he was a man of sense. I have read his sermons, but I think he is too learned for the common people." I answered, on the contrary it was his character that his sermons were so composed as to be adapted to the capacity both of the learned and the simple. He said, he was indeed a good writer, but he thought the late Dr. Clerke a plainer. I answered, I indeed esteemed Dr. Clerke's writings, but above all of them his *Demonstration of the Attributes of God*, which I thought the very best book I ever read next to the Bible. He replied, he had read it and liked it much, nevertheless his treatise on the Catechism was still better, as it was plainer, and plainness is what a minister should aim at, who had a hundred ignorant people to instruct for

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one man of learning. He thought too that the subject of that book of the attributes had been clearer treated in one of his sermons. "Pray," says he, "what can be plainer and easier understood than the Bible? Divines should imitate that." I said there is a sublimity in plainness, and instanced the words of Moses—"And God said, let there be light, and there was light," which the greatest critic and rhetorician among the ancients, Longinus, said was the sublimest expression he had met with. He replied, he had read it in Longinus in the French translation, and Boileau has profaned it by applying it to Lewis the 14, comparing him to God, when in a certain place he makes him say "Lewis said, 'Let there be peace, and there was peace.'" He quoted the passage, but I have forgotten it. I said it was almost blasphemy. "Yes," said the Prince, "but you know the French are great flatterers of their Princes." I answered they were so, and yet Boileau declined writing King Lewis's history, to avoid the flattery he must have given him. He replied, nevertheless Boileau sought opportunities of praising him where there was no reason, and even very ridiculously when, extolling the extent of his conquests, he mentions two towns as the bounds of them and are very near each other and both of them open places. He then quoted the verse, but I remember it not. "Now," added he, "when I read I often make notes in the margin, and I wrote under that verse, 'This is as if he said the Jacobites extended themselves from India to Jerusalem.'" I was extremely pleased to find the Prince had read so much, and had so good a memory.

Son and daughter Hanmer dined with me. In the evening I went again to chapel, and from thence to the coffee house.

Monday, 15.—This morning I went to the House, expecting to see Mr. Towers, but he was not returned from the country. I returned to dinner and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 16.—This morning I visited Monsieur Harang, Lord Wilmington, son Hanmer, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Sir Charles Bunbury, Mr. Capel Moore, his brother Robert Moore, and Mr. Augustus Schutz.

Mr. Verelst called to tell me that we shall have letters to-morrow from Mr. Oglethorp by a ship who came from the West Indies, and saw him and the other ship, his companion, making their port at Georgia.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Mr. Verelst returned to me with a letter from Mr. Oglethorp, dated from Georgia 1st February last, but written, as Captain Rouse (who brought it) says, 30 leagues from that coast. The captain also brought letters from him to Sir Robert Walpole, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Towers, Mr. Vernon etc. In his letter to me he strongly recommends the procuring a supply from Parliament this Session, and mentions the several occasions for money. 1. The people gone must have two years' provision, the season for planting being lost by staying so long for the King's sloop to convey them. They will otherwise disperse and the French and the Spaniards settle themselves there. 2. The Rangers must be continued or the new settlements can have no support by land nor communication, and may at pleasure be surprised by the French Indians. 3. There is no civilising a country without communications. 4. It will therefore be necessary to keep 100 workmen on. 5. We must

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keep boats to keep open the communication by water. 6. More Indian presents than ever are necessary, the French and Spaniards labouring to debauch them from us. 7. Agents must be paid to draw men from Switzerland and Germany. He also writes me that we have already 1,200 foreigners settled in Georgia and the neighbourhood, great numbers of which came at their own expenses and put the Colony to no charge.

Mr. Verelst read me also a letter from Coston, our head bailiff, to the Trustees, containing an account of the arrival of Captain Dunbar, with his Scots, of the *Peter and James*, Diamond commander, with provision from Ireland, and of the *Allen*, Dicker commander, with servants from Bristol, all which three ships came into Savannah, though from several parts, in one day, viz. 10th January. This is a singular blessing of God, and will much further our new settlement. He mentions a jealousy infused into the Indians that we have agreed with the Northern Indians to unite and cut them off, occasioned by some ill designing persons, and partly by a person going to them (which I suppose is from Carolina) with a red flag, which is with them the token of war. But Coston convinced Tomachichi of the malice and untruth of this report, and obtained of him to send to those other Indians two of his men, who had been here in England, to undeceive them. He further writes that he had caused the mouths of the Alatahama River to be sounded and surveyed, but found the middle opening impeded; but the Southern opening has two fathoms and half of water over the bar at low water, and the bay within very secure for shipping, being landlocked from the winds.

Wednesday, 17.—This morning I went to the Georgia Office, but we did no business, being but six in number, viz. Vernon, Egmont, Tyronnel, Thomas Towers, La Roche, Alderman Heathcote. Mr. Vernon showed me a letter he received from Mr. Wesley full of piety, and thanks to God for their safe voyage as far as they were got, which was about thirty leagues from Charlestown. It was dated the same day with mine from Mr. Oglethorp. I gave an extract of Mr. Oglethorp's letter, to make several copies thereof to show to members, in order to dispose them to give us money freely, the several necessary expenses being there set down.

Dr. Couraye dined with me and told me he yesterday had a private audience of the King to thank him for his present of 100*l.*, to which the King very affably replied that he should be always glad to serve him when occasion offered.

Thursday, 18.—I went early to St. Bride's Vestry in hopes our Common Council would be able to do business before the sermon, but we were not a sufficient number till a little before dinner, when we ordered some bills to be paid and imprest 1,500*l.* to Alderman Heathcote.

Mr. Watts preached, of Lincoln's Inn, made an excellent sermon on Psalm 107, 35-37, "He maketh the wilderness a standing water, and watersprings of a dry ground, and there he setteth the hungry that they may build them a city to dwell in, that they may sow their land and plant vineyards to yield them fruits of increase."

The members of our Board who attended the sermon were Tyronnel, Carpenter, Egmont, Holland, Vernon, Hucks, Dr. Bundy, Dr. Hales and Mr. White. After which Mr. White withdrew and

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would not dine with us, being exasperated at the letter written him by the Bishop of Durham, wherein he chid him for altering the minute formerly mentioned in disfavour to religious uses. This letter, they tell me, he answered sharply (for a token of his displeasure at some of us, who were offended at that alteration). He this day invited company at his own house, which were I suppose Mr. Moore, Alderman Heathcote, Mr. Hucks and Lord Shaftesbury, for none of them dined with us, though Heathcote and Hucks were for a time present with us at the vestry to assist in making a Board. Mr. La Roche had also been invited by Mr. White, but he chose to dine with us. The company therefore who did so were in all 18, viz. Tyrconnel, Carpenter, Egmont, Sir Will Heathcote, Sloper, La Roche, Dr. Bundy, Dr. Hales, Vernon, Dr. Burton, Mr. Archer, Mr. Archer his brother, Holland, Thomas Towers, Mr. Smith, Martin our Secretary, Verelst our accountant, Dr. Watts the preacher, invited, Sir Thomas Robinson, invited.

Sir Thomas Robinson said to me he was very desirous to be chosen into our number. for he had a great opinion of the design. He should be a constant attender, living always in town, and was willing to contribute out of his purse. He therefore desired me to propose him next year. I said I would. At seven we parted, and I brought Mr. Holland and Towers to the Widow's Coffee House in Devereux Court to meet Mr. John Hamilton by appointment and discourse of the means of recovering the 12,000*l.* per annum in lands made over by Papists for pious uses. I left them reasoning upon it, but it appeared to me that there are difficulties that cannot be got over. For the persons are dead who first gave information of them in 1692, and Mr. Towers thought the inquisition taken of them and the return into the Petty Bag Office would be no authority for petitioning the King to grant them to the Trustees of Georgia. and supposing he did, there must be a suit at law upon ejecting the present occupiers, and living witnesses to prove the King's right to them, which there were none to produce.

Mr. Hamilton replied that the Parliament had gone (as he was informed) so far as to engross a Bill for their recovery, and this might be ground work to petition the Parliament, in which case he doubted not but several who are now tenants to those lands would return to the Trustees if an Act were passed and make discoveries. Mr. Towers said he would look into the journals of those times, but he doubted if even the Parliament would revive that matter without witnesses to prove the illegal application of those rents.

Friday, 19.—This morning Mr. Wallace, attorney, came to acquaint me that it it necessary I and my son should pass recovery as well as lay a fine for the lease I made Mr. Taylor of Egmont. I bid him come when he pleased and I would do it.

Mr. Medicot visited me to-day and told me the place of Postmaster General of Ireland is not yet filled up. because Lovel insists on it as his right to give, without which he would not have accepted his place of Postmaster General of England, and he had promised it to his brother-in-law Sir Marmaduke Wyvil. On the other hand, the Duke of Richmond, who has taken upon him the interest of Sir Thomas Pendegrast, asked it for Sir Thomas, and used Sir Robert Walpole very ill upon it, for when Sir Robert had told him

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he had desired Lord Lovel to waive his pretensions, on promise to do as good a thing for Sir Marmaduke, but that Lord Lovel had refused: nevertheless that he had again spoke to him, and had softened him, so that he hoped, if his Grace would have a little patience, he should get it for Sir Thomas. Though (I say) he made this answer to the Duke, the latter in a passion replied he did but trifle with him, and that he found there was no dependence on him, nor would he ever depend on what he said. Sir Robert was stunned and has not been solicitous to soften Lord Lovel since, having too much spirit to be bullied into the affair, though too prudent to give it during this contest to Sir Marmaduke.

I stirred not out this day.

Saturday, 20.—Visited Frank Clerke. I met Capel Moore there, who told me Lady Pen Chomley is really a whore; that she ran before away with Mr. Shirley, and is now gone off with one Anderson, once apprentice to a ship surgeon, but not worth a groat. She is not yet returned. He said Lord Barrimore, her father, gives her up, from whom she ran away to marry Colonel Cholmley, after the marriage writings were drawn for her marrying Mr. Shuttleworth's son. Mr. Moore added that she had settled her estate (being an heiress) upon her husband's elder brother's children in case she had no children by him, as she had not had, but that her husband used her brutishly and forced her to make that settlement. The estate so settled is 800*l.* per annum, besides which she brought him 1,300*l.* per annum more, which Lord Barrimore, her father, was to possess for his own life, but made it over to Colonel Chumly after the wedding, for 14,000*l.* paid him by Lord Cholmly.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 21.—Prayers and sermon at home. I did not stir out.

Monday, 22.—I went to the House, expecting the Committee of Supply would come on, and then that the Georgia petition for money would be considered, but other business prevented it. Dined at home, then went to the coffee house.

Wednesday, 24.—Visited Lord Wilmington and cousin Ned Southwell. Dined at home, and in the evening went to hear Handel's mask of *Acis and Galatea*.

Thursday, 25, 1736.—This morning I went to the Georgia Board, but we were not enough to make a Board. Mr. Towers, Vernon and myself were all that met.

Before I went out Mr. Hamilton called on me to talk of the measures proper to recover the lands of England given to Popish superstitious uses. He said since his discourse with Mr. Towers he had got further light into them; that Jerningam, the goldsmith, owned to a friend of his that he was the transmitter of those rents to Popish seminaries abroad. That he could (he believed) produce a person who would furnish us with authentic copies of the original deeds of gift kept in a particular office in Rome. That Mr. Towers said if he could produce them it would be matter to go upon, but who should defray the charge? The Georgia Trustees could not do it out of their money, for it would be a misapplication. Mr. Hamilton said neither could he do it, but perhaps charitable persons might be moved to give towards so good a work.

Then he proposed to me that the Georgia Trustees would move

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Sir Robert Walpole to create a place for him in Carolina, namely Comptroller of the quit rents, which would put him in a capacity to be very serviceable to Georgia as also to the Crown. He did not desire a considerable salary, but to have a grant of some sum of money out of the quit rents of Carolina that should remain neat of all charges thereon, whereby he should be enabled to cultivate part of Colonel Horsey's lands, wherein he is a sharer.

I told him I would let Mr. Towers and Vernon know my sentiments thereon, which were that it is a reasonable thing for him to desire ; but that I could take no part in asking it of Sir Robert, because we are not well together.

He said he proposes to go speedily to Carolina, but would be back time enough against the next Session of Parliament to prosecute with us the recovery of the Popish lands, but in the meantime he would put that enquiry into a method to make our carrying it on easy. I advised him to call on Mr. Towers in two or three days, and he would know what passed between him and me this morning. Thus we parted.

At the Office I discoursed this matter with Mr. Vernon and Towers. They said there could be no application to Sir Robert for the place he mentioned until it appeared that he really had been useful in the recovery of the Popish lands, which at present seemed more notional than feasible. That it would be necessary the authentic copies of the original deeds and legacies at Rome should be obtained, and the same proved to be authentic, before we could do anything, but where to get money for defraying that charge they knew not, for if the design takes wind it will be defeated, but it must take wind if we apply to persons charitably disposed to favour it. That as nothing can be done in it this Session, there is a year before us to consider of it. Mr. Towers said that he found Mr. Hamilton was for laying all the load and expense of the discovery upon us, but he had endeavoured to stave it off, and the rather because as we had hitherto kept our reputation of prudence in our proceedings entire, he should be sorry we should forfeit it by engaging in an unsuccessful attempt. I told him he knew then what to tell Mr. Hamilton when he should see him.

Dr. Couraye dined with me.

In the evening Dr. Bearcroft came to see me. He was my son's tutor, and very free with me in discoursing of such clergy matters as came to his knowledge. He told me that there is a stop for the present to the making Dr. Maddox, at present Clerk to the Closet and Dean of Wells, Bishop of St. Asaph, and this by the over concern his friend the Bishop of London had to obtain of his Majesty his keeping therewith his Deanery. The making him Bishop was gone so far that the King had promised it, and the Lord Chancellor's chaplain Dr. . . . was also promised to succeed Maddox in the Clerkship of the Closet, but Bishop Sherlock's friends, uneasy that Dr. Gouge had failed of the Bishopric abovementioned, in revenge so wrought on his Majesty that he refused to let Maddox hold his Deanery with the Bishopric, and without it the latter is not solicitous for the Bishopric ; neither does the Bishop of London press it now that he knows the Chancellor's Chaplain was promised to be Clerk of the Closet, for besides his enmity to the Chancellor, the Chaplain is supposed to be of the same notions with Bishop Rundell.

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I said if Maddox misses of the Bishopric then possibly Dean Gilbert may have it; he replied, no, his obsequious behaviour at Bath to Mrs. Skeritt, Sir Robert Walpole's whore, gave great offence there, being seen to lead her by the hand, and every day accosting her, besides his familiarity and jocular discourses with the nobility to gain their favour. I then mentioned Dr. Gouge. He said Gouge was a warm Jacobite, and turned only out of interest; that he is a proud man and beloved by nobody, and all his merit is to be brother-in-law to Bishop Sherlock, but that is not thought reason sufficient to make him a Bishop. I then mentioned Dean Wills, the King's decipherer. He answered Wills would not accept it until his son is grown up, whom he has bred up to his skill and for whom he designs to procure a patent for the decipherer's office, which, when got, then he will put in for a Bishopric. I mentioned Dr. Mangey. He said he was a man of vile character in private life, which called to my mind his making Counsellor Hungerford's will in his last moments and taking that advantage to make him give his estate, or a great part of it, away to uses he never intended. I mentioned Dr. Litle, the Prolocutor, but he said he had not interest to obtain a Bishopric. I then mentioned Dr. Pierce of St. Martin's. He said he was a proper man, but his appearance at the Middlesex election and voting for Mr. Pulteney barred his rise. I then mentioned Dr. Bundy, who had been Chaplain to the King abroad, and is a Scholar and Prebend of Westminster, besides a reputable parish minister of London. He said his only patron was the Countess of Suffolk, who being now out of favour, he had nothing to expect. In a word Dr. Bearcroft owned he knew of nobody fit to be made a Bishop, but probably they might find some proper person among the country clergy.

He mentioned to me the late mortification Dr. Savage, Lecturer at St. George's, Hanover Square, had received by not going secretary to Lord Delaware to the Court of Sax Gotha. He had bespoke a sword, three laced suits, and tied wigs, and his baggage was on board the yacht, when the King suddenly declared he should not go. In truth it was an odd character for a clergyman to go with, but the doctor's friends, who are the loose nobility about town, had a mind to do him that job, and made no doubt of the King's consenting to it, wherein they found themselves disappointed. The doctor is a great traveller, and was very great with the late King of Sardinia, at whose Court he passed for a Colonel. He is a scholar and has wit and humour, but wants the temper, gravity, and disposition of a clergyman.

In the evening I went to the Haymarket Playhouse to see *Pasquin* again, which was extremely crowded, though the 17th day of its acting.

Friday, 26.—This morning I visited Lord Tyrconnel and son Hanmer, and then went to the House, where, on Lord Baltimore's motion, 10,000*l.* was given the Georgia Trustees for the further support of the Colony. There were some noes to it, but nobody spoke against it. Dined at home and so passed the evening.

Saturday, 27.—Lord Wilmington came to see me. Visited cousin Le Grand and cousin Southwell.

This day I heard that last Thursday Sir Gregory Page, my neighbour at Blackheath, hanged himself, but was cut down while

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warm, and recovered so as to walk about his room. People talk variously about it. Some say it was for fear of starving; others that he was jealous of his wife; but I believe it was for want of knowing how to employ his time, for he was thoroughly neglected in his education by his father, which made him avoid company, and being alone he knew no way to amuse himself but by walking out of one room into another and ordering the dust to be swept from corners, grates to be scoured, his shirts pleated and the like.

It could not, I should think, be apprehension of want, for his father left him so much money that in the year 1721 he had 24,000*l.* per annum dividend out of the funds, nor was he covetous till of late years, since he built his fine house at Blackheath, which they say cost him 150,000*l.*, though he designed but 30,000*l.* as he told me. The building such a house, his giving 2,000*l.* per annum in land to his younger brother, his generousities to sufferers by fire, his marriage of a lady without a farthing portion etc., are no signs of a covetous temper, but of late indeed he grew more sparing, even to the not paying for his servants' physic when sick and turning off his gardener (now mine) because he would not continue him the same wages. Neither had he reason to be jealous of his wife, who behaved in all things to his humour without reproach. It is safer to believe that melancholy blood and tediousness for life prevailed on him to commit this action. 'Tis said he attempted this twice before, but this was not known before. He had 3,000*l.* in land, and owned to Governor Peachey a little while ago that he had above 200,000*l.* in money. Some say the reduction of interest on East India bonds to 3 per cent., of which he had to the value of 100,000*l.*, and the breaking of a farmer in his debt concurred to fix him in this attempt. His father, old Sir Gregory, had been a drayman to Sir Charles Ayres of Kew Green, but being a man of parts rose to be a Director of the East India Company and a Knight Baronet. He left him the immense fortune he enjoyed which some made to mount to 5, 6, or 700,000*l.*

I dined and in the evening visited brother Parker and Sir George Savile.

Sunday, 28.—Went to chapel in the morning; afterwards visited Mr. Clerke. Then went to the Court. Went in the evening to chapel. This day I heard Sir Gregory being determined not to live had shot himself yesterday.

Monday, 29.—I went this morning to the Georgia Board to the Committee of Correspondence, where met Mr. Vernon, Lord Carpenter, Sir Will Heathcote, and Mr. Towers. We all agreed that 'tis impossible to proceed on the new settlement at Allatahama, since the Parliament thought fit to give us but 10,000*l.*, which will barely suffice to feed the people on the stores, which by our account, with the 490 now gone over with Mr. Oglethorp, are about 1,300. We therefore drew up a letter for the Common Council's approbation to inform Mr. Oglethorp of the case, and to quit his design of a new settlement, but to settle the new people either on the Ogiechee River or at Savannah.

Fifty pounds was presented us to be laid out in iron ware, as we should appoint, towards building a church and minister's house.

Mr. Towers acquainted Mr. Vernon and me that Mr. Hamilton

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had been with him again touching the recovery of the Popish lands given to pious uses, but that he found that gentleman could not make it appear how those lands may be recovered.

I observe that since the opposition made to granting the 300 acres to feoffees for religious uses, neither Mr. White nor Mr. Moore has attended the Board, and Mr. La Roche, Alderman Heathcot, Mr. Hucks and Lord Shaftesbury but rarely.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 30.—I went to the Temple to advise with Counsellor Annesley on my dispute with Mr. St. Leger. I called on Colonel Schutz to deliver him back his will.

Visited cousin Betty Southwell, and then went to see the great Northampton gelding, which is above 19 hands high. It is a Northampton breed, and the sire and mare were 17 hands high. It is a beautiful black horse, finely proportioned and very docile.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 31.—Went to the Georgia Office, where met Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Tyreconnel, Egmont, Digby, Sloper, Vernon, Dr. Bundy, Holland in the Common Council chair, Sir W. Heatheote, T. Towers. We agreed upon a letter to be despatched away next Tuesday by a ship going from Bristol to Georgia, wherein we explain to Mr. Oglethorp at full the reason why we cannot proceed in the new settlement intended on the Allatamaha, the Parliament having granted us but 10,000*l.*, which will barely support the persons on the poor account in provision. We therefore advise his carrying the persons who embarked with him to the Ogihee River or to Savannah, where provisions will be cheaper and sooner come at, and where they will be settled more compact together and be a stronger support to each other. Thereby we shall save the charge of a company of Rangers, of cutting roads, of three new sloops that were lately bought for the service of the new settlement exclusive of the other at Savannah, of presents to the Indians, which now will be needless since the Ogihee River is within that district of land purchased of those nations when we settled Savannah.

We further let him know there is no assurance of more money to be granted us next year, so that as there will be two years' subsistence for the 491 persons gone in this last embarkation, besides above 500 still on the stores at Savannah, to be maintained till their lands produce them a subsistence, the greatest frugality in the world will be absolutely necessary. That nevertheless for the security of the more southern parts of our Province, we intend, when the Parliament is up, to solicit the Ministry that the late demolished fort at the Forks (on the Allatahama) may be by his Majesty rebuilt, and the Independent Company for which the Government provides, and which is now at Charlestown, may be remanded thither. We suggest to have the reason why the Ministry and others were disposed to give us but 10,000*l.* which is the assurance of a general peace, by which they imagine our borders will not be troubled by the French or Spaniards, whereas when Mr. Oglethorp set out for the Allatamaha it was uncertain whether we might not have war with the Spaniards.

After this we caused the seal to be put to a grant of 300 acres

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to be secured in feoffees' hands for religious uses. The feoffees are Causton and Parker, two of our bailiffs, and Christy, our recorder, with West, the blacksmith, our late bailiff.

Of this we gave advice in a second letter to Mr. Oglethorp, wherein we desired the said 300 acres might be set out, either in whole or in parcels, near Savannah town, and be the best of the land. That the same might be enclosed and cultivated as speedily as possible in order to raise a rent to maintain a minister, a catechist, and to repair the church intended to be built, which we desire may be of brick and made strong, so as to be capable of defence in case of any sudden surprise from enemies. We also desired the churchyard might be enclosed and made defensible. An estimate of the charge of this we desired him to send immediately over, and acquainted him what money we have subscribed for this particular use.

After this we signed a grant of 200 acres to Thomas Armston, merchant of Edinburgh, and another of 150 to Rees Price.

We ordered a third letter to Causton, our head bailiff, to be particular careful of the stores, to send us a particular account of all now on the stores and their pretensions to continue on. To strike off all who have been on two years, unless certain very particular cases which he must inform us of, and that if we disapprove his proceedings herein he will meet with our highest displeasure. We came to several resolutions on these heads, and also to maintain a catechist, and then I presented Mrs. Southwell's gift of 100*l.* towards cultivating lands for a minister, and one hundred towards building a church. But a debate arising whether the other hundred pounds given by her towards a fund for maintaining a catechist should be applied that way or towards cultivating the lands for the minister, which is likewise to support a catechist, I was desired to represent the case to Mrs. Southwell, that she may be prevailed on to let this last 100*l.* be applied that way, we not having money sufficient for the cultivation abovementioned, which when done will be a perpetual maintenance for a catechist, whereas at present 100*l.* will yield no fund sufficient, and Dr. Burton has promised for five years an allowance of 10*l.* per annum for a catechist, and longer if he lives so long.

I observed that before the grant of the 300 acres was agreed to by us and passed the seal, Lord Shaftesbury went away. He was one who opposed it formerly with Mr. White and the rest.

I dined at home, and then went to Handel's music, *Acis and Galatea*.

This day the Place Bill offered by Mr. Sands was flung out by a majority of 224 against 175.

Thursday, 1 April.—This morning I went to St. James' Vestry, where the Trustees of King Street Chapel appointed Mr. Bates to be agent there. We were present: The Bishop of Bristol, Dr. Secker, Mr. Mountague, Justice Ellis, myself, and Mr. Wait, our churchwarden.

I visited Lord Bathurst, dined and passed the evening at home.

Friday, 2.—Passed the day at home.

Saturday, 3.—Passed the morning at St. James' Vestry upon regulating the workhouse.

Colonel John Armand Schutz sent me his will to keep.

I received a letter from the author of "The Old Whig or

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Consistant Protestant" that he approved the learning and good sense of the paper I sent him a few days ago touching the Fathers, and desiring leave he might divide it into two parts, it being too long for one day's paper, or else shorten it. I wrote him in answer he might do with it as he pleased, and not publish it at all if he thought fit.

Snowball, our beadle, told us at the Vestry that five a clock in the morning one day this week the Duke of Bedford, Mr. Spencer, brother to the Duke of Marlburow, and Lord Beaumont, the Duke of Roxburow's son, together with two others he knew not, came from a tavern in Pall-Mall with three ladies (as he called them) to the watch house and stayed there till seven, drinking wine they brought with them, after which the gentlemen went away, leaving the ladies. Two of them were so drunk that the watchmen found it difficult to prevail on them to go home, they being desirous to sleep there. A rare example for the commonalty!

Sunday, 4.—Prayers and sermon at home. Then went to Court. The Queen was but a little time in the drawing room and only spoke to Lord Chief Justice Hardwick and me. She commended the late short tract called "The Country Parson's Plea against the Quakers," and said it had a turn of the lawyer. Everyone knows the Bishop of Salisbury, Dr. Sherlock, writ it. She blamed the Bishops for not being of a mind in their opposition to the Quakers' Bill for easing them in their tithes, and not consulting the lawyers before they manifested their opposition to it. That the Bishop of Salisbury and of Oxford (Dr. Potter), together with another, owned to her they ought to have done it. That at first she thought it a very reasonable Bill, but now she thought it touched upon the clergy's property. Lord Hardwick said the Bishops might not be agreed in the manner of opposing that Bill, but they were all agreed it ought to be opposed. That sailors, though they quarrelled with one another in some things, yet all agreed in a round robin, so men often differ in particular points, but will agree in a third. The Queen laughed heartily at the words "round robin," and said she should not forget it. We then talked of the Dissenters' disappointment in their late attempt to repeal the Test. I told her "The Complaint of the Children of Israel," wrote on that occasion, had a great deal of wit in it, and Lord Hardwick acknowledged it, but said the author made too free with the Scripture. The Queen said the Dissenters were to blame. I said the wisest and soberest of them were against it, which the Queen and Lord Hardwick both confirmed. I took that opportunity to tell the Queen that the Dissenters in Ireland endeavoured the like repeal, but met with no encouragement, and that their numbers had been too much magnified. The Queen said the Bishop of Dublin, Dr. Hoadly, had told her he should never depart from his opinion that it was right to repeal the Test, but should he mention it in Ireland he should be stoned. I said the Dissenters in Ireland are so few that there are but three of them in the House of Commons, and that in 1704 of above a thousand Justices of Peace there were but sixteen of that denomination.

I dined at home, and in the evening went to chapel. Afterwards to the coffee house, where Nash of the Bath, a perfect Jacobite, but one that for his jests and humour is received everywhere, told

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us that when a hundred thousand pound was put on the Pretender's head, he said, "Why put the nation to that charge; is it not better to put three crowns on his head?" He added that a spy carried this to Lord Sunderland, who chid him, but that he answered, fifteen shillings is less than a hundred thousand pounds.

When at Court Lord Grantham told me he had given my memorandum to the Queen in favour of my brother Percival to have the next post in the Stamp Office that should fall vacant; that she said upon it that she would speak to Sir Robert Walpole and do what she could, but that I was in the wrong to lay my son's loss of his election to Sir Robert's charge, for I should think it was Charles Stanhope's doing. I made my lord a low bow, but would not seem to approve her words. I perceived by this that my lord had told her I would not have my request be understood to be made to Sir Robert, and I conclude further that it is not likely my brother will get anything.

Monday, 5.—This morning I wrote to Mr. Oglethorp and sent Mr. Westley, the clergyman, a collection of tracts relating to Carolina, interleaved, with desire that he would remark upon what he found curious therein and return it me in two years.

I then went to the House to hear the debates on that part of the Mortmain Bill relating to the number of livings that shall be allowed the two Universities to purchase or receive by donation. Lord Clarendon offered a clause to the Committee for allowing the several Colleges such a number as was answerable to half the number of their fellows, but Mr. Sands opposed the letting them purchase or hold any more than they have at present. The debate held four hours, and on the division Mr. Sands' amendment was flung out by the majority of 227 against 130. So my Lord Clarendon's clause was received as he offered it, and the blank filled up at livings to the number of half the Fellows. It appeared that the Fellows of all the Colleges are 530, and the livings now in their possession 290, so that they are now possessed of more than half, but some Colleges have more than this proportion, but others have less, and those who have less will only be benefited by it. It appeared further that all the benefit accruing by this allowance will be to Oxford a liberty of purchasing or receiving by donation 48 livings more than they now enjoy, and to Cambridge 40.

They who spoke in favour of the Universities were Lord Cornbury, Mr. Fox, Mr. Conduit, Dr. Cotes, M.D., Sir William Young, Mr. Polhill the son, Sir William Windham, Mr. Thomas Townshend, Colonel Bladen, Mr. Shippen, Sir Robert Walpole, Henry Pelham, Sir John St. Aubyn, and Sir John Cotton. Those who spoke against the Universities were Mr. Glanvil, Mr. Knight, Mr. Sands, Dr. Lee, Civilian, Wat Plummer, Sir Joseph Jekyll, George Heathcot, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Robert Moore.

There were scarce one who spoke for the Universities but declared they ought not to be suffered to go on in purchasing more livings. But they argued this being a proposal that came from the clergy themselves, and now fixing the number of those livings, it was reasonable to accept it, otherwise it would be resented by the Church, which are too powerful a body to be disobliged. whereas on the contrary this indulgence, though small, will be taken kindly

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and secure them in that good disposition towards the Government which they have of late made appear.

On the other hand, it was said that the increase of power in the Church is dangerous, and would render the clergy independent on the laity. That numbers of livings in the University only made the Fellows lazy, whereas when pinched in their circumstances, and without prospect of College livings, they would study hard to go out in the world.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

I had no less than three letters from M.P. (Lady Pen Chomly) dated 9, 12, and 16 March, by which I find she is still concealed in England, and not gone for France according to the report, which I suppose she caused to be spread to cover her concealment. She had not, it seems, my letter of the 7th March with the 25 bill enclosed till Thursday last, when a person called for it, occasioned by her difficulty to find means of sending for it. She writes in great distress and very sensibly.

I should have mentioned that before I went to the House this morning I met Mr. Vernon, Mr. Bedford and Captain Coram at the Georgia Office, being the monthly meeting of Dr. Bray's Trustees where we granted a library to a New England minister of the Church of England, who came in person to desire it. He says the Dissenters there come very fast over to our Church, occasioned by the fanaticism and rigidity of their own Church establishment, for on no account whatever they will give the Sacrament of baptism to children except in the congregation, so that many infants die unbaptized; neither will they receive any to the Communion of the Lord's Supper who have not the consent of the congregation, and acquaint them publicly with the very day of their conversion to God and their progress in reformation of their lives, which many good people are not able to do, and are likewise afraid lest they should lie unto God. Neither will they suffer any to be godfathers that have not taken the Communion in the manner aforesaid.

He told us that eleven Presbyterian or Independent ministers are now come over to the Church of England and have all churches, his own being in Connecticut, consisting of 50 families. He added that when Dean Berkeley left Rhode Island he presented a farm he bought there for 1,100*l.* sterling to Yeals College in New England, together with a noble collection of books; that the profits of that farm was appointed to go to the maintenance of three students in Divinity without restraining them to be members of any particular Church, which had greatly softened the Dissenters to the Church of England.

Tuesday, 6.—This morning I visited Dr. Sherlock, Bishop of Salisbury, and passed a very agreeable hour's conversation with him, for he is a learned, cheerful man, and has great knowledge in men as well as things. Had we lived in a time when Lord Chancellors were ecclesiastics he would undoubtedly have made figure that way. I afterwards went to the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, and then dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 7.—I went this morning to the Georgia Board, but there being only myself, Mr. Holland, Mr. Vernon, and Dr. Bundy that came, we only received the report of the 200*l.* I brought the

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Board for religious uses. I then went to the House and heard the debate on the Gin Bill. The House went into the Committee for filling up the blanks, and the first was what quantity of gallons to allow the retailers of this pernicious liquor to take of the distillers, excusable of the duty of 20 shillings per gallon, and to vend by retail, so as they retail not less than two gallons at a time. The speakers were, Winnington for five gallons, Sir Joseph Jekyl five gallons, Lockwood for nothing, Alderman Perry for one gallon, Alderman Heathcot doubtful what to do, Lord Baltimore for one gallon, Mr. Gore, the younger, five gallons, Sands for one gallon, Winnington afterwards for two gallons, Sir John Cotton for one gallon, Dr. Cotes, M.D., for three gallons, Sir Joseph Jekyl afterwards for three gallons, Perry afterwards for two gallons, Shuttleworth for three gallons, Sir Robert Walpole for two gallons. Carried without division for two gallons.

Sir Robert produced an estimate showing that by an average of eight years last past 6,775,500 gallons of spirits had been made in England from corn, and 1,317,062 gallons from molasses. He therefore was not for totally destroying the distillers since the landed interests were so benefited from spirituous liquors made by them, but he hoped the discouragement now laid would hinder the ordinary people from drinking them, and this proved the sense of the House. I left the House after this, but they proceeded to the filling up other blanks. Before this came on the House rejected Lord Gaze's Bill to prevent clandestine marriages, wherein none supported my lord but Mr. Winnington and Mr. Gyles Earl. Mr. Gibbons, Hayes, and Peter Bathurst opposed it strongly, and at the same time with wit.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 8.—I went to St. James's Vestry, where we went through the draft of rules for our workhouse, a business of labour but for which the parish will be indebted to us. We propose, when this shall be approved by a subsequent Vestry and the churchwardens and overseers, to print it.

I dined with son Hanmer and passed the evening at home.

My son Percival told me this night that seeing Mr. Montague persisted in neglecting to hearken to any proposal for his daughter, he had acquainted Lady Mary that he must for his honour sake and for preserving the reputation of a man of sense quit thought of pursuing that affair, to which she replied he acted by her like a man of honour and she could not take it amiss.

Friday, 9.—I visited cousin Ned Southwell and cousin Le Grand. Mr. Burrington, late Governor of North Carolina, told me that he never knew any nation of Indians who do not believe a God, but they have odd notions of him. When a nation wants a god they go to another that has two and buy it of them. He said while he was Governor some straggling children, advancing over a bog by an unfrequented path, came up to an Indian cabin, and discovering a man sitting in it, clothed in a skin mantle, with odd eyes and teeth, were at first frightened. Afterwards taking courage, they laid hold on him and found it the skin of an Indian stuffed with straw, the eyes being two brass buttons well polished and the teeth a brass plate fitted into the mouth. This they brought away, but soon after an Indian nation came to Mr. Burrington,

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complaining the English had stolen their god, but he satisfied them for the loss at a cheap rate. He told me for all this the Indians are a wise people, and very friendly if well used. I asked how soon twenty negroes would enclose 300 acres. He said in a winter. Also what is the best wood for soap ashes. He said the hickory wood. He said our great island before the Savannah is fine ground, and if enclosed and properly managed would yield corn and pasture for all our Colony.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday, 10.—This morning I went to Mr. Verelst that he might finish my face in the picture of the Common Council of Georgia receiving the Indians.

Then I visited Lord Wilmington, Bathurst and Palmerston. We discoursed on the division of yesterday on the settling the sum that is to be granted to the King in lieu of the duty on gin which he will lose by suppressing that liquor. Sir Robert Walpole would have it amount to such a sum as that duty amounted to by an average of the last eight years, when by the monstrous increase of drinking it was at the highest, and this came to 70,000*l.* per annum; but the contrary party were for settling the average for the sixteen years ending in the year 1727, when the liquor was not become so general, by which the allowance to the King would be but 36,000*l.* per annum, and they agreed the King could not suffer thereby, since the Parliament is obliged to keep up his revenue to 800,000*l.* per annum, whatever particular branches of his civil list might fall short. But Sir Robert said if any duties given towards that 800,000*l.* proved more than expected, so as to augment the Civil list beyond 800,000*l.*, the King was to have the advantage of it. Therefore it would be unjust to make him lose it by settling the average lower than when the duty on spirits was at the highest. It was replied that here was a manifest grant to the King of 40,000*l.* per annum more than he ought to have, and he would receive besides an augmentation of duty on the ale, which would now be drunk more plentifully when the gin was put down. In conclusion the Government party carried it in favour of the 70,000*l.* by a majority of 201 against 108.

He told me his letters from Ireland acquainted him that the Parliament of Ireland was very angry the Council of England had not returned them their bill to restrain subjects from going out of the kingdom; but that they were much in the wrong, and did not know their own interest, and so the whole Privy Council unanimously judged for those who had a mind to leave that kingdom could not be hindered from coming first to England, after which they might go where they pleased, and such a restraint of the subject as was desired would, when they were gone, hinder any others from going to settle and take farms in Ireland, whereas at present if some tenants go away there are enough will flock from England or Scotland and give as much for land as it is worth. I could not but agree with him in this.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 11.—Communicated at the chapel, dined at home, went to chapel in the evening, and from the coffee house home.

Monday, 12.—Called on Mr. Wynde on occasion of a letter he sent me yesterday containing the proposal of a match for my son

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with 50,000*l.* fortune. The lady twenty years old, of family and well educated.

Called on Mr. Annesley to pay him his half year's interest, due 9th inst., being 175*l.*

Dined at home. Cousin Moore, second son of Dr. Moore and Lady Rook, a midshipman 19 years old, dined with me, as did cousin Scot and cousin Le Grand. I spent the evening at home.

Mr. Annesley told me Lord Grantham had been lately with him about marrying off his niece, Count Nassau's daughter. He desired him to look him out a suitable match for her, and said her fortune was securely 10,000*l.* down, besides which Count Nassau has 1,300*l.* estate in England and something in Holland, but he will engage no more than for 10,000*l.* The lady is of suitable age for my son, and well educated by Lord Grantham and of a good person. I understood this meant to me, and said I would consider of it, but believed I could not settle on my son sufficient for their living up to their station, which Mr. Annesley said would necessarily be 2,000*l.* per annum in present.

Tuesday, 13.—Went to St. James's Vestry, then to Court.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 14.—I went to the Georgia Office, but we were not enough to do business, only Mr. Towers, La Roche, Alderman Kendal, and I were there. We sent Mr. Martin to the House, and Mr. Towers went to bring away others, but only Sir William Heathcot, Mr. Hucks, and White were there. Sir William could not come, being obliged to make interest with the members for Mr. Parker. Mr. Hucks said also he could not come, but gave no reason, and Mr. White did the same. Alderman Heathcot promised, but came not. All these were enemies to engaging the 300 acres to religious uses *only*, Sir William Heathcot excepted. I learned privately that Mr. White and Mr. Moore determine to come no more to the Board, but to lay down their Common Council places and only remain Trustees, and that Mr. White intends to surrender in favour of Mr. Talbot, Lord Chancellor's eldest son, and Mr. Moore in favour of Mr. Archer. But this not till the Session is up, and they go into the country, when they will pretend they surrender in favour to the Colony's affairs, that they will not suffer a prejudice by the absence of members of the Board. But if this had been their true reason, why did they not surrender the last general meeting, when the gentlemen they propose to succeed them might have been chosen in? And why do they not attend while they are in town?

It appeared at the Office by a letter from Causton, our first bailiff, to his father in London, dated 15th February, that Mr. Oglethorp had visited Savannah, Ebenezer and Purysburg, and settled everything there to satisfaction, and that he was then on board with the Indians to proceed to the Allatamaha and make the new settlement there, whither Captain Dunbar had three weeks before carried his Scotsmen.

Another letter from a gentleman in Jamaica to Mr. Pyne of London, the engraver, was showed us, wherein that gentleman gives excellent reasons why the settlement at the Allatamaha ought to be purchased.

After I left the Office I went to Court, where the Queen had a

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good deal of conversation with me about Dr. Couraye. She asked me what I thought he got by his "History of the Council of Trent." I answered about 600*l.*, which was owing in a good measure to her patronage of him. She replied he had told her as much. She then commended the book. I said I was impatient to have it from my bookseller, and had heard the preface much commended. She said it deserved it, but particularly I must observe the second part of the preface. I said I had asked him if in his notes he had declared fully his opinion concerning certain controversial points. She said he was so sincere a man that she was sure he had. Then she added that since the Portugal Chapel had refused to admit him among them, he went no more to Mass. This I did not know. I replied that when he was at Charlton he made it his scrupulous duty to go to our church both morning and evening. I told her I was very desirous to see him employed by her Majesty on some other work, for a man of his learning and talents ought not to remain idle. She said she had a design for him, something that was higher, something about the Councils. But she must bring him off of his great love for St. Austin, whom she did not like at all. Then she said Dr. Couraye was a great admirer of Erasmus. I said he had reason, and that if it had not been for the jars that arose at the Reformation between the Protestants and if they would have retained Bishops in their churches, Erasmus would have declared himself a Protestant.

She said she believed it, and had no great respect for Luther, who was too violent, but she approved Melanethon's gentle spirit. On the other hand, she did not like Calvin's followers on account of that monstrous doctrine of predestination. I answered Luther was indeed violent and passionate, but he was stout, and perhaps it required such a spirit to begin the Reformation. That Melanethon was indeed a moderate man, and so moderate that towards his later end he wrote a letter that he agreed in opinion with the Church of Geneva. She doubted this; but I told her I had seen the passage in Latin quoted from that letter. That since she did not like the doctrine of predestination, 'tis probable she did not approve the article concerning it which stands in our thirty-nine Articles. She said, No, indeed, but our clergy put a different sense on it, and conceive it drawn up with a latitude of opinion left. I said it is true they do so, and our clergy do not now believe that doctrine, but it was certainly the doctrine of our first reformers.

Dr. Herring, Dean of Rochester, being at Court, she said there stood an excellent preacher, and added the Church is at this time well supplied with learned and good men; we have several learned Bishops, perhaps no time has seen better. I replied it was, and what is more they are men of good temper.

I returned to dinner, and in the evening went to Hendel's oratorio called *Hester*.

Thursday, 15.—This day I visited Lord Southwell and Sir Edward Dering.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Friday, 16.—This day I passed entirely at home.

Saturday, 17.—This day I went to St. James's Vestry, but the overseers of the poor not attending we could not proceed on regulating the workhouse. We took into consideration the debt

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the parish is in for the poor's rate near 600*l.*, and ordered the poor's rate for the ensuing year shall rise from twelve pence to fifteen pence.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 18.—Went to morning service at St. James's Church and heard a very good sermon preached by Dr. Waterland on the devil's tempting our Saviour.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Monday, 19.—I went to St. James's Vestry, where the overseers of the poor attending, our new regulation of the workhouse was read to them and unanimously approved and ordered to be printed for the use and satisfaction of the parish.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 20.—This day I received a letter from M.P. (Lady Pen Chumly), dated 17th, expressing more distress and desiring further assistance. I sent her 50*l.*

I went this morning to the Georgia Office, but was again disappointed, for we were not a sufficient number to do business, being only six, viz. Alderman Heathcote, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. La Roche, Lord Tyrconnel, Mr. Lapautre, and myself. Mr. Moore and Mr. White were sent to, but they would not come, excusing themselves that they wanted to hear the debates in the House of Lords upon the Mortmain Bill.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 21.—This day we were so fortunate as to make a Board of Common Council at Georgia Office, viz. Mr. La Roche in the chair, Mr. Digby in the Trustee chair, Mr. Lapautre, Mr. Chandler, Alderman Heathcote, Sir William Heathcote, Tyrconnel, Shaftesbury, Carpenter, Egmont. The Board came to a resolution to maintain a catechist at Savannah out of the 300 acres intended to be cultivated for religious uses in Georgia.

Also resolved to send the four persons from Liverpool recommended by Dr. Stanley and the inhabitants of that town to go on the poor account. Then resolved to send no more persons during the year 1736 on the poor account, by reason we have not money to subsist them. Then resolved to accept the following bills lately drawn upon us by Mr. Causton for necessaries in Georgia, viz. Causton's bill to Eveleigh for 272*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*, do. bill for another for 200*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*, another bill to Colonel Bull for cattle, 342*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*; total, 814*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

A bill of Mr. Chardon's for 38*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* was referred to Mr. Oglethorp, there being a difference between the draft and account sent us. A bill of Causton's for 200 acres was deferred acceptance because we have not yet received advice of it. Another bill of Causton's was deferred for want of advice. An account of Mr. Oglethorp's of 246*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* was referred to the consideration of a Committee of Accounts.

Then we made a draft on the bank for 600*l.* to be lodged with Mr. Alderman Heathcote to pay the bills accepted, he having at this time more money of the Trust in his hands. We then went into a Trustee Board, and I paid into the Trustees' hands 100*l.* given by Mrs. Southwell for cultivating lands towards maintaining a catechist in Savannah, and 25*l.* given by Sir Philip Parker Long on same account.

I returned to dinner.

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Mr. Moore and Mr. White did not attend us. I made my complaint to the Board how difficult it was grown to get the attendance of the members, and laid it home to the consciences and honour and humanity of gentlemen who had taken upon them a trust of so public a nature, to advance which the Parliament had given money, and in which the lives and well-being of above 2,300 people are concerned. I added that if anything amiss should happen through our negligence the Parliament would certainly oblige us in a few years to account for our proceedings.

I passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 22.—I went to St. James's Vestry, where we appointed the scavengers, overseers of the poor, sidesmen, and churchwardens for the ensuing year.

Dr. Couraye, son and daughter Hanmer dined with me. In the evening Lord Tyrconnel called on me to go to the Royal Society, where Sir James Lowther showed us a curious experiment, viz. the manner how the mine damp that is so mortal spends itself when lighted by a candle. He has caused the damp or vapour to be secured in an ox's bladder, which when full and swelled like a football he tied up, and gave direction it should be brought by long sea, from Whitehaven, where the mine is, to London. It had been in the bladder six weeks and come 800 miles. He forced into the neck of the bladder through the tying a piece of tobacco pipe, and then setting the end towards a lighted candle, and squeezing out the damp at the distance of three inches. As it passed through the candle it took fire and burnt as long as he continued squeezing, till all was evaporated. It burnt paper, lit another candle, and would have fired anything in its way. It is by thus setting fire to it that the miners preserve their lives, which if not frequently done it presently suffocates them. A young surgeon showed us also another experiment. He mixed one ounce of steel filings, one ounce of spirit of vitriol, and four ounces of common water, and shook them together in a transparent glass bottle that had a long neck, then putting a candle to the mouth of it the vapour that arose from the mixture took fire and burnt like the fire issuing from a squib, till at last it went off with a noise like the report of a pistol discharged.

After this I went to the Vocal Academy at the Crown Tavern, and among other pieces of music heard performed the famous *Miserere* of the Pope's Chapel at Rome. I there met Dr. Bundy, who told me (but desired me if I reported it again not to quote him) that the Bishop of London had told Sir Robert Walpole if he thus abandoned the interest of the clergy and Church to the rage of their enemies he would no longer join him in any matter whatever. This he said on account of the Quaker's Bill and that other of mortmain, which Sir Robert privately encourages, but might prevent if he pleased by his influence in both Houses. The Bishop added that he had given the members so much length that he would find it too late to reclaim them when he should endeavour it, and that it was not serving the King or the cause of Monarchy since the persons who so furiously drove on these matters were not monarchical men, nor would stop here. That he was sensible some would say that by this frank declaration to him he must not expect to be made Archbishop of Canterbury,

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but this he cared not for; he might even take away his Bishopric of London if he pleased.

I replied that I was indeed surprised to see a First Minister favour such extraordinary innovations, whose policy used always to be to keep the constitution on the foot he found it. That Crowns used to look upon the clergy as their firmest support, and it was very ill policy now to cast them off, for they would always be able to prejudice a Government by their influence on the people. The Doctor replied, Sir Robert would take care thereof, for he had still five years to come before there would be a new Parliament, and by that time he would put it out of the power of the clergy to do anything against him.

Discoursing of the riches of the clergy and the sum total of their income, he said that he had made an estimate thereof, and found that if at an average the whole were equally divided among all the clergy of the kingdom it would come out but to 60*l.* a man, including the Bishops and all dignitaries. I told him I had lately discoursed a Bishop on the subject of pluralities, and he agreed with me that if it could with prudence be conducted he should be against pluralities. The Doctor replied he was himself a pluralist, yet he would willingly give up his other living if the Church could be secured in her other rights, but it would not be prudent to yield to any innovation while there is such reason to be jealous of future designs to injure her. I told him men had their eyes on Dr. Linch, who holds so many dignities besides the Mastership of St. Cross, taking advantage of his father-in-law, the Archbishop of Canterbury's weak condition, and presenting himself to all that falls in the Archbishop's gift.

The Doctor replied it was indeed very scandalous.

Friday, 23.—Good Friday. I went to St. James' Church morning and evening and fasted as usual.

Saturday, 24.—Visited cousin Southwell, cousin Le Grand, etc. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 25.—Easter Day. Communicated at the King's Chapel. Then went to Court, and the King spoke to me.

This morning the Princess of Sax Gotha arrived at Greenwich. She was twenty-four hours in her passage. As soon as the Prince of Wales heard it he hastened to her at two a clock.

The King made him a present of plate last week and 5,000*l.* in money, and one of the Prince's attendants told me the King intends before he goes to Hanover to settle the allowance to be given him at 50,000*l.* per annum; that is, to add 22,000*l.* to the 28,000*l.* he now enjoys.

I passed the evening at home.

Monday, 26.—This day I spent the morning in seeing the works of some modern painters. Dined at home, and in the evening went to Drury Lane Playhouse.

Tuesday, 27.—This day I went to Court. The King and Queen came into the drawing room at one a clock and waited till half an hour after two, when the Princess of Sax Gotha came from Greenwich and entering the drawing room kissed the King and Queen's hand, and was in return kissed by them. The Prince led her in. She is about his height, much pitted with the small pox, and had a great colour from the heat of the day and the hurry and surprise she

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was in. But she has a peculiar affability of behaviour and a very great sweetness of countenance, mixed with innocence, cheerfulness, and sense.

Soon as she landed on Sunday last at Greenwich Sir John Jennings, Governor of the Hospital, who inhabits the Royal Palace there, led her to one of the King's coaches and conveyed her to the Palace abovementioned, and upon express sent to the Prince. He as soon as the communion was over repaired to her, and stayed with her till twelve a clock at night. On Monday he went again to her, and they passed the evening on the water with music.

The Queen said that day at her drawing room that her son was exceedingly pleased with the Princess, and had told her that if he had been himself to look all Europe over, he should have pitched his choice on her.

She had desired her governess, who from a child had educated her, might come over, but the King forbid it, so she was dismissed at Helvoetsluice to return home, but when the Prince paid his first visit she told him she had one and but one request she should ever make him, which was that he would give leave for her governess to come over. The Prince replied, there was nothing she desired but he would do, and accordingly sent immediately an express to bring the governess over.

There was a vast crowd this day at Court to pay their respects, though the marriage is not till eight at night. I saw a great profusion of fine clothes. The Duke of Montague's cost 400*l*.

After dinner I went again to Court, and was present at the wedding, which ended about nine at night.

The Bishop of London, as Dean of the Chapel, performed it, assisted by the Bishop of Hereford. There was a prodigious crowd, for the King's pleasure was that there should be no procession, but lords, gentlemen, and ladies might fill the chapel as they came, without order or distinction. The Prince and Princess were married in their robes, and she had on her coronet. The chapel was finely adorned with tapestry, velvet, and gold lace, all the pews taken down, and benches raised one above another for the conveniency and to make more room for spectators. Over the altar was placed the organ, and a gallery made for the musicians. An anthem composed by Hendel for the occasion was wretchedly sung by Abbot, Gates, Lee, Bird and a boy.

The King gave the Princess in marriage, and during the ceremony the Queen was obliged to explain to the Princess in the French or German tongue the marriage oath. The service being over, the Duke led the Princess back into the great apartments, where the Court remained till word was brought that supper was ready. I heard that when that was over as many as would were to be present at the Prince's going to bed to the bride, but I was heartily tired and returned home. As the Court has put itself to small expense on occasion of this marriage, and the general opinion is that the Prince will in the whole have an allowance but of 50,000*l*. per annum, there is a general reflection cast on the parsimoniousness of his Majesty. People say the Prince ought now to be given the 100,000*l*. per annum granted in the late reign for the support of his present Majesty as Prince of Wales, and that his Majesty should also have paid the Prince's debts that he might begin the world

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clear, as the vulgar expression is; those who lend or trust young men generally expecting to be paid off when they marry.

The Prince himself says he cannot live on the allowance designed him, nor has he so much as bought a new coach, for he says he cannot afford it. One of his Court also told me he complained he had asked three favours of his father, and every one was denied him. One was that the Princess might come this day through the city of London from Greenwich, and not in a private manner by the Lambeth Road. Another was that the Princess might have some Guards to attend her. The third I know not. The subjects it is certain have put themselves to a very great expense on this occasion, and it was merrily said that it has cost the tradesmen of London 100,000*l.*, meaning that they will never be paid so much which they have furnished in silks and laces to the gentry and nobility.

Wednesday, 28.—This morning at twelve I went to Court to kiss the hands of the Prince and Princess. The crowd was intolerable, and it took up several hours to receive the compliments of all who were there. I wished the Prince a thousand happy years. He replied, I give you a thousand thanks. He told my son when he kissed his hands that he knew all my family loved and wished him well. My son replied his Royal Highness might be fully assured of it.

There was no order kept, but the greatest confusion imaginable. Afterwards the company went into the King's great rooms to pay their compliments to him and the Queen, but I went home to dinner.

The Prince had designed to eat in a public manner with the Princess in his own apartment, but in the morning the King sent an order that nobody should see him dine, which seems very odd. A further order was more extraordinary, namely, that when his Majesty went for Hanover he should not stir from Kensington House. The Prince made a low bow at receiving it, but answered nothing. There appears no reason for these things but an apprehension that the Prince should grow too popular. To soften this harshness, the King sent him yesterday a thousand pounds, which with the five formerly mentioned is all he yet received. The Prince gave orders it should be carefully laid up, saying he must be chary of it, for it would be long before he should get another six thousand pounds. Before this he had applied to the Queen to procure him 10,000*l.* to pay some tradesmen's bills. The Queen replied it was a vast sum and he could not have it. Upon this he departed and caused a person to be spoke to, to furnish that sum. The person sent him word he should have 50,000*l.* and 50,000*l.* more in twenty-four hours if he pleased to command it. The Queen being informed of it, procured him the 5,000*l.* I mentioned before.

He was disappointed in another request no less reasonable than the rest. It was that Colonel Townsend's wife might be one of the Princess's gentlewomen of the bedchamber. He said it was the only person he would ask for, and her husband being in his service he thought it might be allowed him. But the Queen replied she had particular reasons not fit to tell him why she could not grant it; but if there was any others he would recommend it should be done, to which he answered that since he had not interest to

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place Mrs. Townsend about his wife, he had little reason to expect his application for another would be regarded.

These things I heard from one of his own servants in confidence, and I find by others of them that there is a general dissatisfaction in his family.

After dinner I took a turn in the park and spent the evening at home. But my wife, who was at Court in the morning for the first time since Sir Robert's usage of my son, returned to see the ball at night, where my son and daughter Hanmer design to dance.

The Queen said to my wife this morning as she passed by, "Lady Egmont, 'tis so long since I have seen you that I thought you dead." My wife made her curtsy, but replied nothing. This was all the notice and reproach she showed.

Thursday, 29.—This morning I visited son Hanmer and Lord Grantham. He told me he was glad to see my wife at Court yesterday, and hoped she would continue to come. That the Queen was civil to her, and some other things which my wife did not tell me and which I suppose my Lord wished she had said.

I then visited cousin Moll Dering, who told me divers minuterys relating to the Prince's wedding: that the Prince being to dine with the Princess and the Duke and the other Princesses in his own apartment, had ordered an elbow chair only for himself, and so to dine as does the King, but that the King had sent to her to take care that there were seven elbow chairs at the table in order to preserve an equality among them all, they being, as he said, all equally his children, though the Prince was indeed the eldest. For this cause he ordered her likewise to take care that if the Prince would be served on the knee that all should be served so too. All this was done by her resolution, though against the Prince's grain and with difficulty.

I then dined with Lord Tyrconnel, in company with the Duke of Richmond, Lord Cadogan, Sir Hans Sloan, Dr. Mortimer, secretary of the Royal Society, another doctor of physic of the Royal Society, and my son.

Passed the evening at home.

Friday, 30.—This morning I visited brother Parker, dined at home and at night went to the Princess's drawing room, who both spoke to me, hoped my wife caught no cold etc. The Duke also spoke to me for the first time of his life.

Saturday, 1 May.—I visited my old tutor, Dr. Smalbrook, Bishop of Lichfield, who is very angry at the ill-will now shown against the clergy, and says the Bishops are resolved to oppose the mortmain and Quakers' Bills. He does not understand the policy of Sir Robert Walpole in abandoning the clergy to their enemies, when the Church is the best support of the Crown and the country clergy never better disposed to the Government, and he thinks it ungrateful in him to defend them so ill, who had broke with their Tory friends to serve him as well as the King. He added that if the Quakers' Bill succeeds the clergy are all to be put out of the peace as not proper to be judges in their own cause in case of disputes with the Quakers about tithes, but all the gentry of England of 300*l.* a year and upwards are to be made justices if they demand a *dedimus* to act. I asked if Sir Robert Walpole had been consulted in it? He replied he could not tell. I then said I scarce believed it, for

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it was a very great lessening the King's power, who against elections for members of Parliament is wont to displace and put into the peace gentlemen according as they were disposed or indisposed to favour the election of his minister's friends. He talked in a strain as if the Bishop of London and the other Bishops were resolved to break with Sir Robert on his abandoning them. I asked him where they would go, for if they broke with Sir Robert they break with all the Government Whigs, and, as to the discontented Whigs, they were the clergy's greatest enemies and the main promoters of the two Bills in question, but especially of the restraint put upon the Universities. There remained, therefore, only the Tories, who were full of resentment at their abandoning them, and at the present laughed at their distress and gave them but a small support in Parliament. He replied, this was all true, but somewhere they must go. The Tories were still friends to the Church upon principle, and Sir William Windham had shown himself their friend, as had Shippen and some others. I was sorry to hear him hint at them for friends, who had, when they were uppermost and afterwards when brought low and made desperate, acted so much in favour of Jacobitism. He was also very angry with Sir Robert for being so negligent in suppressing Popery.

It was much taken notice of on Thursday last that the King and Queen did not accompany the Prince and Princess to the opera, and show them that public countenance which was expected.

This day the Lord Mayor and Aldermen dined by invitation of the Prince, and a magnificent dinner was prepared at Lord Baltimore's, who did the honours at it. This will make the Prince popular, and I have a notion the city will thereupon make him a handsome present on account of his nuptials.

The Prince has a particular art of engaging persons to esteem him. He gave an instance of it a day or two ago, when being in his chaise with the Princess, and a crowd on each side, he observed one person better dressed than the rest to follow him close. He therefore stopped that he might have a full view of the Princess, and told him she was quite an Englishwoman; then asking him who he was, the man replied a faithful friend to his family and a citizen of London. Are you so, said the Prince, why then, Liberty and property.

The Prince is not at all pleased with the usage of him with respect to the suffering him to want money, but he told his servants he was resolved not to run in debt, and therefore had made but two suits of clothes for his wedding. Neither is he pleased that he has not the placing of his servants. The King offered him the naming of some, but he said if he might not name all he would name none.

Sunday, 2.—I read prayers and sermon at home, and did not go out the whole day.

Monday, 3.—I passed the morning at St. James' Workhouse, where we went through the new rules for carrying it on, in presence of the churchwardens and overseers of the poor, and had their approbation.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 4.—I waited on Counsellor Annesley with an exemplification of my recovery passed in Easter term, 10 Queen Anne, whereby

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it appeared to him that there is no reason for my doing the same again to satisfy Captain St. Leger in his father's purchase of Lisearrol.

I went to Court, where the Queen spoke to me as usual, and on the usual topics.

This day the Yorkshire election was given up in favour of the sitting member; it was moved to put it off for three weeks (before which time 'tis known the Session will be up), and then to drop the petitions. This is a great mortification to Lord Malton and the Government Whigs, but it was impossible to do otherwise, Sir Myles Stapleton having an undoubted majority.

I dined at home, and went in the evening to *Pasquin* in the Haymarket.

The Quakers' Bill passed the Commons House this day 152 to 48. Wednesday, 5.—This morning I went to the Georgia Office, where at ten o'clock the Trustees of Dr. Bray met, viz. Mr. Anderson, Mr. Bedford, Egmont. We did no business, only received from Mr. Bedford a catalogue of the Parochial Library given Mr. Arnold for his church at Newhaven in New England, and also that minister's bond to leave the said library entire to his successors in that church.

At twelve the Trustees of Georgia met, viz. Mr. Vernon in the chair, Egmont, Mr. Moore, Lord Tyrconnel, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Bedford. A report was made of some benefactions to the religious uses of Georgia and a letter was read from Mr. Eveleigh in Charlestown, giving us a very advantageous account of the Island of St. Simonds, which lies before one of the branches of the Alatahama river, the ground of which he says is richer even than that of Rhode Island, but he tells us withall that the middle branch of that river, the Alatahama, is not navigable for large ships. However, by a letter from Bromfield, our new appointed Register, we learned that the Scots which went with Captain Dunbar had settled themselves in St. Simonds Island, had built a fort and eight huts already. That this had given Mr. Oglethorp great pleasure, who in compliment to them sometimes wore the Highland dress. That the Assembly of Carolina had sent a deputation to compliment Mr. Oglethorp on his arrival at Savannah, and offered him their assistance. That great care was taken to prevent the introduction of rum, and the three Acts we sent over by Mr. Oglethorp were to be publicly read and proclaimed next day to the inhabitants.

We had also a bill of 100*l.* sent us, drawn by Mr. Oglethorp, which we were sorry to see, because our stock is low, and he has 5,000*l.* in bills and money with him, and if he draw on us notwithstanding, we shall quickly be run aground, he not knowing how low we are in purse. We had no advice yet of it, and if we had, were not a Board of Common Council to accept it. There was likewise another bill for 100*l.*, drawn by Causton on us, though we had sent him orders to draw for no more, but by computation we found that his bill was drawn two days before our order reached him, so he is excusable.

When this was over Mr. Moore produced a resignation of the place of Common Councillor signed by Mr. White and himself. It was very handsomely and respectfully drawn, expressing their incapacity of continuing in the Common Councilship by reason of

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their absence from town the greatest part of the year, and their Parliamentary business when in town. This they profess to be their only reason for resigning, but they intended to continue Trustees, which, consisting of an unlimited number, their absence would not be prejudicial to our affairs, to which they still were most cordial well-wishers, and should do their best endeavours to promote the good of the Colony, which they were fully persuaded was one of the most useful and noble designs that could have been thought of. Mr. Moore said that one the of main reasons for their quitting, though they did not mention it in their resignation, was the coldness which the Ministry show towards the Colony.

But we know well the bottom of this is their distaste of us, upon our correcting the minute formerly mentioned to have been altered by Mr. White, since which time neither Mr. White nor Mr. Moore have attended us till this day that Mr. Moore came to present the resignation abovementioned. Besides, Mr. Vernon and I believe that their apprehension of the Ministry's not supporting us has thrown them into a despondency that we shall fall into great difficulties.

After this we went into a Committee of Accounts, there being a demand made on us by the owners of ships that went to Georgia for the freight of $39\frac{1}{2}$ heads of servants more than we think we ought to pay for, those servants being gone on the account of persons who went on their own and not the Trustees' charges. We ordered the consideration of this demand (which comes for the 31 (*sic*) heads to near 200*l*.) to be deferred till we should hear from Colonel Dunbar, and that Mr. Simmonds, the merchant, should be acquainted with our resolution.

After we broke up I went to the House of Lords to hear the debate on the Mortmain Bill, when Dr. Sherlock proposed an amendment to one of the clauses, but Lord Chancellor, Lord Carteret, Lord Chesterfield, Lord Hindon, Lord Islay, Lord Chief Justice Hardwick, Duke of Newcastle, and others opposed it, and only Lord Abingdon and Lord Strafford expressed themselves on the Bishops' side. The Lords I mentioned spoke tartly and I may say rudely against the Bishops and clergy in general, especially Carteret, Chesterfield, Hindon, and Islay, but the Bishops replied nothing.

This day the Commons passed the Bridge Bill by a majority of 160 to 60. The opposition came from the Lords having made amendments to the Bills which the minority without reason would have understood to be a money Bill.

It was credibly reported this day that Lord Harrington is to succeed the Duke of Dorset in the lieutenancy of Ireland, to make room for Mr. Horace Walpole to be Secretary of State, a thing Sir Robert, his brother, has long been scheming.

Last night the Queen, as she was in bed, was seized with a deadness in her arm. She was bled and her blood presently turned black, as was her arm, insomuch that a mortification was apprehended. These things are kept secret at Court as long as possible, but this morning, when the ladies went to pay their court to her Majesty as usual, it came out, for the Queen not seeing them, their inquisitiveness produced the knowledge of it.*

* This paragraph is crossed out in the original.

May 6-10

Thursday, 6.—I visited my son Hamner, Mr. Clerke, cousin Whorwood, and brother Parker. Dined and passed the evening at home. Dr. Couraye dined with me and stayed till seven a clock, after which he went to wait on the Queen by her appointment.

We discoursed of many things: as how heresies came in unavoidably, the innocence of involuntary error, the little dependence there is on the ancient Fathers, except where they assert matters of fact, and for knowing the discipline of the Church and reigning opinions of their times, but as to doctrine he thought they were no more to be relied on than any writer now living, neither did he believe the Church infallible, either as to Pope or general councils. He said that according to the Athanasian Creed and modern orthodoxy the Church is Sabellian, and that if he were to declare his mind as to the Trinity he is a Sabellian, for he has no notion of two Gods, which Arianism asserts, though it means to preserve the distinction of persons in the Deity which they think Sabellianism destroys. That as he cannot allow of an inferior Deity, such as the Arians suppose Christ, so neither can he allow of Christ's being a distinct Being from the Father, or that with respect to his personal distinction from the Father, he is in all things the same with the Father, for then (as Dr. Clark proves in his book on the Attributes of the Deity) the distinction would be lost, or else if preserved there must be two Gods. He thinks most of the ancient Fathers before the Council of Nice were Tritheists, believing three distinct Beings, whose glory, power and other attributes being the same, and united in one, formed the one God, as if three suns close joined, the light which came from them all uniting formed one light. And whereas some Arians thought that Christ eternally subsisted in the Father's bosom, but before all ages came out and manifested Himself, and so is said to be begotten, he believes this amounts to no more than that the One only God at a certain time exerted himself in a peculiar and more manifest manner. He said he is not at all troubled about the understanding the manner of the Trinity, but about the consequences of it, as the worship due to the Son according to the different hypotheses and explanations of it, and added that he does not find the Godhead of Christ, personally considered, anywhere asserted in Scripture except in St. John's first chapter of his Gospel, which he owns he does not understand, but allows he expressly asserts it.

He said that as to the personal union of the Divine and human nature of Christ he cannot believe it as some Churches teach it, but as Nestorius did, who preserved a distinction of persons, whereas the Churches say there were two natures in one person. That were you to lay two sheets of leaf beaten gold one over another and join them as close as can be imagined they would still remain two distinct leaves, and that unless you allow the distinction between the Divine and human nature of Christ to remain, you must grant they are mixed or incorporated together, which is absurd.

We then discoursed of the animosity at present showed by the Legislature against the clergy, and he told me thereupon that the Bishop of London lately told him he believed Popery would come in. He wished the Bishops were out of the House of Lords and pluralities removed, for that it would restore the nation's good

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opinion of them, when the Bishops were no longer under the necessity or temptation of serving a Minister's measures, and a door to covetousness stopped up.

I passed the evening at home.

The Lords went this day through the Mortmain Bill in the Committee, and agreed to it without division, only there was one on a clause offered by the Bishops in favour of the Universities, viz. to allow them to augment their College livings to the number of half their fellowships, exclusive of the small livings they now possess. But this was rejected by 57 votes against 42.

Very smart and offensively rude speeches were again uttered by the Duke of Argyle and his brother, the Lord Islay, against the clergy, and particularly the Bishops, to which the Bishop of London said he would not return railing for railing, and whereas the Duke complained of the codex of Ecclesiastical Laws published several years ago by that Bishop as containing positions dangerous to the State, the Bishop said that as the law now stands his book contained nothing but he could justify to be the ecclesiastical constitution.

Great offence was taken at the Bishops sending circular letters to the country clergy to send up petitions against the Quaker and Mortmain Bills, which the Duke of Argyle compared to a Colonel's writing to his regiment to petition the Parliament against breaking the Army, for which, said he, that Colonel would deserve to be hanged. This had been done by the Bishop of Lincoln, and it is very likely by most of the others, and Mr. Moore told me was so done by my tutor, Bishop Smalbrook, who also went further when this Parliament was chosen, and wrote to his clergy by no means to give their votes for any who had formerly shown their ill-will to the Church.

Friday, 7.—I went to Court. Mr. Capel Moore, cousin Scot, and Fortrey dined with us.

In the evening I went to St. James's Workhouse, where we agreed to a regulation made in the wards, and ordered the immediate printing of the General Regulation of the House for the use of the churchwardens and overseers of the poor and for the satisfaction of the parishioners. We also turned out thirteen persons who, being cured, desired they might go and find their living abroad, and to most of them we gave shifts, shoes, gowns etc., they being exceeding wretched in clothes.

Saturday, 8.—This morning I went to Charlton for the summer.

Sunday, 9.—Communicated at church, and afterwards passed the whole day at home.

Monday, 10.—This morning I received a letter from M. P. ("Lady P. C."—*margin*), dated the 6th instant, viz. Thursday last, written with better spirits than usual, and expressing that she is well resolved on ways and means to resist, if those she is with should offer to compel her to anything against her will, or remove her without her consent, and desiring to know where she may write to me.

I was troubled to find no mention made of the 50*l*. I sent her, and therefore dispatched a letter for her to the inn, which I sent to Cousin Fortrey by my servant, desiring him to carry it thither forthwith; but at the return of my servant he brought me a letter from the lady dated the 5th and which I should have received before

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the other of the 6th, only that it had lain at the coffee house, as I had desired her to direct. In this she acknowledges the receipt of the 50*l.* with repeated terms of gratitude, and expresses much assurance of being relieved out of her anxiety to the preservation of her fortune and clearing her reputation.

Tuesday, 11.—I went to town for a day or two, and after dinner went to the opera at the Haymarket.

Wednesday, 12.—I went this morning to the Georgia Office, but we were not a Board; we were only Mr. Thomas Towers, Lord Tyrconnel, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Sloper, and myself.

I visited daughter Hammer, and after dinner went to the House of Lords to see the fate of the Quakers' Bill, that is the Bill for easing them in the manner of collecting their tithes. The Bill being printed, I shall not explain it. The question was whether the Bill should be committed, against which Lord Chancellor, Lords Chief Justice, and Lord Lovel argued strongly, but Lord Hindon, Lord Bathurst, Lord Harvey, Lord Carteret, the Duke of Argyle, and Lord Islay spoke as zealously for it. It was on all hands acknowledged that the Bill wanted mending, but those who opposed it said it was impossible to mend it, the others that it was easy to do it. I left them at it, at half an hour after eight. I heard afterwards that the Bill was rejected by 54 against 35.

I wrote this day to M.P. (Lady P. Ch-l-y.—*margin*) in answer to her letters of the 5th and 6th. The lady is barbarously used, for Lord Barrimore, her own father, told Mr. Capel Moore that she had been written to by his daughter out of Holland, acquainting her that she was at her ease and kept her coach in Holland, whereas by the date of the lady's letters to me of the 5th and 6th inst., which came to me in the country the 10th, and were at my house in Pall Mall the 8th, it is plain she is in or very near London.

I learned this day that one day this week the King sent an order to the Princess of Wales to appear at the Queen's drawing room in the morning, but that the Prince desiring her not to do it, she forbore it. I also learned the reason why the Duke of Rutland gave up the Chancellorship of the Duchy, namely that an employment lately falling in his gift, which he presently disposed of, Sir Robert Walpole, ignorant that he had done so, asked of the King for a friend of his own. The King thereupon sent for the Duke, desiring he would give it to that person recommended by Sir Robert, to which the Duke replied he was sorry it could not be done, because he had already given it. The King with that sudden emotion natural to him, asked him why he gave it without his knowledge? The Duke replied because it was in the disposal of his seals. The King then said, "For the future I will have the disposal." The Duke made no reply, but with a low bow retired, and the next day surrendered his Chancellorship.

Yesterday the Prince came so late from Kensington that if he stayed to dine he must have lost the opera, where, being expected, he knew the audience must have been kept too long waiting for him. He therefore went immediately thither out of consideration to the audience, saying it was unreasonable his dinner should inconvenience them.

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I wrote this night to M. P. (Lady P. C.—*margin*), acknowledging the receipt of her letters of the 5th and 6th.

Thursday, 13.—This morning at 7 a clock the porter of the inn brought me a letter from M. P., dated the 10th, which was Monday last, expressing great distress for that the persons where she is concealed told her peremptorily that morning that she must prepare to go abroad in two or three days. But she was resolved immediately on my answer, and helping her to more money, to call in assistance and secure her valuable effects in some proper hands till she could convey them to some friend I could trust, and in the meantime to repair to London and lie concealed till her friend should come up who would vindicate her innocence, and effectually assist in preserving her fortune, but she could not do this without further money, what I sent her last being all gone in paying a messenger, and to bring that friend to her, she therefore writes very pressingly for a supply.

I immediately wrote to her and enclosed another 50*l.* and gave her advice which may be seen in the copy of my letter.

The friend I sent with it returned with another letter from M. P., dated the 11th, viz. Tuesday last, which was brought by a person an hour before my friend delivered my letter at the inn, who took up the letter I wrote yesterday and immediately went away without waiting for my answer to her's of the 10th. In this letter she presses still more for assistance, and expresses fear that her's of yesterday might not come to hand. It troubles me exceedingly that the messenger did not wait, and that her letter of the 10th, which was delivered me this morning, did not come to me last night, as it ought (but the idle porter neglected then to bring it), for had I then received it I would have sent my money last night to the inn, and the messenger who brought that last letter from her of the 11th would have had mine to convey to her.

I passed all this day at home, and only went to the coffee house.

Friday, 14.—This morning I sent again to the inn to know if my letter of yesterday, wherein I enclosed the 50*l.*, had been called for, and the mistress said it had. She also sent me another letter, brought by the messenger, date 13, still pressing for money and expressing great fears of being forced away. The messenger, it seems, waited for my answer, but he was sent word it required none, only he should take care to deliver my last letter safe.

I went to Charlton to dinner, and to stay till Wednesday next.

Wednesday, 19.—I returned to town, expecting to have a letter from M. P., but my friend had been at the inn and no messenger had called there since the time he took my letter with the 50*l.* enclosed on Thursday last. It much concerned me, seeing the hourly expectation M. P. expressed in her last letters of being forced away beyond the seas, but what troubled me more was to learn from my son that he had seen Mr. Westlô, who told him he was just returned from France, and saw Lady Pen Chomly looking out of the window of a private lodging at Calais on Thursday last, so that I make no doubt but the base people where she lodged here have carried their point, in spite of her endeavours and precautions. I am now totally at a loss what to do for her service.

I went to the Georgia Office, where met Egmont, in the Trustee chair, Lord Carpenter, Lapautre, La Roche, Vernon, in the Common

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Council chair, Lord Tyrconnel, Alderman Kendal, Thomas Towers, Anderson, Smith. Captain Thompson, who lately arrived from Georgia, attended and acquainted us that the people are all well and industrious in clearing their lands. That almost all the gardens in Savannah of 5 acres are cleared, and now they are busy in clearing their 45 acre lots. That they are quiet and orderly, and one of the Bristol men who went over on his own account had already freighted a ship load of lumber which paid the charge of the servants he carried over. He demanded twelve days' consideration for demurrage beyond the time agreed for, at 40 shillings per day, which we promised to take into consideration.

A letter was delivered us from Lord Harrington, with an application and copy of Mr. Walpole's letter thereupon to my Lord. The application was from 300 Palatine Protestants, who were to be followed by 1,100 more, desiring we would carry them to Georgia, and my Lord's letter was to know of us what we would do therein.

We instantly drew up an answer to my Lord that we were so far from any ability to carry them over, that with monies in our hands and the 10,000*l.* given this year by Parliament, we have not sufficient to support the settlements already made.

Letters from Mr. Oglethorp, enclosing divers others, were delivered, which, containing matters of consequence, we referred proper answers to be made thereto to Mr. Vernon, Lapautre, T. Towers, Lord Tyrconnel, La Roche etc., who are to meet next Tuesday for that purpose.

By these letters we find the Saltsburghers, not pleased with their settlement at Ebenezer, were removed by Mr. Oglethorp to the mouth of that river opposite to Purisburg. That Mr. Oglethorp had already begun the settlement on the Allatahama and traced out a fort on which men were at work; that others were employed in cutting a road from Fredericia, the new intended town, to Georgia, which is a length of ninety miles. That the town was marked out and good part of the lands. That Tomachichi and his Indians were come down thither, and so eager to assert their right to the lands on this side of Fort Augustine that Mr. Oglethorp was obliged to keep a boat on the river of Augustine to prevent their going over and warring with the Spaniards. That the Spanish Governor of Augustine had sent him a very complimentary message, but it was suspected that he had sent a ship to Honduras to get soldiers to force us from the new settlement. That the Saltsburghers were at difference among themselves. That the last Saltsburghers who went with Mr. Van Reck were gone to settle with their countrymen, which carried away 50 stout men from Fredericia, so that Mr. Oglethorp had not with him now above 200 effective men, but the Scots at Fort Argyle were ready to assist. But this going of those Saltsburghers put him to vast expense for provision.

Report was made of 10*l.* given us for religious uses, 10*l.* for a catechist, and 15*l.* for botany and agriculture.

The Trustee business being over, we went into a Common Council Board and passed grants of 100 acres each in Georgia to Patrick Graham, surgeon and apothecary, and Hen. Pitts, carpenter. Then we took into consideration two bills drawn on us by Causton, our bailiff, for 400*l.* The time being out and we threatened to have them protested unless we accepted them, we did accordingly

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order acceptance, though no advice was come of them. There were also bills to the value of 700*l.* drawn by Mr. Oglethorp, which, the time of payment not being due, we postponed the consideration of them. We were in hopes that as Mr. Oglethorp carried with him 1,000*l.* in money and 4,000*l.* in bills, he would not have drawn on us, but if he continues so to do we shall soon be out of cash and our credit destroyed.

We ordered 20 ton of strong beer and some spices to go by the next ship to supply our storehouse.

I dined with my son Hammer, who goes with my daughter next Tuesday to Flintshire.

Afterwards I went to St. James's Workhouse, where we turned out divers poor, who are recovered of illnesses, and committed six pocky persons to the care of the surgeon. We also ordered a mad woman to Bedlam, another to be sent to her own parish, and a third to be corrected in order to terrify him from doing hurt.

Thursday, 20.—This day the Parliament broke up. I returned to Charlton.

Wednesday, 26.—I came this day to town. I went to the Georgia Office, where we could not make a Board of Common Council, so we only did Trustee business. Mr. Thomas Towers in the chair, Shaftesbury, Vernon, La Roche, Egmont, Alderman Kendal, Lapautre, Anderson, Dr. Bedford. We considered of a letter to Mr. Oglethorp to reinforce our former, wherein we directed him to quit the design of settling on the Allatahama, but on Mr. Towers' motion deferred our final resolution to the next meeting, because of some doubts arising whether, supposing no new reinforcement be sent to Allatahama, and considering that so much expense has already been made on this last settlement, we may not leave it to Mr. Oglethorp's discretion to let the persons now there remain, who are about 47 men, besides women and children.

We agreed on a letter to Mr. Balzius, the minister of the Saltsburghers lately at Ebenezer, but now removed for the sake of better land lower down towards the mouth of that river. In the letter we recall Mr. Vat as a troublesome fellow.

I dined at home. In the evening I went to St. James's Workhouse, where the overseers of the poor making some objections to our scheme, we desired them to set them down in writing.

This day Captain Waddington wrote me from Dover an account of the persons lately passed to Calais, which leaves me under uncertainty whether M. P. is there or no.

Thursday, 27.—This day I wrote again to Captain Waddington for further particulars about M. P. I also made up a parcel of books for a present to the Library of Georgia, viz. 3 folios, 17 quartos, 35 8-vos and 12-mos. I also sent Bishop Berkeley's second part of *Queries* to Mr. Richardson to be reprinted.

I visited at Mr. Capel Moore's, Mr. August Schutz, and Lord Grantham.

Returned to Charlton at dinner time.

Saturday, 29.—This morning I received a letter from M. P., date Thursday last was sennight, 20th inst., by which I find I troubled Captain Waddington to no purpose, she being still in England. She acknowledges the receipt of my last to her of the 13th inst.,

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wherein I sent her 50*l.* in two bank bills of 25*l.* each, but says she received it not till Monday, the 17th, it being so long before she had an opportunity to receive it privately. She says she declared to those with her, her resolution not to be turned away, but to stay a few days, with which they complied; that she takes this time in expectation of seeing her friend, and proposes to follow my advice, hoping soon to make herself known to me. My son and cousin Fortrey are jealous there is some art and labour in this letter, but my wife thinks it is natural and sincere. I wrote to Captain Waddington to forbear further search.

Sunday 30.—Mr. Capel Moore came down and stayed till Tuesday.

Monday 31.—Received a letter from brother Parker rejecting proposals, but in a civil manner.

Mr. Anderson, a Scotch gentleman recommended to me by Mr. John Drummond to go to Georgia, came down and I kept him to dinner.

He told me he had received liberal education, and was not designed for any particular profession or art, which was his misfortune, for by the failure of a person who had 1,000*l.* of his wife's fortune in his hands, and by his family misfortunes, he had three years ago but 500*l.* left to maintain and educate five children, besides a wife 25 years old, and himself now 30; that by dancing after the promises of a principal nobleman concerned in the administration of Scotland he had wasted 300*l.* of the 500*l.*, so that he has now but 200*l.*, which, being too little to live on, he is resolved to go to Georgia, for which purpose he desired my assistance at the Board that he might have the best encouragement I could procure him.

I told him 200*l.* would barely do to carry over himself, five children, a maid and four men servants (12 persons in all), to buy tools, build two houses, and maintain his family (perhaps) two years in case he should lose the season of planting the first year, or a blight should happen or the squirrels eat his corn, which has happened to others, and that he must not expect in case of such distress that we shall give him provision out of our stores.

He replied, he hoped we would, however, advance him some, to be repaid, as we had done to others in like case. I said the instances were very rare, and done when we were stronger in cash, but now we are obliged to be exceeding frugal, the Parliament not having given us above half the money we expected.

He desired earnestly to have a town lot in Georgia, by reason his children are young and many, and his wife, who is grand-daughter to an Earl, has been tenderly brought up, and would require some society. As to the quantity of land to be granted him, he approved of my advice to take at first but 200 acres, which is proportionate to four servants, and afterwards, if his circumstances improved, he might take more. I told him it would be very difficult to procure him a town lot in Savannah, but if he would on Wednesday next present a memorial I would back it at the Board.

I found him a decent, considerate, and very intelligent gentleman.

Tuesday, 1 June.—I went to town in the morning and dined at home. In the evening I went to the Wood' Street Counter to relieve Moses Marcus, a converted Jew, whom Smith the engraver

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had cast into prison for *St.* because he was not paid for the copper plates of the book *Marcus* is publishing. *Moses* said five guineas would get him out, which I gave him. This poor man has a family to subsist, and nothing to live on, but teaching languages and composing books relating to the Jewish religion, which he is well qualified for, understanding his own Hebrew, Latin, Italian, and English.

In my return I called at the Blue Boar in Holborn, where *Mrs. Newman* told me the last letter she sent me, date the 20th May, came to her by the penny post Friday last, which was the 27th, so that she had not seen the messenger who was employed in bringing the former letters. She showed me a letter of same date from *M. P.* to her husband, which came enclosed with that she sent me, desiring he would answer no questions if my porter or other person should ask any, as she learned had been done, and telling him I had faithfully promised I would ask none (which was a mistake). She added her thanks to him for the care of her letters, with promise of rewarding him, and gave her service to his wife and daughter. *Mrs. Newman* said she believed *M. P.* is a person in distress, by my sending her a bank bill in one of my letters, which she discovered, but averred she knew her not, and now believes she is a bite, that has taken advantage of my good nature, but if the messenger should come again she will have him dodged. She admired a penny post letter should be dated a week before brought to her.

My son told me he had seen *Mr. Westlo* and asked him whether he saw *Lady Pen Chomley* at *Calais*, who answered he had; that she lodged at first at a baker's, but while he was there waiting for the packet boat he saw her in company of a shabby fellow remove to the *Leon d'Argent*, which he apprehends was for want of money, public houses trusting more than private lodgings will do. That before this removal he had seen her at the baker's at the window, that he knew her well in England, and she him, and that at last she curtsied to him, that he admired to see her there in such company without a servant, having heard nothing of her running from her husband. That his curiosity led him to go to the *Leon d'Argent*, and he was there when she and the man came in and ordered a fire, that there was a screen before the parlour door, which being left open he peeped through a hole of it, and had the opportunity of seeing her distinctly and the person with her, whom he knew not. That he talked of going to *Paris*, but she was for staying till she heard from *Bruges*, whither she had writ, and *Mr. Westlo* thinks she had written to my Lord *Rivers*, her uncle, who is a priest there. That the man was, as he said before, very shabbily dressed, but she was clean and tight, and had jewels, he believed to the value of 2,000*l.* That she seemed very fond of him, his hat dropped off, and she stooped and took it up to give him, and that she said, I believe you will, like the rest of the world, forsake me and go back to England, the contrary of which he assured her, but in a very faint manner. Now putting these things together, the long distance between the 20th of May, when she wrote her last letter, and the 27th, when it was received by *Mrs. Newman*, the jewels she had with her, and the accounts she formerly sent me of the design of carrying her abroad with jewels and things

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of value, her concealing so long her name from me, and talking of a friend to come to her out of the country, which never did come but was mentioned by her for an inducement to me to advance her money, I begin with good reason to suspect that she is the same person who wrote me the many letters I received, and to supply her lewd occasions has passed a trick on me.

Wednesday, 2.—I went this day to the monthly meeting of Dr. Bray's Trustees, where nothing material was done. Mr. Smith, Mr. Anderson, Captain Coram, and Mr. Bedford were there. Afterwards the Georgia Board sat, and the members present were Thomas Towers in the Trustee chair, Tyrconnel, La Roche, Hucks, Egmont, Lapautre, Vernon, Alderman Kendal, Chandler, Shaftesbury in the Common Council chair, Anderson, Smith, Bedford, trustees.

Report was made of divers benefactions, and of 20*l.* collected by Dr. Crow, rector of Bishopsgate. Thanks were returned to the benefactors, as likewise to me for 53 books of different sizes and professions presented to the Savannah Library.

We approved of a letter to Mr. Oglethorp, containing matters of great moment, also a letter to Mr. Baltsius. The Common Council ordered grants to Mr. Will Aglonby and Mr. Isaac Young of 100 acres each, and ordered a town lot in Savannah of 50 acres to Mr. Hugh Anderson, with assurance given him that when he has a mind to part with it he shall have leave, and a new grant of a country lot made him in proportion to the servants he shall be able to employ in cultivating it. We also ordered he should have the character of Inspector of the Public Garden and Mulberry Plantations, but without salary, which he desired not.

We revoked the grant made to Lamb in August, 1734, of 500 acres, because he has exceeded the year's leave of absence and not begun to cultivate it. He is an idle fellow. His brother, the auctioneer, gave him 70*l.* to go to Georgia, but he has squandered it away in following the strolling players about the country.

We allowed Captain Thompson twelve days' demurrage at Allatahama at 40 shillings per diem, which with the maintenance of some persons on board for that time came to twenty-six pounds sixteen shillings.

A difference appearing between Captain Dunbar's account of heads of persons carried over by him to the Allatahama and our account, we referred it to be settled when he should return. We accepted a bill of Causton's. Three other bills of Mr. Oglethorp's, date 3rd March, were offered at the Board, of which we have received no advice, to the value of 500*l.* They are not yet due.

Four other bills also were offered from Mr. Oglethorp, one of 200*l.* for two wood houses bespoke by him at Carolina for Fredericia town in St. Simon's Island, another of 200*l.* payable to Charles Pury, which we ordered to accept, and pay two others of 300*l.* to one Jermyu, and another which we resolved not to accept, our cash being low here, and Mr. Oglethorp having with him in bills and money 5,000*l.* We were all extremely displeased that Mr. Oglethorp having carried over that sum, should not employ it there, but draw upon us. And we ordered an advertisement to be put into the newspaper here and the newspaper of Carolina that having bills at Georgia to answer expenses, we should not pay any other bills drawn upon us here. This is highly necessary, for else

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we shall be drawn upon without end, neither Mr. Oglethorp nor the magistrates of Georgia being able to know the state of our cash. But we ordered another 1,000*l.* in bills to be printed and sent to Mr. Oglethorp by the first opportunity. We ordered that after the 5th of June any five Common Councillors may make drafts on the bank to pay our Georgia Sola bills drawn on us; this was necessary because in the summer we can't expect to have a full Board of eight. We made a draft on the bank of 391*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* to pay some Georgia Sola bills already offered to us by the merchants.

By a letter of 27th February from Mr. Oglethorp we learned that the Scots under the leading of Lieutenant Hugh Mackay had settled themselves at three hours' distance by water from the mouth of the Allatahama, and called the place Darion, that they had built huts, laid out ground for a church, and traced a fort of four bastions. They are 177 persons. We learned also that Parson Westley is gone to settle with Tomachichi in the new town he has built six miles from Savannah.

The widow Calloway making complaint of some injuries received in her deceased husband's effects at Savannah, we ordered enquiry to be made in it. We observed 590 persons were on the public stores in Georgia before Mr. Oglethorp went over with the last year's embarkation. Our accountant observed there would be 5,818*l.* necessary to maintain them and the persons who went last year with Mr. Oglethorp. We ordered our accountant to take an account of what money remains in our hands exclusive of the last 10,000*l.* given by Parliament, and to make an estimate of the services to which the last mentioned 10,000*l.* is to be employed.

We then dined together at the Cyder house, where Captain Cornish, who carried over Mr. Oglethorp, came in, and among other things acquainted us that before the middle mouth of the Allatahama there is a bar of seven miles broad, but at low water there is eleven foot water, and at high water twenty-one. That ships of 100 ton therefore may get in. He said St. Simon's Island, where Fredericia is to be built, may be about five miles broad and eight long, that there are three great bluffs there about eleven foot above high water mark, and within the island a great deal of good Savannah.

Thursday, 3.—Visited Lord Wilmington and Mr. Evans.

Returned to dinner at Charlton.

Wednesday, 9.—I went to the Georgia Office, where we had a Board of Trustees, but were not able to do Common Council business, being only Mr. Hucks, in the chair, Vernon, La Roche, Egmont, Thomas Towers, Lapautre. Benefactions were reported, 20*l.* from an unknown hand for maintenance of the Georgia clergymen, 50*l.* from the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge for paying the Saltsburg ministers, 30*l.* from the Duke of Richmond towards Miller's salary for botany and agriculture, and some lesser donations.

We approved of a letter from Mr. Verelst to Mr. Oglethorp in the name of the Board, insisting on his frugal management, and not drawing bills on us, he having taken with him 4,000*l.* in bills and 1,000*l.* in money. We sent him a calculation of expenses to be defrayed out of the cash remaining in our hands, and the 10,000*l.* given by Parliament, which come to 9,500*l.*, and desired if anything

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could be saved out of it the savings might go towards cultivating Trust lands. We computed to him the charge of next year's provision for those who are there on the poor account, amounting to 3,269*l.*, and informed him that we would soon send him more Georgia bills, which we were glad to see obtained a currency, many of them being come to our office to be paid.

We then came to a determination that 50*l.* should be the respective salaries of our two ministers, the third minister being as yet paid by the Society for Propagating the Gospel.

We also resolved to coin 3,150*l.* of new Georgia bills, viz. 1,150*l.* of 5*l.* bills, 1,000*l.* of 1*l.*, 1,000*l.* of 10*l.* These are to be sent to Mr. Oglethorp to fill up as he has occasion. Lastly, we made a draft on the bank of 500*l.*, part of the 4,000*l.* reserved there to answer the Georgia bills Mr. Oglethorp carried with him, there being above 350*l.* of those bills already come to hand; and the rest is to lie in our Treasurer, Alderman Heathcot's hand, to pay as other bills come, he having opened a book purposely for that account.

We found our money for cultivating land for religious uses amounted to 346*l.* and for building the church to 773*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* I took the opportunity to write to Mr. Oglethorp.

After this I dined with my son and cousin Fortrey at the Cyder house, and took leave of them, my son going Monday next to my son Hanmer's, and afterwards to Dublin. At night I returned to Charlton.

I had a letter from Captain Waddington that the lady at Calais's true name is Farmer and the gentleman's Graham, but I doubt they are borrowed names, and therefore wrote to him some days after to procure me some of the lady's handwriting to compare with the letters I received.

Sunday, 13.—Whit Sunday.—My son set out for Mr. Hunter's in Lincolnshire, from whence he designs to pass to my son Hanmer at Fennes, and then from Chester to Dublin.

Monday, 14.—Came to see me Captain Thomas, a French refugee enjoying the half pay of a crown a day on the English Establishment as engineer. He served all King William's wars, first under Marshal Vauban for the French, and next under the famous Coohorn, for the Dutch and English. He is now too old for service, and so, he says, are all of his time, if there are any yet living, Lieutenant-Colonel Lilly excepted, now in Jamaica, where he is well settled and rich. He calls Vauban his master, and would not tell me which he thought the greatest engineer, him or Coohorn, but he allowed the latter to improve upon the former in some things. The book of Coohorn's method of fortification he said is very faulty in the translation, and even in the original French, but for a different reason, namely, that it does not contain the last improvements that great man made, and in it he owns as much, for he says he reserves some secrets that they might be singly serviceable to his masters, the Dutch, and these secrets died with him.

Among other things he told me that when in Queen Anne's wars the town of Alicante in Spain was blown up by the prodigious mine of 1,500 barrels of powder the Spaniards made, Richards, the engineer, who with the English Governor and many others died by it, was ordered by the Governor to visit it (for the Spaniards

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desirous to have the place without expense of blood desired it might be seen by us). Accordingly Richards visited it, and made his report privately, that indeed there was an immense quantity of powder, but that the rock having many hollow passages the effect would spend itself without endangering the garrison. Upon this the Governor bid him publicly report that he discovered the barrels were only filled with bran, for he was desirous the soldiers in garrison should not be discouraged at the approaching danger. To animate them the more he took Richards and other of the officers with him and stood for a considerable time over the mine, when fire being set to it the rock rose under their feet, and then tumbling in buried them all in its ruins. However, the breach rendering the top of the rock more difficult of access than before, the garrison would not have surrendered but for want of water and provision.

That Richards was a Roman Catholic, but a good Englishman. He was the second brother of three, and the two others were Protestants. The youngest, who died here at Charlton and whose monument was set up last year in our church, was engineer to our train and knew his business well. The eldest went to Venice upon invitation, but the promises made him not being kept, he accepted an invitation from the Elector of Bavaria and died in his service.

I asked him concerning Monsieur Goulon, whose book of the attack and defence of towns I had read. He said it is one of the best books on the subject; that Goulon was a French refugee in the Dutch service, and much esteemed by King William, but to save the reputation of General Opdam was disgraced and forced to quit. The story is thus: At the battle of Landen he commanded the Artillery, when during the heat of the action, and when the Dutch appeared to have the better, Opdam, struck with a panic, rode up to him, and telling him the battle was lost, ordered him to withdraw his cannon and save them as well, and as soon as he could, lest they should fall into the enemies' hands. With great reluctancy he was obliged to obey, and this proved very prejudicial to the Dutch, who in the end were overthrown. Being questioned for it before a court martial, he alleged that General Opdam commanded what was done, and there were witnesses who could depose it, but Opdam, whose credit was at stake, contrived they should not appear, and so Goulon was disgracefully dismissed the service. But King William, who knew him to be a brave man, and the whole of the affair, recommended him to the Emperor Leopold's service, who made him a Lieutenant General and highly esteemed him to his death.

I asked him what he knew of Malet, whose books of geometry and fortification I had read. He said he was a mathematician, but not properly an engineer; that he served in Portugal in the post Serjeant Major, and at his return was made Preceptor of the King's pages in mathematics.

Wednesday, 16.—This morning I went to the Georgia Office, hoping to find eight members, that we might make a Board of Common Council and issue money to pay bills, but we were only five, and so could only do Trustee business—Mr. Lapautre in the chair, Lord Carpenter, Egmont, La Roche, and Hucks. Many letters that arrived to us last Monday were read. They came

to us enclosed from Mr. Oglethorp and brought us very disagreeable news.

The first was Mr. Oglethorp's from St. Simon's Island, date 15th February, to the Spanish Governor of Fort Augustine with offers of friendship.

The second was from Captain Dempsy to Mr. Oglethorp, dated from Augustine the 29th March. This gentleman was the bearer of the abovementioned letter to the Governor and by concert of Sir Robert Walpole and Mr. Geraldini, the Spanish agent at our Court, accompanied Mr. Oglethorp to Georgia, in order to assist in settling the limits between the Spanish dominions in Florida and the King of Great Britain's, which join them. In this letter he writes Mr. Oglethorp that he arrived the 16th at Fort Augustine; that the Governor received him very civilly and expressed great respect for Mr. Oglethorp, but that he said he doubted whether friendship will subsist between his Catholic Majesty's subjects there and the King of Great Britain's, since we had settled ourselves upon his master's territories. He also complained that 300 of our white men, with a considerable number of Indians, had entered the Province of the Uches, which belonged to his master, with intention to build a fort there. Captain Dempsy replied he was confident Mr. Oglethorp knew nothing of it, and would not have given such directions, but he would write to him upon it.

Another letter from Captain Dempsy from Augustine to Mr. Oglethorp, date 1st April, brought him enclosed two letters from the Spanish Governor, expressing great civilities. They were dated the 24th and 30th March. These Mr. Oglethorp likewise sent us, but being wrote in Spanish we understood them not, but we gathered the sense from the substance of Captain Dempsy's letter abovementioned, wherein he tells Mr. Oglethorp that the Governor had received fresh accounts that our Indians with five of the Creek nation had killed a Spaniard belonging to an outguard, and that satisfaction must be made; that he had said what he could to prevail on the Governor to adjust these amicably if true, and that he replied he would send a person to Mr. Oglethorp; that he told the Governor things might be made easy, for Mr. Oglethorp desired nothing more than harmony, but if that could not be compassed, Mr. Oglethorp knew how to behave, having a sufficient strength, besides a power to draw all the Militia of the Province down upon occasion. *N.B.*—Note we observed in this letter that he said this according to Mr. Oglethorp's directions, by which it seemed to us that Mr. Oglethorp had received some instructions or powers from his Majesty at going over which were not communicated to us. He adds in this letter that when he dispatched his messenger he heard the drum beat up for soldiers, and that the Spaniards came briskly in.

The next letter was from Oglethorp to Dempsy, date 10th April, wherein he mentions a letter of thanks he had sent to the Governor for his expressions of civility. He instructs Dempsy what to say to the Governor, explains the right his Majesty of Great Britain has to the land disputed by the Governor, by a historical deduction, and the advantages it would be both to Spain and Great Britain that we should settle there; that our territory extends southward to the river of St. John, the northern side thereof belonging to us,

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and the southern, where Fort St. Augustine is, to Spain. He bids Dempsy assure the Governor that he knows of none of our men settling themselves in the Uches country, though if they did, it belongs to us. He takes notice our Indians complain that the Spaniards, to the number of forty, had killed two of them, that the Creek nation as well as they were extremely exasperated, and it would scarce be possible to prevent some straggler of them from passing the river and doing mischief, but he had ordered boats or look-outs to prevent their crossing it.

In a letter of the same day's date to the Governor Mr. Oglethorp acquaints him that he had commanded the King of Great Britain's subjects to avoid molesting the subjects of Spain; that he had ordered boats to prevent the Indians passing, and was very desirous friendship might be preserved between the two nations, having received his Majesty's commands to that purpose. If it could not be done, he was in no pain, being able to protect himself, and to do more if there were occasion.

The next letter was from Oglethorp to Dempsy, date 12th April, acquainting him that he had done his best to restrain the Indians from falling on the Spaniards, and hopes the Spaniards will give like command to their Indians and negroes, that the Indians and Caroline inhabitants both say the Spaniards have encroached on us.

The next letter was from Mr. Oglethorp to us, dated from Frederica the 17th April. He tells us he had advice that 1,500 men on board three men-of-war had left the Havannah; that the Independent Company was come down to him from Carolina, but he was surprised Captain Gascoign (commander of his Majesty's sloop, a 20-gun ship) was not come up, the wind having been fair for five days. That he had kept the *Diamond* and another merchant vessel with him, and had drawn bills of 200*l.* and 100*l.* on us payable to Causton (being for provision for Savannah), as likewise 50*l.* before that.

This letter was followed by another of the same date, wherein he acquaints us that great firing was heard at sea, and he was surprised Captain Gascoign was not arrived. That what will be the issue of these things he knows not, but the affair will one way or another be over before he can hear from us. He had built two forts and garrisoned them, and begun a third.

N.B.—This puts us under great apprehensions that the account of the three men-of-war from the Havannah is true, and that they may have taken Captain Gascoign.

This is as well as I can remember the substance of these letters, but the copies of them which I have ordered to be made me will give the particulars more at large and with more exactness.

With these letters came one from Mr. Oglethorp to the Duke of Newcastle, containing most of what has been above set forth and desiring his Grace's directions how to proceed, that if his Majesty is unwilling to part with any of his territories he will die before he give up one inch of it. There also came over to us a memorial stating his Majesty's right to the lands in question.

After a serious debate we ordered a Common Council to be summoned for to-morrow, in hopes of having the attendance of a fuller Board, we being but five, and the affair before us of very great consequence.

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I then went to the Thatched house and dined alone and afterwards attended the meeting at the St James's Workhouse. Then I went to Kensington to pay a visit to Sir John Bland and his lady.

Thursday 17.—This morning I visited Sir Robert Brown, Mr. Clerke, and Lord Grantham, and then went to the Georgia Office, where, notwithstanding we had ordered a very particular summons the day before, we could make no Common Council, being but seven members, viz. Egmont in the Trustee chair, Lord Carpenter, Lapautre, Alderman Heathcot, Hucks, La Roche, Vernon. We read over all the papers received from Georgia as mentioned in yesterday, and after a long debate came unanimously to the following resolution: Resolved, that Mr. Vernon be desired to present to the Duke of Newcastle the memorial, letters, and depositions transmitted from Mr. Oglethorp, and that he be desired to acquaint his Grace that the Trustees observe there are matters of great consequence in the said letters, and there being mention made in them of orders and instructions which Mr. Oglethorp received from his Majesty, the particulars of which the Trustees are not acquainted with, the Trustees do submit the whole to his Grace, to send such orders as his Grace shall judge necessary.

The depositions abovementioned were from several of our people who were lately on the north side of St. Wan's, otherwise St. Juan's river, and saw no Spaniards settled there.

Besides the letters, memorial, and depositions abovementioned ordered to be communicated to the Duke of Newcastle, and of which we directed copies to be preserved in our office, there were divers other letters enclosed to us by Mr. Oglethorp which we did not think necessary to trouble the Duke with; as one from Oglethorp to us of the 3rd March, acquainting us he had drawn on us 200*l.* to buy horses for the Rangers.

A copy of Captain Gascoign's letter to Oglethorp, date 4th April, to tell him he could not get out of the Savannah river, the pilot refusing to venture, and that he was very uneasy at it, but would lose no time to be with him and support him against the Spaniards. A copy of a second letter from him to the same effect. We also received an account that the people of Carolina were extremely surprised at Mr. Causton's preventing their traders from carrying dry goods, as well as rum, to the Savannah Indians, at his seizing their rum, detaining their effects and persons, and refusing to take security. It may be seen in the *Carolina Gazette* and in our newspapers here. These newspapers likewise mention our Indians seizing an advanced fort of the Spaniards and killing three of them, but they mention not the day, nor do our own letters say anything of it.

It was observed by several of the Board that Mr. Oglethorp was too close at his departure in concealing from us the orders hinted at in his letters, for besides that nothing ought to be a secret from the Board, it might prove of ill consequence on this account, that our directions and resolutions might contradict those given by his Majesty. On this occasion Mr. Vernon very generously showed us Mr. Oglethorp's letter to the Duke of Newcastle which came enclosed to him unsealed in one that Mr. Oglethorp writ him, wherein he desired him to show his letter for the Duke to

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Mr. Thomas Towers, and then seal it to give the Duke. Mr. Vernon said this was passing by the Board and leaving them in ignorance of what it was material for them to know, not only for the success and unanimity of their proceeding, but for the honour of the gentlemen concerned. He added (and so did several gentlemen say) that he was always in his judgment against settling so far from our first town, Savannah, but at least not farther southward than the north branch of the Allatahama, because of the jealousy it must needs give the Spaniards, and the obligation it would bring us under of disputing the farthest extent of his Majesty's territories that way if contested by that nation, at a time when we were too weak in people and cash to make our party good against them. I think there was not one of the gentlemen but declared they were against settling Frederica so far from the Savannah, which by a straight line appears to be 70 English miles, and 90 by turns of the road necessary to pass for avoiding the bogs and broader part of rivulets. I said I remembered when we gave our estimate to Parliament in March was twelvemonth for 25,800*l.* we calculated on building only two forts, and that for the defence of the county of Savannah only, not the entire Province; that afterwards we resolved to erect our new town on the Allatahama, though many gentlemen rather wished it were placed on the Ogeeke river, which is nearer Savannah town, whereby our people would be more compact and better able to defend themselves from the French or Spaniards in case of disturbance than when so far dispersed, and I was one of those who thought so. That this resolution was made in August last, and in September a grant made of 10,000 acres for erecting a new county, and the name of Frederica given to the intended town, by the minute it appeared we did not assign the particular place where to settle it. That the reason why the gentlemen determined to settle on the Allatahama appears to be: 1. Because that river is the southern bounds of his Majesty's grant to us, and so embraces all our Province, within which there is a vast deal of extraordinary good land, that his Majesty's subjects may take up and cultivate, but which would lie waste unless there were a good town and fort on that border to defend the inhabitants. 2. That we had hopes of finding there some good harbour for his Majesty's ships of war, which would be of the greatest advantage in case of a rupture with Spain, for lying there they would be able on notice to intercept the Spanish galleons. 3. That a settlement on the Allatahama requiring more assistance from Parliament than the maintenance of that at Savannah, which was in part already settled, it would be an inducement to the Parliament to give us a greater sum, especially the advantages thereof being explained to them and to the ministry. But we none of us had thoughts of settling more southward, nor could have, knowing nothing then of St. John river.

That now the affair became extremely serious and immediately the Government's concern, for these unexpected accounts made it appear the 10,000*l.* given this year is vastly too little to answer the expenses of the new settlement, even though the Spaniards should remain in peace with us, much more if they should attempt to disturb us. I was, therefore, very well pleased with the order of the Board relating to Mr. Vernon's message to the Duke of

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Newcastle, for if his Majesty or the ministry gave Mr. Oglethorpe any directions which we knew nothing of, it lies on them to support and justify him in what he shall do, and we shall remain wholly free from blame.

After we broke up, Mr. Marten, our secretary, told me as a secret that Mr. Frederick, one of our members, designs to come no more among us, he being very great with my Lady Walpole, who is a great enemy to our Colony; nor is Sir Robert Walpole and the Employment men our friends by reason that some of our Board vote in Parliament contrary to the Ministry measures, but it is very unjust to discourage an affair of this public nature on account of private and personal prejudices against a few of our Board.

This very morning before I came to the Board, visiting Sir Robert Brown, who is a devoted man to Sir Robert Walpole, and every day with him (for I'm told he manages money for him in the public funds), he asked me in a very doubtful way whether indeed I thought our Georgia settlement advantageous to England. And when I replied, yes, giving him some reasons, he answered he believed indeed I thought so, which was as much as to say he did not. He added that our charter gave us, the Trustees, too much power and made us independent of the Crown, and that there was a spirit in all the Colonies to throw off their dependency on the Crown of England. I replied our charter was but for 21 years, after which our power was at an end, and the Colony fell under his Majesty's sole power, who might do with it as he pleased. Besides, the Militia was in the Governor of Carolina. He said that was something, but asked withal who had the naming the Common Council and Trustees. I told him ourselves upon vacancies that should happen, but the original members were named by his Majesty. There is no doubt but in all this he spoke the sentiments of Sir Robert Walpole. After the Board was up, I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Sunday, 20.—This is the anniversary day of my marriage, having been married with great blessings attending it twenty-six years.

Wednesday, 23.—I went to the Georgia Society, and we made a Board of Common Council; present, Lord Carpenter in the Trustee chair, Lapautre in the Common Council chair, Egmont, Vernon, La Roche, Alderman Heathcot, Alderman Kendal, Hucks, Thomas Towers. In the Trustee Board we sealed a letter of attorney to our accountant for receiving the 10,000*l.* from the Treasury, granted us by Parliament. Mr. Vernon reported he had laid our papers, read last post and received from Georgia, before the Duke of Newcastle, by the hands of Mr. Stone, his Grace's secretary, but had yet no answer to them.

A letter was ordered to be wrote to Christy, Recorder of Savannah, to send over copies of Court proceedings from November, 1734, and that he do the same quarterly, particularly that he acquaint us what fees are taken in prosecutions. Two letters from Jo. Bromfield, our Register, were read, giving us a very good abstract of his observations made since his landing with Mr. Oglethorpe at Georgia. He complained of the Scotch traders settled in Savannah, who, suffering the poor people to run in their debt, afterwards prosecuted them to get their houses and lands from them. By this several were ruined and others grown out of heart and negligent

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in their improvements. That Jones, the surveyor, had been deficient in setting out the people's lands. That the Rum Act is severely put in execution. That Mr. Oglethorp was bent upon a settlement on St. Pedro's Island, 60 miles southward of St. Simond's Island, where Fredericia is building, and intended to build a fort and place a garrison there. That this is 30 miles only from Fort Augustine, the Spanish town. That one of the mouths of the Allatahama has been sounded, and found not deep enough for two of our merchant ships that went last over. That Mr. Oglethorp had found the southernmost branch of the Allatahama encloses a greater tract of land than he imagined, and that the Island of St. Simond's was extraordinary good land. There are 20,000 acres of such upon it, and 1,000 of these are already cleared to our hands by Indians in former times.

We ordered a letter to Bromfield, approving his diligence to inform us of what particulars he knew, and desiring him to continue writing to us. We also ordered him to acquaint Causton, our head bailiff, that we expect he should send us his accounts as usual, as likewise of all that passes under his magistracy, notwithstanding Mr. Oglethorp is on the spot.

As Common Council we resolved that any five of us might draw on the bank for sums not exceeding 1,133*l.* 17*s.* 8½*d.*, part of the 10,000*l.* given by Parliament, to pay divers expenses that may accrue, and we also drew on the bank for 447*l.* more to pay bills when they come to hand. We were obliged to make these resolutions because of the uncertainty of having a Board of eight this summer time.

We also ordered 500*l.* to be insured on Captain Thompson's ship, which goes in August and carries over our saw mills, which cost us near that sum.

After this I dined with Mr. Verelst at the Cyder house, and then went to St. James's Workhouse and found them employed only in taking in and turning out poor people, wherefore I proposed the taking into consideration the general plan made in the beginning of the year for conducting the Workhouse, as a more immediate necessary thing, which had been suspended because some of the overseers had objections to it, and it was agreed they should offer their objections this day sennit at our Vestry.

After this I called on Mr. Aspinwall, the banker, and took up 300*l.*, and then went and lay at Pall Mall House.

I received a letter from Captain Waddington that the lady I suspected to be gone to France was indeed the same, Lord Barrimore's daughter, Lady Penelope Chumly, who in company with one Mr. Graham left Calais in order to go to Dunkirk, as they pretended, but in the road struck aside and went to Paris, so now I am confirmed in my late suspicion that she is not that virtuous person she pretended, and I suppose may bid adieu to my 125*l.* A fortnight ago she was excommunicated in St. Martin's Church, and 'tis said her husband, Colonel Chumly, intends to petition the Parliament next year to be divorced, in order to marry again.

Thursday, 24.—This morning I went to Kensington. The drawing room was late and the company but few. The Queen commended Charlton to me, and especially the wood, and prospect from it, but said she had not seen the house, though she heard it

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was a good one. I told her it were a great honour for me to see her there. She answered with all her heart. She said Dr. Courayer was gone to Salisbury. I hoped she would not let him be idle. She replied it was fit he should have a year's rest, and then she would employ him on some new work. She asked if I went on with my collection of heads, and added she supposed I got up this summer at two a clock. I smiled and said I wondered how her Majesty knew my hours. "O," answered she, "I know what is doing in your family."

Met Lord Grantham there, who said he had spoke again to the Queen about my brother, and she answered she did not forget it.

I dined at the Thatched house, and returned afterwards to Charlton.

Wednesday, 30.—This day I went to town, though there was no meeting at the Georgia Office, because the Duke of Newcastle has made no reply to the papers we sent him, which is a manifest neglect in him, and may prove of ill consequence.

I called on Alexius Clayton, esq., who was not at his chambers, but I left 39*l.* with his clerk to pay him for the first subscription to as many tickets, which he promised to secure me in the Westminster Bridge lottery, 27 of which are for my brother Percival and his friends. *N.B.*—I took no receipt from the clerk, but there was another of them by.

Then I dined with my cousin Le Grand and afterwards went to St. James's Vestry to meet the overseers of the poor and settle with them our scheme for the Workhouse, but they did not all come nor were prepared with their objections, but mentioned a Quaker's proposal to take off the poor from the parish at one-third less expense than the charge we are now at. Upon this we desired them to know of him his proposals more particularly, and a sketch of the articles he would have us sign with him.

I heard this day that Lady Pen. Cholmly had wrote from France to Lord Barrimore, her father, to desire some money for her subsistence, but that he did nothing in it, only sent her letter to Colonel Cholmly, her husband, who remitted her a small sum just to keep her from downright want, but forbid her returning into the kingdom.

Thursday, 1 July.—I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Sunday, 4.—Mr. Capel Moore and his daughter dined with us.

Monday, 5.—Mr. Leak, bookseller of Bath, and his wife dined with us. He told us my aunt Long is well at Bath, had bought a house in the Square, which cost her 1,200*l.*, which she has settled on Dr. Harrington, and that she generously gave to the other Harringtons, his brothers, 1,000*l.* each.

Wednesday, 7.—I went to town to the Georgia Board, but we could not make a Board of Common Council, being only Mr. Lapauter in the Trustee chair, Mr. Vernon, Mr. La Roche, Egmont, and Mr. Smith. We received Mr. Verelst's report that the 10,000*l.* given by Parliament this year has been paid, and the fees amounting to 257*l.* forgiven by the several officers through whose hands it passed.

Mr. Millar, our botanist, being obliged by the Spanish Admiral to return to England, he arrived a few days ago, and this day attended and presented to us a narrative of his proceedings in the

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West Indies. It appeared there is 75*l.* remains due to him, and Mr. Miller, the Chelsea gardener, who came with him, told us he expected the subscribing gentleman, whose subscription was out last Midsummer, will continue it one year longer. We were disappointed that he brought us no seeds and plants for the use of our Colony, but he said he left them at Jamaica, where he hears they thrive.

We signed an order on the Bank to pay Mr. Heathcot 2,080*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* The order was given last Board. Being but four Common Councillors, we ordered Mr. Verelst to wait on some absent member to add his hand. Thomas Boyd and David [Blair], Scots gentlemen, applied by letter from Edinburgh for lands in Georgia, designing to take each ten servants.

Mr. Vernon reported that he had waited on the Duke of Newcastle for to know his pleasure on the letter Mr. Oglethorp had writ him, as also on the papers we communicated to his lordship. That his lordship had observed by the copy of our order to Mr. Vernon that the Trustees would not charge themselves or be accountable for Mr. Oglethorp's conduct in going out of the Colony of Georgia to build forts. That he had written to Mr. Oglethorp, and Mr. Stone, his secretary, should bring Mr. Vernon the letter to forward. Accordingly Mr. Stone would have come, but Mr. Vernon chose to go to him, and Mr. Stone showed him the Duke's letter to Mr. Oglethorp, wherein he recommended to him not to fall out with the Spaniards, but to follow the things recommended to him when he left England, which Mr. Vernon supposes relate to the affairs of South Carolina. That Mr. Vernon desired he might have a copy of the letter for the Trustees' perusal, which Mr. Stone refused to give him, but suffered him to read it twice, so that he remembered the contents, which were nothing of any consequence more than what he had told us, but full of compliments to Mr. Oglethorp.

We ordered his report to be minuted, and agreed on a letter to Mr. Oglethorp expressing that it is impossible for our Board to disburse the public money upon any work of his undertaken without the bounds of our Colony, for we could not answer it. We therefore recommended to him to act with greatest caution and prudence, and sent him a copy of the minute we made when Mr. Vernon was sent to the Duke of Newcastle, since the Duke of Newcastle had sent him the same, because Mr. Oglethorp should not think that we had been accusing him of indiscretion to the Duke and were ashamed to let him know what he had ordered.

After this Mr. Lapautre and I and Mr. Verelst dined together, and I went to Mr. Apinwal, the banker, and took up 300*l.* for my bill on Mr. Taylor, who on the 26 of last month wrote me that his father, Berkley Taylor, died in Dublin the day before and had left him sole executor.

At my return I had advice my son and cousin Fortrey were safe landed in Dublin. My wife returned from visiting the Duchess of Marlborough and Countess of Burlington, who both have written (the former to the Duchess of Somerset, the other to Lord Bruce) recommending my son very strongly to succeed Mr. Lile in the borough of Marlborough, in case Mr. Lile should die, who is very ill.

Thursday, 8.—I returned in the morning to Charlton.

July 11-22

Sunday, 11.—Communicated at church. Dr. Warren dined with me. He told me that some talked, if the Archbishop of Canterbury should die, that Dr. Herring, Dean of Rochester, will succeed him, who is a good preacher and a supple man, and such the Ministry want in that high dignity. He was preacher of Lincoln's Inn, but forced to quit it by reason of his consumptive health.

Monday, 12.—My birthday, when I entered on my 55th year, being born the 12th July, 1682. I bless God I am in good health. My servants put themselves in masquerade as usual. Sir Robert Brown and his lady dined with us.

Wednesday, 14.—I went not to town, there being no Georgia Board.

Thursday, 15.—This day I received three letters from M. P., date 8, 12, and 13 inst. The last takes notice of mine to her of the 10th, but makes so poor excuses that I am more confirmed I have been all along imposed on.

Friday, 16.—This day I wrote to M. P. that I would do no more for her unless I had full satisfaction concerning the things I wrote.

Wednesday, 21.—I went to the Georgia [office], but we again could not make a Board of Common Council, for we were only the undernamed six, viz. Egmont in the Trustee chair, La Roche, Vernon, Lapautre, Thomas Towers, and Dr. Bundy. Letters were read lately received from Georgia and Carolina, viz. Carolina, 29th March, Eveleigh to Mr. Oglethorp; 25th April, C. Dempsy to Mr. Oglethorp, from Augustine, with Mr. Oglethorp's answer to him; 11th May, Mr. Oglethorp to the Trustees, from Fredericia; Carolina, 22nd May, Eveleigh to Mr. Verelst.

The substance of these letters were Mr. Oglethorp's care to defend himself from the Spaniards if attacked. This affair will cost more money than the Trustees can bear. He sent us a bill drawn on us for 500*l.* sterling payable to ———, which we could not order the acceptance of, not being a Board of Common Council, and it was our private opinion not to accept it, being for services out of the bounds of our Province. He also tells us of 1,200*l.* sterling for buying all the arms and blanketing in Charlestown to prevent the Spaniards buying them, and Eveleigh writes that he had accordingly bought them. We thought this a very adventurous proceeding in him, and far beyond our abilities to answer. Besides, if the Spaniards should make war on us, it is the Government's concern to repel them, for it is not to be supposed that with the small sum given us we should be able to repel force, the same being given only to establish our Colony, and the same by far too little even for that.

A bill was produced drawn on us by Mr. Oglethorp payable to Colonel Bull for 200*l.*

And another drawn by Causton on us payable to George Morley, esq., date 14th May, for 173*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* value, received of Messrs. Lenys and Baker. These, being no Board, we referred to the next meeting.

Mr. Wants, the German who above a year ago was employed in Germany to select persons to send to Georgia, appeared, and acquainted us that there were now many of them come down to Rotterdam. We told him he failed in bringing them at the time

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appointed, and now they came too late. Besides, we acquainted him when he returned many months ago that should any come we could not accept of them, having no money to send them over.

Captain Dunbar and Captain Thomas appeared and gave us a good account of Georgia. The latter applied to be paid by the Trustees for the freight of 31 persons who went over, not on the Trust account, but servants to others who carried them on their own account, and produced a letter from Mr. Oglethorp to us recommending the same. But we showed him the agreement we made with him, and proved thereby that his demand was not to be complied with. We added that those servants did not at all belong to us. He said he did not desire we should pay their freight, but take them as our servants till the freight should be paid out of their work, and that he believed Mr. Oglethorp had taken them into the Trust service. We answered, that was more than we knew, and if they were in our service then their owners wanting servants could not perform their agreement of cultivating their own lands according to the covenants of their grants. That this was no concern of ours, but as he was to answer the freight of these persons to his owner, Mr. Simonds, we would recommend to Mr. Oglethorp, if they have been employed in our service, to stop out of their wages the 5*l.* due for each of their passage, and to pay the same to Mr. Pury, agent for Mr. Simonds in Georgia. He made some other demand about cannon etc. with which he furnished Mr. Oglethorp, but being no Board we could do nothing in it. We ordered a letter to Mr. Oglethorp on these heads.

Afterwards Mr. Towers, Mr. Vernon and I dined together with Mr. Verelst at the Cyder house.

We reflected on the ill situation of our affairs, great drafts and little money to answer them. Two forts building to the southward out of our limits, and jealousies given the Spaniards thereby, and this without the knowledge of the Trust. At the same time no countenance given us by the Government beyond the 10,000*l.* which the Parliament ordered. The negligence of our gentlemen in giving attendance, and the honour and prudence of us who continued to act set at stake by these things; the short unsatisfactory accounts given us by Mr. Oglethorp of his proceedings; the omission of our magistrates and officers in writing to us, which we suppose is by Mr. Oglethorp's direction, that he, as best qualified, may give us accounts, which yet he does not by reason of this apprehension of the Spaniards attacking him, which takes up all his thoughts; the great difficulty we shall be under of answering Mr. Oglethorp's bills if he continue to draw at this rate, and the dishonour if we do not, etc.

At night I had a letter from cousin Ned Le Grand, desiring I would sign an order to the South Sea to pay to him the dividend due on 2,400*l.* New South Sea stock, which I accordingly did, cousin Ned Southwell having done the same.

Thursday, 22.—I returned to Charlton by water to dinner, after having passed a recovery at the Temple before Sir George Cook of the land of Ballymacow, *alias* Egmont, in order to perfect my new lease of that farm to Mr. Taylor, my steward. for lives renewable for ever,

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Wednesday, 28.—This day I went to Georgia Office, but again we were not a number to do business, being but six, namely, Egmont in the Trustee chair, Vernon, T. Towers, Mr. La Roche, Mr. Lapautre, Dr. Hales. We ordered 300*l.* from the Bank into Alderman Heathcot's hands to answer our Georgia Sola bills, of which the last ship brought us the value of 151*l.* and more.

We read a memorial from Captain Dunbar and his sailing orders from Mr. Oglethorp, by which he would have us understand that it was by Mr. Oglethorp's directions he took over Mr. Mackay and Cuthbert's servants, so that we ought to pay to the Captain's owners the freight of those servants to Georgia, although they belonged to gentlemen who went over on their own account, and to repay ourselves out of their work for the Trust.

We ordered our accountant to draw up a state of the case to be laid specially before the next Board of Common Council, without giving our opinion. A person from Mr. Baker, the merchant, attended to know if we intended to accept Mr. Oglethorp's bill on us for 500*l.* payable to Mr. Eveleigh of Charlestown, and by him assigned to Mr. Baker. We sent him out word we were not a Board, but ordered our accountant to go to him before our next meeting and talk the matter over to see if we can prevail on him for Mr. Oglethorp's sake not to protest the bill, which we do not think we ought to pay, being for money disbursed by Mr. Oglethorp for services done not within our Province, namely, for buying arms for defence of forts built without our limits. The protest of this 500*l.* is 30 per cent. charge, which comes to 150*l.*, which will fall on Mr. Oglethorp since we do not accept his bill, and we are desirous to lessen this charge as much as we can. This is not the only difficulty he has drawn himself and us into on account of going too near the Spaniards and building forts beyond the Allatahama, which is our most southern limits.

Mr. Towers, Vernon, Hales, La Roche, and I dined together, and afterwards I walked in the park. At coming to town I heard of the tumult in Shoreditch occasioned by the managers for rebuilding that church employing Irish labourers, who work cheaper than the English labourers would do. The English mob rose on them and killed nine, others say seven. The Tower Guards, the Artillery Company and Militia were out from Monday night to this day to keep the mob dispersed, and this day a detachment of Foot and Horse Guards from St. James's marched to reinforce the others. There was found affixed to the Royal Exchange yesterday a seditious paper, purporting that now was the time for Englishmen to draw the sword if they would save their liberties.

Thursday, 29.—I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Tuesday, 3 August.—I went to town to end my trust concerns with cousin Le Grand's family by assigning over to Miss Helena Le Grand, junior, her daughter, her fortune that was in the new joint stock of South Sea annuities, viz. 2,400*l.*, and took her discharge.

I also bought an East India bond for niece Dering of 100*l.*, No. 10,448, which cost premium 7*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.*, and had 1*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.* interest on it, so that this disbursement on her came to, with one shilling commission to Mr. Wright the broker, 108*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.*

Returned to Charlton to dinner.

Wednesday, 4.—This morning I went to the Georgia Office,

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where we were a full Board, viz. Alderman Cater in the chair of Common Council, Vernon, Egmont, Thomas Towers, La Roche, Lapautre, Chandler, Alderman Heathcot, Carpenter, Dr. Hales. We ordered 3.150*l.* in Sola bills of exchange to be speedily made out and issued in Georgia by Mr. Oglethorp for the services appointed by our letter to him of the 13th June, viz. 1,000*l.* in bills of 1*l.* each, 1,150*l.* in bills of 5*l.* each, and 1,000*l.* in bills of 10*l.* each.

We received two reports from the Committee of Accounts and agreed to them.

We signed a draft on the Bank of 469*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* to pay Mr. Simonds, the merchant, and another draft for 1,000*l.* to put in Alderman Heathcot's hand to answer bills that may be drawn on us, it not being likely that we shall for a considerable time have another Board.

We ordered Mr. Causton's bills on us, date 14th May last, for 173*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, and received the 15th July, should be paid, but we unanimously agreed not to pay Mr. Oglethorp's bill on us drawn the 11th May, 1736. for 500*l.* payable to Mr. Eveleigh's order, being for arms and duffils bought by Mr. Oglethorp's order at Charlestown to prevent the Spaniards buying them, and so arming themselves to prejudice our new settlement at Allatahama, and the forts Mr. Oglethorp has erected beyond that river. The reason Mr. Vernon, Mr. Towers, Alderman Cater, and Alderman Heathcot gave for not accepting the bill is that the disbursement was for services without the bounds of our Colony as apprehended, and we could not answer such a misapplication of moneys given by Parliament for the service of the Colony only. That the forts Mr. Oglethorp has built southward of the Allatahama are what have given the Spaniards jealousy, and though they may ascertain his Majesty's right to the land on which they are built, and which land is indeed part of Carolina, yet it is not our duty or the intention of Parliament that we should support and defend Carolina with the money given us, but only establish and support our own Colony. Lord Carpenter only objected that by our charter we are to defend our Colony, and as Mr. Oglethorp apprehended that the Spaniards intended to dislodge us, he might say the purchase of these arms and duffils was to prevent the Spaniards from dislodging us, but the other gentlemen replied that had not Mr. Oglethorp built forts southwards of our bounds the Spaniards would probably not have any dispute with us, and the defence of forts built out of our bounds was the Government's concern not ours. Besides that, we did not nor could not give orders for erecting those forts. Our business was to be on the defensive within our own Province only. Lord Carpenter acquiesced in this, but said this refusing to pay the bills drawn on us would bring a disrepute on us, and to which Alderman Heathcot and Cater replied, quite contrary, nothing preserved the reputation of merchants like an exactness in not paying bills they had no right to pay, and showing caution thereon, and this will give us reputation.

The present Lord Derby's letter to Mr. Verelst of 9th July last was read, wherein he promises to perform the late Lord's intention of paying 50*l.* towards the botanist's salary, but excuses himself from continuing it. Hereupon we ordered that Mr. Millar's salary, amounting to 75*l.*, should be paid him to Midsummer last, at which time the contract with him ended. We were not pleased

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that the roots and plants he was to have carried to Georgia were not carried by him or sent, but some left at Jamaica, and the rest brought over by him to present the Apothecary's Garden at Chelsea, Lord Peters, Sir Hans Sloan, etc.

We ordered the seal to be put to Mr. Anderson's commission of Inspector of the public garden and mulberry trees, also made grant to David Blair and Thomas Boyd, Scots gentlemen, of 500 acres each. Then Mr. La Roche, Dr. Hales, Alderman Cater, Mr. Towers, and I dined together at the Cyder house, and in the evening I went to St. James's Workhouse.

Thursday, 5.—Returned to Charlton to dinner.

Wednesday, 11.—Went to town and to Kensington to pay my Court to the Queen. Received a letter from my son, from Minhead, that he landed the 29th of last month from Cork, after 45 hours' sail.

James Clements wrote me from Harwich that all my friends had joined in a letter to Lord Lovel that they will support the Post Office interest and serve his lordship in the choice of a packet mate to be elected one of the twenty-four vacant by the death of young Captain Lucas. He added to me that Mr. Leathes' friends had signed two petitions to my lord to procure his packet boat for Orlebar, which much offended old Captain Lucas.

I heard in town that Mr. Knight had separated from his wife (daughter of my Lord St. John), finding her a bed with Dr. Peters, her physician, but allows her 500*l.* a year out of respect to her family.

Thursday, 12.—I called on Counsellor Annesley and had from him the form of a power which I sent to Mr. Taylor to agree in my name on referees to conclude the dispute between me and Mr. Crone and Captain St. Leger, which I this day sent over.

Returned to Charlton to dinner.

Wednesday, 18.—Went to town to the Georgia Office, where being but six we could not make a Common Council, but as Trustees we read letters from Mr. Oglethorp to us of the 18th May, and another of same date from Francis Moore, Recorder of Fredericia, to Mr. Verelst. Among other things, Mr. Oglethorp acquaints us that the affair with the Governor of St. Augustine is happily over, and that he was prejudiced against us by letters he had received at Charlestown. Also that Captain Green of Charlestown had tempted the Uchee Indians to fall upon our people at Ebenezer, but the Indians refused, though the Ebenezers had passed the river and put their cattle on the Indian lands not belonging to our Colony. That the Carolinians were very angry with Causton, our bailiff's seizing their rum etc. Mr. Moore's letter to Mr. Verelst related chiefly to accounts.

Mr. Quincey, our former minister at Savannah, who brought these letters, acquainted us very unsatisfactorily with relation to the Savannah people. He said they had employed themselves chiefly in building their houses in order to set them to advantage, and neglected cultivating their lands, so that he did not believe the first settlers would be able to maintain themselves, but must still live on our stores, although they have been three years there. That very few have cultivated anything worth speaking, but he heard the Tithing men had lately entered into agreement to cultivate in common. That he believes there are about 200 houses in the town, besides huts, and 600 inhabitants. That a new town

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house had lately been built capable of holding 200 persons, which was made use of for a church. That he left the place very healthy, but many of the children born there died, and he supposed for want of milk, for the adjoining land to the town being pine barren, yields no grass for above eight months of the twelve, so that the cows go wild in the woods and among the sugar canes.

We were frightened with the account writ us of bills drawn on us by Mr. Oglethorp, now lately to the value of near 2,700*l.*, a great part of which is for provision. We were surprised at this, seeing he carried with him so many thousand pounds in bills.

We ordered an advertisement for the *Gazette* and other newspapers that we will answer no bills from Georgia but our own Sola bills, which shall be duly paid, which we hope will put an end to this drawing upon us.

I dined at the Thatched House Tavern in company with Dr. Hollings and his lady, Mrs. Champernon his daughter, Mrs. Minshull, cousin Le Grand, cousin Scot, young Dr. Hollings, and my wife and daughter.

Thursday, 19.—Colonel Horsey came to see me to discourse about Georgia and have some light into his new settlement in Carolina opposite to our Colony.

Captain Christopher Conron, my tenant for Welshestown, also came to see me to desire I would add his life to that farm or change a younger life in it for his own. I told him I could do nothing in it till I saw my son.

Wednesday, 25.—I went in the evening to town.

Thursday, 26.—Went to the Georgia Office, but being only six we could not make a Board of Common Council; present Alderman Heathcot in the Trustee chair, Thomas Towers, Egmont, Dr. Hales, Mr. La Roche, Mr. Lapautre. Captain Yoakly appeared and made a demand of 378*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* under the following heads:—

| | | | |
|--|-------|----|---|
| For demurrage in Savannah river from 28th November, 1735, to 26th February, 1735-6, two months twenty-eight days, at 60 <i>l.</i> per month | 176 | 0 | 0 |
| More, eight days at sea from Savannah to Allatahama and 12 days' return at 72 <i>l.</i> a month | 46 | 13 | 4 |
| More, for demurrage at Allatahama river from 4th March to 12th May, two months eight days, at 60 <i>l.</i> per month, being kept there as a guard ship and as a store ship | 136 | 0 | 0 |
| More, a present to himself as being the first man who brought a ship to this river of Allatahama, and also for several other good services done the Colony | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | £378 | 13 | 4 |

This sum was certified to be due to him for the above services by Francis Moore, Recorder of Fredericia. We condemned Causton our bailiff's obliging the Captain to make that demurrage, but concluded we should be obliged to pay the money, which will be ordered when next we have a Board of Common Council.

Mr. La Roche produced two letters wrote in April and June last by a merchant of Charlestown to Mr. La Roche's brother, a merchant at Bristol, wherein he charges our magistrates heavily with ingratitude to Carolina in preventing their traders to pass the river Savannah with rum, to serve their friendly Indians and their

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settlements higher up, and with a design of engrossing all the Indian trade to Georgia. Those letters also inform Mr. La Roche that the Province of Carolina had resolved to petition the King and Council against our Trade Act passed by his Majesty in Council last year. We find the Carolinians understand our charter not to restrain the whole navigation of Savannah to Georgia, but that all his Majesty's subjects may pass it, and they interpret our understanding it to a restraint, as a thing contrary to their liberties and privileges and to the law of Carolina, which gives Carolina liberty to trade up that river. But upon consultation together, and reviewing our charter, we judged that the whole navigation of that river is reserved to Georgia, and that his Majesty having erected Georgia into a distinct Province, the Carolina law for trading up that river ceases, only if the traders of that Province will take out a licence from the magistrates of Georgia they may trade as our own people do, provided they do it in such goods as our law allows of, and carry not rum, which is forbidden with us.

Mr. La Roche further acquainted us that his brother at Bristol will credit all the Georgia Sola bills that shall be delivered out by Mr. Oglethorp, or shall hereafter be sent, so that the Carolina people will be prevented from running down our bills as Mr. Oglethorp had done, whereby those bills not being taken freely, he was obliged to draw on us as he has done.

We ordered Mr. Verelst to prepare a letter for Mr Oglethorp against our next meeting to acquaint him with the lowness of our cash, and another to Causton to complain of his negligence in not writing to us frequently, as also in sending over imperfect accounts.

'Tis a grief to us few who attend the Board to find how negligent other gentlemen are in giving their attendance, for our credit suffers by it. For example, there is no less than 2,300*l.* drawn on us by Causton and Mr. Oglethorp or his order, and we cannot be a Board to order payment.

Dr. Hales, Mr. Towers, and I dined together at the Cyder house, and concluded that since the drafts come so heavy upon us as to leave us a dark prospect of not having any money left for the Colony's use, before the Parliament meets, we should send over but 1,000*l.* of the new ordered Georgia bills; that the money destined for the rest may not be locked up.

Friday, 27.—I returned to Charlton to dinner.*

* End of Vol. 7 of the MS. diary. The volume is indexed; on the last page are the following memoranda:—

Mr. Wyat, near Cavendish Square, who marry'd the Gr. Mother of Mrs. Hordon, the wife of Cos. Will Percival, at Fort St. George.

Snowball, Beadle of Pallmall Ward, in Duke Street, Feathers Court.

Green, Attorney, at Staples Inn, over against Furnivals Inn, Holborn.

Wotton, Attorney, in Bedford Street.

Mr. Tho. Swallow, at Man's Coffee house, facing Lincoln's Inn Gate in Chancery Lane.

Jo. Hamilton, Esq., at Capn. Wandesford's, near the Plantation Office, Whitehall.

Alexius Clayton, Esq., at his Chambers in Essex Court, Middle Temple.

To Mr. Jo. Standgate, at the Smyrna Coffee house.

Mr. S. Richardson, printer, in Salisbury Court, Fleet Street.

Alderman George Hentheot, in Fenchurch Street.

Jo. Cliff, broker, at Jonathan's Coffee house, or at the Amsterdam Coffee house behind the Royal Exchange, at his office, printer to the Lotterys.

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Monday, 6 September, 1736.—I went this day to town, and carried my son to Court, where he was handsomely received by the Queen and the Prince and Princess, who all spoke to him.

I desired her Majesty to give leave that her fine heads of King Henry the 8 Court, drawn by Holbein, might be engraved. She said she was unwilling lest they should be spoiled in the copying, but however, she would allow one of them to be copied for a trial, a Bishop of Killaloo, which she doubted whether done by Holbein or not. She asked me about my collection of printed heads. I said I had now done collecting, having brought it down to the year 1736. She commended it as curious, and of use when one is perusing a historian.

I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Wednesday, 8.—I went to the Georgia Office, but again we could not make a Board of Common Council, by the haste that Lord Carpenter and Alderman Heathcote were in to leave the Board. We were only Alderman Heathcote in the Trustee chair, Egmont, Thomas Towers, Dr. Hales, Lapautre, Hucks, Lord Carpenter, who went away, Mr. Moor, Trustee.

A bill being drawn on us for the expenses of a couple of dogs sent by Mr. Jeffrys of Bristol to Mr. Oglethorp, which with eight shillings and fourpence for postage of letters, came to 13*l.*, we ordered Mr. Verelst to write back to Mr. Jeffrys that we cannot pay it till we know if those dogs are gone on the Trust account, or on Mr. Oglethorp's private account, but that we would write to his relation, Mr. Holland, to know the truth. In the meantime the eight shillings and fourpence should be repaid.

Mr. Parker, formerly Alderman of Lynn, who was recommended by Sir Robert Walpole to go on the poor account to Georgia, being returned about three weeks since, attended and made heavy complaint against Causton, our bailiff: that he had ruined him by not advancing him money to complete a saw mill, which would have yielded him 1,000*l.* a year; that he would not suffer him to leave the Province; and he also added that great hardships were done to several others; that the land of Savannah is indifferent; that he could not speak much in favour of the place; that the Rum Act is very detrimental to the inhabitants, who, for want of molasses to make beer, have drunk only water these six months, etc. He concluded with desiring us to advance him money, being in debt and in danger of arrest.

We told him we could not advance him the public money on his private account, but that he should put in writing what he had to say and bring it next Friday.

We drew a bill on the bank for 500*l.* to Mr. Alderman Heathcote, to discharge several of our Sola bills lately arrived from Savannah, having passed in payment, and to pay others that may come.

Captain Yoakly attended again, and he offering to make oath to his demand for demurrage, etc., we directed he should accordingly do it, that we might be justified in paying it. We also agreed that Captain Dymond's demand for demurrage as a guard ship at Allatamaha, and for freight of provisions from Ireland, amounting to 289*l.*, should be paid, the same being certified to be due by Mr. Oglethorp to Francis Moor of Fredericia.

I dined at the Cyder House with Mr. Towers and Dr. Hales.

Sept. 9—Oct. 6

Thursday, 9.—Returned to Charlton to dinner.

Friday, 10.—Went again to town to the Georgia Board, and we were so fortunate as to make a Board of Common Council, Dr. Bundy in the chair, Lapautre, Egmont, Dr. Hales, Lord Carpenter, Thomas Towers, Captain Eyles, Hucks.

Captain Yoakly having made oath to the truth of his demand for demurrage, etc., the Board gave order to pay it.

The report of the Committee of Accounts touching Captain Dymond's demand for freight of provisions, demurrage, etc., being read, ordered his demand should be paid.

Report from the same committee, relating to Mr. Jeffry's bill on us of 13*l.* odd money for dogs sent to Mr. Oglethorp, being read, it was agreed that he should be writ to that we suspend payment till we write to Mr. Holland upon it to know if the dogs were on the Trust account.

Several bills drawn upon us from Georgia for provisions and other uses of the Colony being produced, ordered that they should be accepted and paid.

The Board took into consideration the new set of Georgia Sola bills made out by us, amounting to 3,150*l.*, and we concluded that in consideration that if all were sent to Mr. Oglethorp we should have remaining in our hands but 1,681*l.* to answer future drafts, and all other unforeseen expenses of the Colony, and that the bills Mr. Oglethorp took with him will have due currency since means have been found to have them answered by Carolina currency, it would be proper to send over at present but 1,500*l.* of those bills, and then we should have remaining in cash 3,331*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*, including the 1,650*l.* of those Georgia bills not issued, which last mentioned bills we ordered to be locked up. The 1,500*l.* bills to be sent are 1,000*l.* in one-pounders and 100 in five-pounders.

We ordered a bill of Mr. Bevan, the apothecary, for physic and surgeon's instruments sent to supply our chest in Georgia, to be paid, amounting to 23*l.*

We signed a draft on the bank for 1,500*l.* to Alderman Heathcote for payment of bills drawn on us, he having the rest of the money for that purpose in his hands, and for answering Sola bills that may come. We also signed another draft on the bank of 974*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* to pay Mr. Symonds, the merchant's demand, of which Captain Yoakly's money is part.

Two Scotsmen, named Gibson, brothers, attended, and one of them applied that the grant of 100 acres formerly made him might be changed into a town lot at Savannah of 50 acres. The other desired also a town lot in like manner. But we advised them to take their hundred acres each, it being doubtful if there were any town lots left, promising that when they had cultivated them they should have more land in proportion to the servants they carried over, to which they acquiesced, only desiring their land might be as near the town as possible.

Rowland Pitt and — Tuckwell, merchants, having trusted John Bromfield at Savannah with 2,000*l.* of goods to sell for them, petitioned the Board that we would send instructions to the magistrates of Savannah that in case Bromfield should die they should take an inventory of his debts and effects in order to secure them

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for their use, which the Board thought reasonable, and ordered Mr. Verelst to write a letter to that purpose.

Captain Dunbar attended to make us an offer of 150 Swiss, which he goes to Holland to carry to Carolina, but if we thought it for our service he believed they might be prevailed on to go to Georgia. We thanked him, but acquainted him we were too low in cash to attempt sending over any more persons at present.

Mr. Parker attended again to see if he could get any money from us. We told him he was already indebted to the Trust 80*l.*, and that we could not justify the lending or giving him any of the Trust money. He repeated his accusation of the magistrate of Georgia being unjust and cruel to him in ruining his project of a sawmill. We said, if it was true, he had his action against them, but what he told us was only his own words, not supported by any proof whatsoever, and we could not be satisfied whether true or not. That Mr. Oglethorp was at Georgia when he left it, and it is surprising, if he had been injured, that he did not complain to Mr. Oglethorp, who had power to redress all wrongs, and had too much honour and conscience not to do it if proved to him; but we had received no letter or intimation on that subject from him or anyone else. He then desired we would in our own particulars lend him money, but we answered it was not to be done.

We then broke up, and I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Sunday, 12.—Cousin Percival, the clergyman, and Cousin Percival, the lawyer, dined with me. They brought with them little Will Percival, son to Will. Percival at Fort St. George, who is a sprightly young child of four years and half old. His father sent him over to be put to school in England, and accordingly he goes next year to Strattam [Streatham] school, four miles from Wandsworth [Wandsworth].

Wednesday, 15.—I went this morning to town and passed the day at home, there being no meeting at the Georgia Office.

Thursday, 16.—Visited Lord Grantham and Frank Clerke. Talking of the King's amour abroad, the former said the Queen declared she was sorry for the scandal it gave others, but for herself *she minded it no more than his going to the close stool.*

I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Wednesday, 22.—I went to town and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 23.—Sent Knapton's prints of English heads to my Lord Grantham to show the Queen.

Wednesday, 6 October.—I went to town to Georgia Office, and it being the first Wednesday of the month, Dr. Bray's Associates met. We were Mr. Anderson, Mr. Smith, Mr. Bedford, Dr. Hales and Mr. Thomas Towers, who, having been consulted by us concerning the decree that constitutes us, concerning the filling up the deaths of two of our body and resignation of others and the application of our money, whether principal or interest, gave us his opinion that, as to the first, there must at least be five members present to choose new ones in the room of the deceased, the major part of which five make an election, but there is no provision in the decree or power given us to elect new members in the room of those who resign.

As to the second, his opinion was that though Lord Egmont, Dr. Hales and Mr. Belitha are nominated in the decree the alone members for receiving money, yet for the disposal thereof, whether principal or interest, and buying new stock in the public funds, with the interest arising from our principal, it is necessary five members should be present, the major part of whom are to determine. Mr. Towers had the thanks of the Board.

A letter was read from a gentlewoman in Carolina to Mr. Smith, giving account that all her negroes were instructed in the Christian religion, some of whom could read and instructed others, and she thanked us for the parcel of books we sent her.

After this the Trustees of Georgia met; present: Mr. Towers in the chair, Mr. Vernon, Hueks, Lapantre, Egmont, Dr. Hales, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Smith. We sealed a commission to Mr. Thoresby to preach and collect for us at the church of Stoke Newington in Middlesex. Then we read the memorial presented by the Chevalier Giraldini, Agent from the Court of Spain, to the Duke of Newcastle, the 21st of last month, complaining of the inhabitants of Georgia that they had greatly injured his master's dominion and subjects in America, and desiring they may be punished for the same. This memorial the Duke enclosed to us in a letter dated 27th September, requiring us to make such answer thereto as may be shown the Queen. The Board of Trade also desired to see us and confer with us on the same. This memorial contained five assertions.

Assertion 1.—That on the 3rd of March last our Indians attacked a fort belonging to the King of Spain, eight leagues from Fort Augustin, and therein killed a Spaniard.

Answer.—To this our reply will be that the attack mentioned has nothing to do with us. We are not accountable for it, being done by the Indians before Mr. Oglethorp arrived southward into those parts, so that it could not be imputed to any order given by him. That the Indians are only confederates, not subjects of England, and that the Indians attacked the fort in revenge of the Spaniards' Indians having surprised them in time of full peace, and after carrying away one of their King's daughters, burnt her alive.

Assertion 2.—That the new settlers in Georgia have built a fort upon his master's territories in Florida, 25 leagues northward of Fort St. Augustin.

Answer.—To this we say that, admitting the fort to be built, it is land belonging to King George.

Assertion 3.—That in proof the land on which this fort is built belongs to the King his master, a fort that had been built there by the English was on a letter of the Duke of Newcastle, wrote by order of the late King George in 1724, demolished and the garrison recalled.

Answer.—Our answer will be that there was a fort from which the Government of Carolina recalled the garrison because it was at a great distance, and hard to supply with provisions, but the late King George was so far from approving the recall of that garrison that in his 108th instruction to Governor Johnson he ordered the fort should be restored, and if demolished new built, and was much displeased at what had been done. That the reason

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mentioned by his Majesty for restoring the fort is that the entrance of the Allatahna river may be preserved.

Assertion 4.—That the Uchee and Talapoosec Indians complain to the Governor of Augustin that we are building a fort on the territory of Spain, and intend to build another in the Talapoosec country, and that we tempt the Indians of Spain to fall off to us.

Answer.—We are building no forts on any land belonging to Spain, nor are we tempting the Indians to quit the amity of the Spaniards.

Assertion 5.—The memorial asserts that all the Province of Georgia belongs entirely to the King of Spain, his territory extending to 33 degrees north latitude, but by toleration the English were suffered to enjoy Charlestown. That in 1670 a treaty made between Spain and England had (Article 7) settled each Prince's possessions to be enjoyed without molestation, and that by the 8th Article of the Treaty of Utrecht that treaty in 1670 was confirmed, and each Prince to remain in possession of what had then been settled.

Answer.—We shall show that the King of England was in possession of Carolina and Georgia (then part of Carolina) before the treaty of 1670. That in 1666 King Charles the Second made a grant of all the land lying 36 degrees north latitude to 29, so that the river of Allatahna, at least, if not lands beyond it, belongs to England, the mouth of that river being exactly in 30 degrees. That Sir Francis Drake took Fort Augustin, and afterwards the Indians of Georgia besieged it and took the town, but not able to take the fort for want of cannon retired over the Allatahna, and ever since kept possession of that country. Now the treaty of Utrecht confirming the treaty of 1670, and the treaty of 1670 leaving both Kings in possession of what they then enjoyed, and the King of England enjoying then all the lands from 36 degrees to 29, the claim which the memorial makes to Georgia as belonging to the King of Spain is groundless. These are the heads of the answer we shall return to the memorial.

After this we read a memorial sent by the President and Council of Carolina to Mr. Oglethorp, complaining of Causton, our head bailiff at Savannah, his hindering the inhabitants of Carolina from navigating the river Savannah to supply their settlements that lie beyond Georgia with rum, which he staved, though not designed to be landed in Georgia. They also complained to him of the execution and interpretation Causton puts upon our Trades Act, in obliging the traders of Carolina to take out licenses at Savannah. This memorial was sent over to Mr. Fury, their agent, to lay before the King and Council, together with a letter to him, copy of which was read at our Board, but at Mr. Vernon's desire Mr. Fury delays presenting the memorial, the rather that no depositions are come with it to support it. In the meantime we hope to adjust this affair in an amicable manner, and so as to make no noise, which would injure both Carolina and Georgia. The gentlemen present were of opinion that the navigation of the river is free to the traders of Carolina, but that Causton should, when their vessels come up, send a person on board in the nature of an officer to prevent their landing rum. We all admired at Causton's negligence in acquainting us with his proceedings in an affair of such moment,

Oct. 6-20

After this Mr. Vernon, Mr. Towers, Dr. Hales and I dined at the Cyder House. I then went to the Coffee House, and so home.

Thursday, 7.—Visited Lord Grantham, and then returned to Charlton to dinner.

Wednesday, 13.—I went to town to Georgia Office, where was produced a bill drawn by Causton (by Mr. Oglethorp's order) upon the Trustees the 20th July last for 210*l.*, being the price of the whole cargo which was bought up on the Trust account, and (as Mr. Causton tells us in his letter of the 22nd, two days after the bill) was bought entire because the goods proper for the stores thereby came cheaper. The bill is directed to be paid to Abraham Minas.

We were all of opinion the bill should be accepted, but admired Mr. Oglethorp did not make use of the bills he carried with him instead of drawing on us. We also greatly were displeased to observe that Mr. Causton, when the drawing this bill gave him occasion to write to us, wrote nothing at all to us concerning Mr. Oglethorp or the affairs of the Colony, or of his own particular proceedings. Mr. Vernon was absolutely of opinion that Mr. Oglethorp has actually forbid Causton or any other to write us any accounts, though at the same time he gives us scarce any himself, by all which we are kept so much in the dark that this may reasonably be interpreted one of the reasons why gentlemen of the Common Council fall off from attending the Board. The account of this cargo of goods abovementioned was made up by way of debtor and creditor, and one Will. Cooksey at Savannah made debtor to the Trust in 27*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* for part of the goods, consisting of bisquet, corn, tea and coffee. On this we also made two observations: that luxury is already got into Savannah by the use of tea and coffee, and that it was a wrong step to trust this Cooksey or any other with the money belonging to the Trust. We were present but five members, viz. Mr. Hucks in the chair, Mr. Vernon, Egmont, T. Towers and Alderman Heathcote. We gave order for a daughter of Sir Francis Bathurst to be transported to see her father, her husband being lately dead.

We then took into consideration Mr. Giral dini's letter to the Duke of Newcastle, and the Duke's letter to us, and agreed on the form of an answer to both letters, that which replies to Mr. Giral dini being addressed by way of memorial to the Queen, who desired to be informed what we had to say against Giral dini's complaints. The answer follows at length.*

Thursday, 14.—Returned to Charlton to dinner.

A few days ago Lady Catherine Shirley died in 24 hours by the sting of a wasp, on which being advised to clap on a halfpenny to assuage and draw out the venom, the sting which remained within the flesh mortified the part and killed her.

Also a few days ago, the Queen returning from London to Kensington, the mob got round her coach and cried, "No gin, no King"; upon which she put forth her head and told them that if they had patience till the next Session they should have again both their gin and their King.

* This answer was not copied into the Diary.

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Tuesday, 19.—This day Dr. Hollings the son, physician to the Prince of Wales, dined with me and said he was in possession of a curious piece of antiquity discovered in clearing the foundation of the new gate in Bishopsgate Street. It is a Marcus Aurelius on horseback, and the model in little of that famous brass equestrial statue in the Capitol of Rome, only it has a palm leaf in the hand stretched out to the people, which the greater one wants. The antiquaries tell him it is the only true antique of that age (medals and money excepted) that has been found in England. He says it is about two foot high, and of a very good taste in iron. It was given him by a friend, who passing by an ironmonger's shop bought for little more than its weight in iron, a curiosity worth its weight in gold.

The doctor told me that four persons had been employed in making the noble and costly new edition of Stevens' *Thesaurus* in five volumes folio, eight years; this being finished last year, was by the editors dedicated to his Majesty, who in return ordered them but 50*l.*, which was 12*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* apiece, and did not pay for the new clothes they made to kiss hand at presenting the books.

Wednesday, 20.—I went to town, and stopped in the city to buy stock for my niece Dering, but I found everything so dear that without some persons to advise with I could not resolve to buy.

I then went to the Georgia Office, where we were distressed for want of a Common Council to accept and order payment of two bills drawn on us, one of 22*l.* 19*s.* 2½*d.*, the other of 210*l.* The seven Common Councillors present were Mr. Vernon in the Trustee chair, T. Towers, Dr. Hales, Dr. Bundy, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Lapautre and Egmont; Mr. Anderson and Mr. Smith Trustees.

Mr. Quincey, our late minister at Savannah, attended and made application that we would give him an attestation of his good behaviour while he served in Georgia, that we would make him a consideration for his expenses and loss of three months' time after the arrival of Mr. John Wesley to succeed him before his return to England, and that we would let him know what charges had been laid against him and by whom in Georgia, that he might wipe off the aspersions.

Mr. Vernon replied, in the name of the Board, that his behaviour had been such in Georgia that had he not of himself wrote to us to desire his dismiss, and appoint him a successor, we should have dismissed him, but we thought it more advantageous he should rest his return on his own desire than to oblige us to give our reasons for not approving his conduct. That the Board always acted on good reason, and were not obliged to give reasons for their dismissing him. However, he should be indulged so far as to let him know that his abandoning the Colony to go to New England for six months together, and leaving a wheelwright to read public prayers, comfort the dying, and bury the dead, was a behaviour that the Trustees could not excuse. That as to the consideration desired for his three months' stay after Mr. Wesley arrived there to succeed him, we ought first to know whether it was at the desire of Mr. Oglethorp or of our magistrates that he made that stay, for otherwise we could not justify the giving him the public money merely to maintain a person to whom we had no longer any relation. He therefore was asked whether Mr. Oglethorp had desired him

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to make that stay, to which, he replying "no," Mr. Vernon then told him we could give him nothing.

Lastly, as to his request that we would let him know his accusers and the charges laid against him, for that his reputation had greatly suffered by false stories made of him, Mr. Vernon told him that the Board was sorry he had given occasion for censure; that we very well knew the accusers he mentioned were the magistracy of Savannah, but we did not recollect that they had wrote a syllable against him. We had information from several others *vivâ voce* of his behaviour there, but this we needed not, for his abovementioned neglect and absence from the people committed to his charge for six months to visit his relations at New York, and his never corresponding with the Trust as enjoined when sent over, were sufficient reasons for our disliking him and for the world's not reputing well of him.

He replied that it was sickness that carried him to New York, but he was answered that he should then have taken care to have his absence supplied by some other minister, or obtained leave to go from persons in authority to give it. He then said the cause that he had raised himself enemies in Georgia was his representing against the great irregularities and bad administration of affairs there.

Mr. Vernon replied this was a new matter which we would consider of, and therefore desired he would withdraw for a short time, whereupon taking his hat he left the room, and, as we thought, retired into the next adjoining, but he went quite away and returned not.

This matter being over, we read again our memorial to her Majesty in answer to Mr. Giraldini's complaints, and, putting the seal thereto, directed Mr. Verelst to carry it this night to Mr. Stone, secretary to the Duke of Newcastle, together with our letter to his Grace. After we broke up, Mr. Vernon, Dr. Hales, Mr. Towers and I dined together, with our secretary and accountant, at the Cyder House.

Wednesday, 27.—Went to town to the Georgia Office, where we did nothing but examine the last year's accounts, we not being a Board of eight to do Common Council business, particularly to order the payment of bills drawn upon us to supply the stores, for we were only Mr. Hucks, Vernon, T. Towers, Egmont, Chandler, Dr. Hales and Lord Carpenter, who would not stay till Mr. Lapautie came.

Dr. Hales went home to dinner with me.

Thursday, 28.—I returned to Charlton, much dissatisfied with the reports full of scandal raised on account of the King's being at Hanover, and his love affair there with Madam V , a married lady. Some say her husband had 50,000*l.* paid him to resign her up and quit all claim to her, but that some time after the King found him in bed with her, which had much incensed him; others that she has poxt him, her husband having played him the same trick that the Scotch Earl of Southesk played King James on the like occasion. Others, that the lady has insisted on 50,000*l.* for herself besides what her husband received.

The citizens of London cry out their trade is ruined by his Majesty's going and long stay, and that he spends the English money abroad, and last week one of them in the presence of a

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friend of mine damned him, saying, if he will have a whore, why don't he take an English one and stay at home; there are enough of them to be had cheaper. The mob, dissatisfied with putting down their beloved gin, exclaim publicly, *No gin, no King*, and many of them have taken it into their heads that the late King is still alive; others that the present will never return. Some of better fashion say (whatever face the Queen puts on it) that whenever a packet arrives from Hanover she falls into hysteric fits.

Saturday, 30.—This day I received a letter from Mr. Verelst acquainting me that he had received two packets from Mr. Causton with accounts, and two bills payable to the Trustees, one for 100*l.* drawn by Mr. Stevens on Colonel Horsey for value received of Mr. Oglethorp, the other for 30*l.* drawn by William Cooksey on his father. The letters are dated the 24th of July last. Also that Mr. Eveleigh had sent him word that Mr. Charles Wesley (one of the three ministers who went over with Mr. Oglethorp and secretary to him) was sailed from Charlestown the 19th of August last for England, with letters from Mr. Oglethorp to the Trustees, on board the *London*, Captain Hoare commander, which ship is not yet arrived, though that which brought these packets sailed two days after it.

Mr. Verelst further tells me that by the *Charlestown Gazette* of 14th August it appears the Committee of Assembly had been at Georgia and were returned; that they acknowledged themselves kindly received by Mr. Oglethorp, and had prevailed on him to send orders to his agents and officers in the Indian nations not to seize or molest the traders from Carolina, and had also prevailed on him to settle to satisfaction the navigation up the river Savannah until the King's pleasure should be known on the Assembly's petition.

Wednesday, 3 November.—We had no Georgia Board, so I went not to town.

Friday, 5.—I went to town to speak to Mr. August Schutz to remind the Duke of Grafton in favour of Dr. Bearcroft to make him a King's chaplain, there being at present two vacancies. Mr. Schutz promised he would speak to him when he returned from Euston.

Among other discourse he told me the Prince of Orange makes a good husband, but has his faults; he has a satirical tongue, which loses him friends in Holland, where his interest is to cultivate them, and where he takes a prejudice he keeps it.

Saturday, 6.—I received a letter from Mr. Verelst that our letters to Mr. Oglethorp, to draw no more upon us, and not to proceed on the Allatahama settlement, date 7 and 14 August, were arrived at Charlestown. That Bromfield, from whom we expected a good and constant account of affairs, had been ill of a fever; that Mr. Jenys, Speaker of the Assembly of Charlestown, has writ over word that he expects the Assembly will confirm the agreement their committee made with Mr. Oglethorp at Savannah relating to our disputes about the Trade Act and sailing up the Savannah river, but that their representation was to be presented next Tuesday by Mr. Fury, their agent there. He also expresses himself in great pain for Mr. Wesley, of whom we have no news yet, and he has all the letters we expect from Mr. Oglethorp.

Nov. 6-13

This day I received an account from my cousin Fortrey that my son Hanmer, who has been disordered some time of a shortness of breath and headache, is worse, so that the doctor says he will have good luck if he gets over it.

Wednesday, 10.—I went to town to the Georgia Office, and we had the good fortune to be a Board: Egmont in the Common Council chair, Lord Carpenter, Dr. Hales, Dr. Bundy, Lapautre, Vernon, Hucks, La Roche, Chandler, T. Towers. Trustees, Captain Coram, Mr. Smith, Bishop of Derry.

Colonel Horsey came to us to communicate a journal of Mr. Stevens, his agent's, proceedings in settling a town on the lands the King has granted to the Colonel, being 40,000 acres in the Province of South Carolina. He coveted to be on the Savannah river, as near to the Province of Georgia as possible, and has accordingly pitched on a bluff several miles above Moor's Fort. We desired the Colonel to let us take a copy of the journal, there being several particulars therein relating to Georgia, and he gave us leave. I say nothing further of it here, because I design to have also a copy for my own use.

An impertinent letter was read from Robert Parker, containing charges against Causton, our head bailiff, and desiring the Board to lend him 300*l.* or 400*l.*, or that particular members of it would do it among themselves on their private account. We ordered an answer should be made him that we would send his complaint over to Causton, till when we would say nothing to them. This coxcomb, the vainest fool and knave together I ever knew, has offered his service to Mr. Fury, agent for South Carolina, to appear at the Council Board and support *viâ voce* the representation sent over by that Province against our magistrates of Georgia.

Mr. Fury, the agent abovementioned, attended and excused his presenting that representation yesterday and lodging it at the Council Office, on account of the notice taken in town of having so long delayed to give it.

We told him he did but what was his duty, and at the same time acquainted him that we should accept and pay him bills for 400*l.* drawn to his use by Mr. Oglethorp, for money received of his in Georgia, being his salary, which the Province of Georgia have paid him after this manner.

Mr. Robert Miller, the botanist, attended, and we delivered him the Articles he is to sign and the directions given him concerning his conveying to Georgia the roots and plants he collected in his last voyage. The several subscribers to his journey having renewed their subscription for two years longer, we (that we might not defeat so good a purpose) have also continued our 10*l.* annual subscription for that time.

Letters from Georgia and Charlestown were read. The last date of any of the former was the 13th August, and the last date of those from Charlestown was the 21st. Those from Georgia brought us divers bills to the amount of 1,800*l.* which we ordered acceptance and payment of, being mostly for provisions to fill the store house, and some for ship goods.

The letter from Mr. Oglethorp was short and contained no news or account of his proceedings, but only served to enclose the bills he drew, and Causton's letter, date 13th August, only enclosed

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his accounts for the months of May, June and July, but gave no information of the state of the Colony. Mr. Jennison and Mr. Eveleigh's letters from Charlestown informed us that the deputies of the Assembly of Carolina were returned from Georgia with a temporary agreement till such time as his Majesty should in Council determine the dispute between us, and that they expected the Assembly would confirm it.

It was matter of great concern to us that the ship on board which Mr. Charles Wesley, one of our ministers and secretary to Mr. Oglethorp, shipped himself for England is not yet heard of. He has with him all the letters of importance which we have so long expected, to give us light into the state of the Colony and Mr. Oglethorp's proceedings. This ship might have been expected to arrive a month ago.

After dinner, Mr. Vernon, La Roche, T. Towers, Dr. Hales and I dined at the Cyder House, where we read over the Carolina representation, which is very sharp against us. I directed a copy of it should be made for my own use.

Mr. La Roche acquainted us that the Bristol merchants complain Mr. Oglethorp is turned merchant and hath bought up skins at 21 shillings per hundred, whereas they used to give but 20 shillings, so that he has monopolised that trade. Mr. Vernon also told us that he has obtained a grant in Carolina of 12,000 acres. This exceedingly displeased us all, and we expressed our resolution that if we found Mr. Oglethorp convert this public undertaking to private views of interest, we would no longer be concerned in it.

After dinner I visited Sir Charles Wager, who I found drinking asses milk, and still feeble, yet he talks of going over to convey the King home, which if he does he will run great danger of dying, for I perceive he is very much decayed by his last illness.

Scandalous reports about the town on account of his Majesty's absence at Hanover and Mrs. Valmount, and which trouble me much. That lady, whose husband is alive, is said to be a Papist, and that she insisted if she came over with him to have a Popish chapel allowed her. That the King did write thereupon to England to know if that might be ventured upon, but had for answer that it was not to be expected the people would bear it.

A paper was fixed on St. James' door, advertising that a little gentleman had eloped from his wife, and whoever brought him back should have 100*l*.

The Queen, I am told, has writ him a very pathetic letter, acquainting him with the daily increase of disaffection, and if he returns not she knows not what may be the issue; that since nothing was agreeable to him in England, she wished he would bring over that person who would make it so.

Thursday, 11.—In my way home to Charlton I called at the South Sea House and bought 1,000*l*. in the Joint Stock South Sea annuities at 110⁵/₈, which came to 1,106*l*. 5*s*. 0*d*.

Saturday, 13.—More popular reports come to my ears occasioned by the King's absence at Hanover, as that his Majesty kept Madame Vormale's birthday with great magnificence, and I find the same maliciously spread in the *Craftsman* of this day. Again, the people will have it that the King has writ for 200,000*l*. from England to

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give her ; others say she has poxt him ; others that he does not design to come this winter ; others talk almost treason.

A nobleman as he went to the King's birthday, being stopped by another coach, a fellow popped in his head and asked him when will the King come, and then set up a hoarse laugh. An advertisement was given out that the Elector of Hanover intended to visit his British dominions for two months, and then return to his German estate.

In the meantime the Prince grows more popular, and her Majesty endeavours more than usual to gain on him. This is happy for us, though I'm told the courtiers would not have his Highness popular. It is to be hoped they will not infuse jealousy into his Majesty at his return, but whether jealous or not, I say it is happy that in this general dissatisfaction and contempt for his Majesty the people should still preserve a due regard for some of the Royal family of Hanover.

Wednesday, 17.—I went to town to meet my son Hanmer, who was this night to arrive in town. I had letters before he set out from Fenus giving me an ill account of his health, and on his arrival found him as ill as I expected, and I fear in consumption. He was eight days on the road and lay by another.

Thursday, 18.—The people continue to manifest their indignation at the King's absence. Some say he has already drawn away from England 200,000*l.*, others double that sum, insomuch that he has drained the Treasury, so that the pensions can't be paid, which makes Sir Robert Walpole swear.

The last opera night the Queen was hissed when she came in, upon which others clapped. One who was present told it us.

I dined with Mr. Clerke in Hanover Street, and in the evening visited my son and daughter Hanmer. He has very ill symptoms, a constant cough which he is forced to suppress by diaiordium, sweats exceedingly at nights, is pale and fallen away, and cannot sleep on his left side, which instantly sets him coughing and full of stitches ; besides he doses often in the day, though he says he sleeps well at nights.

Friday, 19.—I went to Court this morning, it being the Princess of Wales' birthday. The crowd was as great as I have seen it on the King or Queen's birthday.

As soon as Court was over I returned to Charlton.

Sunday, 21.—The Rev. Mr. Warren, only son of Dr. Warren, preached at Charlton and afterwards dined with me. He is upon marrying a woman with 4,000*l.*, and his father has made over to him the living of Charlton, besides which he has another living and the lectureship of Dedham. He was educated at Oxford and had a small curacy in that county, after which he lived as chaplain to Mr. Cornellis in Suffolk and was curate to that parish, from whence the town of Dedham called him. The name of the other living held by him I have forgot. He is about 28 years old, very polite, perhaps too much so, bordering on flattery, has a fine stature and handsome face, and preaches not only good sense, but in a good style and with becoming gesture, so there is no doubt but he will advance himself.

He told me the people at Harwich are now sorry they did not choose my son instead of Mr. Leathes, who, though one of the 24,

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is seldom among them, and is known to be a wicked liver. Lately he seduced a young woman of Manningtree on promise of marriage, and after having gained his ends and being grown tired of her is purposing to marry her to a clergyman he calls his chaplain. He also told me that the famous Dr. Burkitt, who wrote the paraphrase on the New Testament, was lecturer of Dedham and had a canting way of preaching, by which he much increased his income, the lectureship being considerable only by the presents made him. He was covetous, but when he died left money to purchase the great tithes for a perpetual settlement on his successors. He went about to dine with the parishioners, but would always say a prayer of half an hour before the company sat down to eat, which exceedingly pleased the good old gentlewomen, and at his going away drew two or three guineas from them. When he observed a person sleep while he preached, he would interrupt his discourse with "Awake, thou sleeper!" which pleased all but the sleeper himself.

Wednesday, 24.—I came to town to the Georgia Office, where we had only a Trustee Board; present: Mr. Lapautre in the chair. Lord Carpenter, T. Towers, Egmont, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Smith.

Some benefactions were reported, among others 38*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* collected by Mr. Thoresby, who preached for us at his church in Stoke Newington.

We were confirmed that the ship *London*, Captain Junivar commander, on board which the Rev. Charles Wesley was, is lost, having no news concerning her. The merchants of London apprehend the same. Though a new ship, she sunk twenty-three inches each day for three days successively before she left harbour, yet the drunken captain would not unload his ship to stop the leaks.

We drew up a letter for Mr. Verelst to write in his own name to Mr. Oglethorp, conceived in very strong terms, and expressing our uneasiness that we knew nothing from him of the situation our affairs are in in Georgia, and so are incapacitated from answering to the complaints made against us from all quarters, and especially from the Assembly of Carolina, whose remonstrance was last Council day referred to the Lords Commissioners of Trade. This letter is to go this night by Captain Dunbar, who lies at Portsmouth ready to sail to Carolina.

We also framed a letter from Mr. Verelst to Mr. Poppleton, Secretary to the Board of Trade, renewing our application for cannon, and which we applied for in August, 1735, and to which that Board has not yet given an answer. After this Mr. Towers and I and Mr. Vernon, who came at four o'clock from Kensington, dined at the Cyder House.

I received from Mr. Verelst a copy of Mr. Stevens' journal of his expedition to Carolina to take up the lands for which his Majesty made a grant to Colonel Horsey. Mr. Stevens went over agent to the Colonel, and has accordingly taken up the land on the Carolina side of the river Savannah, but very high up. His journal is extremely well wrote, and it were to be wished it could be brought about to make him Governor of Georgia. He was in Queen Anne's reign a member of Parliament, but fallen to decay.

After dinner I visited my son Hammer, who told me he had a good night, waking but four times, and that he sweat very little

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by the medicines Dr. Hollings gave him. His spirits were also good, and his legs not so swelled, so that he said he was satisfied he was not in a consumption, but we all of us think still that he is. His pain of the side continues, he vomits up his mutton broth, and his cough is still on him.

I learnt this day that when the Queen went last time to the opera some persons hissed her as she took her place in the box, also that when she took coach at St. James's to return to Kensington after her visit to the Princess of Wales on her birthday, the mob insolently told her they did not desire to see her there again.

This day the Council Board determined that a proclamation should issue for the Parliament's meeting on the 24th January, and, upon an express received from Hanover, order was given for the yachts going over to convey his Majesty.

I am privately told that the King directed one yacht to be finely furnished for his mistress, who insisted to be on the foot of the Duchess of Portsmouth, *i.e.* to have 1,000*l.* weekly allowance. 'Tis said she is a silly woman, but that her mother is very artful.

The same person, who wishes well to the family, told me that 'tis whispered the mother was mistress to the late King, and this lady her daughter. He also said the Prince acquainted the Queen very lately that he was in great distress for money and wanted urgently 20,000*l.*, to which she replied she had not even one thousand to give him. That he replied he must get it somewhere. The report of the town is that the King has sent orders to the Prince not to leave Kensington till his mother returns from thence.

Thursday, 25.—I visited brother Parker, who showed me two letters from Page at Harwich, wherein he writes that Sir Robert Walpole and Lord Lovell had written down that young Philipson be elected into one of the vacancies of a capital burgess, and that Sir Charles Wager had also written to him to vote for him. From hence may be seen that from the beginning the ministry never designed my son should be chosen or the family have any interest in that borough, since Philipson's son, our great enemy, is by express command to be chosen a capital burgess, with design undoubtedly to make him chosen member with Leathes at next election for members of Parliament.

When my son stood I could not have such favours shown me.

Returned to dinner at Charlton.

Tuesday, 30.—Went to town to the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society, and dined at Pontacs. We were 43 in company, among the rest my Lord Oxford and Lord Carpenter.

In the evening I visited my son Hanmer and found him better of some of his complaints, but still not out of danger.

Wednesday, 1 December.—This morning I went to the monthly meeting of Dr. Bray's associates, where were present Egmont in the chair, Mr. Smith, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Anderson, Captain Coram. All we did was to resolve that the Trustees for Georgia might be desired to concur with us in requesting the Bishop of Londonderry (who is a Trustee of Georgia) to preach our anniversary sermon in March next.

Mr. Smith and I stayed till other Trustees of Georgia came, there being a summons for the Trustees to meet this day for preparing the annual accounts, which our charter requires us to give

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into the Lord Chancellor's etc. hands. Persons present were Egmont in the chair, Vernon, T. Towers, Mr. Smith. We went through the abovementioned work, and Mr. Towers reported that Mr. Vernon and he had, at the desire of the Board of Trade, waited on them yesterday. That only Lord Fitzwalter, Mr. Pelham and Sir Archer Crofts were present. That my Lord Fitzwalter acquainted them the Board had read Mr. Verelst's letter to their secretary, Mr. Popple, wherein we renewed our instances for cannon etc., for which we applied almost a year and half ago, that it was not neglect in their Board that we have yet received no answer to our application, but we had gone by the bow and not by the string (meaning we had applied to the King, and not first to their Board; a strange thing to find fault with!), but when we were able from new accounts from Georgia to give their Board further information, they would take our application into due consideration. He added that the Parliament having given money for the support of Georgia, he thought the supplying of cannon should have been taken care out of the sums given by the public.

Mr. Vernon acquiesced in ceasing further application until we should hear from Georgia, but as to the buying cannon for the defence of Georgia, he and we all looked upon it as a matter that lay upon the Crown, being for the defence of his Majesty's dominions, but the money given by Parliament was for settling the Province, not defending it, which was a charge our Trust could not be expected to be at, we acting voluntarily for the service of the public, and having no private interest of our own in conducting the affair. Afterwards Mr. Vernon, Mr. Smith, Mr. Towers and I dined together at the Cyder House, and in the evening I visited the Bishop of Lichfield and my son Hammer, who I found better in several respects.

Wednesday, 8.—I went to town, but there was no Board summoned to the Georgia Office.

I found at my arrival at Pall Mall the picture of the Bishop of Worcester, sent me for a present by him, but without any letter from him. It was a favour unasked, and therefore the more obliging. I heard the uneasiness at the King's absence is still subsisting, though he is speedily expected over. The people will have it that he has quite drained the Treasury, and since he went to Hanover drew for no less than 600,000*l.*, some say seven; inso-much that Sir Robert Walpole could not help swearing at it. They further report that he brings not the lady over, having resolved to return next summer, and named the 12th of May for reviewing his Hanover troops. The bare report grieves his Majesty's true friends, but if it proves true they will have occasion to be still more concerned.

It is also said that the Queen and Prince are not well together, and yesterday when her Majesty came to St. James' House to stay the winter, it was observed the people did not rejoice as they used to do, but stood sullen as she passed the streets without pulling off their hats.

I heard also that several gentry begin to whisper that the Pretender's son is a fine accomplished Prince, and that a person of quality, now returned to England, had been in conference with the Pretender, but I do not incline to believe the truth of it.

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In the evening Mr. Westley, one of the three Georgia ministers and secretary to Mr. Oglethorp, lately arrived after we gave him for lost, came to see me, and passed two hours in giving me an account of Georgia and Mr. Oglethorp's proceedings. He gave me a letter from Mr. Oglethorp, dated 26th July from Savannah, complaining of the interruption the Carolina Government gave to our Trade Act with the Indians, and of the French attacking the Chickesaw Indians, our allies and his Majesty's subjects, who have demanded our assistance, and his opinion is that if the French be suffered to destroy our Indians nation by nation in time of peace, our settlements must follow on the first of the war. He desires instructions what to do, and refers me for a more particular account to Mr. Westley, the bearer, who was present at the conferences the Chickesaws had on this affair with Mr. Oglethorp.

I desired Mr. Westley to deliver his account next Wednesday to the Board, when it should be considered. In the meantime I asked him sundry questions concerning the Indians and the state of our Colony. The substance of his answers were: 1. That the Chickesaws are a nation of about 400 fighting men, a brave people fond of the English and utter enemies to the French; that the French seek to root them out because they are situated in such a manner as to divide the French settlement, lying between their northern and southern plantations, to the great hindrance of their communication, and consequently their trade and strength.

2. That the people of Carolina are utter enemies to Georgia, though not the governing part, for the resolution taken by the Assembly of that Province to raise 2,000*l.* sterling to reimburse the losses of their traders occasioned by their not taking licenses from Georgia was carried by one vote, and there were five or six Assembly men at that time absent, who otherwise would have voted against that resolution.

3. That if the Carolina Provinces should succeed in their memorial lately presented to his Majesty's Council, and obtain an explanation of our Trade Act in their favour, there would be an end of all hopes of converting the Indians to Christianity or of preserving peace with them, for if the Carolina traders are not obliged to take licenses from us, and submit to our regulations, they will go on to cheat the Indians as heretofore, and new wars will follow, in which case Georgia will be attacked by them, they making no distinction of British subjects when once engaged in war.

4. That the Spaniards of Fort Augustine were excited by the Carolinians to attack us, and furnished by them with warlike ammunition for that end, which occasioned Mr. Oglethorp's buying up all the spare arms etc. that could be found at Charlestown to prevent the Spaniards having them.

5. That the Carolinians have done what was in their power to prevail on the Indian nations to recede from their agreement with Mr. Oglethorp when he purchased from them the lands of Georgia, and had actually persuaded Opayhatehoo, one of their chiefs, to deny the concession of those lands which he himself had before consented to with the rest of his nation, but that Mr. Oglethorp had at length got him to confirm it again, so that that affair is now settled, and we have possession by consent of all the nations of the sea coast and islands and six miles within the coast

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of our Province. Only two islands of rich land that lie between Savannah and Allatahama rivers the Indians have reserved to themselves.

6. That the Carolinians have distressed our Colony by seducing away from the first settlement of our people 700 persons, which were of great use in carrying on the cultivating our lands, and this has occasioned in part the slow proceedings in that affair and rendered labour dear.

7. That the most laborious, cheapest workers and best subjects in Georgia are the Moravians, who have among them also the best carpenters.

8. That Jones, our public surveyor, is an idle man, and Mr. Oglethorp greatly desired a couple more to expedite the laying out the people's lands, till when they could not pretend to set about cultivating.

9. That the Scots are very industrious, have cultivated surprisingly fast and have a very honest, quiet minister.

10. That every one of the complaints (of which there are above a hundred given in writing to Mr. Oglethorp at his arrival against Causton, our head bailiff) were found to be absolutely frivolous.

11. That Watson, who was tried for killing an Indian by giving him rum with intent to destroy, and who is still confined, is really disturbed in his senses, as the jury had found him, and this Mr. Westley said he learned from several at Charlestown, who declared he had six years before been mad on account of his mistress's jilting him.

12. That Mr. Oglethorp is actually cutting a road all the way from the opposite side to the island of St. Simons (on the terra firma) up to Savannah in order for a free communication between our northern and southern settlements.

13. That for the defence of Frederica, Darien and our other settlements to the southward, Mr. Oglethorp had erected a strong fort 60 miles beyond our province of Georgia, but still on the lands claimed by the Crown as part of Carolina, and belonging to the Indians in alliance with us, which fort is garrisoned by 60 Scots, who desired that post of honour as most exposed to the Spaniards. The fort consists of a good ditch and rampart palisaded and is fortified with cannon.

14. That the new settlers at Frederica are very industrious, have run up their huts and begun already to cultivate, and Davison, the chairman, who we made a constable, is, though a Presbyterian, one of the best of his parishioners.

15. That there are at present about 200 houses in Savannah and 700 souls; that they now seem disposed to labour and cultivate their lands, which many have been too tardy in.

16. That Mr. Lacy, settled at Thunderbolt, is very industrious and has many servants; that he will make this year a hogshead of wine, and has a great deal of Indian corn in the ground past danger.

17. That when he arrived at Savannah he found the people had been miserably neglected by our late minister, Mr. Quincy; that but three persons partook of the communion, and the people diverted themselves with shooting on Sundays, but before he came away his brother, who is minister now there, had forty communicants every Sunday and on great holy days; that he preaches

by heart and has a full assembly; that prayers are said twice every day, in the morning and at nine at night, by reason the day is spent at labour in the fields.

18. That the minister's house is large enough and so convenient that whenever Tomachieki and his wife come to Savannah they lie there; that young Toonewai is with his brother to receive instruction, and is much drawn off from the habit of drinking, which our English had taught him; that he speaks English and understands it so well as in Mr. Oglethorp's opinion to be the best interpreter we have.

19. That the Indians are all fond of their children being made Christians, though the old ones say they are too old to learn our religion; that, however, they have a great notion of God and His providence, especially the Chickesaw nation.

20. That the Carolinians labour with the Indians not to send their children for instruction, telling them we shall detain them prisoners, as hostages to keep their nation in a state of slavery, but one of their chiefs, making a journey on purpose to know the truth of Mr. Oglethorp, returned back well satisfied of the falsehood of what had been told them.

21. That the Carolinians are unreasonably jealous of our injuring them in matters of trade, for the public revenue or advantage of that whole province arising from the Indian trade for hides is not by their own confession 500*l.* sterling per annum, and as to the rice trade, we have no blacks, and sow none of that grain. It is therefore the private advantage only of a few traders which occasions their uneasiness, and a pride not to submit to take licenses from our colony, mixed with a desire to traffic in rum, and without our prudent restrictions.

22. That the dispute with Carolina and with the Spaniards has put us to a very great unexpected charge, especially in presents to the Indians to secure their friendship.

23. That no mulberry trees have yet been demanded out of our public garden by the planters, but there is a good store of them; that it abundantly furnishes the town of Savannah with cucumbers and melons and vegetables, but has been ill managed as to the nurseries of trees by the former gardener, whom therefore Mr. Oglethorp removed, and has placed Percie, who married Sir Fra. Dashwood's daughter, to take care of the garden.

24. That Mr. Delamot, a merchant's son, of London, who went this last expedition to Georgia, has opened a school, to teach all children that come their Catechism and the first principles of religion gratis. That there is a handsome Town Hall building in Tomachieki's town to serve as a school that the Indian children may be taught English and Christianity among their parents.

25. That a new convenient Town Hall is built in Savannah, furnished with benches, a gallery for the bailiffs and a pulpit for the minister, in which Divine service is performed, and that it holds 100 people.

26. That Mr. Ingham, our third minister, dedicates himself to the conversion of the Indians, and for that end lives at Mr. Musgrove's cow pen or farm, in order to learn the Indian language, in which he has made a great proficiency.

27. That Mr. Oglethorp sent us large accounts of his proceedings,

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which ought to have been with us three months ago, being sent by Mr. Apie, but this gentleman loitered his time at Charlestown, where he was to take shipping, and at last came away in the same ship with Mr. Westley, so that they arrived together, and even though now here, he has neglected to bring or send us the packets he was charged with.

This has proved of great detriment to us, and I suspect the Carolinians prevailed on him to defer his departure till after they should send over their remonstrance against us.

28. That our first bailiff at Frederica is Mr. Hawkins, a surgeon, and the general inspection and care left to Mr. Houghton, who, he says, is very useful, and I find answers the character Mr. Oglethorp sent us of him.

29. That our Georgia Sola bills have a very good currency, and our advertisement to answer no bills that should be drawn from Georgia other than our own sent over, was exceedingly pleasing to other Colonies.

30. That no lands for religious uses have yet been set out, neither does he know that Mr. Oglethorp has taken any care of finding out proper catechists of negroes at Purysburg.

This gives me very great concern and may occasion the Society for Propagating Christianity in Foreign Parts their withdrawing the 50*l.* per annum allowance to our minister of Savannah.

31. He said that Mr. Oglethorp was indefatigable; that many nights he slept but two hours, and then would in the middle of the night set out on a journey of 150 miles and perform it in two days. Nevertheless, he was never better in health.

32. In general, he said things were in a good and promising condition, and had it not been for the trouble the Carolinians and Spaniards gave him, he would have set out for England in August last, whereas we now find that he did not embark till the 28th of October.

After his visit was over I went to see Mr. Hanmer, who said he was better for a day or two past, but I fear his distemper only flatters him, and behind his back the physicians confess him in great danger.

Thursday, 9.—I visited Lord Grantham, who told me he had a kind mistress, and therefore had continued in service, but he was now 64 years old, and it was time to retire and serve a greater Master.

I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Friday, 10.

Saturday, 11.—This day I received an account of further particulars relating to Georgia from Mr. McBane, a Highlander who went over the last spring with Captain Dunbar, and is settled at Darien, one of the new towns erected near the Allatahama river. He is sent to hire servants for some particular persons who are in want of them to cultivate their lands, but chiefly by our licensed traders, who offer to pay the charge of transporting and maintenance of the servants to be procured for them, so that the Trustees are to be at no charge other than of sending a ship to Scotland, Wales or Ireland to take the servants up, and if any of the persons requiring servants should in the meantime die or change their minds, the servants provided for them are to belong

to the Trustees, who have, it seems, great occasion for servants to carry on public works. He brought me a bear for a present, but I desired him to give it to the Trustees and lodge it at their office.

The particulars he told me are :

1. That the first place settled by the embarkations this year to the southward of Savannah is called Darien, so named by Captain Dunbar, who said his people arrived there before Mr. Oglethorp ; that there are about 45 families settled there besides about 30 servants ; that it stands on the continent on a fruitful bluff, about 10 miles distant from the island of St. Simonds, and has no fort, but some cannon ; that the people are extraordinarily industrious and will have corn sufficient not only for their own subsistence but to sell ; that Captain Mackintosh has the chief care of them, and Mr. G. Macleod, their minister, is extraordinarily beloved by them ; that they first cultivated their lands and then built their houses, which it were to be wished the inhabitants of Savannah had done.

2. That the next settlement made is Frederica in St. Simon's Island, where there is a strong fort finished of four bastions ditched and rampiered, and strengthened with palisadoes double ; that there are nine cannon there with suitable ammunition, and the storehouse in the midst of the fort has a platform on which a hundred men may stand and defend the place ; that there are settled there about 60 or 80 families besides single men, and that many come from Carolina and other parts to fix ; that there are two streets laid out, on each side of which about 15 or 16 houses are already erected ; that Mr. Horton has the general inspection of the place, Mr. Moor is storekeeper and Dr. Hawkins, a surgeon, first bailiff ; that the people are industrious, and there is great plenty of fish, fine cedar and other timber etc., and no rum drunk. This was the first settlement Mr. Oglethorp made at his arrival.

3. That the settlement made next is on the south extremity of the island St. Simon's, where a fort is built that commands the sea and guards the island. Its name, New Fort Arguile. It is garrisoned by the Carolina Company of Regular Forces commanded by Captain Delegal, consisting of about 50 soldiers. There are yet no settlers there upon lands, it being intended purely for a defence to the island.

4. The fourth settlement that was made is called Fort St. Andrews and lies about 50 miles southward of Darien on the continent, but still on the north side of Allatahama, and so within the limits of Georgia. It is erected on a high bluff and commands all the country around. 'Tis built like the rest, and is so strong by situation that 30 men who are the garrison can defend it against 300, and there is a fine well in the middle of it. No settlers on land are there, this being intended only for a guard to that country and the villages and forts that lie within the bounds of it. Mr. John Cutlibert commands there, a gentleman of Scotland of some fortune, who went over with Captain Dunbar.

5. That the fifth and last fort erected, called Fort St. George, lies 50 miles in a straight line from Fort St. Andrew's, and close to St. John's river, which river is three leagues broad at that place, though higher up not half of it ; that this fort commands the

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passage of that branch of St. John's river on which it stands and gives great umbrage to the Spaniards, being in sight of their advanced guard, and Fort Augustin on the banks of the other side of St. John's river; that Captain Mackay commands there, and has generally 200 men with them, though they are not all on pay, for there are many labourers and workmen, and besides, Mr. Oglethorp has enjoined all who come out of curiosity to see the place to reside a month there, that if a sudden occasion should happen they may assist in defending the fort. It has a great many cannon, but there are yet no settlers on land, because so much exposed to the Spaniards.

This fort is beyond the limits of Georgia, but the land is claimed by the Indians in our alliance, who have given us leave to settle there. They are mortal enemies to the Spaniards, and many refused to accompany Mr. Oglethorp thither because he would not suffer them to attack and kill them. He confirmed to me what Mr. Westley told me of the ill-will the Carolinians bear us; they advised the Indians not to come near us, for that Mr. Oglethorp was no white man, but a subject of France who murdered all the English he could get, but two chiefs of the Cherikees ventured down and after discoursing with Mr. Oglethorp returned fully satisfied of the falsehood of what had been said to them. The chief of these two is their King, and esteemed the head of divers nations, claiming a title to all the country. In token of affection he desired Mr. Oglethorp to pull off his coat and let him put it on, which he said would be a confirmation of their friendship, and henceforward he should be his brother and his beloved man, and if we wanted assistance he would bring down his Indians, and if he should want our assistance he would expect it.

As to Savannah, he told me there are some who have cultivated and are diligent and thrive, but a great number are idlers and will never come to good. Many of these were intending to leave the Province since our orders came to strike them off the stores, but being in debt were not suffered, so that some have made themselves over for servants in order to pay their debts, and it is hoped more will do so; that a fair hearing had been given to all the complaints made against Causton's administration, and this by Mr. Oglethorp in open Court, but that all present declared there never were complaints so groundless; that our public garden is now in good order since Percy has the care of it, and some have already planted mulberry trees taken out of it on their own lands, and that the silkworms thrive and multiply; that the Savannah people still get at rum, notwithstanding all our care, by means of the Carolina boats, which in the night time land it in creeks unknown to the magistrates; that however, they are healthy, but not so at Ebenezer, where the Saltsburgers are very sickly, even at the place whither they removed; that even at Frederica, which lies so much southward of Savannah, the heats are not so intolerable, but that in the midst of their summer he worked as he would have done in England; that the land bears as good barley as it does Indian wheat, and the beer they make with molasses is very good; that there is plenty of horses, cattle and fish, and hemp and flax grows well; that Watson, who has so long lain in prison, is at times mad, but rather foolish than mischievous, and when he left

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Savannah there was a talk of shipping him on board the *Diamond* and making him return to his first occupation, that of a sailor.

Tuesday, 14.—I went to town and found Mr. Hanmer in his own opinion better, but not in mine.

I learned that the Princess of Orange was brought to bed of a dead child, which was forced to be taken from her and destroyed to bring her way.

Wednesday, 15.—I visited brother Parker, and then went to the Georgia Office, where met a Common Council consisting of Lord Carpenter in the chair, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Lapautre, T. Towers, Mr. La Roch, Dr. Bundy, Egmont, Dr. Hales. Trustees, Mr. Smith, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Belitha. Our main business was to approve the annual account of receipts and disbursements and to order 250 copies of the same to be printed after it should be delivered to my Lord Chancellor and Master of the Rolls, as we stand obliged by our charter.

It appears that this year we sent over 470 persons on the charity account, of which 129 were foreigners. Being informed that Mr. Van Reck, the conductor of the Saltsburgers, was arrived from Georgia in order to bring more foreigners to settle at Ebenezer. we ordered him thirty guineas on that account. He could not attend, being sick of a fever.

Mr. Wesly, one of our three Georgia clergymen and secretary to Mr. Oglethorp, attended and gave us a journal book of Mr. Oglethorp's proceedings in Georgia, as also some other papers containing Mr. Oglethorp's conferences with the Indian nations, whereby we find they are very fond of our people, and particularly of Mr. Oglethorp. The Chickesaws complained that though subjects of England, the French of Mississippi had attacked them, and though they had repulsed and defeated them, they expected to be invaded anew, and therefore demanded our assistance. This was answerable to the account Mr. Oglethorp sent me by letter dated 26th July last, who adds that if this be suffered, we shall lose the Indians nations, and after that our Colonies, a matter that requires the Government's consideration. This journal and the papers abovementioned show the ill will the Carolinians bear us on account of our Trade Act and Mr. Oglethorp's prudence in that affair to preserve their friendship.

It appears the resolution taken by the Assembly of Carolina to raise 2,000*l.* sterling to answer the losses of their traders who do not take licenses from the magistrates of Georgia was carried but by one vote in a thin house, consisting in the whole but of twenty members, and that the sober and most substantial inhabitants condemned that rash act.

The packet brought over by Mr. Apie, and so long detained by him, was brought at length to the Board, but they are mostly duplicates of what we found in the journal book.

Mr. Vernon told us he had a private account that Mr. Oglethorp had quitted his southern settlement on the river St. John, called Fort St. George, which had made the Spaniards easy.

The Lords Commissioners of Plantations sent us a letter to confer with them on the complaint sent over by the Carolinians against our magistrates, but we sent to acquaint them we were

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not prepared for it, and desired them to name another day, whereupon they named the 13th of January.

A resolution conceived in offensive terms came from the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, reminding us that we had formerly told them we would settle a glebe of 300 acres on the minister of Savannah, and desiring us to inform them what we had done in it, and in the meantime suspending the 50*l.* a year salary they paid our minister. We are all in indignation at such a message, which condemned us unheard, and we concluded among ourselves (though we came not immediately to such resolution) that we would not be obliged to that society for their 50*l.*, but rather raise that sum among ourselves.

Mr. Vernon, Towers, Dr. Hales and I, with Mr. Wesley, dined together at the Cyder House.

Mr. Vernon and Mr. Towers agreed to meet next Friday, and with Mr. Lapautre and other members, if they could bring them, to peruse all our late come letters in order for a conference with the Board of Trade.

A jest is current in town and country that while his Majesty was at Hanover he came into the room of his mistress's mother, where he found Mr. Walpole, and asking what they had been talking of, she replied he had been advising her, if she came to England, not to concern herself with public affairs, which put the King into such a passion that he kicked him. Upon this, people say Horace has got the length of the King's foot. His Majesty has been at Helvoetsluice ever since Friday.

Thursday, 16.—I visited Mr. Hop, the Dutch Ambassador, who told me the King in his return from Hanover to Helvoetsluice did not pass through the Hague to see the Princess of Orange upon her illness, though it was going but one hour out of his way. I said it was possible his Majesty did not care to be embarrassed with the ceremony the States would show him on that occasion, to which he replied, he might have declared he came incognito and nobody would have troubled him.

Afterwards I went to see my son Hammer, who had a very bad night and was extremely weak and dispirited. I cannot think he will recover this disorder, and I hear his physician says the same to others, though not to me.

From thence I went to Court, where there were but three ladies who have not places, and no gentleman that I know but myself who hath not a place or expectations, some foreign ministers excepted. The Queen asked kindly after my wife, and was sorry to hear she was too lame to come to Court. I said it was a concern to my wife. She asked how it came? I answered by turning in her bed. She said that was odd. I answered, I had a relation who broke his thigh in bed. She said that was still more extraordinary, and she should be afraid being so fat to turn herself in bed. I answered, she need not fear it, for the gentleman I spoke of owed his misfortune to the sins of his youth, but her Majesty's bones were sound. She smiled and, turning to the Portugal Ambassador, said she saw he understood English by his smiling at what I told her. She then said she found some difficulty in speaking English herself, though she understood it very well, but her daughter (the Princess of Wales) began already to speak it.

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and being young would do it well. I answered she had the advantage of the Prince's speaking English so well as he did, who would help her; but as to herself, I thought she spoke it uncommonly well for one born out of England, but I believed she spoke it when I was at Hanover so long ago as when the Prince was born. She replied, she could not speak it then; if she could she should have done it better now, but she could read a newspaper. She asked me if I was come to town for the winter? I said not; when then, said she. After Christmas, I replied. She asked me if it was my wife's illness kept me there. I answered, in part it was.

I dined at home and Dr. Couraye with me, and passed the evening at home. Dr. Couraye told me 200 copies of the Dutch edition of his translation of Father Paul have been privately conveyed into France, but the Bishops were to meet to censure it.

Friday, 17.—I visited son Hanmer and found he had a better night and was in better spirits.

I went to the Georgia Office to assist the committee which agreed Wednesday last to meet and prepare an answer to the Carolina memorial. There met Mr. T. Towers, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Lapautre and I, and after reading that memorial and representation, we perused the letters we received by the late packets, and drew up a sketch of heads for counsel to plead before the Board of Trade, when the cause shall come on, for we have learned the Carolina Province intend to proceed by counsel against us. These heads are to be wrote fair and offered next Wednesday for the approbation of a Common Council, and we appointed Mr. Murray and Mr. Charles Clerk to be our counsel and to have two guineas each, a retaining fee. When these heads are approved, Mr. Towers will put them into form in nature of a brief for instructing our counsel.

Sir Jacob Debouverie attended and acquainted us that his father at his death left 500*l.* to be disposed of by Sir Edward his son to charitable uses, but that while Sir Edward lived there was not an opportunity of doing it, wherefore at his death he left it to his brother (which is himself) to lay out and had added 500*l.* more of his own money thereto. That he thought he could nowhere dispose of it better than to the furtherance of the Georgia Colony, and therefore was come to make us the offer of the 1,000*l.*, and should be glad to know what branch of our designs we would apply it to, for it would please him best that it were confined to one single head of expense.

I replied with thanking him for this favour to our Colony, and said the branches of our designs were the propagating Christianity among the Indians and the making numbers of poor families happy. That the former implied a maintenance of ministers to preach to the Indians and the latter a religious and civil care. The religious care was the maintenance of clergymen which are much wanting for to supply our new town Frederica and our distant villages, also the maintenance of catechists, the building of churches and the support of them, and the cultivating lands in order to maintain our ministers. That the civil care was cultivating lands for the support of a Governor, the building of forts to defend our people, and the filling our stores to feed them until they had cultivated their lands sufficiently to support themselves, which last being a very heavy head of expense, and the people wanting servants

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to assist them in cultivating, the sending over of servants was a fourth branch of our designs, which at this time we could not furnish, our money being near exhausted. That it did not belong to us to prescribe him how this generous gift should be disposed, but it should be as he pleased to direct, and that it is very common for our benefactors to appoint the head of expense they best approved for employing the money given by them.

Mr. Towers and Mr. Vernon spoke to the same purpose. Sir Jacob said he best liked the furnishing servants, since he saw this would further cultivation, and was a thing we stood in need of at this time, and therefore if we pleased the money should be applied that way. Mr. Vernon said it came very opportunely, for there was now come over Mr. Van Reek, the chief leader of Germans for two years past to Georgia, and he was to set out for Germany in order to bring over German servants.

Sir Jacob said he would have this money secured to us by Act of Parliament next Sessions, and would be at that charge himself, so that the full 1,000*l.* should come to us, but he hoped we would take care it should not discourage the grant of other money to us from the Parliament, or that it should lessen the sum the Parliament gave us, for then his gift would be really to the public, not to our Colony.

We replied that was very true and should be thought on, but we hoped such a generous private benefaction would rather excite the Parliament to assist us handsomely than occasion them to give us less.

After this we dined together at the Cyder House, where Mr. Martin, our secretary, told us he dined t'other day with my Lord Chancellor, who expressed a satisfaction that such a sum was given us, and that it came by way of legacy, for it might prove an example for others to do the like, and he added that Sir Jacob needed not give it by Act of Parliament, for an amicable suit at law would be cheaper and as effectual. Mr. Martin also told us that he had acquainted the Bishop of Derry with our request that he would preach our anniversary sermon, who replied he should do it with pleasure, in case he is not obliged to go to Bath for his health. He further said that, as we want a settled minister at Frederica, he wished Mr. Row, who had so advantageously been recommended to him and me, were appointed, and he would undertake to procure subscriptions of 50*l.* a year to maintain him there till 300 acres should be cultivated for his use.

This day the Lord Mayor and about twenty Aldermen, with several of the Common Council, attended the Prince at St. James's and presented him with the freedom of the city in a gold box, weighing forty ounces, with the city arms finely chased on the top. Baron Tompson, the Recorder, made him a suitable speech, to which the Prince, with a handsome and engaging air, replied. He thanked them for this mark of their respect to his father, on whose account they paid it to him, and assured them he should always endeavour to promote the wealth and trade of the city. This, I am told, was the subject of his answer. After this they were invited to a noble dinner at Carlton House, which not being large enough to contain them all, some were carried to St. James's to dine there. The city was exceedingly pleased and said to one another

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they had now a Prince of their own. They added that he is the first Prince of Wales who ever had this compliment, and if he would accept of being a livery man, it would complete the respect they were well able to show him and greatly endear him to them.

'Tis said the Queen is not so well pleased at this affair, but wished it had at least been deferred till his Majesty's arrival and his approbation been first obtained.

I visited Mr. Hammer again and found him in good spirits, but there is no dependence on his cure.

Saturday, 18.—I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Wednesday, 22.—I went to the Georgia Board, where we could not make a Board of Common Council, being only Mr. La Roche in the Trustee chair, Dr. Bundy, Vernon, Alderman Cater, Egmont, Carpenter.

We drew up a letter to the Duke of Newcastle to acquaint him with the French attacking the Chickesaw Indians, our Allies, and these Indians demanding our assistance, and exposing to his Grace the consequence thereof to our Colonies.

We also drew the form of an advertisement to be published in the printed papers, to clear the Trustees from several malicious aspersions flung out against their proceedings and management, but I obtained that the publishing it might be deferred till the hearing before the Board of Trade is over.

We also drew an answer to the minute of the Society for Propagating the Christian Faith and ordered it should be left at their office, with copies of the resolutions taken by the Trustees for allotting 300 acres for religious uses, and of the letter we wrote to Mr. Oglethorp thereupon.

We also agreed to a calculation of the disposal of the 1,000*l.* lately offered us by Sir Jacob Debouverie for bringing over German servants, which we found would furnish us 40 men and 20 women and children.

We then prepared instructions for Mr. Van Reek, who sets out to-morrow for Germany to bring these people over, who are to be persecuted Protestants preferable to others, the men under 50 and the children above 12 years old. We gave him to carry himself over thirty guineas.

Mr. MacBane acquainting us that Mr. Oglethorp had sent him over to bring Scots servants, which Mr. Oglethorp expected the Trustees would enable him to procure, the charge to be reimbursed by the persons who should take these servants, we told him we were unacquainted with the affair and could say nothing to it, he not having brought any letter from Mr. Oglethorp to explain the matter, but we compassionated his case to be sent over on such an empty errand and advised him to stay till Mr. Oglethorp should be returned, which we believed would be in a week or fortnight, and then we should know what to say to him.

After this we dined at the Cyder House. Mr. Vernon, Alderman Cater, myself, Mr. Van Reek, and our secretary and accountant. Afterwards I went to see Mr. Hammer, who I think still in the same bad way.

Thursday, 23.—Dr. Bundy came to see me. He told me he believed matters were not made up between Sir Robert Walpole and the Bishop of London, who asking the other day what the

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world said of him, was answered that the clergy were not to be attacked this next Session, but he was to be rejected by the Court and made the scapegoat. To which he said he was very glad to be the scapegoat, provided the Ministry let him alone. The doctor further told me that Bishop Potter is certainly designed to be Archbishop of Canterbury, being the only Court Bishop who was proper, on account of his facility and compliance, though otherwise a good Churchman, pious and eminently learned.

Dr. Hardsway came again to me with a scheme for a general insurance, which I think is not ill invented.

Mr. Lamb came to see me from Lady S[alisbury].

I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Friday, 31.—Went to town, visited Mr. Clerke and son Hanmer, who I found much at one as when I saw him last. I received a letter from Count Zinzendorf in Latin, desiring to know when Mr. Oglethorp shall arrive. Learned that the King was in great danger of being lost in the great storm, for being impatient to leave Helvoetsluice, he, contrary to Sir Charles Wager's advice, determined to sail. Sir Charles represented to him that he foresaw a storm, to which the King replied he had rather be twelve hours in a storm than twelve hours at Helvoetsluice, and if he would not sail with him he would go over in the packet boat. Sir Charles was forced to comply, and accordingly at eleven o'clock in the morning sailed, but at six the wind turned and a prodigious storm arose, which tossed the ship all night and disabled all the men-of-war and yachts, but next morning, by the skill of the Dutch pilots, the King landed safe again at Helvoetsluice and declared there never was so good a seaman as Sir Charles.

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[1736-7]. Sunday, 2 January.—Went to Court. In the evening I went to Mr. Hanmer's, who I found much worse.

Monday, 3.—Stayed at home till evening, and then visited Mr. Hanmer and found him a little better, but still in great danger.

Tuesday, 4.—Visited Lord Wilmington, Lord Grantham and son Hanmer, who was much the same.

In the evening Mathew Lamb, Esqre., came to me to acquaint me that my Lady Salisbury had agreed to my proposal for a match between my son and Lady Catherine Cecyl, her daughter, which proposal was for 12,000*l.* down, 5,000*l.* a year to be settled on my son in Ireland at my death, chargeable with 10,000*l.* debt, and with a rent-charge of 800*l.* a year payable in England, my wife's jointure, and with younger children's fortunes, viz. 12,000*l.* if sons and daughters, but 15,000*l.* if only daughters.

The Lady Catherine's jointure to be 1,000*l.* rent-charge payable in England out of 1,500*l.* rent-charge payable in England to be settled in present on my son.

My now dwelling house in Pall Mall and furniture to be my son's.

Also my son and daughter Catherine Hanmer's lives in a reversionary estate in Somersetshire, called the farms of Priston and Stanton Prior, now occupied by Charles Bere, Esq. for his life.

The first rise that shall happen on the 500*l.* Irish lands, as far as 100*l.* a year, to be mine, and the next 400*l.* a year rise on said lands to be my son's. The estate to revert to me, all but the house in Pall Mall, in case of failure of male issue. The house abovementioned not to be entailed on children, but left free to my son's disposal.

Lady's pin money, 250*l.* a year.

I propose (if God permits, and which I beseech Him to grant) much satisfaction from this match on several accounts, for the house of Salisbury brings a great and numerous alliance into my family, and the young lady has been educated with great care, not negligently thrown into the vanities of the world, but very sparingly allowed to be seen in public. Her age is suitable to my son's, he being about twenty-six years old, she at most eighteen. Her temper is agreed by everyone to be good, and her person and face makes her esteemed one of the chief beauties of England. My son is already acquainted with her, and at his own instance I sent proposals to Lady Salisbury, her mother, who is likewise a lady of prudence and worth, so that there is a great probability of the two families living in great harmony.

Wednesday, 5.—I went this morning to Counsellor Annesley to acquaint him with my proposal's being accepted and to desire his despatch of the writings, and sent him necessary deeds for that end. He very much approved the match in every particular. I also called on Mr. Lamb, the solicitor, on Lady Salisbury's behalf, and desired him to call on Mr. Annesley, as he did that evening, when provision was agreed on for a jointure for a second wife for my son, in case it should happen.

I dined with son Hanmer, who is still declining.

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Thursday, 6.—I acquainted Mr. Taylor by letter of the match, as also some relations, who all highly approve of it. I wrote to Sir Thomas Hanmer concerning Mr. Hanmer's illness.

I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Friday, 7.—Mr. Verelst sent me an express that Mr. Oglethorp arrived at his house last night in very good health, having been landed at Ilfracombe in Wales [*sic*], from whence he came post. My son also sent me word that Mr. Oglethorp had sent to Mr. Vernon and me to dine with him this day, imagining I was in town. It is very fortunate that he is come before the hearing of the Carolina complaint against us, for his presence will clear up things which we were not so well instructed to speak to as we could wish.

Saturday, 8.—I went to town and found Mr. Hanmer in the same way still.

Great discontents at the King's long absence, though for three weeks he has been detained by contrary winds; but people ask why did he go abroad at all? or why did he not return before the bad season came in? It is a common speech among the vulgar in town and country that the King had brought that to pass which his predecessors could never do, viz. to make all men of one mind, and this they explain by his losing the affections of all his subjects. Some seamen were heard to say they were glad Sir John Norris is not with the King instead of Sir Charles Wager, for Sir John would have brought him over. Even his Majesty's best friends are not sorry he felt the inconvenience of a storm, because they hope it will deter him from going next year again abroad.

In the meantime I am assured by a courtier in confidence that her Majesty is exceeding uneasy and often weeps when alone; that Sir Robert Walpole wishes he were safely dismissed, and that it is now resolved his brother Horace shall not be Secretary of State nor made a Peer because of the further dissatisfaction the nation would be raised up to. He assured me also that upon the belief that his Majesty perished in the storm the chiefs of the discontented party had waited on the Prince to assure him of their service, to whom he made this prudent reply, that he hoped his Majesty was safe, and could not bear the thought of its being otherwise; however, he thanked them for their professions and should remember it as long as he lived.

This evening Mr. Verelst came to acquaint me that he met Mr. Oglethorp yesterday at Mr. Vernon's, where Mr. Towers and they dined. That Mr. Oglethorp came directly from Georgia on the 24th October and landed at Ilfracombe the 2nd inst; that he had a narrow escape, being caught on the English coast in the late storm, and so thick a fog for nine days that they could not know where they were, and at last found themselves among the breakers, which so frightened the sailors that Captain Thompson, the commander of the ship, could not by any entreaty get them to work the ship and bring them out of the hold, where they all to a man run down, giving themselves for lost, so that Mr. Oglethorp and Mr. Tanner, who came with him, were obliged to jump out of bed in their shirts to pull the ropes.

That Mr. Oglethorp is in very good health and spirits, having left Georgia in a good condition, the people much reformed in industry, the stores full, and an honourable treaty made with the

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Spaniards, wherein they acknowledge Mr. Oglethorp's care for preventing a war and all misunderstandings between them and us, and further that the Spaniards of Augustin propose to be furnished from Frederica with provision and to pay for the same in pieces of eight, which would alone prove a support to that southern settlement, the allowance to the garrison of Augustin being annually 150,000 pieces of eight.

That we have very good friends in the Assembly of Carolina, which people are principally uneasy that the Chirikee nation lies within the Province of Georgia, because that nation is what they covet most to trade with, and they cannot do it but by licenses from us; that one of their complaints is that others than officers appointed by the Common Council of Georgia have taken upon them to impede their traders from carrying rum to our Indians, or to traffic without licenses from our magistrates, for they do not dispute the power of those licensed by the Common Council, wherefore it will be necessary for our Board to appoint more persons besides our magistrates to hinder those unlawful traders.

Sunday, 9.—After church I went this morning to see Mr. Oglethorp, who was at home, and I spent more than four hours with him. His account of affairs in Georgia and of his own behaviour and conduct there was very satisfactory to me and has cleared up divers matters whereof the Trustees were in doubt, and at which they were very uneasy for want of proper lights. The treaty he concluded with the Spaniards is honourable and advantageous to England, of which I say nothing here because I shall have a copy of it taken to put among my papers.

He told me two-thirds of the inhabitants of Savannah are in debt, and he thought the properest way to do by them is to give them all leave to sell their town lots of house and five acres (there being tradesmen enough to buy them) and oblige them with the residue of the money (after their debts are paid) to settle on their 45 acres. He also told me that servants are absolutely necessary for the persons there. That the extraordinary charges occasioned by the Spaniards' jealousy ought to be put into the next estimate that we shall give to the Parliament for the public to provide for, it being not reasonable that the Trustees should be charged with the expenses of defending his Majesty's dominions.

That he had been graciously received at Court, and the Prince begun with him on the French design of destroying the Chickesaws Indians, our allies. That last year (upon report that there would be a general war in Europe) the French Governor of Mississippi had drawn all his garrisons in order to compose an army to invade Carolina, and must have succeeded, for they were 2,500 regular troops, besides several thousand Indians, their allies; but when the Governor was on the point of marching letters came from France to order his forbearance, upon which he remanded his forces, sending a body afterwards to destroy the Chickesaws, our allies, and dependents, they having ever since the year 1680 taken commissions from the English Governor of Carolina. These Chickesaws are a brave nation of 400 warriors, and had the fortune this year of twice routing the French and killing Lieutenant General Bienville, their commander, but being sensible the French will fall on them again with a superior force have claimed our assistance,

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which we stand obliged to give them, and if we fail therein they must be destroyed, and so a free communication will be gained from Canada northward to the Mississippi southward, so that the French by uniting their strength will be able to drive our Colonies into the sea.

Moreover, when the other Indian nations in our alliance shall see we are not true to our engagements they will forsake us, and either make their submission to the French or be destroyed one nation after another.

After evening prayers I went to see Mr. Hammer at eight o'clock, but he was gone tired to bed much earlier than usual, and is nothing better.

Monday, 10.—This morning my wife and I waited on my Lady Salisbury at Kensington, where all the conversation passed to mutual satisfaction. My Lady said to my wife that her daughter was young and inexperienced, and therefore she hoped she would pardon any mistakes she might be guilty of, but she might be assured she had been virtuously educated and was of a good temper. Then, turning to me, she thanked me for the very handsome settlement I had proposed to make. I replied, I came to thank her ladyship for the honour she did me in permitting me to wait on her; that the honour of alliance with her was one of the greatest pleasures that had happened to me in the course of my life, and that my constant endeavour should be to manifest the great veneration I had for her ladyship's character and that of her daughter, and to give her content in disposing her daughter to my son. My wife then desired to see Lady Catherine, who was sent for down, and we saluted her. She is eighteen years old and one month, taller than most women and black haired, well behaved, and easy as a woman of quality should carry herself, has a kind, pleasing and sensible way of discoursing, and a no less sensible look. In a word, she is esteemed one of the beauties of England, and her fine dancing at Court has been remarked.

At my return my son told me he had been at Mr. Lamb's, Lady Salisbury's lawyer, this morning, who told him he had seen my rent rolls and stewards' accounts, and was very well pleased with them, for he never saw an estate that had fewer deductions. He promised the writings should be ready before Lent.

Tuesday, 11.—I visited Mr. Hammer, who is still as bad if not worse as ever. I prevailed on him to give me the deed of settlement he made on Sir Thomas Hammer of his estate to carry to Mr. Annesley that he might seize himself again of his estate, there being a clause therein permitting him so to do. My arguments were that in case of mortality his debts which are personal would be too many for his personal estate to pay, and if not charged on his real estate he would find his creditors tear him to pieces, whereas by taking up a couple of thousand pounds he might have wherewithal to pay off his bond creditors and so save paying 5 per cent., whereby he would be a gainer, for he might borrow money by mortgage at four. He also would have wherewithal to pay his shop debts, and so save the clamour of people, in case he had no money in his house to satisfy them. He made difficulties, as that he cared not to charge his estate, and so lessen his present income, but I convinced him it was no lessening his income to pay 4 per

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cent. instead of 5. He then said he was very weak, and knew not where his writings were, nor how they stood as to the clause of revocation. However I prevailed and took the writings with me to Mr. Annesley, who on perusal of them said he could not exercise his power of revocation of this settlement without Sir Thomas Hanmer's consent and signing such deed, nor when that was done could he take up money: but he could upon the revocation charge his estate with all his debts, and also give his wife's paraphernalia to her, which his creditors would very likely allow her when they saw the estate charged to pay them, but at the worst his executor would venture to administer, whereas as matters are now no person would, and if his creditors would not wait till the real estate paid them, I or any friend might lay the money down, being secure of being repaid, only that my interest would be lost. Mr. Annesley's advice, therefore, was speedily to draw a deed for 99 years empowering Mr. Hanmer to charge his estate as above, and to send it presently down for Sir Thomas to sign, and then at the return of it to get Mr. Hanmer's hand to it, which accordingly I directed him to do.

This night I wrote to my cousin Ned Southwell, brother Parker, brother Percival, cousin Le Grand and the Bishop of Cloyn concerning my son's match.

This week Lord Dunkerrin, son to the Earl of Shelbourne, who is speedily to marry one of the Claverings, a rich heiress, being offended at his valet for not sufficiently acknowledging the favour which his lordship said he intended him, of preferring him on his wedding, in his wild passion suddenly drew his hanger and cut two of the poor man's fingers off. This is that Lord who with some other rakes murdered a man in Paris two or three years ago, and with the greatest difficulty, though his Majesty interposed in his behalf, escaped breaking on the wheel.

This night my son returned from the opera, where all the eyes were upon him, and numbers wished him joy, some saying how much they envied him, others declaring aloud how happy he was in Lady Catherine, whom he sat by all the night, and who told him freely that she had all the prospects that could be imagined of being in every respect happy with him.

Wednesday, 12.—This morning I went to the Georgia Office, where were present Mr. Oglethorp, Vernon, T. Towers, La Roche, Tyrconnel, Egmont, Carpenter, Dr. Bundy, Dr. Hales, Lapautre, and of the Trustees Mr. Smith, Mr. Bedford, Anderson, and ——. Mr. Vernon was in the Trustee chair, and Mr. Oglethorp began to give account of his proceedings, when Mr. Barsham called me away about affairs of my son Hanmer, which obliged me to leave the gentlemen, though I had engaged to dine with them.

I went immediately to Mr. Hanmer with the foul draft of a deed of revocation of another deed passed by him about a month after his marriage, whereby (unknown to me) he settled the reversion of his estate (in case of dying without issue or that his brother died without issue) upon Sir Thomas Hanmer. This was at that time looked on by Mr. Hanmer as a compliment of no consequence, but what it became him to make, since Sir Thomas had on his own death settled 1,200*l.* a year on Mr. Hanmer and his issue male, in order to facilitate his marriage with my daughter. But now

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it appeared to be a severe elog on Mr. Hammer, because it incapacitated him from charging his estate (without Sir Thomas's consent) with any debts he might leave at his death, which, being at present more than his personal estate can satisfy, his creditors, particularly his tradesmen, would lose their money, to the reproach of his memory and the great disquietude of every honest man's mind.

It being therefore necessary the abovementioned deed should be revoked, in order that he might charge his estate, and by doing justice to all, but it being also necessary to obtain Sir Thomas Hammer's consent, I had written some days before to Sir Thomas exposing the case to him, and upon his free consent expressed to me in writing I ordered a deed to be speedily drawn for Mr. Hammer to sign, and then to be immediately sent to Sir Thomas by express for his hand to be put to it, and the foul draft of this deed I read to Mr. Hammer, who approved it, and appointed me to bring the fair draft to-morrow half an hour after four, that he might execute his part of it. I waited for him till he returned from taking the air, after which he laid himself down to sleep, being very weak and fatigued.

In the evening my wife returned from thence and told me she left him very ill, in vomitings and looseness, so that she doubted if he might live till the return of the writings from Sir Thomas, who is at Mildenhall in Suffolk, sixty miles off.

The debts I yet know of, of Mr. Hammer, are 450*l.* due to his brother by bond, 100*l.* by the same to one of his tenants, 250*l.* by the same to his sister, 130*l.* by memorandum only to his wife, being part of her pin money lent him, 150*l.* by bond or note to his cousin Jennings, and about 300*l.* to tradesmen, amounting in all to 1,380*l.* Towards this I learn he has only 300*l.* of arrears of rent, of which 150*l.* is desperate, and the furniture of his house, which is judged not to be worth, if sold, at above 300*l.*, so that 'tis visible if he had not a power to charge his estate he would die doing injustice to almost all his creditors. I therefore esteem it a singular happiness that Sir Thomas has given him the liberty desired, and that himself is disposed to execute this deed, which I was obliged to open cautiously to him, he not believing himself in any danger, and not enduring that others should believe it.

My son returned this day from Kensington, being the first time of his admission to visit Lady Salisbury and make his addresses to Lady Catherine in form. Her behaviour to him was very proper, and they consulted together how to live with prudence and decency. She told him, among other things, that she would have refused the Earl of Berkely and the Duke of Leeds if they offered, and Lady Salisbury said the greatest offer in England should not be now accepted by her.

Thursday, 13.—This morning I settled several matters with Counsellor Annesley relating to the marriage, and after dinner carried to my son Hammer the deed empowering him to charge his debts on his real estate, which he signed. My cousin James Fortrey, Esq., who was present, was made trustee, and Francis Clerke, Esq., and Mr. Barsham, Mr. Annesley's clerk, were witnesses.

This evening my son returned from Lady Salisbury, extremely

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pleased with Lady Salisbury's frankness. They discoursed over the economy of my son's living with her daughter. He told me that this morning Lady Brown (my tenant next door), who is of the Cceyl family, came to Lady Salisbury with a proposal for Lady Catherine, but first desired to know if she was absolutely engaged to any other. Lady Salisbury replied she was engaged, much to her own satisfaction and much more to her daughter's. Lady Brown said she was surprised to hear it, and said it was then fruitless for her to name the person, and returned to London. My son believes it was the Earl of Berkeley. The young lady asked my son what jewels I intended to give her. He replied a diamond ring, a watch, an etuy and a diamond buckle, in all to the value of 500*l.* She said she did not place her happiness in jewels, and that that was the sum her mother had given her for clothes.

Friday, 14.—This morning I sent Mr. Hammer's new deed by express to Sir Thomas Hammer in Suffolk, and then went out of town to Charlton to dinner. The Georgia Board was to meet, but I could not attend it.

Saturday, 15.—This day the King passed at two o'clock through the city of London to St. James's, having made a favourable passage, but nine months' absence had so chagrined the people's minds that nobody as he passed the streets pulled off their hats, and at Stocksmarket some of the vulgar hissed him, an insolence that I do not remember, in the English history, to have read to have happened to any of our Kings.

The same day the Prince sent my Lord Mayor a bank bill of 500*l.* to relieve prisoners in jail who are freemen of London. His Royal Highness has wise heads about him.

Sunday, 16.—Prayers and sermon at home.

Monday, 17.—Mr. Bronkar visited me and told me that in the great danger the King was the last storm, one of the cabin boys saw him at his prayers, whereupon, calling to another of the boys, he said the King is coaxing God Almighty, but by G—— he will be drowned for all that.

Wednesday, 19.—I removed to town for the winter and stopped at the Georgia Office, where we were a Common Council board to do business. La Roche in the Common Council chair, Lord Tyronnell in the Trustee chair, Lapautre, Egmont, Carpenter, Sir William Heathcot, Alderman Heathcot, Vernon, Oglethorp, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Smith, Mr. Page, Mr. White. We agreed to a representation to be given this day to his Majesty, complaining that the Lord Governor and Assembly of South Carolina have opposed the execution of our Act, entitled an Act for Maintaining Peace with the Indians in the Province of Georgia. The copy of this representation is among my papers of Georgia. It passed the seal this day.

We agreed to employ Mr. Parris as solicitor in our defence against the Carolina complaint, which is to be heard by counsel three weeks hence before the Board of Trade. We also agreed upon an answer to the Society for Propagating the Christian Faith, wherein we acquaint them as they desire with what we have done and design to do with respect to our religious concerns, and express in a gentle manner our resentment at their suspending the allowance

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they gave our minister before they had heard from us on this head.

The Common Council impressed 600*l.* to Alderman Heatcoat. It was ordered last meeting, but there were not members present to sign it.

Several bills drawn on us by Mr. Oglethorp 22nd October, 1736, while in Georgia, for stores in Frederica, we ordered should be paid when due, amounting to 475*l.* 13*s.* 11½*d.* And we likewise resolved to pay the 500*l.* bill drawn by Mr. Oglethorp for purchasing arms and duffels, and which bill we on the 4th of August last refused to answer and suffered to be protested, because we concluded it was a purchase made for services without the bounds of our Colony, and therefore not justifiab'e in us to pay that bill. But Mr. Oglethorp explained the matter in the true light to us, namely that when he came to settle at Frederica in St. Simon's Island (which is undoubtedly within the limits of Georgia) he sent two persons to Fort Augustin with a compliment to the Spanish Governor, who against the law of nations put them under confinement, and soon after drew out his soldiers and sent to the Indians to assist him against us. That, at the same time, he had private intelligence that the Spaniards intended to fall upon him. He thereupon sent to Charlestown immediately, ordering all the arms and duffels or woollen goods that were there to be brought up, to prevent the Spaniards from doing the same, for he knew if the Spaniards were prevented in that, the Indians would want arms to fall on him, and not assist the Spaniards because no presents were made to engage them. That for further security he built a fort more southward and nearer the Spaniards, which might keep them from coming to Frederica while he fortified it, but this was after being threatened with the Spaniards invading him. This account was such a satisfaction to us that we ordered the bill should be paid, more especially since part of those arms and duffels had been given in presents to the Indians, and the rest remains in store to be disposed of the same way on future occasions, so that the whole will be applied to the service of the Colony entirely.

We added Counsellor White to Counsellor Charles Clarke and Counsellor Murry, and ordered a fee to the Solicitor General which will either engage him for us or hinder his being engaged against us.

I dined afterwards alone at the Tavern, and then visited son Hanmer, who is better than when I left him, and visited Lady Aylesford in his chair.

At night I found Mr. Hanmer's writings returned me by Sir Thomas Hanmer executed, so that Mr. Hanmer's debts being chargeable on his estate, he will (if it please God he should die) do justice to all men. This day Sir Thomas came to town.

I received at night letters from cousin Ned Southwell, cousin Helena Le Grand and brother Parker, highly approving my son's choice and extolling the young lady and her family.

Thursday, 20.—I went to Court this morning, where there was a grand appearance to compliment the Prince on his birthday. I visited son Hanmer, who seemed something better, and then called on Sir Thomas Hanmer, who was not at home, as I found by meeting him afterwards in his coach. He had sent in the morning to Mr. Hanmer that he would have come to him, but could not stir out,

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and in the evening visit denied to him that he was abroad in the morning, and said I only sent to know how he did, a very ridiculous thing in him.

I dined with Mr. Vernon, where I met Mr. Oglethorp, Lord Tyreconnel and Count Zinzendorf. I have formerly mentioned this nobleman's having sent thirty Moravian Protestants to Georgia. What his errand was for coming to England eight days ago I know not, but probably 'tis to negotiate the sending over more of his people. He is the elder branch of Count Zinzendorf, now a Prince of the Empire, whose father was a Protestant. This Count says he is of the only Protestant sect in Germany that has regular ordained Bishops, and Mr. Niteher, who went to Georgia and returned last year, is their Bishop. They had their ordination from the Greek Bishops, and are the remains of the *Fratres Bohemiacæ*. He is a very plain dressed man, though rich, and had a bob wig, no sword, and a purple cloth coat on, I suppose because in priest's orders, for I have heard he preaches, for which reason the Emperor has expelled him his country. He and his people are most remarkably pious; himself an excellent scholar, his modesty, humility and innocence of manners charmed me. These *Fratres Bohemiacæ* are about 2,000 men.

I had the pleasure in receiving compliments on my son's intended wedding, to find the lady universally well spoken of for beauty, sense and genteel behaviour.

Friday, 21.—I visited son Hanmer, who coughed more than usual and still declines, yet is not sensible of it. He told me Sir Thomas Hanmer had been to see him, and my daughter Hanmer thanked him for his kindness in executing the deed, to which he replied that he should be always glad of opportunities to manifest his affection to her and her husband. It would be well if he had given them two or three hundred pounds.

I then went to Court and kissed the King's hand on his arrival. He was very gracious, said, "My dear Lord, I am glad to see you," asked me whether I was come to stay etc. I observed it to be more particular than what he said to others.

At the Queen's Court her Majesty told me in the hearing of all, "My Lord, I hear something that gives me a great deal of pleasure." I replied it was a great satisfaction that her Majesty honoured it with her approbation. She replied, Indeed, she was very much pleased. She spoke of my son's wedding.

I dined at home and then went to Drury Lane Playhouse.

Saturday, 22.—This morning I visited Mr. Hanmer, who scarce slept all night for coughing, which he called getting a fresh cold. Afterwards I returned home to meet my Lady Salisbury and Lady Catherine, her daughter, who appointed twelve o'clock to visit my wife. I am every day charmed more and more both with my Lady and her daughter. She acknowledged mighty obligations to me for giving up to my son my house and furniture, which she mightily commended, to which I replied that it was infinite satisfaction to me that I could please her ladyship, and that in all things while I lived she should find me as desirous of serving her as the most faithful servant she had or the nearest relation. From our house she went to my daughter Hanmer's.

After she departed I visited Count Zinzendorf, who asked much

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after the constitution of England. He told me the Moravians he sent over was not that they wanted substance at home, but that they might advance the Gospel in countries where the Gospel had not yet been preached. That he had sent some to Africa, where they had already converted seventeen negroes. I saw a letter from Mr. Ingham, one of our Georgia ministers, which says that these people of Count Zinzendorf's are the most pious and perfect Christians he ever saw or read of since the Apostles' times.

I passed the evening at home and received a letter from Mr. John Wesley, our minister at Savannah, acknowledging the receipt of my collection of tracts concerning Carolina, and acquainting me that the people of Savannah are too numerous for his care, that he could wish they were better Christians, though for their number he finds more willing and desirous to be good than in any other town he knows of.

Sunday, 23.—Went to chapel in the morning, and then to Mr. Hanmer, who had a very bad night and stirred not out the whole day.

Then went to Court. After dinner visited Mr. Temple and son Hanmer again.

Monday, 24.—This morning I visited Sir William Heathcot and Lady Brown, to whom I expressed the pleasure I have in the alliance of my family with her's. She said she was very glad of it and doubted not the happiness of the young ones, for she had known Lady Catherine from a child, and she was the best tempered creature in the world. Lady Brown is daughter to Robert Cecil, commonly called fat Cecil, the uncle of the late Lord Salisbury. Dr. Cecil, Bishop of Bangor, is his brother. I every day receive further pleasure from this match in the universal good character of Lady Catherine.

Afterwards I went to the Georgia Office, where the gentlemen met to prepare instructions for our Council on the hearing the Carolina complaints. There were present Egmont, T. Towers, Lapautre, Oglethorp, Vernon, Tyreconnel; White, a Trustee.

Several affidavits and letters were read manifestly proving that the Carolinians brought and landed rum within the Province of Georgia, as also that they traded with our Indians within our Province without taking licenses from us, and a petition from the magistrates and inhabitants of Georgia to us, complaining of the same, with desire of redress, was also read. These and several other papers we put into Mr. Paris, our solicitor's hands.

Afterwards most of us dined at the Cyder House.

In the evening I visited my son Hanmer, who I found something better.

My son returned from Kensington and told me that Lady Salisbury had given her daughter her gold toilet of dressing plate.

This day the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Wake, died, after a lingering illness of two years at least, that took away his senses and quite debilitated his body. He died eighty years old, and in him is lost one of the most learned and famous men of his time. He was made a Bishop in 1716 and kept a constant correspondence with the foreign Protestant Churches, who highly venerated him. He left no sons, but his four daughters were all honourably and advantageously married.

Jan. 24-27

This night I had a letter from Mr. James Clements to tell me that upon the sudden death of Bickerton, commissary or agent for the packet boats at Harwich, he had waited on my Lord Lovel, joint Postmaster General with Mr. Carteret. to put him in mind of his professions of serving him when a proper time came, and therefore to ask to be restored to that employment. That my lord received him courteously, but said Sir Robert Walpole was averse to it; however, that he was to have a second conference with Sir Robert about it. That Mr. Philipson and Leathes had applied in favour of Captain Dean, who, if he succeeded, was to give his packet boat to Orlebar. I expected no less from my Lord Lovel, who dare do nothing without Sir Robert. Besides, my lord was very active in disappointing my son of his election.

Tuesday, 25.—This morning I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer, Sir William Heathcote, saw my brother Parker, who was highly pleased with my son's match, and Mr. August Schutz.

Afterwards I dined by appointment with Mr. James Smith,* minister of St. All Hallows, London Wall, Church. The company were Lord Tyrconnell, myself, Mr. Talbot, eldest son to my Lord Chancellor, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. La Roche, Mr. Vernon, Alderman Cater, Alderman Heathcot, Sir Will. Heathcot, and Mr. Martin, our secretary. I obtained of Mr. Talbot, but with difficulty, to suffer us next general meeting to elect him one of our Common Council.

Mr. Oglethorp told us that he had hopes of getting from the Parliament this Session 20,000*l.*, for Mr. Horace Walpole hearkened favourably to it, and said he would mention it to Sir Robert his brother. He had indeed asked 30,000*l.*, but did not expect it, though it would be necessary if there were any regard to our Colony's safety from the French attempts.

After dinner I called on Mr. Lamb, who brought me to consent to let the first half year rent charge in my son's settlement commence at Lady Day next, which is in effect to give him 750*l.* I urged that my rents are not paid otherwise than one half year's when the other is due, and besides that my sales of payment are May and November, but he said it was otherwise in England, namely at Lady Day and Michaelmas, and if the half year did not commence at Lady Day my son would have nothing to live on for half a year, and consequently must run in debt for the plate, liveries etc. he was obliged to buy at setting out. He then told me that the marriage was fixed by Lady Salisbury to this day three weeks, and all should then be ready if the fine returned from Ireland. That he was pleased I would let 8,000*l.* of the 12,000*l.* remain in mortgage where it is on Lord Salisbury's estate at 4 per cent., because it was inconvenient to pay it off, and as I designed the best part of it for my daughter Helena's portion, it is possible her husband might be contented to let it lie. I afterwards went to Mr. Annesley and acquainted him with what passed.

My wife went with Lady Catherine Cecil to the opera.

Wednesday, 26.—This day I went to the Georgia Office, where we could not make a Board of Common Council, being only Mr. Lapautre in the Trustee chair, Thomas Towers, Egmont, Shaftesbury, Vernon, Oglethorp.

* One of our trustees for Georgia—*margin.*

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Mr. Verelst, our accountant, showed us that we have remaining for the general uses of the Colony no more than 928*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* But there is to be repaid us by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge 287*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.* for twelve months' provisions furnished by us to the Saltsburgers, and some money will come from the sale of 3,000 deer skins, and a good quantity of rice imported by Mr. Oglethorp from Georgia on the Trustees' account. Mr. Verelst valued the cargo at 1 200*l.*, but there will be a considerable deduction for freight, duties at the custom house etc.

Mr. John Vatt, who was sent secretary for the Saltsburgers' affairs on the 26th October, 1734 (and so remained till the 10th March, 1735, when he desired to be dismissed), attended us for some gratification for his trouble. A letter was read from Mr. Popple, Secretary to the Board of Trade, wrote to Mr. Martin, desiring him to acquaint us that Mr. Fury, agent for the Province of Carolina, had applied to the Lords Commissioners for a delay of the hearing that had been appointed for the 8th of next month, because there were more evidences preparing to send over to support their complaint against our magistrates in Georgia, and therefore their lordships had put off the hearing. Upon this we drew up a letter for our secretary to Mr. Popple, expressing our concern that the hearing did not proceed, but was deferred *sine die*, whereby our material witnesses might be lost, besides that we suffer under the calumnies that have been raised against our proceedings, and should so continue to do until we had cleared ourselves. A letter from Mr. Ulspeger to Mr. Newman was read, expressing a desire to know if we sent a new embarkation of Saltsburgers, and further, repeating his wishes that we would not confine our grants of lands to heirs male.

We debated upon an answer and resolved Mr. Ulspeger should be informed that we are not able at present to send more Saltsburgers. As to our not suffering females to inherit, which my Lord Chancellor thinks we do wrong in, Mr. Towers repeated the necessity of it so strongly that we were all satisfied we do right therein. We desired him at his leisure to set down his reasons in writing. Mr. Vernon informed me that Mr. Stevens (who went to Carolina to choose Colonel Horsey's lands and is now here) is willing to go to Georgia and serve us as secretary of the Province, on the terms of giving him 500 acres and paying servants to cultivate them. This pleased me much, for we found his journals excellent which he kept for Colonel Horsey's use, and we shall have from him by every ship an account of the state and transactions of the Colony.

Mr. Vernon, Towers, Lapautre and I dined together, and afterwards Mr. Vernon and I visited Count Zinzendorf and his lady. From thence I returned home.

Thursday, 27.—I visited my son Hanmer, who fancies himself better, but much flatters himself in the doctor's opinion. I afterwards visited Frank Clerke.

I read this day in the newspapers my Lord Vane's advertisement offering 100*l.* reward to him that should discover his lady, who for some time has eloped from him. One would think he had lost some favourite spaniel bitch, for he describes her person very particularly, even to the clothes she wears. She is daughter to

Jan. 27—Feb. 4

Mr. Haws, one of those South Sea directors whom the Parliament in 1711 forfeited for cheating the public, and was the widow of Lord William Hamilton when Lord Vane married her in March last. It was not long before she commenced an intrigue with Mr. Shirley, brother to the Lord Ferrers, and this producing family differences, she thought fit, after running Lord Vane into debt, to desert him. But the advertisement makes sport to the town. He is a very silly young man, half mad, half fool.

Friday, 28.—I went to a meeting of the Trustees of King's Street Chapel, where we examined the last year's accounts. The Bishop of Bristol as minister of St. James's parish, Lord Sunden, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Montague and Mr. Plumtree were present.

Afterwards I visited son Hanmer, who had no good night and was very low in spirits.

I dined and spent the evening at home.

Saturday, 29.—I visited Lord Wilmington, Lord Bathurst, Lord Andover, Lord Palmerston, Sir John Evelyn, brother Parker and the Speaker. The last alone was at home. Lady Catherine Cecil dined with us. In the evening I visited son Hanmer, who was very low in spirits and is further declining.

The King is so ill of the piles, attended with a feverish disorder, that he saw no company yesterday nor to-day, and yesterday the Queen put off her drawing room on that account. Some say he also complains of a throbbing pain in his head, and that 'tis talked the Parliament must again be put off if that continues. This day the Earl of Orkney, an old experienced officer, died near 80 years old.

Sunday, 30.—I said prayers and read a sermon at home. Then went to Court, but the King did not come out, neither were any of the Royal Family at prayers. In the evening I went to chapel and from thence home.

Monday, 31.—I visited Lord Lovell, Lord Nassau Paulet, Mr. Clerke of Spring Garden and son Hanmer, who is still drooping. Went to Court, but the King saw no company. His piles trouble him much, as likewise the shooting pain in his head, for which he put on leeches.

Spent the evening at home.

Tuesday, 1 February.—I went to Counsellor Annesley to settle the draft of my son's marriage settlement, and agreed on the maintenance to be given the children that may happen.

Lady Salisbury and Lady Catherine, her daughter, with Lady Margaret the other sister, dined with us, and after dinner we all, except Lady Salisbury, went to the opera.

This day my Lord Chancellor opened the Sessions of Parliament by a speech in the name of the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty, who was not well enough to go himself to the House.

Wednesday, 2.—The King continues ill, though the Court says little of it. Great notice is taken that the Commons mention nothing of the Queen's good administration, in their address to the King. In excuse of this omission, it is said, the King not mentioning it in the speech delivered by Lord Chancellor, it was improper of the House to do it.

I visited son Hanmer this morning, who I found still weaker and declining. I also visited Dr. Cecil, Bishop of Bangor, cousin

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german to the present Lord Salisbury. Then I went to the Georgia Office, but we could not make a Board of Common Council, being only Mr. Oglethorp, Thomas Towers, La Roche, Egmont, Lapautre, Dr. Bundy in the Trustee chair. All we did was to appoint a Committee to draw up a second letter to the Duke of Newcastle concerning the complaints of the Spaniards against us, delivered by Mr. Geraldine, their agent, in a memorial to the Duke.

Mr. Oglethorp acquainted us that letters were come to England from the Spanish Governor of St. Augustine, expressing his content with the treaty he made with Mr. Oglethorp.

Letters were read, one from Ellis of Pennsylvania, that a ship had been freighted with Madeira flax, wheels etc. for Frederica, and that several persons were on board her for to see that settlement and to become subjects of Georgia if they liked that place.

Another was from Eveleigh at Charlestown, informing us that the French General Bienville complained there were English who assisted the Chickesaws against the French in their late attacks and fights.

A third letter was read, being the copy of Mons. Bienville's letter to President Broughton, of South Carolina, making the like complaint, and demanding ample justice. Mr. Oglethorp told us that since that letter there has been another engagement, wherein Mr. Bienville was slain with a great number of officers.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 3.—At Mr. Mackenzie's desire I went to Westminster Hall to countenance his trial, and perhaps to give a character of him if called upon, but it did not come on.

I visited Lord Oxford, cousin german by marriage to my Lady Salisbury, and son Hanmer, who was something better. I stayed the evening at home.

Friday, 4.—I visited son Hanmer, Mr. Clerke of Hanover Street, and Sir John Bland. Then went to the Prince's Court. The King continuing ill, the Queen does not yet see company.

Dr. Couraye and Bartholdi the singer dined with me. I spent the evening at home. Mr. Lamb came to me and spent some time in adjusting with me certain particulars of the marriage settlement, as that I shall covenant to take on me, in case my son die before me, the maintenance and education of the eldest son, if any, but without being accountable to any for the sum or manner, which I absolutely refused to be, for that his mother's friends might judge that to be a proper maintenance and education which I might not, and if they had a liberty to apply to the King's Courts for an order to me to spend a positive sum in the child's maintenance and education, my Lord Chancellor might order such a sum as I should not be able to expend. Mr. Lamb said he only desired that the mother's jointure should come clear to her, so as not to be out of maternal fondness obliged to spend part of it on her son's education, which thing she would not be obliged to if I covenanted to take it on myself: wherefore it would content him if by any general words I so obliged myself, without subjecting myself to question, and he proposed the words of the covenant might be in effect that I take on me the expense of the child's maintenance and education. I asked him whether, however general the words ran, I should not still be subject to enquiry,

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and a prosecution in equity, for not giving such maintenance and education as the child's guardians and friends might think fit. He said it was a question he would not give his opinion in, but left it to my own lawyers to answer. He then said he thought the maintenance of the younger children, as it now is put, is too small. I replied I would not hear anything on that head; it was now more (if certain cases should happen) than I could well bear, and if it came out to be too little he might depend on a grandfather's tenderness to add thereto if necessary to the best of my power and ability.

Lastly, he exposed to me my son's desire that instead of a liberty left him in the present settlement to charge his 1,500*l.* a year (now settled on him in present) with 500*l.* per annum for a jointure, I would let him charge it with 600*l.* in case he has a son, and with 1,000*l.* a year in case he has none, which would enable him to marry a better fortune and provide better for younger children, as also that I would not give him this power conditionally that he married with my consent, but leave him at liberty to his own discretion. I replied it was natural for parents to desire their children might be under some hank to them; but I would not stand on the matter since my son desired it so much.

Saturday, 5.—Mr. Annesley came to see me and know my mind in the above particulars, Mr. Lamb having had conversation with him the morning before his visit to me. He told me that Lady Salisbury must look on my provision for younger children to be a good one, since when she married there was but 5,000*l.* secured for one only daughter, whereas by my settlement there is 15,000*l.*

I visited son Hanmer, who was something better, cousin Ned Southwell and his lady, my brother Parker and Sir George Saville.

Sir George Saville's story and reason for putting away his wife I gave in a former journal. This day he told me that she has begun a prosecution against him in Doctor's Commons for causelessly putting her away, and demands 600*l.* a year alimony. She adheres to her first excuse and affidavit that Mr. Levinz attempted to ravish her, and having her down left those marks of his endeavours on her shift. She demands, besides the separate allowance above-mentioned, all her jewels, plate, trinkets etc. that were presented her, not only by her relations but by himself, and thinks she has a great advantage over him in that after the rape intended on her and the suspicions he pretended to have of her incontinency he continued to bed her.

To which he replies that he has stronger proofs of her wilful guilt than even if he had caught her in bed with Mr. Levinz, for he might have crept to bed to her while she was asleep, and ignorant of his designs, but he has her letters to Mr. Levinz to show, and can prove he came to her by her appointment; that he came more than once; that she stole down to him in the middle of the night in her shift, and opened the sash window for him to come in; that he has also divers witnesses of her criminal conversation with him, and even her own maid. That while he had only bare suspicions of her, his tenderness for her, for his children, and his own reputation made him continue to bed her, though he took no comfort in it, and often rose again and spent the night in his chair, but when his suspicions were converted into certainty he then put her away, but with so much regard to his own honour and to her that he

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suffered her to take what she pleased with her, gave her 80*l.* for the charges of her journey to London and afterwards sent her 100*l.* He said she continues with her mother at the Earl of Shelbourne's, who acts for her as a father. I did not take notice to him that my lord is really suspected to be her father.

I then went to Court and left my name, it being the way to write down the persons who enquire after the King's health. I was told his Majesty is better than the day before, but still very weak. Nevertheless a servant of the Royal Family gave me to understand the King would be out in ten days or a fortnight, which, if true, shows that his Majesty has a fistula, not only the piles.

All this time the Queen has no drawing room, either forenoon or afternoon, but the Prince and Princess of Wales continue theirs.

I dined at home and then went to Drury Lane Playhouse, where I was agreeably entertained with a new farce of one act, called "King John and the Miller," wrote by a bookseller in Pall Mall, who was formerly a footman. It is chiefly a satire on the Court and courtiers and gives good lessons to Kings. The Prince when he saw it was much pleased and gave public approbation of it.

Sunday, 6.—I went to chapel, and then to Court to enquire after the King's health, which they told me was better. This has been every day the answer for a week past, and yet they brag that he is now able to eat a little minced chicken, but Princes are never to be supposed very ill till they die. The page waited to write down the names of all who enquired.

I dined at home. In the evening Mr. Oglethorp spent two hours and a half with me in talking over the affairs of Georgia. He said he was last Friday with Sir Robert Walpole for a considerable time alone, who was at a loss what to do in the American affairs with respect to the security of our Colonies, and desired Mr. Oglethorp's advice with some plan or scheme for defending them, whereupon he yesterday attended him and gave him his thoughts on paper. He spoke with great freedom to Sir Robert, who told him he was not used to have such things said to him. Mr. Oglethorp replied, yes, he was, when he was plain Mr. Walpole; but now he was Sir Robert, and chief Minister, he was surrounded by sycophants and flatterers, who will not tell him the truth, incapable of advising him well, and the first who would drop him on a reverse of fortune.

Sir Robert professed himself very sincere to further the settlement of our Colony, but asked him whether he was in earnest in carrying it on, adding he heard the Trustees were all at variance and had given the matter up.

Mr. Oglethorp replied that nothing was more false, and he could not imagine who told him so, but as to himself he would and must give it up if not supported by him, for he had twice been over seas to carry on the Colony, and not only ventured his life and health, to the neglect of his own affairs, but actually spent 3,000*l.* of his own money. That this Colony was a national affair, and he did not pretend to be a Don Quixote for it, and suffer in his reputation as he must do, if he continues his concern without public countenance. If Sir Robert was of the mind to drop it, he should advise the making some good bargain with the Spaniards, who would be very thankful to see it surrendered to them, but that in dropping

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it he would hazard the loss of both Carolinas and Virginia too, for the French would then be invited to attack those Colonies on their back, and in twenty-seven days were able to march up to Charlestown. That in case of such invasion, those who were rich would ship themselves for England or buy their peace, and the poor would submit themselves without a stroke to the conquerors.

Sir Robert said he was quite ignorant of West India affairs, but should be glad to have some general sketch or outline, without entering into detail, which he had not leisure for.

Mr. Oglethorp replied there was but two ways of defending our Colonies from the French and Spaniards and their Indians, the one by forming a regular and warlike militia, the other by keeping a body of regular troops. That a substantial militia is not to be had for want of numbers of white men. That he could form about 300 men capable of bearing arms in Georgia, that South Carolina had money but no men, that North Carolina had men but no money; that Pennsylvania had both, and Virginia only money. That New England had men but no money, and New York had money and few men.

That if the defence were left to a militia it would cost dear, because they must be paid when in service for the neglect of their own affairs, and therefore it were more eligible and safe to have regular troops.

Sir Robert said it was very difficult to keep a sufficient body of soldiers, because of the expense. Mr. Oglethorp replied the expense would amount to about 20,000*l.* a year, but if his Majesty would allow a draft of two men out of each company of foot and troop of Dragoons on the English Establishment, it would cost little more than the expense England is now at. Sir Robert said the King would not consent to it.

Mr. Oglethorp replied, then there must be a certain number new raised, and he believed that if a battalion of 500 men were allowed to each Colony the Colonies would themselves pay them, for the uneasiness they are now under proceeds from observing that the companies now there are not kept full, but have only the name of a company, the officers putting the money of vacant soldiers into their pockets, so that the regular forces there are only nominal and of no service. Sir Robert relished the proposal, and asked him if he had anything further to propose on that head.

Mr. Oglethorp replied it would be necessary those forces should be put under some single person's command, otherwise they could not be rendezvoused in time, and the particular Governors of the Colonies, if they differed in judgment, or had more respect to the safety of their own Provinces than to the general safety of all, would defeat any measures that might be necessary for a defence. Sir Robert said that was right, and asked him if he would be the man.

Mr. Oglethorp replied he would; that he should not desire the title of Captain General, but that of Inspector General of all the Forces, with power to direct and lead them forth.

Sir Robert asked how that would agree with his being a member of Parliament.

Mr. Oglethorp replied, very well; he need not lose his seat, this being a military, not a civil employment. That there are precedents for it.

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Sir Robert asked him whether he would not accept of being Governor of South Carolina.

Mr. Oglethorp answered, he would not, but he should require that that Province were governed by a Lieutenant Governor, and President Broughton turned out for the animosity he bore to Georgia.

Sir Robert said he was really a favourer of Georgia, but we had many enemies, and we should find them among the gentlemen who oppose the Administration, wherefore we must seek to gain them over.

Mr. Oglethorp replied, our enemies have rather been his own creatures whose mouths, if he pleased, he might stop. Sir Robert hinted his dislike of the Trustees, as a body who hung together, and in Parliament vote against the Government's measures.

Mr. Oglethorp replied, he was under a mistake; that he knew none among them who were his personal enemies, and that for the greater number were constant voters with the Court. Nay, said Sir Robert, I believe as you do, but our friends will have it otherwise, and there are some I cannot undeceive. There are others also who will not believe there are any advantages can come from your Colony, and I wish you would write something on that head to clear their doubts, but it must be done suddenly; no time is to be lost.

Mr. Oglethorp said he had done something that way, and if he had time he might follow his advice. Then Sir Robert asked what money we should want this year. Mr. Oglethorp replied 30,000*l.*, but if that could not be had, we should certainly want 20,000*l.* But this 20,000*l.* must all go to the settlement of the Colony, and none of it to the defence of it except the keeping a company of Rangers and finishing the forts already begun, and therefore, if both were to be provided for, viz. the settlement and defence, there must be two distinct estimates made.

Sir Robert approved it, and then asked him as a friend what was the meaning of this universal silence of the opposing party in the House and their resolution not to oppose the public affairs this Session. Mr. Oglethorp replied that being supposed his friend, the party has let him into none of their secrets, nor coveted to converse with him, so that he really did not know, but he guessed that he was in the case of all Ministers who have held the reins a long time; they were tired of his administration, and the ambitious among them were for coming into place. Perhaps, added he, laughing, they want to have a Littleton first Minister. Sir Robert laughed too, and said they would then be finely managed and would soon be tired of him. In conclusion, Mr. Oglethorp told him that the Trustees should make their application to him by a deputation from their body for a further supply this session, and prepare an estimate.

After this I went to my son Hanmer, who seems better.

Monday, 7.—This morning I visited Sir Edward Dering, cousin Southwell etc., and Lord Oxford, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Ellis visited me. Lord Palmerston told me Mr. Conduit, Mint Master of the Tower, has made his report to the Council Board, that it will be convenient to reduce guineas in Ireland threepence and moydores ninepence, in order to bring gold to some proportion

with silver in that kingdom. He also told me that several tons of halfpence have been coined for Ireland at the Tower, of a fine copper and curious impression. He is the first informed me that Ned Walpole, second son to Sir Robert, goes secretary to the Duke of Devonshire, who will speedily be appointed Lord Lieutenant in the Duke of Dorset's room.

In the evening I visited son Hammer, and found him so well that he was in the morning at the rehearsal of Handel's new opera. But all this is the flattery of his distemper.

Tuesday, 8.—This morning I visited Sir Will. Heathcot, Mr. La Roche, cousin Ned Southwell, cousin Betty Southwell, the Bishop of Rochester, Lord Aylesford and the Bishop of Lichfield. The last expressed himself on many accounts no friend to the present Administration of affairs, but particularly that the Ministry does not favour the clergy and that Papists have too much countenance.

He would have persuaded me that the Society for Propagating Christianity in Foreign Parts did right in refusing their allowance of 50*l.* a year till we complied with their desire that we would give the 300 acres set apart for religious uses in Georgia in the way of glebe to the Church, but the conclusion of our discourse was a question I put him whether we were to expect the continuance of the 50*l.* salary in case we did not grant the land as glebe, to which he answering that he believed not; then, said I. the Bishop of London and the rest of you had rather our people died heathens than not have it in your power to pin down a bad man upon us, and you show that all your aim is power. You say the Bishop of London is overseer of all the West India clergy, and that we are the only Province who affect to have our clergy independent of him or of Church discipline, and I say that if the dependence you speak of could better serve religion with us than independence we should embrace it, but an infant Colony, such as ours is, and so very remote, will not admit of this dependence. We are yet poor, and if we found reason to remove a bad minister, it would be out of our power if we gave him glebe land, without bringing over witnesses to prove our allegations against him, which would be very chargeable and perhaps at last unsuccessful, while in the meantime the Colony would be deprived for near two years of a minister by his coming over to defend himself, or must see a bad man remain so long upon them if he stayed in the Colony during the prosecution. But we had too much regard for religion to leave it to such hazard of receiving prejudice, when by our own authority we could immediately remove a bad man and supply his place with a better, and whereas his lordship objected that some of our Board had no concern at all for religion, I trusted there were but few, and not capable of doing hurt, almost all the rest having a real concern for it, and where is the body of any profession whatever that has not some bad members of it? I agreed with him that our not granting the land by way of glebe made much talk, but the talkers were chiefly clergymen, that they act very imprudently by talking thus against us, for it obliges us to defend our proceedings and reputations, and when both sides were heard the greater number of standers by would most certainly decide in our favour and say the clergy are ambitious of power. That it was mean

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in the Bishop of London to pin us down to the word glebe, because we had ignorantly used that word when we first applied for an allowance to a minister, and to say we broke our words by granting the land to religious uses in general, for when we asked that allowance, we meant no more than to be helped by the Society with a person to assist our people to serve God rightly, but had no regard at that time to the particular manner of granting lands for his support; our concern was that religion should be kept up, not Church discipline and episcopal authority, and surely the Bishop ought also to prefer the former to the latter. The Apostles and primitive Bishops did so. St. Paul wished himself accursed for his brethren's sake, but the Bishop of London wishes himself power to the hazard of his brethren's being damned. In a word, that we are a set of gentlemen who have religion at heart, and have no private interest to carry on, and do think ourselves a little too considerable in life and character to be mumbled by their lordships; and how could he think we would bear without resentment that uncivil message sent us by the Society to enquire what we had done towards settling a glebe, and yet unheard to prejudge our answer, and suspend the allowance they had given? His Lordship would have excused the incivility and peremptoriness of that message, but said nothing to the purpose at all. We parted good friends and in good humour, for he knew I spoke nothing out of gall, and I knew his lordship to be a very honest man and to have an affection for me.

In the evening I visited son Hanmer, who is much better if it lasts.

Mr. Temple came and presented me from the Bishop of Worcester 100*l.* for the use of the Saltsburghers in Georgia.

Wednesday, 9.—I visited brother Parker, Mr. Sloper, and then went to the Georgia Board.

We were a numerous assembly, viz. Egmont in the Trustee chair, Alderman Cater, Alderman Heathcot, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Lapautre, Mr. Hucks, Sir Will. Heathcot, Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Limerick, Lord Tyrconnel, Mr. La Roche, Dr. Hales in the Common Council chair, Mr. Digby, 13 Common Council.

Rev. Mr. Smith, Rev. Mr. Bedford, Rev. Dr. Burton, Mr. White, Mr. Archer and his brother, Mr. Talbot, Mr. Tracey—8 Trustees.

The Trustees ordered that Mr. Oglethorp, Lord Tyrconnel, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Hucks and Mr. La Roche should prepare a petition to Parliament for a further supply for Georgia, and that they wait on Sir Robert Walpole for that purpose.

A letter to the Duke of Newcastle containing our reply to the Spanish memorial was read and approved, and a copy of the Treaty of pacification between Mr. Oglethorp and the Spanish Governor of St. Augustine was ordered to be given his Grace at the same time with the letter.

Dr. Hales paid in 100*l.* given by a certain person for the use of our missionaries, and I also gave the 100*l.* sent by the Bishop of Worcester for the use of the Saltsburghers.

The Common Council ordered acceptance of a bill for 120*l.* to be paid Lieutenant Hugh Mackay in behalf of his nephew, John Mackay, for eight servants made over to the Trust at 15*l.* a head, whose covenants were to serve seven years.

Ordered 75*l.* to Mr. Verelst and the like sum to Mr. Martin for their services, being for the half year ending Christmas, 1736.

Ordered a bill drawn on us for Madeira wine furnished at Frederica, being 100*l.*, to be paid.

We made a draft on the Bank for 700*l.* to be paid Alderman Heathcot, our Treasurer, to answer the above and other payments.

We ordered that one Venables, a young man, should be sent over to Frederica and have a lot of 50 acres, his father paying his passage and giving 12*l.* security that the Trust shall not maintain him.

The 30 guineas directed by a former Committee to be paid Mr. Van Reek on his departure for Germany to bring us servants, was by the Board approved and affirmed.

Sir Jacob Debouverie sent us his bill to peruse for securing to us by Act of Parliament 1,000*l.* disposed of by him for the use of our Colony.

A bill of Causton's for 263*l.*, dated November last, was referred to the Accountant to examine and then to be paid.

A Committee was appointed to meet next Monday to peruse the state of our defence against the Carolina complaints as drawn up by Mr. Paris, our solicitor.

Mr. Martin reported that he had attended the Lords Commissioners of Trade, who in answer to our representation lately sent them of the hardship they put upon us by not proceeding to hear the complaints of Carolina against us, told him they could not yet fix the day for a hearing, but it should not be long before it. Mr. Martin replied that we conceived the delay very prejudicial because our witnesses must be dispersed, and some material ones were to return to Georgia; to which Colonel Bladen replied that if we sent our witnesses to make affidavits before a Master in Chancery their evidence would be good, though themselves were away. Mr. Martin then said the Trustees hoped the Carolina people would not be heard to new matters of complaint, for we cannot be supposed to be prepared against any new matters, and besides, our witnesses might be gone, and so we should be at a loss how to reply to new complaints. Colonel Bladen answered, it would not be reasonable to hear new complaints; they should be confined to those now lodged with them; that some new ones had indeed been offered by the Carolina Agent, but they were very trivial.

Mr. Oglethorp said that Colonel Bladen mistaked in saying that our evidence taken by a Master in Chancery would be good, for it must be taken by a Privy Councillor; otherwise the Privy Council take no notice of evidence given.

I should have mentioned that before the Georgia Board met, the Associates of Dr. Bray ordered an advertisement to be published in the newspapers to let the world know we had erected 23 parochial libraries since the year 1730, and to invite well-disposed people to contribute to so good a design, our fund being exhausted.

Mr. Martin reported that he had delivered our desire to the Bishop of Derry that, since he could not preach for us himself our anniversary sermon, he would prevail with the Bishop of Bristol to do it; that the Bishop replied, he would first try whether the Bishop of Bristol was disposed thereto, and if he found him

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so, then he would wait on him with me, to ask that favour of him in the name of the Board ; that afterwards he told Mr. Martin he had been with that Bishop, who excused himself from it on account of much business on his hands at this time. Upon this the Associates agreed to send a message to Dr. Warren, of Bow Church, to desire him to preach for us.

After the Georgia affairs were over, Mr. Oglethorp, Dr. Burton, Mr. Smith, Dr. Hales and I dined together at the Cyder House. We talked over the refusal given by the Society for Propagating Christianity in Foreign Parts of 50*l.* to our missionary unless we settled the 300 acres by way of glebe. We all condemned that Society for insisting so much on glebe, and not being satisfied that there should be a maintenance any other way for our clergy, but Dr. Burton said he wished some expedient could be found to please both parties, for he thought it very right that our missionary should be answerable to the Bishop of London for his behaviour, who by the laws has the care of all the American clergy ; besides, it was unknown in the primitive Church that the ecclesiastics were accountable to laymen, and not any way to the Bishop.

Mr. Oglethorp replied that the Trustees of Georgia are not all laymen, and as to the Bishop of London's power over the American clergy, if that were inquired into it would be found he has no legal power, for that which he exerts does not flow from the King, but from a bare letter signed by a Secretary of State ; that he did not care to speak this publicly, since his exercise of this power has been winked at. That the true diocesan of the American clergy is the Archbishop of Canterbury, and if he exerted authority over them he might appoint Suffragan Bishops in America, and then affairs would go well.

After this we sent to desire Count Zinzendorf's company to know whether among his Moravians there were any who could speak and would undertake to instruct the negroes at Puryzburg in Christianity. He came, and we proposed to him that if such could be found, there should be two appointed and 15*l.* apiece allowed them. He replied, he had such as we wanted, but for the better perfection he should be glad they dwelt a year at Puryzburg before they set about the work, that they might know the people, take proper measures and make themselves still better masters of our tongue. He added that as to instructing for hire, he should not hearken to it. His people would not do it, but they would necessarily want a maintenance, and that was all they should expect.

We added, they should have a house built for them, and that the means to obtain the master's leave to instruct their negroes would be to signify to them that if they so suffered them, their own children should also be instructed gratis. We were all of us extremely pleased with getting two Moravian Catechists, for they are a most signal pious people, live hard, have no views and are zealous to promote Christianity. Our fund being but 40*l.* a year, we could not expect to have found one English clergyman who would have undertaken this work, whereas for the value of 30*l.* we here have found two men who will pursue the affair with more zeal than our clergymen think necessary to show.

In the evening I visited son Hanmer, who was very brisk in the

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morning, but flagged in the evening, sweated extremely and dozed in his chair till he went to bed at eight o'clock.

Thursday, 10.—This morning Mr. Barsham, clerk to Counsellor Annesley, brought me the writings by which my son re-conveys to me the English estate I formerly gave him and my son signed and executed the writings, to which Mr. Barsham and my servant Herman Henekin were witnesses. It is in consideration of his marriage settlement that this estate is restored to me, consisting of the house at Mount Pleasant, the house in Denmark Street, the woollen manufacture warehouse and George Inn on Snow Hill.

After this Mr. Barsham and I went to Mr. Clerke's with the new draft of annuity, by which he suffers Coolnomagh and Drumdown to be taken out of the security formerly given him for his 150*l.* annuity, there being the same rents of land remaining (viz. 300*l.* per year) for his security that was originally, for since that time the lands had risen.

I dined and spent the evening at home.

Friday, 11.—I visited my son Hanmer, who was very bad again, and Mr. Duncomb. Then went to Court, where the Prince expressed his concern at Mr. Hanmer's illness. I learned the King was better, but still very weak, and must be eut when stronger. In the evening I visited Mr. Hanmer again, who was worse than in the morning.

Saturday, 12.—This morning I visited my Lord Gore, Lord Carpenter, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Lord Grantham, Duke of Portland, Lord Limerick and Mr. Hanmer, who was in a very weak condition, insomuch that he was carried in arms down to the dining room.

In the evening I waited on Sir Thomas Hanmer to expose to him the reasonableness of Mr. Hanmer's making a will in favour of my daughter, who desired me to direct Mr. Annesley to prepare a draft that he may consider of it, and then promised to speak to Mr. Hanmer upon it. Accordingly I went to Mr. Annesley, and he immediately prepared a draft, promising to see Sir Thomas Hanmer to-morrow at five o'clock.

Sunday, 13.—I went to the King's Chapel and communicated. Lady Catherine Cecil dined with us.

In the evening I went again to chapel, and from thence to Mr. Hanmer, who I found a little better, but extremely weak.

This day at five o'clock Mr. Annesley waited on Sir Thomas Hanmer and exposed to him that all husbands when they died left some acknowledgment behind them of the satisfaction they had in their wives, but as Mr. Hanmer would die in debt, having no ready money, his personal estate would go in discharge of his debts if he made no will, and so his wife would be left without a pair of sheets or a spoon to eat her milk with.

Sir Thomas said Mrs. Hanmer had all along made the best wife in the world, and it were the hardest case imaginable that she should be left in such a condition, and therefore he heartily wished Mr. Hanmer were in a capacity to show the great regard he had for her, but he did not see what he could do therein, the law obliging the personal estate to go in discharge of debt.

Mr. Annesley replied that it is true the law does so, but there

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was one way of enabling Mr. Hanmer to do the thing desired, namely, by will to give his wife what he should think proper of the personal estate, and then, when that personal estate should be valued after his death, for some friend of my daughter's to purchase those things bequeathed her. She then would be in possession of the things, and the friend who should pay the money for them would be no loser, the purchase money becoming a debt on the real estate; that 'twas true, the purchaser would be some years out of his money, and must wait till, one of the jointures on the estate falling, there should be an income arise that would answer part of the principal and interest, or otherwise lands free to sell off to discharge the whole at once, but no man who had money would scruple to lend money at 5 per cent. interest when he knew both the principal and interest would be repaid him, and he doubted not but I would do it in favour of my own daughter.

Sir Thomas expressed great satisfaction at this and said he had proposed yesterday, when I discoursed him, that I should be executor if a will was made, but I had declined it, and he should not care to be himself executor because of the trouble attending it.

Mr. Annesley replied the properest man should be Mr. Hanmer's next brother, on many accounts, particularly as he succeeded to the estate, by what we may call a gift, his brother being at liberty before he dies to grant his estate to whom he pleases. That in gratitude, therefore, he would think himself obliged to fulfil the will of his brother without giving his widow any trouble, especially as the things proposed to be bequeathed to her were not unreasonable, but necessary and just.

Sir Thomas said he was unacquainted with these matters, and had desired me to direct him (Mr. Annesley) to draw up the form of a will, that he might consider of it, and then dispose Mr. Hanmer to execute it.

Mr. Annesley replied he had followed my direction and brought with him a form, which he put into his hands, and the substance was that he bequeathed to his wife: (1) All her paraphernalia, which included her apparel and jewels; (2) the plate that upon her marriage had been given her by her own relations; (3) the furniture (pictures excepted) of the best apartment or first floor one pair of stairs; (4) the household linen in town; (5) and the coach.

Sir Thomas approved it all and said he would lose no time, but see Mr. Hanmer to-morrow and open the matter to him. He added that he did not doubt but he would be persuaded by him to make a will, and that his brother would take on him the executorship, himself having him under ties of obligation and interest, for the place the brother now holds (Clerk of the First Fruits and Tenths) was of his procuring, and that part of his own estate (Sir Thomas's) which he settled on him on failure of my son Hanmer's issue, was not settled absolutely, but with a power of revocation, so that the brother would not venture to disoblige him by refusing to be executor, or by giving my daughter trouble, who was infinitely deserving.

Monday, 14.—This morning my Lady Salisbury, Lady Catherine Cecil, my wife, my son and I met at Mr. Lamb's chambers in Lincoln's Inn, where we signed and sealed the marriage writings.

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After dinner I visited my son Hanmer, who was cheerful, but I think weaker than the day before. My daughter told me Sir Thomas Hanmer had been with Mr. Hanmer that morning and had discourse with him a considerable time alone, and that Mr. Hanmer told her it was about making his will, which he spoke very gaily. I told her the substance of what the draft contained, and she expressed great obligations to me.

This morning about six o'clock died the Lord Chancellor Talbot, Baron of Hemsal. His loss is universally deplored, for he had not his equal in the law, and was a resolute, upright and courteous man. He sat in Court last Wednesday, and in the evening went to Council. In his return home he caught cold and was seized with a pleuretick fever which could not be removed.

Tuesday, 15.—This morning my son was married at Kensington Church by Dr. Cobden, minister of Acton and chaplain to the King. My son presented him with 20 guineas. There were present Lady Salisbury, Lady Anne Stroud her daughter, my wife and daughter Helena, Lady Margaret Cecil, youngest daughter of Lady Salisbury, Sir Philip Parker, Mr. Lamb, my lady's lawyer and I were the only persons present. Afterwards we dined at Lady Salisbury's, and a great dinner of two courses and a dessert, thirteen dishes at a course and two removes. My son gave my lady's servants twenty guineas, I ten, and my brother Parker five.

In the evening my wife and daughter Helena, my son and Lady Catherine his wife, with Lady Margaret, went in two coaches and six to Charlton, and I returned to town. I bless God for having vouchsafed that I should settle my son to the mutual satisfaction of all parties and with the highest prospect of his future happiness. I visited Mr. Hanmer, who I think grows weaker, yet eats heartily.

Wednesday, 16.—This morning I took Mr. Barsham, clerk to Mr. Annesley, to Charlton, where Mr. Lamb met us, and my son and Lady Catherine his wife signed deeds whereby they resigned their right to me, over 12,000*l.*, her stipulated fortune. Mr. Lamb paid me 4,000*l.* of it by a note of Mr. Hoare, the banker, and the other 8,000*l.* lies in mortgage on my Lord Salisbury's estate, 5,500*l.* in one place and 2,500*l.* in another, with interest at 4 per cent. I found everybody cheerful, and after supper was a masquerade.

Thursday, 17.—I returned to London in the morning and dined at home. In the evening I visited Mr. Hanmer, who continues much the same.

I learned that on the Chancellor's death Judge Denton renewed his application to Sir Robert Walpole to be made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in case of my Lord Hardwick's being made Chancellor. It seems that advancement had been promised him when the late Lord Chief Justice Reeves was made.

Sir Robert then excused himself to him that my Lord Chancellor and Lord Hardwick would prefer Serjeant Reeves, and now he excused himself by telling Judge Denton that he is too old and infirm to discharge the duty of Lord Chief Justice. A day or two past the Prince called Judge Denton, who is his Chancellor, and said to him he heard he put in to succeed Lord Hardwick in the King's Bench, but he would not get it for a very good reason. Denton replied, he was sorry if he lost it that there should be a

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good reason for it, and desired to know the reason. "Why," answered the Prince, "they say you are not fit for it." "And why," replied Denton, "am I not fit for it?" "Because," answered the Prince, "you don't keep a whore," alluding to Lord Chief Justice Wills, who is talked of for successor to Lord Hardwick, and though married has a whore in his house. Denton acknowledged that he wanted that merit, and desired that he might give that reason why he missed of the place, being not ashamed of it. 'Tis said Sir Robert Walpole in his jesting way gave the same reason to Denton himself.

Discoursing with Mr. Barsham of the tricks put upon persons who lend money on mortgage, he told me that Sir Robert Wright, Lord Chief Justice in King James' time, perjured himself in swearing a parcel of his estate was not encumbered, when he mortgaged it, for it appeared he had mortgaged it before. This man at the Revolution was taken up and the same year died in Newgate.

This day it was in every member's mouth of the House of Commons that an Address will be moved for to desire his Majesty to add to the Prince of Wales's allowance. Others say that next week a motion will be made for a jointure to be settled on the Princess of Wales. The King began this day to see company as usual.

I learned of our accountant, Mr. Verelst, that Sir Robert Walpole has received the application made by the Trustees of Georgia very favourably, and not only promised us 20,000*l.*, but advised that we should present our petition within a week.

I had a great deal of discourse with Dr. Bearcroft, who is a member of the Society for Propagating the Christian Faith in Foreign Parts, concerning that Society's withdrawing the 50*l.* a year they paid our minister because we refuse to settle the 300 acres (made over in trust for religious uses) by way of glebe.

He said the Society thought it very hard that our ministers should be the only persons in Georgia who had no property, but were to depend on a bailiff for the payment of their salaries; that as we had asked for an allowance by engaging to settle a glebe, we had broken the bargain on which they gave that salary, and so might blame ourselves; that besides, Mr. John Wesley, our minister, had (as appears by a letter of Mr. Oglethorp's to their Society) renounced any salary as thinking ministers ought to preach the Gospel without hire, and had desired the 50*l.* to be paid him on the foot of his distributing the same in charity, which the Society could not do. Lastly, that Dr. Humphreys, their secretary, had of his own head added to their written message the paragraph that gave our Board offence, namely that the salary was suspended till we satisfied the Society how we had disposed of the 300 acres.

I replied, the ministers had no hardship done them if paid regularly for their service, which it was our absolute intention and care should be done, and therefore there was no need he should have such a property in land; that we could not remove him if we found him unworthy without a tedious and uncertain application to the Bishop of London; that when we first promised to give the land in glebe, we did not consider the consequences, and had not the instance of Quincy's abandoning the Province for seven months and leaving only a wheelwright to bury the dead and console the sick, which has made us more cautious; that had the

land been given at that time in glebe, Quincy would not by this time have been removed. Moreover, when we mentioned glebe, we had not in our intention to cultivate that land, which now we have, and will cost a thousand pounds; that if our ministers do not desire the land in glebe there is no reason the Society should insist on it, and it only shows the Bishop of London's desire of power; that a clergyman may be a good parish minister as to the discharge of his office, and yet be so troublesome and injudicious in his conduct as not to be fit to be continued, but this last would be no reason for the Bishop turning him out, though a good and justifiable one in us; that our Colony is made up of Protestants of all denominations, and much depended on the prudence of our ministers, but he who should show himself most violent against all Protestants but those of the Church of England would be most favoured by the Bishop; that if Mr. Wesley refused the salary, I did not hear and believe that the other ministers would, and that 'tis no excuse to say their secretary added offensive matters to their message unknown to their Board, for it still appears we are not to have the salary unless we give the land in glebe.

He said the Society have a very bad opinion of the members of our Board, and that as to himself, he knew only Mr. Vernon and me that were not enemies to an Established Church. I replied, they injured our gentlemen extremely, and named Mr. Digby, Lord Tyreconnel, Mr. Towers, Mr. Oglethorp, Dr. Hales and others who were as zealous as any for an Established Church.

Friday, 18.—This morning I went into the Gallery of the House of Commons to hear the debate upon the Army, viz. whether the provision for this year should be 17,700 men or only 12,000.

I did not stay it out, but those which were for the greater number and whom I heard were Sir William Young, Secretary at War, who moved it, Mr. Andrews, his Deputy, Steven Fox, — Hayes of Sussex, George Fox, Lord Glenorchy, Thomas Corbet, Sir Robert Walpole, Horace Walpole.

Those who were for 12,000 men only were Lord Morpeth, who moved it, Lord Berkeley, eldest son to Lord Berkely of Stratton, Lord Polwarth, eldest son to the Earl of Marchmont, Will. Shippen, William Pitt, Lord Cornbury, eldest son to the Earl of Rochester, Will. Pulteney, — Littleton.

The Prince was all the time in the Gallery, and I never heard more free speaking against the Administration, and in defence of liberty, than was delivered by the gentlemen who were for only 12,000 men.

I will not set down the debates at length because the *Political State of Great Britain*, the *Gentleman's Magazine* and the *London Magazine*, which come out monthly, has of late years done it. It is sufficient for me to say that the Court party supported their cause very weakly, and the country party with great strength of argument as well as boldness, though in the conclusion the Courtiers carried their motion by a majority of 81, being 277 against 196.

They urged for reasons why the Army should be the same as last year: 1. The disaffection of the nation. 2. The riots in pulling down turnpikes. 3. The bold running of goods. 4. The riot in London last year on occasion of Irish labourers coming over to England to seek for work. 5. The riot in Edinburgh

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wherein Captain Porteous was hanged, notwithstanding the Queen had sent down a reprieve.

To this it was replied that the civil power was sufficient to quell all these, if it had exerted itself. 2. That the King in his speech had told them all was quiet abroad, and therefore there is no danger from foreign nations. 3. That there is no disaffection in the nation, but only a dissatisfaction at the measures taken for some years past, which did not mount up to the King, but stopped at the Minister. 4. That this disaffection would continue to increase when the nation should see their taxes not diminished and a greater Army than necessary kept up only to keep the subject in awe and govern by force. 5. That now we are at peace with all the world, and absolutely free from all suspicion of danger, to keep up the same number of troops as when we were under suspicion is to declare we never will reduce the Army for the future. 6. That the King's only security is the affection of his people, which affection, if lost, can never be recovered by his depending on an Army. 7. That the very charge of 5,700 men proposed to be reduced, if continued, is a very great sum, which, if saved, would be of considerable ease to the nation, now overburthened with taxes. 8. That we should be as saving as possible while in peace in order to be in a better condition for war when that should happen.

Mr. Littleton spoke with the utmost boldness against Sir Robert Walpole (but in the Parliamentary style of Ministers without naming him) and reproached him with turning out Peers and Privy Counsellors out of the Army merely for voting as their consciences directed them in Parliament, and this without any cause assigned why they were turned out, which left all the nation to judge that men were not to behave with freedom to speak or vote in their legislative capacity; that he had descended so low as to turn out a comet, a member of the House, for using his right to speak and vote; that it was never known before that officers of the Army should have their commissions taken from them without being tried and censured by a Court Martial. Again, Lord Glenorchy having complained that the insolence of pamphleteers was gone so far as to assert that the subject might on some occasions resist the Legislature itself, Mr. Littleton declared there might be cases put wherein they might resist the Legislature, as when the Parliament should be manifestly corrupted by the Court, or when they should desire the King to take the whole power to himself, or when they should put an end to their own being. In such case power would revert to its original, the people.

Lord Polwarth insisted on Sir Robert Walpole's base treatment of his father, and

Mr. Pulteney took notice that sycophants, flatterers and slaves were preferred to men of service and merit and who had stakes in their countries. He added that no man should spend his all and hazard his person in defence of the family now reigning, more than himself, while they governed according to the constitution, but as soon as ever he found them deviate from it in the least tittle, he would resist, and act as resolutely against them, let the consequence be what it would, for if this family should offer to grow tyrants by governing against law, it was all one to him whether we had a Prince from France or from Italy. "I know," said he,

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“before whom I speak (looking up at the Prince and twice repeating it), but this declaration I make in the face of my country, and will stand to it to death.”

Sir Robert Walpole let fall in his speech that the reason why Lord Cobham, the Duke of Bolton and Lord Marchmont were turned out was that they were endeavouring to be at the head of affairs and force themselves into the Ministry, and the Ministers who should suffer subjects, especially of the Army, to go on in such views, and by such methods, would be a pitiful Minister. He added that if a certain motion was to be made next week as he heard of, there would be a stronger reason for keeping up the Army than any that had been mentioned. He alluded to the motion intended to be made next Tuesday for addressing the King to settle 100,000*l.* absolutely on the Prince of Wales out of his Civil List.

Touching which motion Lord Limerick told me that the Prince has extremely stirred himself and made 27 members, which is a difference of 54 to the Court. Besides which Mr. Herbert of Shropshire, though a great friend of Sir Robert Walpole, had engaged three Court members to go the same way, and it was not doubted but this would so stagger other Court members, together with the fear of disobliging the Prince, as that several of them would not come to the House, and then the motion would be carried. All this might be remedied and stopped if the King had given a greater allowance to the Prince or had presented him with 50,000*l.* to pay his debts.

I replied to my Lord that I supposed it would be moved that the nation should make the Prince a present of 10,000*l.* on occasion of his marriage, and so the purpose of addressing for an absolute settlement out of the King's Civil List would be eluded. He answered, What reason is there the people should be charged with 100,000*l.*, when they gave the King 800,000*l.* in confidence that he would give his son 100,000*l.* of it? That the Prince had a right to it, and it was not fit he should be dependent now he is married on his father's courtesy.

I dined at the tavern with my brother Parker, where we deplored the breach that this will make between the King and the Prince, the consequence of which we suppose will be his turning him out of his Palace, and forbidding those who frequent one Court from approaching the other. Young men who are ambitious and inconsiderate may please themselves with this, but we who are old and have something to lose and only desire peace and quiet must be troubled, and it cannot end but in giving encouragement to the Pretender's hopes.

Saturday, 19.—This morning I went to the Vestry, where we approved the year's accounts. Then visited Lord Lovel, Mr. Hunter and son Hammer. After dinner I visited Lady Salisbury at Kensington and my niece Dering at Knightsbridge. Then called on Mr. Hammer, who said he was better than some days past, but I did not think so.

To what I said of yesterday's debate on the Army I have this day to add, which I learned of others who stayed out the debate, that after Mr. Walpole's speech, Mr. Speck, member for Wells, agreed to the motion for 17,704 men, but added that he was for

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it as sick men take physic, because necessary, though very bitter in going down and disagreeable to the palate.

Sir Joseph Jekyl spoke well for the smaller number, viz, 12,000 men, but said, if the Ministry would promise to reduce the troops next year, he would be for the 17,704 men.

Mr. Plummer also spoke for the smaller number, as did Sir John Bernard.

I hear the King makes light of the motion intended next Tuesday in favour of the Prince and says it will come to nothing.

I hear also that though the Prince has been sometimes thrice a day to see how the King did, and has frequently sent, the King would not see him, but to cover it refused at the same time to see the Duke and Princesses.

I hear also that Sir Robert Walpole goes about declaring that the motion is not intended whether the Prince shall have a settlement secure to him out of his father's power, but whether the Prince or the King, his father, shall be King.

I hear also that upon Mr. Herbert's busying himself to make friends for the Prince on this occasion, and his intention to make the motion, Sir Robert Walpole declared he knew not who to trust. This Mr. Herbert was most intimate with Sir Robert and never had been refused any favour he asked.

Lord Winchelsea came to see me this morning and seemed much elated with the success he promises himself in the same affair. I told him I hoped if the Prince carried it that he would not be left in the hands of such young men as Littleton and Pitt. He replied I might believe that more considerable persons had a hand in the matter and conducted it only by the younger men. He added that it was time for the minority to draw matters to a head and make a push that affairs might be retrieved and the Royal Family preserved, whose interest in the hearts of the people was losing by the evil advice and management of Sir Robert Walpole. I said Sir Robert was unwise in not quitting public business some years ago; he said he could not do it with safety to himself.

It is remarkable that the Ministry seem totally to give themselves up, for whereas they used to attend Committees of Elections, and right or wrong bring in their friends and exclude their enemies, they now avoid appearing, so that the Tories and discontented party determine elections as they please.

Sunday, 20.—This morning I went to chapel, and then to the Prince's Court, who is very assiduous in getting members to vote next Tuesday in his favour, while the King smiles and says that struggle will come to nothing, for he is sure his friends will stand by him, but the others pretend to be as sure that his Majesty is mistaken. When the King saw company this morning the Prince was there, but it was observed that his Majesty never looked that way.

I dined alone, as I did yesterday, at home, and in the evening went again to chapel, after which I visited my son Hanmer, but he was gone to bed low spirited at half an hour after seven.

Monday, 21.—I went to Mr. Lamb's chambers to pass a fine, and my son and wife came from Charlton for that purpose, but Sir George Cook was not at leisure, so we referred it to Wednesday sennit. I paid Mr. Lamb 100*l.* for his trouble about the marriage writings.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 22.—Visited son Hammer. Mr. Clerke and Mr. John Temple. Dined at home and then went to Westminster with intention to visit at that end of the town, but when I came there I found the House of Commons was sitting upon a motion made by Mr. Will. Pulteney that the House should address his Majesty to settle on the Princess of Wales a jointure such as the Queen had when Princess, and also make a settlement on the Prince such as his Majesty had when he was Prince.

This motion was expected to be made last Session, the Prince then showing himself very uneasy for the want of a fixed settlement, and that no jointure was secured to the Princess, a monthly allowance by Privy Seal amounting to 50,000*l.* a year being all that his Majesty allowed him, which with the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall (not full 10,000*l.*) made only 60,000*l.* per annum to answer all kind of expenses. But the Prince deferred as long as he could with justice to his creditors putting his friends in the House of Commons upon obtaining for him the settlement and jointure mentioned in the motion, nor was he willing last year that it should be taken into consideration because his Majesty was in a hurry to put an end to that Session, and visit his Hanover dominions, wherefore, having advanced himself further in debt, and the Session being lately opened, he determined his case should be laid before the Parliament, in which he was sure to be assisted by the Tory party and all the malcontent Whigs, and had hopes that many independent gentlemen, though on other occasions they vote with the Court, would see the justice of his cause and concur with the motion.

This design, as my Lord Limerick told me a week past, was laid and communicated to many gentlemen who are in opposition to the Court above two months since, but kept so close that his Majesty nor the Ministry knew nothing of it till Tuesday last, which when known put them into a great flurry, and his Majesty was persuaded, in order to prevent a motion of this kind, to send my Lord Chancellor and the rest of the Cabinet Council (Sir Robert Walpole excepted) with a message in writing to the Prince acquainting him that he intended to apply to Parliament to enable him to settle a jointure on the Princess after his death, also that he had given order for securing to his Royal Highness the 50,000*l.* for life, which at present was only paid him monthly by Privy Seal; that he had done this before but for his journey abroad, and his illness since his return; that therefore he desired he would not let the affair be under the consideration of Parliament which could not but be attended with ill consequences. To this his Royal Highness returned for answer (as the Lords of the Cabinet Council took it in writing) that he humbly thanked his Majesty for his kind intentions of settling a jointure on the Princess, and also of making a settlement upon himself, but as to preventing the Parliament from taking knowledge of it, the affair was now out of his hand, which he was sorry for. Upon this the Ministry bestirred themselves to preserve a majority on the House to throw out the motion when it should be made, if they could not prevent the questions being put, and the Prince (the die being cast) laboured as much on his side to get a motion carried. In the meantime the King

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continued his reservedness to the Prince, smiled, and said the affair would come to nothing, for he was sure his friends would stand by him. About four o'clock this day Mr. Pulteney made the motion in a very crowded House, and it is said spoke extraordinarily strong and learnedly, showing the Prince had a right to a settlement of 100,000*l.* a year, from reason, equity, law, precedent and policy. He was answered by Sir Robert Walpole, who gave a detail of the expense his Majesty is at on account of the support of his family, and from thence inferred that a settlement of 50,000*l.* a year was all that in reason the Prince ought to expect.

He said the King allows the Queen 50,000*l.*, a year, to the Prince of Wales 50,000*l.*, to the Duke 8,000*l.*, to the two eldest Princesses 5,300*l.*, to the two youngest Princesses 2,000*l.*, to the Princess of Orange 5,000*l.*; in all, 120,300*l.*

That besides this, he allows the Prince an apartment ready furnished in St. James's Palace and the like at Hampton Court. That his Majesty paid the expenses of his wedding, which came to 50,000*l.*, as he did those of the Princess of Orange, which came to as much more.

That, moreover, his Majesty kept a table for the Prince till he was married, and still does so for the Duke and the Princesses his daughters, which comes to a great sum, which if added to the expenses of the Board of Works and many other heads of disbursements, and duly considered, would convince gentlemen that though his Majesty has 800,000*l.* a year, there is not too much remains clear to him for all his other necessary expenses, and therefore his Royal Highness could not in reason desire that his Majesty should settle more on him than 50,000*l.*, which with the Duchy of Cornwall makes 60,000*l.*

He then urged that the 800,000*l.* was given to the King without account, so that it was absolutely at his disposal, and the Parliament had no right to advise him how to dispose of any part of it; that gentlemen should consider the natural, moral and legal right a father has over his son; that this motion could not heal but must inevitably widen the breach between them, and if carried would produce dismal consequences, a *vulnus immedicabile, ense residendum*. In a word that none but the common enemies of the family could gain by it, and whichever way it passed there would be very bad effects from it.

Sir Joseph Jekyl and Mr. Henry Pelham spoke on the same side, but said nothing new, only they hoped the previous question might be carried whether the motion should be put.

On the other side Mr. Hedges, the Prince's Treasurer, and Lord Baltimore, gentlemen of his bedchamber, together with Mr. Pitt, Gibbons, Littleton, Herbert etc. supported the motion.

Mr. Hedges said the Prince had all the duty and affection for his Majesty that was possible, and had shown it on all occasions. He put himself to an inconvenient expense to purchase his house at Kew, that he might be near his Majesty when at Richmond, and he purchased his house in Pall Mall that if it pleased God to enlarge his family by children he might not inconvenience his Majesty in his own Palace; that when he came to the Duchy of Cornwall he had been at great expense in law to recover the revenue which had been embezzled, and had not yet brought it to 10,000*l.*

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a year; that he owes 25,000*l.* and by the best management cannot live upon 60,000*l.* a year, his expenses being 63,000*l.*; but neither does he see 60,000*l.* a year, the Duchy income being but 9,500*l.*, interest being paid for what he owes, and the fees of his 50,000*l.* coming to 4,000*l.*; that the precarious title by which he held the 50,000*l.* allowed him, the same being revocable at his Majesty's pleasure, made it impossible for him to settle a scheme for his living, and it was a great uneasiness to him to see her Royal Highness insecure of a jointure in case of his death; that he had attended to the answer read to the House which his Royal Highness had verbally returned to his Majesty, but there must have been some misapprehension of his Royal Highness's words when the Lords that waited on him set them down in writing, for it was not the same with what his Royal Highness had caused to be writ down, and commanded him to read to the House, under an apprehension that such a mistake of his words and meaning might be made. Then he read this answer, which imported that he thanked his Majesty for his tender regard of the Princess in promising to settle a jointure on her, and for the settlement he intended on himself, but as to not suffering the matter to come before the Parliament, it was now out of his hands, which he was sorry for, but the only way he could think of to prevent it was for his Majesty to settle on the Princess the same jointure her Majesty had when Princess, and on himself a hundred thousand pounds a year, as his Majesty had when Prince of Wales. This was a tacit accusation that the Lords did not make an entire report to his Majesty of the Prince's reply, nevertheless the Ministry made no answer to it.

Sir William Wyndham and the other gentlemen who spoke in behalf of the motion declared that when they gave to his Majesty the 800,000*l.* they understood 100,000*l.* of it was for the Prince, and though perhaps the title of the Act that settled that Civil List did not expressly so declare it, the reason and sense of the thing proved it, and the Parliament were entitled to give their sense of it. As to frightful consequences if this motion should be carried, they saw none, and if it widened the breach between the King and the Prince, which they ardently wished it might not, they knew his Majesty's justice so well that he would not resent it unless persuaded so to do by his Ministers.

What followed I know not yet, for at half an hour after nine I left the House.

Wednesday, 23.—This morning I learned of some of the members that the House sat till half an hour after twelve last night, and was not up till one, when the motion for addressing the King was rejected by a majority of 30, viz. 234 against 204, which last is an ominous number, being the same by which the Excise scheme was lost three or four years ago, for the 204 was then the number of the minority, yet it proved so great a one that Sir Robert Walpole would not venture pushing that scheme, but dropped it, and no doubt the same number uniting on any occasion, but especially on so popular one as the procuring to the Prince what almost all men believe his due, must have put Sir Robert Walpole under apprehensions, who knew that had the question been carried, it was to be followed by another to send him to the Tower.

I went this morning to the Georgia Office, where we were not

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able to make a Board of Common Council, being only six, and three Trustees, viz. Oglethorp, Holland, La Roche, Vernon, Egmont, Lapautre; Auderson, Smith, White. In the Committee of Correspondence we read divers letters, viz. one from Mr. Zigenhaden to Mr. Vernon, dated 22nd inst., concerning the Saltsburgers at New Ebenezer, and complaining: 1. That hitherto no lands have been surveyed and assigned to them but their five acre garden lots. 2. That they are not able to pay for the boat which we provided for them, the expense of which was to be refunded by them. 3. That some of their garden lots are pine barren, which they desire to change for better ground adjoining. 4. That the Saltsburgers of the 3rd Transport have not yet been furnished with tools, kitchen utensils etc. 5. That only ten of their families have yet been allowed a cow to each, as was intended, and none of them swine and poultry. 6. That the four Saltsburgers employed in building a house at Old Ebenezer had not yet been paid for their labour, as was promised them. 7. That Mr. Boltzius and their other minister have not been paid their salaries, by which means they were obliged to borrow money at interest for their subsistence. 8. That their houses were not yet built.

Hereupon the Committee drew up the following resolutions. to be approved of by the next Board of Common Council:—

1. Ordered that the Saltsburgers' 45 acres to each family not being yet surveyed, the allowance from the stores appointed for the first and second transport shall be continued to them from March last to September next. 2. Ordered that the boat provided for the Saltsburgers be paid for by the Trust. 3. Ordered that Jones, the surveyor, be immediately directed to survey those people's lots. 4. Ordered that the same number of tools and quantity of other necessaries be distributed to the third transport that the first and second had. 5. That the families who want it may each of them have a cow, swine and poultry, as others have had. 6. That the ministers' houses be built at the charge of the Trust out of the money appropriated by the Trust for religious uses. 7. That the four Saltsburgers be immediately paid for building a house at Old Ebenezer. 8. That the ministers' salary be forthwith paid, and the interest due for the money they were obliged to borrow be paid by the Trust. 9. Ordered that a copy of our former orders given on these heads be sent to the Rev. Mr. Ulsperger in Germany for his satisfaction.

The Trustees, Mr. Oglethorp in the chair.

Received a report from the Committee appointed to wait on his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury to know his opinion concerning the Moravian Brethren. His Grace declared to them they were an Apostolical and Episcopal Church.

Received a report from the Committee appointed to deal with Count Sinzendorf for two catechists to be furnished by him for the conversion of the negroes at Purysburg, and to catechise also such white children as the Swiss there settled should suffer to be instructed; that the Count had agreed that two of his Moravians now settled in Georgia should reside at Purysburg, for a yearly salary of 15*l.* to each, houses to be built for them at the cost of Dr. Bray's Associates.

Information was given us that Mr. Quincy had been refused a

living he applied for in South Carolina, the Society for Propagating Christianity in Foreign Parts not thinking it right to prefer a man who had felt the displeasure of our Board.

A letter from Causton, dated 26 Nov. 1736, to the Trustees was read, informing us: 1. That to the westward of the town of Savannah there had been much sickness among our people, but that few of them died by seasonable care taken of them, but that at Purysburg they had lost 30 men that bore arms. 2. That the Saltsburgers had been also sick, but lost only a few. 3. That at Joseph's Town most had been swept away by sickness. 4. That a cow pen has been made at Old Ebenezer for the support of our cattle. 5. That Mr. Augustin had erected a very good saw mill, but that it had often been blown up by the water being ill situated, which would be remedied. 6. That a ship was arrived with sugar, molasses etc. which he bought to supply the stores, and that she would be freighted back with lumber. 7. That Mr. Musgrave continues a very useful interpreter and the inhabitants of Savannah had raised sufficient corn for their use next season; that the town improves much, as does Highgate and Hampstead; that Lacy has well improved at Thunderbolt, and Skidway only in part; that the settlers on the Ogeechee river also made good improvement, but those on Tybee not at all, and the settlers at Fort Arguile had all entered themselves into the Rangers' troop, so that they did not think of improving; that in general the people seemed resolved to improve and be obedient, but there are many who are idle and run themselves into debt, and those who have not improved have occasioned the best planters to fall short of the benefit of the public encouragement given by the Trustees, by reason the lands improved by them lie exposed for want of the others clearing their ground. 8. That therefore he recommends to us to take some order for preventing. 9. That the lighthouse in Tybee was finished.

A second letter from Causton was read, dated 14th December, 1736, wherein was enclosed an account of the administration of justice. He complained of the refractoriness of the constables and tithing men to do their duty of watch and ward, and proceeding to elect such officers among themselves without consulting him. He says Mr. Oglethorp had directed him to pursue the Stat. of Westminster, 4 and 6, in relation to the Militia.

We drew up heads for a letter to be prepared for the approbation of the Common Council, containing heads of several things to be directed Mr. Causton, and particularly to recommend to him to be as easy with the constables and tithing men as he could until a law were made for settling the Militia on a proper foot. A proposal was offered us of settling 2,000 inhabitants of the Canton of Apenzel in Georgia, and another of sending Geneva people thither. Both desire to go on as good terms as any foreigners we sent before. We ordered this matter should be referred to future consideration.

Then we prepared, and directed it to be wrote fair, a petition to Parliament for a further supply, and also a calculation of our wants to be supplied and of the sum necessary, to be handed about the House of Commons when we bring in our petition. In it I took care to have an article of twenty men to be employed in cultivating land for religious uses, and Mr. Oglethorp said that number would be able to reduce 300 acres in three years' time.

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After this was over we dined together at the Cyder House, viz. Vernon, Lapautre, Holland, Oglethorp and I, and Captain Jenkins, who was lately at Savannah, told us he left the people in a happy way. That he found in the woods divers herbs and plants that grew both southward and northward, even as far as Moscovy, where he had been, some of them medicinal; that there are trees bearing a finer cotton than in any other parts; that they have planted the coffee berry; that there is a face of industry, and the Spaniards at Augustin are in fear of us, but the Carolinians, where he went afterwards, are exceedingly incensed against us.

After this I went to visit son Hammer, who languishes on, and seems to begin to think himself in a bad way, for he talked of quitting the use of all medicines and returning to asses' milk, yet he has made no will.

Thursday, 24.—This morning I removed out of my late dwelling house in Pall Mall to make room for my son, having made him a present of that house and furniture on his wedding. I dined at the Thatched House, and in the evening visited my son Hammer, who was in low spirits. I met Mr. St. Johns there, son to Lord St. Johns and brother to my Lord Bolingbroke, a great advocate for the Prince and intimate in consultations with the Prince, who told us that the Prince's answer to his Majesty's message as read by Mr. Hedges in the House was truly the substance and meaning of his words, which the Lords of the Cabinet Council had put in writing in a concise and deficient manner, as Sir Robert read it in the House. He added that if all had kept their words given the Prince to vote for the motion he would have carried it; that Mr. Dodington in particular had promised him, but failed, which afterwards he endeavoured to excuse, to which the Prince replied that if he could forgive himself the dishonour of breaking his word he would forgive it too. There was a Scots member also who broke his word, but all the Prince's servants voted for their master, Mr. James Pelham, his secretary, excepted, who, when the Prince desired him to be for him, replied he had too much affection for his Royal Highness to vote for a motion so prejudicial to his interest. Sir Thomas Hammer said it was wholly un-parliamentary for Sir Robert Walpole to read messages from the King, which when sent in writing were used to be sent to the Speaker; that the using the King's name to influence the members' votes was formerly a crime, nor was it suffered that the Crown should be informed of what was transacting in the House.

Friday, 25.—This morning I visited Mr. Ellis, Sir Edmund Bacon of Gillingham, Sir Edmond Bacon of Gorbaldeshom, Lord Palmerston, Lord Nassau Pawlet, Sir John Bland, Lord Winchelsea, Lord Grantham, Mr. Capel Moore and Sir Robert Brown.

I dined at home, and then went to hear the debate in the House of Lords concerning a settlement on the Princess of Wales and on the Prince. Lord Carteret made the same motion as had been made last Tuesday in the House of Commons, and the Duke of Newcastle read the King's message to the House of Commons, with the Prince's answer as the Lords of the Cabinet Council reported it. I left them in a trifling debate whether that message should be deemed really a message from the King or only considered when

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read by the Duke as part of his own speech. The difference lay in this, that if it was a message from the King, none but the Lord Chancellor should read it; if otherwise, it was not amiss that the Duke read it. At length my Lord Chancellor was allowed to read it after the Duke had done it. I was privately informed that at Mr. Hedges' instigation, after the ill success on Tuesday last, the Prince was prevailed on to burn that written account of his answer to his Majesty's message which by his order Mr. Hedges read that day in the House of Commons, but that others of his Royal Highness's advisers had persuaded him to write his answer a second time and put it into some lord's hands to be made use of in this day's debate; whether he did so I know not yet. He has declared he does not resent persons voting against him, but will receive them in the same manner if they come to his Court as before, and I hear the King has declared the same. I hear also from good hands that Mr. Dodington declares he never did promise the Prince to vote for him, and desires his friends will give it out, but I had it from as good hands that he did promise him. I hear also that Lord Glenorchy promised the Prince, but voted against him and makes no excuse. I hear also that James Pelham, the Prince's secretary, resigned his place before he voted against the Prince. He has a place under the Lord Chamberlain.

Sir James Oxenden, Lord of the Treasury, voted for the Prince, being apprised that he was to be turned out for neglect of his duty, but it is probable Sir Robert Walpole never heartily forgave his debauching Lady Walpole, his son's wife.

Sir Robert Clifton likewise voted for the Prince, though much a dependent on Sir Robert Walpole, as did Charles Stanhope, Lord Harrington's brother, whom Sir Robert would have chosen in Harwich to the loss of my son's election.

This effort against Sir Robert (for so it is understood by the world) was the legacy Lord Bolingbroke left at his departure out of England. He told the discontented party that nothing could increase their number but by embracing this popular point.

Saturday, 26.—This day I heard that the Lords sat yesterday till eight at night, and at length rejected my Lord Carteret's motion by a majority of 79 Lords against 28, besides which, 24 proxies went with the Court and 12 with the minority.

In that division the Earl of Westmorland, the Colonel of the Guards, spoke and voted with the minority. Lord Windsor, Shaftesbury and Foley voted not at all, but Lord Strafford for the King, as did Lord Oxford, all the Bishops and all the Scots Lords.

I learned that Lord Glenorchy having first promised to be for the Prince, and afterwards resolving to vote against him, sent a resignation of his 1,200*l.* a year pension to Sir Robert Walpole that it might not be thought he had been prevailed on by reason of that pension to break his word. I learned also that if every member of the House of Commons had kept their word the Prince had there carried the motion by eight.

In the evening I visited my son Hammer, who still declines, and had thought of making his will.

Sunday, 27.—I went to chapel and then to Court. The King was but a short time out. He took notice to me of my son's marriage and spoke to the Duke of Athol, which was all. He

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seemed easy and composed. He went to chapel. I went also to the Prince's Court, who enquired after Mr. Hammer's health and was cheerful. He spoke kindly to Sir John Cope, though Sir John voted Tuesday last against him. Afterwards he went likewise to chapel, which being over he led the Queen into the drawing room. This is the first time he has seen the King since Tuesday.

After dinner I went to chapel and visited my son Hammer, who was gone up to bed before I came.

Monday, 28.—This day I went into the city and bought 1,000 South Sea Stock. I also bought 1,650 South Sea Stock for my niece Dering, but it stands in my name. Afterwards I called on Counsellor Amnesley and presented him a 100*l.* for drawing my son's marriage writings.

After dinner I went to a meeting of fourteen gentlemen of the Georgia Society at the Horn Tavern, where we settled our petition to be given to Parliament, as also two estimates of the particulars of disbursements necessary to be provided for by Parliament. The largest is 23,000*l.* and some hundreds. The smallest 20,000*l.*

Tuesday, 1 March.—This morning I visited Mr. Ellis, Lord Granard, Mr. Trenchard and Lord Oxford, and then went to Court, where I never saw so great a crowd, and the King and Prince seemed very cheerful. It was the Queen's birthday, when she entered her 56th year. She told Dr. Courayer that she had been for some time under great vexation (meaning on account of the breach between his Majesty and the Prince) and that some called her a witch, but she hoped her trouble was growing near an end. The Archbishop of Canterbury was there with many other Bishops, and a more than ordinary number of inferior clergy, whom the Archbishop wrote to to come, but the Bishop of London was absent.

Dr. Courayer dined with me and told me among other things that the Duchess of Norfolk (a Papist), coming to visit the Lady Stafford (a Papist likewise), where the doctor was visiting, said Lord Falconbridge turned Protestant by reading his translation of and his notes upon Father Paul's history of the Council of Trent. The doctor added that he believed my lord turned on sincere motives, being always a sober and sensible man, forty years old, and enjoying an estate of 6,000*l.* a year; that it was a great surprise to his lady, who knew nothing of it, who still remains a Papist, and is much troubled at his change. The Papists, however, will have it that he turned on account of having sold an estate to the value of near 30,000*l.* An ordinary person, who was the next Protestant heir, had threatened him to prevent that sale unless his lordship made him some considerable amends, which he refused to do, whereupon that person prepared to put in a caveat, and my lord to perfect the sale was obliged to become a Protestant.

After dinner my son and daughter Percival, with my daughter Helena, came from Chariton and stayed supper, and I went to see my son Hammer, who was very low in spirits. My daughter Hammer said that in the morning he wished he had half an hour's good spirits to make his will, but he was so dispirited he could neither write nor dictate.

Wednesday, 2.—This morning I went with my wife and son to acknowledge a fine before Sir Francis Child in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Afterwards I went to Georgia Office, where we made a Common

Council, being the following members : Mr. Holland in the Trustee chair, Lord Egmont in the Common Council chair, Vernon, Oglethorp, Lord Limerick, T. Towers, Dr. Hales, Lord Carpenter, Laroche, Lord Tyrconnel, Captain Eyles, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Smith, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Belitha. In the Trustee chair we put the seal to our petition to Parliament for a further supply to carry on our designs, and approved of the form of motions to be made for laying before the House the account of the manner in which we disbursed the last moneys granted us.

We also approved of the estimates to be handed about to members, showing the particular heads and sums wanting to be provided for to enable us to carry on the services of the Colony.

Report was made that Mr. Timothy Wilson has left part of his estate to charitable uses, and that half thereof being sold already, Mr. Callard, one of the Trustees, had promised 400*l.* to our Society, with prospect of giving us 400*l.* more when the remainder of the estate is sold.

Report was also made that Sir Jacob Debouverie has quitted his purpose of procuring an Act of Parliament for giving us 1,000*l.*, and would pay us the money to-morrow.

One Berry, recommended by Sir Jacob Ackworth, presented himself with a proposal to go over to Georgia and there cut timber proper for his Majesty's Navy, which would prove of advantage to our Province, as well as to his Majesty's service by supplying his stores with timber at a cheap rate, and particularly with an oak that he by experience found would not take the worm. For encouragement he demanded 200*l.* a year salary, payable quarterly in England, six shillings a day travelling charges when in Georgia, a further gratification according to his success, ten pound to freight himself over, and as much for his return, besides other advantages. We replied that his proposal was very commendable, and we thought of great advantage to the public, but we were in no condition to bear the expense of it. That he would do well to lay it before the Admiralty, and we should be glad they approved it.

Then the Board approved of a letter to be writ to Mr. Causton, containing sundry directions, and particularly relating to the uneasiness the Siltsburghers are under, concerning whom a great debate arising whether the first and second transport of those people should have the same encouragement with others, since of their own head they have left their first settlement, and had already put us to great expense. I proposed that out of the 100*l.* lately sent me by the Bishop of Worcester for the use of those people the houses of their two ministers should be built, and a cow, pig and one cock and hen be given to those families among them that want them. This was agreed. Then we gave orders for making and sending over another sawmill, as also for buying and sending over fifty muskets and bayonets by the ship that goes to-morrow.

Some of the gentlemen dined at the Cyder House, but I dined at home. In the afternoon I returned to them, and we prepared heads of an answer to Count Zinsendorf's proposal for sending over more Moravians to Georgia. We were a Committee of Correspondence, and had full power given us by the Board to transact this affair with the Count, who is now in Holland waiting for our answer.

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We then agreed that for fear the Committee of Supply should be closed before we were aware, Lord Limerick should be desired to present our petition to-morrow, and that Mr. Duncan Forbes, Lord Advocate of Scotland, should second him, but if Lord Limerick should decline it, that Mr. Forbes should present it, and we would find some other to second. When we broke up I called on my son Hanmer, who continues to grow still weaker. He intended to have made his will in the morning, but found himself too weak.

Thursday, 3.—I returned several visits made me on account of my son's marriage, viz. Sir William Heatcoat, Mr. Duncomb, Mr. Bagnall, Mr. Death, Sir William Knatchbull, Dr. Cecil, Bishop of Bangor, Sir Philip Parker, Sir George Savil, Sir Edward Dering, and Sir Thomas Webster and his son. Afterwards I went to Westminster, expecting the petition of the Georgia Trustees would be presented, but my Lord Limerick told me he thought he should present it to-morrow.

After dinner I visited my son Hanmer, who before I came had made his will, to which Sir Thomas Hanmer and cousin James Fortrey were witnesses. Mr. Fortrey, who came to me at night, told me that he has left my daughter Hanmer 100*l.* for mourning, and his coach; the plate given to her before and after her marriage, together with his sideboard plate, his china ware, all her jewels and apparel, the whole furniture of his house in town, pictures excepted, and all his linen in town. He had been out in a chair but was all day low in spirits, and for some nights past slept ill.

Friday, 4.—This morning I learned that my son's late tenant (and now again mine), John Williams of the George Inn on Snow Hill, has been declared bankrupt, and Major Naizon likewise wrote word that, his father being dead, his mother would no longer keep the house in Denmark Street.

I visited Mr. Grimes, husband to Lady Londonderry, Mrs. Betty Southwell, cousin Ned Southwell, cousin Ned Le Grand, Lord Gore, Lord Rockingham and Sir Thomas Hanmer. Then went to Court to attend my son and daughter Percival at their kissing the King and Queen's hand. My wife was also there, and all were civilly received.

After dinner I visited my son Hanmer, who still declines.

Saturday, 5.—I visited Dr. Tessier, Mr. Withrington and Lady Salisbury. After dinner I visited my son Hanmer, who remains the same.

Sunday, 6.—I went to chapel in the evening. Two Baronets died suddenly this last week, Sir Justinian Isham, Knight of the Shire for Northamptonshire, and Sir Edward Ward, of Suffolk. The former was a hale, strong man, not fifty years old. His servant was up with him in the morning, when he was very well, but before he could return to him found him dead. The other of a sudden fell into an epileptic fit and immediately died raving mad.

Mr. Peachy of Sussex said to-day that he dined last week when the Duke of Newcastle (Secretary of State) also dined, who said he was going to the Duke of Bedford to be by him introduced into Mr. Pulteney's Club, and the Duke of Bedford was to be introduced into the Duke of Bedford's (*sic*) Club. This looks like a coalition of the Ministry with the discontented party.

Monday, 7.—I visited Mr. Aires and Mr. Hucks and Lord Castle-

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Durragh (late Mr. Flower). Then went to the House of Commons, where Lord Limerick presented our petition for more money to carry on the settlement of Georgia, which being seconded by Mr. Duncan Forbes, Advocate General of Scotland, met with no opposition, and was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, but some gave their noes to it.

After dinner I visited Mr. Hammer, who had a worse day than for several days past.

Tuesday, 8.—This morning I went to Mr. Pond, the painter in Queen Street, to see my daughter Helena sit to him for her picture in crayons. I met my daughter-in-law Percival there, who promised she would sit for me also.

Then I went to the anniversary dinner of our Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. We were 25 in number, mostly clergymen, but never a Bishop or a Dean. We collected 9*l.* odd money to relieve poor prisoners.

After dinner I went to the new play called "King Charles the First," acted with approbation at Lincoln's Inn Fields Playhouse. The characters are as the historians represent them, the language good and the sentiments fine, but the players are bad, he who represented General Fairfax and Cromwell excepted.

Wednesday, 9.—This morning I went to a General Court of the Chelsea Waterworks Company, where a half year's dividend was declared of four shillings on each share, to be paid next Midsummer. This comes to 4 per cent. on the new subscribed shares and to 2 per cent. on the original subscribed shares, so that putting both shares together the dividend is 3 per cent. For example, my original shares were twenty, for which I subscribed 200*l.*; my new subscribed shares were twenty, for which I also subscribed 200*l.*, but then my first twenty shares were by agreement reduced to ten, which with the new ones make thirty shares, for which I am to have eight shillings dividend per annum. Now thirty times eight shillings is 12*l.* a year, and this makes 3 per cent. for 400*l.* my two subscriptions or present stock cost me. The Governor, Mr. Telson, plainly showed us that all our debts are paid and that this dividend will be a lasting, if not improving one, through the good situation of our affairs.

From thence I went to the House of Commons, expecting Lord Limerick would move for 20,000*l.* for Georgia, but a debate arising (whether a million of the Sinking Fund which is this year to be applied towards clearing off the national debt shall go to pay off so much of the debt due to the Bank, or to the South Sea annuities, both debts being at 4 per cent. interest), my Lord was obliged to defer his motion till Friday.

In this day's debate Mr. Pulteney spoke in such a manner as makes me apprehend he will return to the Ministry party and forsake that of the discontented Whigs, which he so long has been at the head of. A little time will show this, and perhaps we shall see him made a peer, the thing he long has wished for.

When the Parliament was up, Mr. Vernon, Oglethorp, T. Towers, Rogers, Holland, Mr. Smith, Mr. Anderson and I dined at the Cider House. I lamented that in our estimate for 20,000*l.* to be shown the members of the House of Commons we had not put down 3,000*l.* to be reserved for a perpetual fund for the maintenance

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of our ministers by applying the interest thereof that way, but Mr. Oglethorp said it could not be, for the 20,000*l.* would not answer even what we proposed as most necessary, and therefore we must provide for our ministers by subscriptions. Mr. Vernon said he would subscribe 20*l.* a year. Some others among ourselves I suppose will also subscribe, but this will not come to much, and is besides precarious. It never can amount to 200*l.* a year, for so much we shall want to maintain four ministers, viz. one at Frederica, one at Savannah, one an itinerant minister for the settlements distant from Savannah, particularly up the Ogekee river, and one employed in converting the Indians. I proposed that Mr. Whitfield should be appointed for Frederica, Mr. Charles Wesley to be the itinerant minister, Mr. John Wesley the minister of Savannah, and Mr. Ingham the Indian minister, who is now learning the Creek language. Mr. Whitfield abovementioned is of Oxford and about twenty-five years old. He came to us after dinner, and we informed him that the Bishop of Bath and Wells had given his consent that he should preach a sermon at Bath in favour of the Georgia mission.

I afterwards visited my son Hammer, who was very low in spirits, and I think cannot live a month.

Thursday, 10.—This morning I visited Bishop Secker, and then went to St. James's Vestry, where the Bishop read to us the heads of an Act petitioned for by the Dean, Chapter and burgesses of Westminster for giving power to the burgesses of Westminster to cess the city of Westminster at a certain pound rate for lighting the streets. The Bishop was desired by Mr. Clayton, Deputy — of Westminster, to call a vestry and lay the thing before us and propose to us the sending to-morrow evening two of our vestry to meet the burgesses at St. Martin's Vestry and amicably discourse this affair. But our vestry unanimously refused to depute any of their members to that meeting: 1. Because the burgesses of Westminster had not applied to the Vestry of St. George's parish, with whom we are closely linked in all measures of public nature to be taken by both parishes. 2. Because it has not appeared to us that the streets of St. James's parish are not well lighted or that street robberies are committed there as in other parishes. 3. Because this is giving a power to the burgesses of Westminster over our parish which we did by no means think fit to consent they should have. 4. Because, as the Act was drawn, there was great hazard of embezzlement of the cess money collected. 5. Because this was the most unequal tax that could be laid on the inhabitants, our parish consisting of numbers of nobility and gentry who have each two lamps before their door and pay for them themselves, notwithstanding which, if a cess for lighting the streets should pass into a law, they would be obliged to pay over again for lighting other men's houses. 6. That the cess talked of being threepence in the pound rate, it would fall very heavy on all the parishes, especially our own, which already complains their several parish taxes are too burdensome.

These were the reasons why the Vestry unanimously refused to give the burgesses of Westminster a meeting, and why they disapproved the intended Act. There were present, besides the Bishop and myself, Mr. La Roche, Major Faubert, Mr. Reed, Mr. Ludby, Mr. Carr, etc.

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After this I visited Colonel Guise, Mr. Forester, Mr. Capel Moor, son Haumer and Mr. Robert Moor, who married the Lady Tenham, and by her has got a fine collection of paintings. Among the rest a large hunting piece by Rubens, where Rubens and his wife are represented on horseback with their attendants, hunting wolves. It is an admirable piece, for which Mr. Moor refused 600*l*. He has likewise the Lady Daeres by Holbens, a Susanna and Elders by Rubens, King Charles the 2nd full length, the Duchess of Cleveland his mistress, and several other family pieces by Sir Peter Lely.

I dined with cousin Ned Southwell, and in the evening went to the Coffee House, where I met Mr. Oglethorp. He told me that my suspicion of Mr. Pulteney's being taken into the King's favour is well grounded, for that he is informed of several alterations talked of; that Mr. Pulteney has been offered to be made peer, which he will accept of (having long desired it); that Henry Pelham has declared if that be so he also will be made a peer; that Sir Robert Walpole is desirous also of being a peer, which he would have been some years since if he could have left public business with safety to his person, and now hopes to do by gratifying the discontented Whigs who have so long threatened to destroy him; that to this purpose he very lately offered Sir John Barnard the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer, which is in effect to put the Treasury into his hands, but that Sir John absolutely refused it, saying it was a laborious and envied place, by which he could honestly get but 4,000*l*. a year, and so much he gets by his trade without trouble.

Sir Robert also offered Watt Plummer the post of Secretary at War, but he also refuses it unless a sum of money be given him, merely saying Sir William Young has made that office stink and he must be paid for perfumes to sweeten it. That Mr. Sands is talked of for Secretary of State in the Duke of Newcastle's room, but 'tis believed he will not accept of it, choosing to be Speaker of the House of Commons when this Parliament is up. Nevertheless he will act under the new scheme and be a manager for the Court. That he hears the Earl of Strafford will be made Lieutenant General of the Ordnance in the Duke of Argyle's room, whom Sir Robert Walpole loves not, and Lord Carteret be made President of the Council in Lord Wilmington's room, who is equally disliked by Sir Robert; that they talk also of making a third Secretary of State in favour of Horace Walpole, who it is likely will also be made a peer; that by this means Sir Robert will have so strong a party in the House of Lords as to fear no danger from any attempts his enemies can make against him in the House of Commons, though there should still a party of discontented Whigs remain and join with the Tories.

Friday, 11.—Visited this morning Sir Edward Dering, cousin Whorwood, the Duke of Bridgwater, Lord Ailesford and Bishop of Lichfield. Son and daughter Percival, Lady Margaret Cecil, her sister, and cousin Fortrey dined with me.

I passed the evening at home.

Saturday, 12.—Visited Sir Will. Heathcote, Mr. Trenchard, Lord Bathurst, Lord Wilmington, Lord Grantham, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Annesley and my son Haumer.

This morning Will. Bromley, esq. (whose father married the

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sister of my wife's mother, and was Speaker of the House of Commons in Queen Anne's reign), died suddenly of a pleuretick fever. He drunk hard at his late election for Oxford and also at the Coventry election, being a great party man for the Tories, and to that his death is attributed, though his friends say the vexation his wife gave him was some cause at least of his drinking. He married a few years ago a young wife, the daughter of a physician, who brought him 30,000*l.* and preferred him to several more advantageous proposals, and yet in a short time made him a cuckold.

I passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 13.—This morning I put on a week's mourning for the death of the Earl of Ashburnham, who had many years been afflicted with the gout. He died so much in debt that there is not half enough of personal estate left to pay his debts, and his real estate is settled on his son, now twelve years old. He was a shallow, good-natured man. He had a hundred and ten thousand pounds with his three wives, and succeeded to a great estate besides 70,000*l.* in money, all which he squandered away, first in play, and afterwards in building, so that when he died his plate was in pawn and his servants in arrears of all their wages, which will be their ruin. In his will, drawn by Mr. Lamb (the same who drew my son's marriage settlement), he makes no mention of his brother Bertram Ashburnham, but appoints the Duke of Kent, Newcastle, Mr. Lamb and another to be guardians of his son, and to Mr. Lamb 300*l.* a year for his trouble, a good reward for making his will.

I read prayers and sermon at home, and after dinner went to chapel. Then to my son Hanmer, who I think grows weaker.

It is reported that the Ministers give out that the King goes early again this year to Hanover. It is at least a jealousy that he will go which spreads itself.

Monday, 14.—This day I visited Lord Tyrconnel, Lord Limerick, Duke of Portland, and then went to Westminster, expecting the Georgia petition for money would be called for and the same voted, but Sir Robert Walpole desired it might be deferred till Wednesday next.

Mr. Vernon, Holland, La Roche and I, with Mr. Verelst, dined together at the Cyder House, after which Mr. Oglethorp and Lord Limerick came to the Georgia Office, whither we adjourned to consider of the case of Watson, whom we licensed to trade with the Indians, and who had gloried in killing an Indian by drinking him to death. This man was formally tried for that and other offences by the magistrates of Georgia and found guilty, but at the same time the jury presented him to the Trustees as out of his senses, and therefore desired we would show him favour. This transaction fell out the beginning of the year 1735, and as soon as the Trustees had news of it from Causton, the magistrate in Savannah, we in March directed Causton to confine Watson as a lunatic until, having recovered his senses, a Commissioner should be sent to try him for murder, for his indictment had been only for a misdemeanour (see some account of this in my journal book, p. 84, under March 17).

Accordingly Watson was confined as a lunatic, and so remained confined ever since, whercupon his wife is come over and makes

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great complaints of Causton, proceeding so far as to give his case to members of Parliament for redress.

My Lord Limerick, much concerned thereat and ignorant of the truth of the case, had recourse to our office to see what the Trustees had done therein, and afterwards showed one member the verdict passed by the jury on Watson's trial, which prevented that gentleman from making complaint to the House, but he desired we should meet this night to consider what was proper to be done by the Trustees to put an end to this ugly affair.

After refreshing our memories by inspecting our books, Mr. Oglethorp was of opinion that if Watson were released it would be interpreted by the unruly people of Savannah a censure of Causton's confinement of him, and they would grow insolent, and as he was in conscience persuaded that Watson not only drunk the Indian dead by design (he having boasted afterwards that he killed him), but that he also poisoned him, as the Indians alleged and appeared by several symptoms after the man died, he was of opinion that a commission should go to try Watson for murder.

Mr. Holland, who is a lawyer, and all the rest of us said that it was against law to try men twice for the same fact.

Then some gentlemen proposed direction should be sent to Causton to proceed to sentence against Watson, which he might do by corporal punishment. But this Lord Limerick opposed as a great hardship to inflict corporal punishment after two years were past.

Then it was proposed that Watson should be fined, and remain in confinement till he found security for his good behaviour, or else banished. To this it was opposed that it belonged not to us to order what punishment the magistrate should decree, and Mr. Oglethorp added that to banish him (though a good thing to be rid of him) would be understood the favouring him. My opinion was that we should write over to know whether Watson be still out of his senses, for if he is then he should still remain confined; if not, he should be fined and give security for his good behaviour for a number of years or for life. To this I think the gentlemen agreed.

Mr. Oglethorp having informed us that the man had certainly been found guilty of murder, if the Indians' evidence had been taken, but that by the laws of America they are not allowed to be evidence, we all thought it proper that an Act should pass to allow of an Indian's evidence, and the same should be considered of at a future Board.

Mr. Verelst privately told me that Sir Robert Walpole has agreed that Mr. Oglethorp shall go over with the commission of General of the Forces of South Carolina and Georgia, but that Mr. Oglethorp had desired they may be separate commissions; that he has also agreed to make Colonel Horsey Deputy Governor of South Carolina at Mr. Oglethorp's request, which will be of great advantage to our Province, he being a friend of our's and under obligations to our Board. Also that Mr. Stevens will go to Georgia and be Secretary of the Province, by which means we shall have constant accounts of what passes there, and his influence will be of great service, as he is a very sensible man.

I returned home at nine o'clock.

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Tuesday, 15.—I visited my son Hanmer, Lord Gage and Mr. Schutz. The latter discoursed a great deal with me about the late struggle in behalf of the Prince's obtaining a hundred thousand pounds. He condemned the Prince's proceeding therein, but I expected no other, Mr. Schutz being Privy Purse to his Majesty. He said the Prince would not be the nearer obtaining his desire, nor even have an increase to his present allowance, neither would the King be in haste to secure the present allowance for the Prince's life, as he offered before to do if the Prince had not applied to Parliament, but he (Mr. Schutz) believed the Princess's dowry would be settled this Sessions. He then said that what has been maliciously given out of the King's Civil List revenue being above 900,000*l.* a year is utterly false; that it has proved, *communibus annis*, by an average of eight years, 817,000*l.*, which is 17,000*l.* a year more than it was given for; that the King's expenses are greater than is imagined, and that he verily believes he lays up nothing except what he is able to do out of 36,000*l.* a year, which he lays by for private expenses, of which 16,000*l.* is under cognizance of him, Mr. Schutz, as Privy Purse, and that he knows is all spent, so that the remaining 20,000*l.* is all the King can lay up, which yet he believes is spent.

That the younger children stand the King per annum 30,000*l.*; his buildings *communibus annis* 40,000*l.*; his couriers of late years, as he is well informed, 80,000*l.*; the Princess of Orange 5,000*l.*; the Queen's allowance is 50,000*l.*; the Prince of Wales' allowance, besides the duchy of Cornwall, 52,000*l.*; which comes to 257,000*l.*; that the remaining 560,000*l.* goes in his household, salaries, travelling expenses, pensions to lords and members of Parliament, presents and all other expenses that can be named, such as paying for the elections of members of Parliament who come in on the Court interest, which is a very great sum, for, said he, the great thing the King is to look to is to have a majority in the two Houses.

Then, returning to the Prince, he said he was unsteady in his friendships, and one day is very familiar with a man, but the next does not know him; that the person who behind the curtain actuated the Prince to bring the late affair into Parliament is my Lord Cobham, but it had been well if the Prince had copied his father's example, who at the time when he was at variance with the late King was applied to by the Tories with promise to support him in case he would assist them in his turn by ordering his servants to vote for reducing the Army, but he replied he could not accept the offers of gentlemen who were for weakening his father's throne. He said he believed nothing of the report of an intended coalition with the disaffected party, nor does he know anything of the King's intending to go abroad again this summer.

After dinner I went to the Haymarket Playhouse. ✓

Wednesday, 16.—This morning I visited Major General St. Ipolite, Sir Robert Brown and Mr. Temple. The last assured me that he believed the King will go this summer abroad, for the Duchess of Portland, his sister, tells him so, and nobody knows better the Court motions than she, who for so many years had the education of the Princesses. I told him it is the universal speech of the town that his Majesty does go, but I did not tell him that about a fortnight since he caused the picture of his mistress at

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Hanover to be hung up opposite to his bed's feet, a compliment that shows indeed the violence of his love, but might have been spared, considering how disagreeable the sight must be to the Queen and the Princesses.

I went to the Georgia Office, but there was no Board, all our members being at the House to attend the Committee of Supply and support my Lord Limerick in his motion for granting us 20,000*l.* to go on with the service of our Colony.

Accordingly he made the motion, and though there were many noes, yet nobody opposed it in speech, wherefore there was no occasion for our gentlemen to support it.

This money is given us for one year, and it is our intention to make it serve, though it is certain we cannot do well without 24,000*l.*, but we must pare away several articles of expense. If the Parliament next year shall give us 10,000*l.* we will ask no more from the public except an annual provision for the maintenance of civil magistracy, a clergy and inferior officers, which will come to under 6,000*l.* a year, and we hope that shall be granted us, especially since that charge to the public must cease in a few years, as the Colony thrives and the Trust lands shall be cultivated.

Mr. Vernon and I, with Mr. Verelst, dined together at the Cyder House. In the evening Dr. Hales came to us and brought 100*l.* from a gentlewoman unknown to be applied to the support of a missioner to the Indians.

Mrs. Stanley, the public midwife of Savannah, to whom we allow a crown for every woman she lays, came to us. She lately came over to lie in herself, not caring to trust herself to the other midwives of Georgia. She told us she had brought into the world since her going over 128 children, of whom 40 are dead. She also gave us an extraordinary good account of the people's industry and attendance on Divine worship, greatly commending Mr. John Wesley, our minister at Savannah, who goes from house to house exhorting the inhabitants to virtue and religion. She said some relations of hers had promised to send from Madeira a great quantity of vines, and her husband did not doubt of making good wine, the vines in the public garden having succeeded extremely well, and produce very large grapes.

She also added that though Amatis be dead and his brother run away, yet the silk affair goes on and will succeed, and it was talked at Savannah that this year a hundred pound of silk shall be sent us; that the report of Amatis's burning all the worms and machines before he died, because the magistrate would not allow him a priest in his sickness, is entirely false, for she was with him when he died, and he demanded no priest, and his wife, who is a Protestant, and was his maid servant, gave up to the magistrate all the machines and eggs; that a great number of mulberry trees have been planted out of the public garden, and the worms have leaves enough for their sustenance. She added that her husband had cultivated his five acre lot entirely, and intended to go upon his 15 acre lot, but desired we would allow him two servants, without which it could not be done, he being sexton of Savannah church, which took up some of his time; besides which he kept a cart, and hoped he might be employed in our public works.

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We asked her how the inhabitants did when Mr. Quincy was absent from his parish. She said he was frequently absent, and then a Presbyterian minister came and supplied his place; that the church is too small, although there are several other religions there, as Presbyterians, Jews, Moravians and Anabaptists, who have all their teachers.

After dinner Mr. Vernon and I called on my cousin Southwell, and then on the Bishop of Gloucester, Dr. Bentson, to whom (as one of the Incorporate Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts) we made heavy complaint at the Society's withdrawing their 50*l.* a year allowance to our minister of Savannah. He told us that the Society believed the majority of the Trustees of Georgia were against any Church establishment, so that though there were some worthy and well-disposed members among us, yet they were over-ruled; that we had asked that allowance on the foot and promise of granting the lands for religious uses in the way of glebe, but having receded from it, the Society thought themselves acquitted of their engagement. We replied that we had ignorantly used the word glebe, but our intention was no more than to set lands apart for the supply of a minister, catechist etc., and the produce of which land when cultivated at our great expense is to be disposed of in the best manner we can, and in the first place to the maintenance of a minister, but that after the experience of Mr. Quincy's bad comportment, we unanimously resolved not to give future ministers a freehold in the land, because in that case we should not be masters to remove them if we thought fit, but must proceed by way of complaint and formal prosecution, and the Bishop of London would be judge of his demerits, not the Trustees; that a prosecution would oblige the minister to come to England to defend his cause, and great charge would come upon us in sending for witnesses from Georgia, while in the meantime the inhabitants would be without Divine service a whole year, and perhaps two, and after all the man might be acquitted by the Bishop; that such a security would render our ministers in some sort independent of the Trustees, who are the Legislature of Georgia, and there might be reasons for removing a minister sufficient for the Trustees to go on, but perhaps not sufficient for the Bishop of London, as, *exempli gratia*, he might perform his duty as pastor, but might withal be turbulent and factious, and we ought to be very careful of his behaviour to the several sects that are established in Georgia, prudence being a very necessary qualification in ministers settled among us as well as exactness in performing his religious duties.

His Lordship heard us with great patience, and said he had not been so fully informed hitherto of the case; that the new Archbishop of Canterbury had been lately chosen President of their Society, and he wished we represented the matter to him, but withal desired we would not mention him as giving the advice.

After this I went to see Mr. Hanmer, who is not worse than when I last saw him.

Thursday, 17.—This morning I met several Trustees and Common Council men of Georgia at St. Bride's Vestry, being our anniversary day, on which to hear a sermon, dine together and make up our annual accounts. It is also the time appointed by our charter for filling up vacancies in the Common Council and electing Trustees.

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There were present: Common Council men, Egmont, in the Trustee chair, Holland, La Roche, Dr. Hales, Oglethorp, Hucks; Trustees, Mr. Belitha, Mr. Smith, Mr. Anderson, Mr. White, formerly a Common Council man, Mr. Bedford, Dr. Burton, Fellow of Eton.

After reading over the year's account of the persons sent over to Georgia, with our receipts and disbursements, we proceeded to the electing two Common Council men in the room of Mr. White and Mr. Moore, who resigned long since, and Lord Talbot, son to the late Lord Chancellor, together with Mr. Thomas Archer, one of the Trustees, were balloted for and unanimously elected. Then Mr. Hucks surprised many of the gentlemen by resigning his place of Common Council man. He assured the Board that it was not out of dislike to any gentleman concerned in the Common Council, or that he grew cool in his affections to the Colony, but purely that his business in trade forced him to be absent when we met, which was prejudicial to the Colonies' affairs, as it often disappointed us of making a Board to transact business, besides that he should be much out of town. He therefore thought himself obliged to resign and make room for a gentleman whom he observed many members were very desirous should enter among us, and this was Mr. Ayres, son to the late Lord Chief Justice, and one of our Trustees. At the same time he presented his resignation under his seal.

I told him that I was confident I spoke the sense of every gentleman present in telling him that it was a great concern to us to see a gentleman who was originally in the charter, and had been ever so zealous and useful to us, should now quit the Common Council; that as to myself it was a terrible affliction to me. However, I hoped we should still have his attendance as a Trustee, and that even on Common Council affairs he would come and assist us with his advice. He replied he would do both as often as his affairs permitted him.

Then Mr. Ayres was balloted for and elected in his place. After this Sir Jacob Debouverie was elected a Trustee, but when I talked to the gentlemen about electing Sir Thomas Robinson to be a Trustee (the same who married the Dowager Lady Lechmere) several desired I would not name him, for they knew he would give us a great deal of trouble. I replied, since they did not like of it, I would not be the man should propose him, though they were not ignorant that he earnestly desired it last year and had a sort of promise from divers gentlemen, and that as I was the person employed to make him that promise I knew not how I could absolve myself otherwise than by setting him in nomination, and then those who disliked him might give their votes against him; that I had no personal reason to be for him, since I did not so much as visit him, nor had changed a word with him since last year.

They replied that to set him in election and then exclude him by a majority of balloters would be a greater disappointment to him than silently to pass him by, and besides, it would be a sort of affront. I replied that we had generally acted unanimously together, and I would not be the occasion of any difference, and since it was their sentiments not to choose him I should tell him that I found the gentlemen had resolved to choose no new Trustees this year, and therefore would not name him to be rejected, and

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though we chose one new Trustee, viz. Sir Jacob Debouverie, it was in consideration of his having given us a thousand pounds.

After this we went into the church, where we had the morning service and a very good sermon from Dr. Warren, late minister of Charlton and minister of Hampstead and Stratford le Bow. But all who went to church were Egmont, Holland, Dr. Hales, Lord Tyrconnel and Lord Carpenter, both who came in while service was performing, and the Trustees following, Mr. Smith, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Bedford and Dr. Burton and Mr. Belitha, for Mr. Oglethorp, Laroche, Hucks and White went down to the House to attend the Committee of Supply's report, which among other things was to report the 20,000*l.* given us yesterday.

After sermon we passed our time till half an hour after three, when we dined at the Castle Tavern in Fleet Street, and the above gentlemen came back to us and several other of our members likewise came, so that we were no less than twenty-one at dinner, viz. of Common Council men, Lord Tyrconnel, Lord Carpenter, Mr. Oglethorp, Lord Egmont, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Holland, Mr. La Roche, Dr. Hales, Alderman Heathcot, Alderman Kendal, Alderman Cater, Mr. Soper; of Trustees, Dr. Burton, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Smith, Mr. Hucks, Mr. White, Mr. Bedford; others invited, Captain Mackay, Dr. Warren, Mr. Whitfield, who goes our minister at Frederica, and our Accountant, Verelst.

The following Common Council men came not near us: Sir Will. Heathcot, Captain Eyles, Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Viscount Limerick, Mr. Digby, Mr. Frederick, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Chandler, Dr. Bundy, Mr. T. Towers.

It is unfortunate that Mr. White was ever among us, for by what appears he is no friend to Church Establishment, and being of a busy working temper he doubtless has been prejudicial to us with respect to the Episcopal people, and by his persuasion has wrought on Mr. Moore and Mr. Hucks to desert the Common Council, and with him act in concert Mr. La Roche, Alderman Heathcot and the Earl of Shaftesbury, who yet remain among us. I can perceive a manifest coolness in all these gentlemen towards our proceedings, and where they are active it is to guard against any resolutions we may take in favour of the Established Church and particularly the persons of our missionaries. Moreover, they use little artful managements to carry their points (of which Mr. Vernon and I and Dr. Hales take no public notice) to carry matters their own way, caballing together and not communicating their thoughts to us. This morning Hucks and White whispered me that they hoped we did not design to elect any clergymen to be new Trustees, and this was the reason they were for electing none at all, not even Sir Jacob Debouverie if they could have helped it, though he gave us a thousand pounds, and he had accepted the offer of making him a Trustee. They were also very desirous that Mr. Archer should be chosen a Common Council man preferable to Mr. Ayres, though the former is all the summer in the country and the latter all the year in town, and we are assured will attend; but he is their friend.

To compass this Mr. White came to me privately and said that if Mr. Archer were chosen it would not prejudice Mr. Ayres' election, for Mr. Hucks intended to resign to make him room. But as soon

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as Mr. Archer was chosen he came again to me and told me Mr. Hucks would not resign. I said I was well pleased to hear it, but sorry Mr. Ayres was disappointed, and he seeing I did not take it well to be so tricked, went back to the corner of the room, and consulting with Mr. Hucks and La Roche, it was determined that Mr. Hucks should resign.

After dinner I returned home.

Friday, 18.—I visited Lord Lovel, Mr. Ayres, Mr. Hucks, Lord Talbot, and then went to Mr. Annesley with heads of a will for him to draw my will by.

I dined at home and so passed the evening.

It is now more believed than ever that the King will go again to Hanover, which greatly concerns his friends.

Saturday, 19.—This morning I visited Lord Limerick to discourse him concerning the Bill now passing the House for the encouragement (*sic*),* and he promised to watch it, that no clause might pass to the detriment of Ireland, for the Irish apprehend they may be prevented from reprinting English books in Ireland, which would be a great discouragement to our printing presses in Ireland, which are advancing to perfection; but it does not appear by the designed Bill, which is printed, that there is any such design; only we may not import such reprinted books into England, because in such case, as we print cheaper in Ireland, the English printers would be injured.

My son and daughter dined with me, and I passed the evening at home and with my cousin Southwell.

This evening I had an account from Mr. Verelst that by a ship from Carolina just arrived there is news that the people of Carolina are displeased with themselves for having made a representation to the King and Council against us; that President Broughton had refused to sign it, and that they wished for nothing more than that Mr. Oglethorp were made their Governor. The same ship brings an account that the Spaniards have designed to attack Georgia from the Havana, notwithstanding our late treaty of pacification with the Governor of Augustine, and the Commodore of the King's Guard Ships in America had ordered them all to join him to defend our Province. It is added that this infraction of the treaty was contrived and promoted by the people of Carolina.

I this morning went to Court, where the Queen told me I was always employing my time well. I said I had nothing to do but to amuse myself the best way I could. "Aye, but" (said she), "you are always doing good." "Ah, Madam," replied I, "'tis for persons in high station, who have the means in their hands to do good." She replied it were to be wished they did.

Sunday, 20.—I went to chapel, and in the afternoon to chapel again. Then to my son Hammer, who grows still weaker and his legs swell, yet (which is unaccountable) he thinks he shall yet recover, and thinks of going about the end of May to Arwarton, my brother Parker's seat in Suffolk.

Monday, 21.—This evening at six o'clock there was a Board of Common Council for ordering several matters before the departure of a ship for Georgia, which sets sail to-morrow. Egmont, Shaftes-

* "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, &c." See Journals of the House of Lords, Vol. xxv. p. 73.

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bury, Oglethorp in the Trustee chair, Vernon, Holland, Alderman Heathcot in the Common Council chair, Sloper, Laroche, Thomas Towers, White, Hucks. Resolved that Mr. Oglethorp be desired to issue to Francis Moore, now in England, 1,000*l.* in Sola bills at 10*l.* each, to be sent to Mr. Causton for particular uses to be expressed in a letter that goes with the ship to-morrow. Most of this is for purchasing provision. Ordered half a year's salary to the Saltsburg ministers. Ordered that Samuel Lacy's wife and children be sent to him, he reimbursing the charges in Georgia. Ordered five guineas to the midwife Stanley for her occasions while in England, to be repaid by her husband in Georgia. Agreed to the report of the Committee for gratifying Captain Dempsey's services whilst in Georgia. He had been very useful in settling an accommodation with the Spaniards whilst Mr. Oglethorp was in Georgia.

Ordered a punching iron for cancelling Georgia Sola bills. A Jew, who is lately married to a widow possessed of a 50 acre lot, petitioned that he might have leave to sell her lot to improve his own 50 acre lot. We thereupon ordered that the same should be referred to future consideration until we know whether she consents thereto, or has no children; who is to be the purchaser, etc. Ordered that Mary Cooper, now here, shall have ten guineas paid her here, being the rent of the house let for that sum to another in Georgia, and that her rent be paid to our account in Georgia.

Then we went into a Trustee Board to consider of Sarah Watson's petition presented by her to the King in Council last week, complaining against Causton, our bailiff of Savannah, the Trustees, and in particular against Mr. Oglethorp for an unjust trial of her husband, Joseph Watson, and confinement of his person as a lunatic, to the ruin of his fortune, and leaving her to starve. Some unjust and other unfair representations and insinuations are in the petition.

We drew up heads of instructions to be given our lawyers against the case is heard by the Committee of Council, and ordered Mr. Verelst, our accountant, to retain the Attorney and Solicitor General.

I learned this night the reason why Mr. Frederick has for so long a time forborne to attend the Board and it is that a member of the House of Commons informed him we have been guilty of misprision of treason. Both he and his informer are very weak men. We were in hopes he would have surrendered his trust last anniversary day, but I am told he would not do it that no discredit might fall on us by his doing so.

We had no letters confirming that report lately in the newspapers of the Spaniards designing to attack us. Daubray at Frederica writes us word that not one person there is sick; that most are industrious, but they are in great want of a minister to perform divine service.

Tuesday, 22.—In the evening I visited my son Hammer, who for several nights past slept very ill, and this day, contrary to custom, eat but little; his legs swell. Afterwards I went to the Haymarket Playhouse to see *The Historical Register*, wrote ✓ by Mr. Fielding. It is a good satire on the times and has a good deal of wit.

Mar. 23-24

Wednesday, 23.—This morning I went to the Georgia Board, being summoned to a meeting of Trustees to swear Lord Talbot, Mr. Thomas Archer, member of Parliament for Warwick, and Mr. Ayres, Commissioner of the Excise, members of the Common Council. Accordingly, Mr. Vernon, Sir William Heathcot and I met, and those gentlemen attending, they were sworn. Mr. Vernon was in the chair and administered the oath. Then divers gifts were reported, viz. the 100*l.* given by a lady unknown for a mission to instruct the Indians, mentioned the 16th instant; also a legacy of 50*l.* left us by the lately deceased Sir John Phillips for the relief of the Saltsburgers or other persecuted Protestants, and some smaller gifts.

I gave our Accountant about a dozen heads of agenda to be considered next meeting.

A letter was read from Mr. Eveleigh (but without name) to Mr. Oglethorp, giving account of the Spaniards designing to attack Georgia, and that the Government of Carolina were taking divers precautions to defend their Province and ours. It also mentions ships of 86, 56, 20 guns and lesser, building at Havannah; that a ship was arrived from Old Spain thither with 500 soldiers, and divers other matters that gave cause of apprehension. Another letter was read from Daubray, clerk of the Stores at Frederica, confirming the above, and adding that it was reported the Spaniards designed to fall on us. Mr. Ragg, a London merchant, also attended and showed us a copy of a letter he received from his brother in Carolina confirming the same, and that the Spaniards design to publish a proclamation declaring all negro slaves free who should not assist their masters. By this it seems as if Carolina and not Georgia is to be attacked, we having no negroes, but perhaps they will attack both together. This news came more authentically confirmed by a letter from Captain Dent, the commodore of his Majesty's Guardship in America, to Sir Charles Wager, dated 3rd November last, acquainting him that by private intelligence from St. Diago della Vega he was informed that a person who had formerly been on the English half pay, but was struck off and grew disgusted, was just arrived there from Cadiz in 70 days; that he took on him a borrowed name and pretended to be an Irishman; that immediately on his arrival a report ran that Georgia was to be attacked and preparations making for it; that ships were building at the Havannah, etc.: and he had therefore written for the rest of the King's ships to join him.

Mr. Vernon, Ayres and I dined at the Cyder House, and in the evening Mr. Oglethorp came to us. He had heard this news before and said he designed to acquaint Mr. Walpole with it, but he doubted whether the Spaniards would speedily execute their design or would fall on us first, but believed they would first attack the Carolinians, where their fleet might come up, and find Port Royal and Charlestown in a ruinous and weak condition, whereas they cannot come up to Savannah by reason of the want of depth of water; besides, if the tide left them aground, our cannon would destroy them. They might indeed land at Thunderbolt, but that must be in boats, and our people may beat them off. That we have about 700 fighting men in our Colony, but they are dispersed in distant places, and that not above 300 can be got together to

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defend either Savannah or Frederica, in either of which places we have but little ammunition and no military man fit to command; that by the letters from Carolina he perceived the inhabitants were in a great fright and had ordered the Creeks to go down against the Florida Indians to keep them in play that they might not join the Spaniards, their friends, but he apprehended ill consequences from it, for it will be hard to restrain our Indians from beginning to break the late peace, and then the Spaniards will say we begun the war.

After we broke up I visited Mr. Hammer, who was extremely low in spirits, and at seven o'clock went to bed. His legs swell up to his knee and his cough tears him. This morning he spit blood. His voice is so low one can scarce hear him, and he hardly eats anything. Dr. Robinson, a new physician, attended him this morning. His pulse was so low that Dr. Hollings could scarce feel it, and pressing his wrist to discover it Mr. Hammer said it pained him all over. He was so weak that he was carried by two men in arms from his chair out of the room, and notwithstanding this it was but yesterday that he told Dr. Hollings that he was no more in a consumption than himself, and would go this summer to Arwarton, 70 miles off, my brother Parker's seat.

This day my son bought near 300 MSS., the valuable collection of Sir George St. George and his family, King at Arms in Ireland, containing innumerable pedigrees, transcripts of records, inquisitions, grants, etc.; they cost 200*l.* and my son had the refusal of them.

I received this night a letter from Mr. Clements of Harwich, dated 19th, acquainting me that Mr. Cook (Lord Lovell's son) in his passage to Holland, where he set out for his travels, had dined with him and our friends and drank success in a bumper to his and my son's future election at Harwich, and also that Captain Dean had been sent for to London by Lord Lovell to chide him for joining in a petition to him that Orlebar might have a packet boat, which my lord said to Dean he never should have unless it were Dean's own, whereupon Dean returned exceedingly disappointed, for he thought he had been sent for up to give him the agency of the packets, which he has applied for. The reflection Clements makes on this is that my lord is resolved to have an interest in Harwich and to make use of my friends there, and he supposes it proceeds from Captain Lucas's giving his lordship a picture of Philipson and his friends.

Thursday, 24.—This day I visited my cousin Celia Scot, lately come to town from Canterbury, and my Lady Moore, widow of my cousin Sir Emmanuel Moore, lately come from Bath, and then visited my son Hammer, who continues as he was, but had something a better night. I found there Dr. Robinson in consultation with Dr. Hollings. I also visited my brother Parker, who was pleased with the news I told him from Harwich. He said Mr. Burrell, Director of the South Sea Company, assured him the Spaniards intended to fall on Georgia, and my brother added that he heard there had been a Council on it last night, but I believe he was misinformed as to the last. My cousin Scot and her daughter and Lady Moore and her eldest daughter dined with me.

I passed the evening at home.

Mar. 25-30

Friday, 25 March, 1737.—This evening I visited my son Hammer, who is now ordered to suck the breast and take nothing else except asses' milk, as being the last thing the physicians can do for him, as they have told him. The danger is that it will purge him, which will soon carry him off. His bones come out of his skin at his hips and he is plastered for it, but does not own it.

Saturday, 26.—This morning I visited Lord Grantham, who assured me the King does not go abroad this summer. I also visited my son Hammer, who said his new regimen agrees with him and that he does not purge with it, but he added that his bones are come out in two places and are covered with plasters.

I then went to Mr. Pond, the painter in Great Queen Street, where my new daughter Percival and my daughter Helena are sitting for their pictures in crayons, and both are esteemed very like.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 27.—This day I had prayers and sermon at home. Then I visited my son Hammer and went to Court. The King and Queen were gone to chapel, but the Prince did not go till a quarter past two o'clock, so that the sermon must have been begun. Of late this has been his way, which is not very edifying. It puts me in mind of the old woman who by degrees slackened in her zeal for public prayers till at length she came but for a minute to church, and saying, "Lord, Thou knowest my meaning," curtsied and went out again.

I dined with my Lord Talbot, where the rest of the company invited were Mr. Vernon, Mr. Ayres, the Bishop of Derry, Mr. Martin our secretary, my lord's younger brother, Mr. Greenville, Lord Cobham's nephew and heir, and my lord's chaplain. His lordship was left by his father, the late Lord Chancellor, a fine study of books, small but curious, and of the best editions. It cost 3,000*l.* It was the entire collection of Sergeant Mede.

Among other things the Bishop of Derry informed me that when Inigo Jones set out Lincoln's Inn Fields (the largest square in Europe, that of Stevens Green in Dublin, which is one-third larger, excepted) he took the dimension from the basis of the Great Pyramid in Egypt.

After dinner I visited my son Hammer, who continues to take only asses' milk and to suck the breast, and is so weak that two servants take him from the couch to carry him to bed.

Monday, 28.—This morning I visited Sir Thomas Hammer, Lord Carpenter, Mr. Capel Moore, Mr. John Finch, Mr. Will. Finch and Mr. Ellis. After dinner visited my son Hammer, who is as weak as can be.

Tuesday, 29.—I advised with Mr. Annesley concerning Tim. Keeff's threatening to disturb my title to Ballin^o Quirk and Ri. Cronc's threatening to right himself for the hardship he lies under (as he pretends) by the late arbitration of our differences. Mr. Annesley said I needed apprehend nothing from either of them.

In the evening I visited my son Hammer. Dr. Hollings and Dr. Robinson finding his milk diet made him very low, allowed him to eat rice milk and biscuit sopped in wine and to drink wine and water, though he continues to suck the breast. He was very

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low and said nothing all day, but lay on the couch till carried up to bed at eight o'clock.

Wednesday, 30.—This morning I went to the Georgia Board. We were Dr. Hales in the Trustee chair, Lord Egmont, Lapotre, Holland, Oglethorp, T. Towers in the Common Council chair, La Roche, Lord Carpenter, Ayres, Lord Tyrecomel, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Smith, Mr. Anderson, Sir Jacob Debouverie. Report was made of benefactions, viz. : from an unknown gentleman towards building a church at Frederica, 50*l.* ; from the Bishop of Gloucester for the religious uses of the Colony, 10*l.* Sir Jacob Debouverie presented us for foreign and other servants to cultivate lands 1,000*l.* Report was made of 858*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* paid into the Bank, being the produce of rice from Carolina bought by Mr. Oglethorp whilst in Georgia for the stores, but being more than necessary, he sent it over to England to be sold and thereon a profit arises to the Trust.

Report of a benefaction intended us of a town seal for Savannah. A letter from Lieutenant Governor Broughton, of South Carolina, to the Trustees, dated 7th February, 1736-7, was read, acquainting us that the Spaniards are preparing to attack Georgia and fitting out a fleet for that end, and that measures are taking in Carolina to march troops to the borders of South Carolina to assist our Province. Mr. Oglethorp at the same time acquainted us that Mr. Broughton had written to the Duke of Newcastle acquainting him with the same.

A letter from Will. Jeffrys of Bristol to Sam. and W. Baker of London, dated 26 March, 1736-7 (*sic*), was read, informing them of the Spaniards' design to attack Georgia with eleven ships. Mr. Oglethorp also told us that 500 French regular troops are marching against the Chickesaws with design to extirpate them, and have ordered the Fort Albamous, which is the nearest to Carolina and Georgia, to be repaired, and there intend to place a garrison of 1,000 men.

Mr. Daubray, clerk of the Stores at Frederica, having wrote to the Trustees to desire his wife might be sent him over, we ordered her to attend and declare if she was willing to go over to him. Accordingly she appeared, but declined to go, alleging he was a whimsical man and not able to maintain her and her three children. She therefore desired a year's time to consider of it.

Mr. White, counsel for us against Watson's petition, and Mr. Paris, our solicitor, attended for instruction concerning that business. They observed to us that the two heads of complaint in that man's wife's petition to the King and Council are, one against Causton, our bailiff, for arbitrary proceedings in the trial of Watson, her husband ; the other against the Trustees for confining him as a lunatic. We observed to them that as to Causton, he was chief magistrate there, and no petition had come from Watson till last year to be relieved against him, and without information on oath (which we never had) of the injuries pretended to be done by him to Watson we could not enquire into his conduct in that affair, for that were to suppose a magistrate guilty of misbehaviour without proof to go upon.

Secondly, that as to the Trustees continuing Watson in confinement, the ten jury had brought him in guilty of being out of

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his senses, and such persons are under the care of the magistrate till they recover their senses, of which he had no proof; that if any appear to support the petition of Mrs. Watson in favour of her husband, and swear that he is in his senses, there are others here who will swear he sometimes is not in his senses, and Mr. Oglethorp added several instances of it, as his running naked about the town, etc.; that men are deemed lunatics though sometimes in their senses, and that it was a protection to his person that he was confined, the Indians seeking his death for having murdered (as they believed) the Indian not only by drinking him to death, as Watson bragged he did, but by poisoning him; that, besides, he was concerned in the red ribbon design of rising and killing the inhabitants of Savannah, of saying he had been the ruin of two Colonies, and would be also of a third, meaning Georgia.

After this we went into a Board of Common Council and agreed to certain articles with John Pye to be a clerk of the Stores at Savannah. Also that Samuel Husk should be another clerk of Stores on the same terms with Pye, to be employed either at Savannah or Frederica.

A proposal of one Suberbuller of Switzerland to furnish 50 families from the Canton of Appenzell, making in all but 150 persons, and send them to Georgia, was read and referred to a committee for consideration. Another proposal from Mr. Daniel McLaulan was read for carrying over whole clans of Scots to Georgia. I declared I would not give my consent, he being the minister whose gown was stripped off his back for writing last year a pamphlet to justify that whoring is no sin. Thereupon he was called in and told that the estimate of the disposal of the money given us this year is settled to particular uses, wherefore we could not hearken to his proposal; besides, that we found he expected those Scots should have a year's maintenance from our stores, which is not granted to persons who go over on their own account. A person attending who had brought to the Board a survey and description with maps of the coast of Georgia, in which one Ford was employed by Mr. Oglethorp, who had advanced him money on that account, we ordered him five guineas for his trouble and detained the survey. Ford died in his return from America, from whence he came without leave from Mr. Oglethorp.

We confirmed the payment of 25*l.* advanced the Rev. Charles Wesley by Mr. Verelst, being for half year's salary. We resolved to retain the Attorney General in the affair of Watson, and that he and the Solicitor General be our standing counsel on future occasions. Resolved also that the skins brought over by Mr. Oglethorp be sold forthwith at two shillings and ninepence a pound, which we are offered for them. After this Mr. Holland, Dr. Hales and I, with Mr. White, our counsel, dined together at the Cyder House.

The House of Commons this day confirmed the report of Monday last that the national debts shall be reduced to 3 per cent., against which the moneyed men clamour exceedingly, and this day there was a run on the Bank. The stocks have fallen this morning 5 per cent., and 'tis expected that to-morrow, when this day's work is known in the city, that they will fall five more. There was a division against the question, but it was carried by 220

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against 157. Sir Robert Walpole voted against it, though it was his own motion in the Committee Monday last, but Horace Walpole, Harry Pelham, Sir William Young and Winnington voted for it, which makes people think Sir Robert acted a farce.

I went in the evening to see Mr. Hammer, who was not out of his bed all the day and exceeding weak. I don't think he can last many days.

Thursday, 31.—This morning I visited Sir John Bland, Mr. August Schutz, Mr. Clerke of Hanover Street, and my son Hammer, who still kept his bed, and had hopes and belief he should do well, though he seemed to me as if he could not live the day out.

Mr. Lamb and Mr. and Mrs. Southwell dined with me. In the evening my wife went to my son Hammer's and brought me home an account that he seemed to be dying, and that Mr. Tribe, the apothecary, told her he was actually so. My wife thereupon prevailed with my daughter to remove her field bed out of his room, and desired if he died in the night that at any hour she would immediately come to our house.

I passed the evening at home. My brother Parker came to see me. He said he had been in the city, where the run continued on the Bank and every face appeared confounded by the reduction of interest to 3 per cent. ; that the stocks continued to fall ; that the Bank directors held a court this morning to depute a committee to Sir Robert Walpole, and that some suspect they will submit to the reduction and subscribe into the Exchequer, which will influence the other great stocks to do the same ; that some say Sir John Barnard, who first proposed this affair, was in secret combination with Sir Robert, and consented to take the odium of it ; others that he designed it as a snare to make Sir Robert odious to the moneyed interest of the kingdom if he gave in to the scheme, or to the landed interest if he did not ; others that Sir Robert, perceiving if the scheme took place he should have a million and half of the sinking fund at command to dispose for the public service, yielded thereto and brought the landed interest to approve it in hopes that the land tax shall be taken off. Sir John Barnard and many with him were for applying the saving on the Sinking Fund arising from the scheme, to the taking off burthensome taxes on trade, such as the taxes on candles, leather, salt, etc., but when he moved it in the House the voices were two to one against it.

I learned this day that Lady Vane, who has so long eloped from my lord her husband, is in the country with the Duke of Kingston, who has still in keeping the French mistress he stole out of France.

Friday, 1 April.—This morning at nine o'clock a message was sent me that my son Hammer was dying. I hurried to him and found it true, but he lived till two o'clock. I stayed with him the whole time and saw him gradually wear away. He had some time his senses, other times not, and having no strength to cough up his phlegm, his breath grew shorter and shorter, until at length he breathed his last, without the least convulsion or complaint, but lay still in the posture he was for five hours. He complained the room smoked, which was only the dimness that approaching death brought on his eyes, which for many hours never closed, neither his mouth. He spoke very rarely, and none but his servant, who

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put his ear close to him, understood what he said. He took me for his physician, but being told who I was said he hoped yet God would spare his life; this was but two hours before he died. I answered God could do all, but if he would not spare his life I hoped He would be good to his soul through Jesus Christ, to which, holding up his hand, he replied he hoped in God so, which was all he said, but seemed to speak to himself. and now and then held up his hand. After closing his eyes, I desired my cousin Fortrey, who remained below stairs with my daughter, to seal up his papers and lock up his plate etc., and brought my daughter home to my own house.

Mr. Sherard came with the lease from Mr. Marion to me of Chalkcroft in Charleton and I signed my part, he giving me the other part. This Chalkcroft (*sic*) is an orchard in Charleton, included in my lease from Maryon of Charleton house and lands, but my wife, desirous of building a house on this orchard, obtained a prolongation of the term for this particular spot of ground, and therefore I took a lease of this orchard for thirty years to commence from last Michaelmas, at the rent of 8*l.* a year, payable at the expiration of my greater lease for the whole concern.

Saturday, 2.—I stayed all day at home.

Sunday, 3.—Prayers and sermon at home and stayed all day at home.

Monday, 4.—I went to the Georgia Office, where met Egmont in the Trustee chair, Vernon, Holland, Oglethorp, Lapotre, Shaftesbury, Laroche, T. Towers. We only did Trustee business, viz. we ordered that Mr. T. Towers, Mr. Holland, Mr. T. Archer, Mr. Ayres and any other of the Trustees should be a Committee to prepare the following laws: 1. For allowing of Indian evidence. 2. To regulate the manner of private persons giving credit to one another in Georgia and of their suing for debts. 3. To regulate the Watch and settle the Militia. 4. A sumptuary law against the use of gold and silver in apparel and furniture and for preventing extravagancy and luxury. 5. To oblige ships clearing out of Savannah and Allatahama river to pay a pound of pistol powder duty per ton according to the tonnage for port duty.

Mr. White, counsellor for the Trustees in Watson's case, and Mr. Paris, our solicitor, attended to receive further instructions. Some alterations were made in the memorial drawn up by us to present the Privy Council, and directions were given that the same be showed to the Attorney General. We put the seal to our answer to Count Sinzendorf's propositions for sending more of his people to Georgia. We could not regularly do it in a Board of Trustees, but a former Common Council having given power to the Committee of Correspondence to finally adjust an answer, we in that capacity did it.

This morning Mr. Oglethorp, Lord Tyrconnel, La Roche and others waited on the Duke of Newcastle to communicate to him the accounts we had received from Carolina of the Spaniards' design to invade Carolina and Georgia, who replied whatever could be done for our protection should be taken care of. To say the truth, we do not much credit those accounts, but it was our duty to carry them to the Secretary of State, and our interest to lay hold on the occasion to promote the advantage and service

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of our Colony. For which purpose we prepared a paper to be given Sir Robert Walpole expressing the impossibility of carrying on our designs unless there were some stated allowance made for an annual support of our forts and civil magistracy, to be given into Parliament by way of estimate, in the manner that other Governments in America are provided for by Parliament, and we determined that as many of our Board, members of Parliament, as can be got together shall attend Sir Robert with it some day this week.

Mr. Vernon, I, Mr. Holland and Mr. Oglethorp dined together at the Cyder House. Mr. Oglethorp told us that his commission of Captain General of the Forces in South Carolina and Georgia lies ready at the office, but that he will not accept it until his desire be complied with to have a regiment of 700 men with the commission of Colonel, wherewith to defend the two Provinces. He reckoned up about 7,000 Indians we may depend on for our friends, namely, 400 Chickesaws, 1,500 Creeks and 5,000 Chacktaws, but that the French have 16,000 or 20,000. He showed us the plan of Frederica Fort, which has four bastions, with a ditch and palisades, and contains at present a garrison of 100 men; that it can contain 40 more and is capable of defence unless attacked in a regular manner with cannon.

After dinner I returned home.

Tuesday, 5.—This morning I visited Lady Salisbury. Dined and spent the evening at home.

I learned the run upon the Bank continues and many believe the reduction of interest on the public funds to 3 per cent. will drop.

Mr. Vertu, the graver, a curious and knowing man in his profession, told me an anecdote concerning Sir Walter Raleigh's unhappy fate that is worth setting down. He said the publisher of Sir Ralph Winwood's letters in three vol. folio assured him that among Sir Ralph's papers he found a letter directed to him at his country seat from the Duke of Buckingham, requiring him to deliver to Count Gundamor, the Spanish Ambassador at King James's Court, the enclosed packet, and withal to let him know that on such a day Sir Walter Raleigh was to set out for America. That packet was undoubtedly the plan and scheme of the design which historians say King James obliged Sir Walter to give him before he went his voyage to subdue the Spaniards' possessions in America, and the same which Sir Walter complains in one of his letters (since printed) to have found in the Spanish Governor's town when he plundered it. Or if it was only a copy of it, it fully answered the end, which was to put the Spaniards on their guard against Sir Walter's arrival, and give them opportunity to cut him off, for the barbarous murder of him at his return by straining the law shows there was a determined resolution to dispatch him one way or other.

Wednesday, 6.—I went to the Georgia Board, where no business was done because so few were present, viz. only Lord Tyrconnel, Egmont and Mr. Anderson. Afterwards came in Alderman Heathcote, Mr. La Roche and Mr. Oglethorp, but stayed a very little time. Mr. Sharp came and delivered, by my Lord Wilmington's order, a petition given by Watson's wife to his lordship, desiring

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dispatch from the Privy Council on her former petition on suggestion that unless some order goes by the next ships to Causton, our bailiff, to the contrary, he will have finished the prison he is building and destroy her husband by confining him therein. The petition was so absurd we took no notice of it.

Mr. McLaughlan appeared again and presented a new proposal to carry over to Georgia 100 Scots, all at their own expense. Mr. Oglethorp had appointed him to come, and was fond of accepting the proposal merely for strengthening the Colony, but I declared I never would consent that so vile a wretch should go to spoil the morals of our people. Mr. Oglethorp replied that if we discouraged the Scots from going we should be in want of people sufficient to defend the Colony, and the reasons we had for discouraging them would not be known; wherefore it were prudent to call Mr. McLaughlan in and give him the true reason of our rejecting him, to which perhaps he might give some answer that would satisfy us he had been injured, or that he was not the author of the book imputed to him.

Finding Mr. Oglethorp set upon it, and nobody to back me (Lord Tyrcannel and Mr. Anderson being the only persons present, who, not knowing the man's story, were for admitting him), I consented, so he was called in, and Mr. Oglethorp told him that it was reasonable we should let him know our grounds for rejecting his proposal, namely, that he had given great scandal by printing a book last year in justification of fornication, and we had too great regard for our people's morals to suffer a man of such principles among them, but if he could say anything to extenuate that fault we were willing to hear him. He said he was the author of that book, but that he wrote it with no ill design; that Sr. of Scotland having made proposals to the Government to raise the rents of an estate the Duke of Argyle held from the Crown, he wrote that book to ridicule that knight, and so the preface would show if it had been printed with the book; that afterwards some of his young friends advising him to print, he was so silly to do it, and he was sorry for it.

I said this was no satisfactory answer; that I had read the book, and there were most shocking passages in it, not only perverting Scripture, but two passages calling God to witness scandalous immorality, and ending with a prayer to God to open men's eyes. Mr. Oglethorp said this bordered on blasphemy; that he never read the book, but this was surprising to hear. Then he asked him whether he was not a minister? He replied he had been one, but upon the Kirk of Scotland calling him to account for that book he had renounced the Church and informed them by letter that he was become episcopal of the Church of England. Mr. Oglethorp asked him if he had publicly professed the Church of England? He answered, No, but he had let his friends know it. We asked him if he had been to wait on the Bishop of London or any other Bishop to express his repentance of his crime and had received any censure or made the public reparation? He said the Bishop of London had applied to Sir Robert Walpole to take him up, and when he heard of it he surrendered himself, from which time he had remained a year and half confined, so that he could not wait on the Bishop, but he had written several times

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to him for leave to see him with proffer to make what recantation or suffer what punishment he pleased, so he might have his freedom and pardon, but that the Bishop had returned for answer that the matter was now out of his hands, for the civil power had taken cognizance of it.

We then desired him to withdraw, and when he was gone debated what to do with him. At length we concluded to tell him that if he could find a way to see the Bishop, and made such submission as should satisfy him, and if thereupon the Bishop would certify in his favour, we then would consider of his application to go to Georgia, but till that was done we could not be justified in sending over a person who stood censured both by the civil and ecclesiastical power.

We sent for him in and told him this, and his answer was that he had promises made him that he should be speedily set free, and then he would wait on the Bishop and declare to him he was ready to submit to any punishment he should inflict on him, and to write against his former book if his lordship commanded him. So we got rid of him this time.

Mr. Stevens and his son appeared. He is the gentleman we have engaged to go and reside in Georgia, with the character of Secretary of the Province, and the conditions are that he shall have a 500 acre lot, to be cultivated the first year by ten servants at the Trustees' expense, after which we are to do no more for him, only to give him and his son provisions from our Stores. This will prove the cheapest servant we have, though the most useful and necessary, for he is constantly to correspond with us, a thing we have wanted much.

As I was coming away, a packet fresh come from Georgia was brought, wherein John Bromfield, our Register, writes to the Trustees that the alarm of the Spaniards' design to attack us had put the inhabitants of Savannah town upon building a fort, which went on with alacrity. He mentioned also the desire the people had to choose their own bailiffs, and excused those who have not yet cultivated their lots partly because they had not their lands surveyed, that some of their lots were half pine barren, others half swamp, others that they had not enclosed for want of help, whereby their corn had been eaten up by cattle and vermin. In the general he gave but an indifferent account of the colony, and desired we would not entertain so good thoughts of it as probably we did.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 7.—I went to St. James' Vestry, where we chose parish officers. Afterwards I visited my brother Parker, who was ill in bed of a cold and fever.

I passed the evening at home.

Friday, 8.—This being Good Friday, we had prayer and sermon at home and fasted as usual. My son Hanmer not being yet buried and we not in mourning occasioned our not going to church.

Saturday, 9.—I visited Mr. Clerke and Sir Thomas Hanmer.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 10.—Easter Sunday. Communicated at the King's Chapel. Went into mourning for my son Hanmer, though his corpse is not carried to Fenns to be buried until Wednesday. In

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the evening went again to chapel, and then visited my brother Parker, confined by a cold and fever.

Monday, 11.—Visited Mr. Hide, of the county of Cork, Mr. Temple, Lord Palmerston, cousin Betty Southwell and Mr. Clerke of Spring Gardens. My aunt Whorwood and Captain Whorwood, her son, with his wife, dined with us.

The Queen and Princess of Wales both sent by different servants a compliment to my wife to condole her on my son Hanmer's death, and to desire to know when it was proper to come to see her. My wife returned her duty to them, that her house was not fit to receive them, but that when Mr. Hanmer was buried she would wait on them to thank them for the honour.

Tuesday, 12.—I visited the Duke of Devonshire, lately declared Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Talbot and Mr. Annesley. Went to St. James's Vestry, where we nominated overseers of the poor, etc.

Wednesday, 13.—Visited Dr. Bentson, Bishop of Gloucester, Francis Clerke, Lord Grantham, Mr. Capel Moore, Sir Thomas Hanmer and my brother Parker.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 14.—This morning I went to the Georgia Office, on summons for a Common Council, but we were only six members, so we could do only Trustee business; present, Lord Carpenter in the chair, Tyreconnel, Egmont, Lapotre, Sir Will. Heathcote, Oglethorp.

Mr. Paris, our solicitor, attended to acquaint us that he had given the Attorney General our answer to Mrs. Watson's petition, which he took into the country to peruse, and that he had returned it with an endorsement that the said answer is too general and not satisfactory at all to him, but that his advice is we should make a particular answer to each particular of Mrs. Watson's complaints. Mr. Oglethorp said we ought not to make any other than a general answer, and that by way of information only, to the Privy Council; that otherwise, for a set of gentlemen in England incorporated by charter to acknowledge the power of the Privy Council as if we were subject to their jurisdiction and make ourselves accountable to them as in duty bound to obey their commands by making answer to them, this made us liable to a *præmunire*, and so he told my Lord Wilmington, President of the Council. If, therefore, we are called on by the Privy Council to answer for any fault committed by us here, we may not answer, but the Privy Council has power to take cognisance of any malversation in Georgia, and if they desire no more than information from us concerning transactions in Georgia in order to their proceeding upon things done there, it is proper for us to give it them, but this is only by way of information, and for that a general answer is sufficient. Mr. Paris owned what Mr. Oglethorp said was true, but he supposed the Privy Council only sent to us to know what proceedings in Georgia relating to Watson have been transmitted to us.

Mr. Oglethorp said so far was proper, but still if the Privy Council intended to determine upon the complaint they must send to Georgia for further light or give us time to do it for their information; otherwise, to proceed to judgment in the first instance without hearing Mr. Causton against Watson's complaint lies, would be determining unjustly, and a thing never done before.

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Mr. Paris said that on Monday the Attorney General would return to town, and then he would discourse the matter with him, and he hoped he should persuade him not to insist on a specific answer to each particular of the complaint.

We then directed Mr. Paris to present a memorial to the Board of Trade, that we may come to a speedy hearing on the Carolina complaint, for we think it hard and unusual for defendants in a cause to be denied the benefit of a speedy hearing, and harder still to be put off so long at the desire of the complainants, neither is it decent usage of a set of gentlemen appointed by charter.

I went to Court. The Queen told me the Georgia Trustees had been under a mistake. I said, if so I should be glad to be told it that we might mend it. She said our Georgia silk, of which the gown was made that we presented her last year, was indeed the finest she ever saw, but that she's told the silk in truth came from Italy: that is the mistake. I replied, smiling, the ground for that report was that we debauched two Italians, Piedmontese, away, and sent them to Georgia to cultivate the silk. She then told my wife Georgia was a good thing, and particularly for the silk, to which my wife replied not for the silk only, but many other good things.

I dined at home, then went to chapel and returned.

Earl of Anglesea (Arthur Annesley), who died the 31st of last month, has left his personal estate and a considerable real estate in England to Francis Annesley, esq., Counsellor at Law. What was entailed goes to Charles Annesley, one of the Battleaxes in Dublin, and they say amounts at present to 10,000*l.* a year, but will rise to 40,000*l.* per ann. in eighteen years when the lease expires. This is the Irish estate. The title falls to Richard Annesley, Lord Altham, his cousin, surviving son of Richard Lord Altham, Dean of Exeter, who died in 1701, which Richard was the third son of Arthur Earl of Anglesea, Lord Privy Seal, who died in 1686. The present Lord Anglesea and Altham was by James Earl of Anglesea intended to succeed to the estate as well as the honour, but by a mistake of the lawyers who drew his will the name of Charles Annesley was put in instead of Richard, so the present lord is defeated of this great succession, but he says he will have a trial in Chancery. The difficulty is where will he find money to carry on the suit against a man who has possession of so large an income, for he is as poor as his elder brother, who before he died sold several reversionary estates, and his character is so bad that nobody will have to do with him. When the elder brother sold the reversion he applied to Judge Nettley to buy it. The Judge acquainted the late Earl of Anglesea with it and advised him to buy it himself rather than it should go out of his family, and my lord did so under a borrowed name. Soon after Lord Altham, believing the sale he had made was not publicly known, offered to sell the same again to Lord Anglesea, who replied he thanked his lordship for offering him the preference, but that he had bought it already, and here (said he, pulling the writings out of his pocket) your lordship may see your name to it.

This Lord Altham has two wives, a gentlewoman whom he married in Devonshire and quitted after spending her fortune, and the daughter of a merchant in Dublin. The late Lord Anglesea

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had the goodness to allow the first lady 400*l.* a year. He esteemed himself very unhappy that his title and estate should fall to such worthless persons as Lord Altham and the Annesley of Cork, the one a rogue, the other a brute, yet though he might have raised very large sums by renewing leases he scrupled doing it, and said estates ought fully to go where the law intends them, only what the law gave him the disposal of he would leave to the most worthy, and accordingly what was in his power he gave to Counsellor Annesley, as his estates in Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire and his personal estate, which was very considerable.

He was in principle a High Churchman, but no Jacobite, and a man of strict virtue and honour, but a hard drinker, which very many years ago drew on the gout, of which he died at last. He had fine parts, was a remarkably good speaker in Parliament, and what he said was witty, bold and from the heart. He married Mary, daughter of the late Lord Haversham, who died in the beginning of the year 1719 and brought him no issue.

Friday, 15.—This being the Duke of Cumberland's birthday, when he entered on his 17th year of age, I went to his Court. I also went to Prince and Princess, who both enquired in a kind manner after my daughter Hammer.

After dinner I went to the Coffee House and returned home.

Saturday, 16.—I visited cousin Ned Southwell and brother Parker. Dined and passed the evening at home. Mr. Smith, who belongs to the Prince of Wales, told me there is in the hands of a relation of his a MS. copy of *The Whole Duty of Man*, in the handwriting of Dr. Wrench, a Prebend of Durham, who died soon after the restoration of King Charles II, and whose books came to the gentleman who now possesses the manuscript. It is known to be the writing of Dr. Wrench by comparing it with other papers of his, and it is not likely that a clergyman would transcribe that or any other book when he might buy it in print. It is reasonable, therefore, to suppose that Dr. Wrench was the author, especially as the world could never yet agree who writ it for want of satisfactory proofs therein.

Colonel Evans the old, so called to distinguish him from Colonel Evans the son (who died a Privy Councillor of Ireland in my time and was father to the present Lord Carberry of that kingdom), this old Councillor Evans was a serjeant under Oliver Cromwell, and after the Restoration set up a cobbler's trade in the county of Cork, I think at Kinsale, but being a cunning, industrious and saving man, by buying Army debentures and other opportunities that offered, laid the foundation of a large estate, which his son and grandson, the present lord, by parsimony have improved to near 6,000*l.* a year. When the old man was eighty years old a woman laid a bastard to him, and proved it so well upon him that he was sentenced to stand in a white sheet or pay 40*l.* for commutation, but his vanity and love of money was so great that he chose to do the former, after which meaner people guilty of the same fault made no scruple to stand in a white sheet, having so honourable an example, and this was all the Church got by her censures. When he came to die the parish minister exhorted him to repent of his sins, and particularly of the rebellion in Cromwell's time, in whose behalf he had borne arms. His physician chanced to be in the room

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at this time, so turning to him the Colonel asked him how long he thought he should live. The other, feeling his pulse, said an hour was the most. Then said the Colonel, turning to the minister, "Take notice that I pray God I may go to my old master, Cromwell." "Bless me!" cried the minister, "why he's gone to hell." "No matter for that," replied the Colonel, "wherever he is, I'm sure he is uppermost."

Sunday, 17.—I went to the King's Chapel morning and evening.

Monday, 18.—This morning I went to the Georgia Board, where were nine Common Council members, viz. Lord Tyreonne in both the Trustee and Common Council chair, Lord Talbot, Lord Limerick, Lord Egmont, Lord Carpenter, Sir Will. Heathcot, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Laroche, Mr. Lapotre. As Trustees we read Lieutenant Governor Broughton's letter, wherein he signifies to us the alarm Carolina is in at the intended invasion of Georgia by the Spaniards and the care that Province is resolved to take for our preservation. To this we ordered an answer that I thought not sufficiently civil, but Mr. Oglethorp would have it that we ought not to compliment him too much, lest advantage should be taken by the Carolinians to think we courted them, after having made a representation against us to the King in Council. We therefore only thanked him for acquainting us with the Spaniards' intention, against which we hoped we should be able to make head, not doubting but Mr. Causton would take due care therein. This was the substance of our letter, but no thanks returned for the care the Province of South Carolina is taking for our security.

After this we went into a Common Council, and Captain Thomas, commander of the *Two Brothers*, attending, we desired him to acquaint his owners that we had resolved to contract with him (if they approved it) to transport 40 Scots from Aberdeen at the rate of 5*l.* per head for their passage, and to allow what should be thought reasonable for as many heads as should be wanting of that number, if there should not so many go, which reasonable allowance should be settled by a Committee to meet for that purpose. These Scots are designed for servants to be employed on our Trust lands. Then we ordered a supply for our Stores of fifteen barrels of gunpowder for small arms, 100 muskets and bayonets, 200 Indian arms, 300 weight of musket bullets, 300 weight of Indian gun bullets, 600 weight of lead, a pair of bullet moulds at nine holes each of the musket bore, two iron ladles, nails, etc., and 300 pair of shoes at 4 shillings a pair.

Then Mr. William Stevens's proposal for going to Georgia and serving us as Secretary to the Province was read, and being approved we sent for him in and acquainted him with it, for which he expressed much thanks, with promise of doing all the service in his power. His proposal was that he would serve us in that post six years and take his third son with him to perform that duty in case he should fail, on condition we would grant him and his children, being males, 500 acres, pay the passage of himself and family over, pay ten servants to cultivate his land for one year only, give him 50*l.* in hand for his voyage, 50*l.* more when demanded to furnish his house, and allow him for travelling charges when ordered to take journeys by the Board.

After he was dismissed Mr. Oglethorp read to us a letter he

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received from Mr. Eveleigh by the last ships, acquainting him that the Spaniards had been endeavouring to buy up 400 muskets and other warlike stores at Charlestown, and had received some other supply from another province, which had passed through Carolina; that the Government had seized three gentlemen come from Augustine, whom they imagined to be spies, and that an embargo had been laid on all the shipping in Carolina, which (as Mr. Oglethorp said) would be a loss of 100,000*l.* by reason it would hinder the rice of the country from being exported to Lisbon in the early time, when the best market is to be made, and thereby necessitate the Portuguese to supply themselves from Leghorn and Barbary, after which the Carolina rice (not to speak of the damage it sustains by lying by) would sell for much less, besides it might throw that trade into a new channel. Moreover, the taking the men from their farms to make soldiers of them on this alarm would be another great damage to them. This, he said, might have been prevented if the Ministry had hearkened to the memorials several times presented by the Board of Trade, setting forth the necessity of strengthening Carolina with some troops.

I desired Mr. Oglethorp to get all the members he could see in the House of Commons this day and jointly make their application to Sir Robert Walpole for obtaining an assurance from him that henceforward we should not be obliged to ask the Parliament for money yearly, but that 6,000*l.* or 7,000*l.* should be annually brought in by way of estimate for the support of the Colony as the other Colonies are supported, whereby the military charges should be distinguished from the civil, and the civil supported at a fixed rate by the Government until the Province could do it, otherwise that the Trustees must surrender their charter into the King's hands.

I dined at home, and then went to the Haymarket Playhouse, where a farce was acted called *Eurydice First*, an allegory on the loss of the Excise Bill. The whole was a satire on Sir Robert Walpole, and I observed that when any strong passages fell, the Prince, who was there, clapped, especially when in favour of liberty.

Tuesday, 19.—Visited Lord Bathurst, Mr. Temple, brother Parker, Sir Edward Dering, Mr. Whorwood and Lady Salisbury.

Passed the evening at home.

Wednesday, 20.—I received James Piersy's bill on Richard Yates, merchant in London, for 400*l.*, dated from Cork 8th inst., at 10 per cent. Exch., but the said Yates shot himself last Friday, so that I was obliged to protest the bill. It was payable to Harper Mitchell and Armstead, who endorsed it payable to me.

I went to the Georgia Office on a summons of Common Council, but we could not make a Board, being only Sir Will. Heathcot in the Trustee chair, Mr. Digby, Lord Tyrconnel, Lord Egmont and Mr. Smith. Mr. Paris, our solicitor, reported that the Attorney General being come to town, he attended him, and upon conversation with him he was of opinion that we were in the right not to make ourselves parties in the complaint of Mrs. Watson against Causton, our bailiff, for illusage of her husband, but to make answer by way of information of only what we knew concerning that matter. Mr. Paris also informed us that according to our direction he had

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presented a memorial in our behalf to the Board of Trade, desiring we might have a speedy hearing in our defence to the representation made against us by the Carolinians. He exposed to them the hardship of so many and long delays, that it behoved accusers to be ready to make out their charge and not to desire further time for strengthening their evidence when the defendants were ready and desirous to join issue; that the Trustees had suffered in their character by the Carolinians printing their ease and depositions and dispersing it abroad before the trial, whereby the world was prejudiced against us.

Colonel Bladen, Mr. Plummer and Lord Fitzwaller were the only members at the Board present that day. Mr. Plummer said nothing. Colonel Bladen said we ought immediately to have a hearing, but Lord Fitzwaller said Mr. Fury, the Carolina agent, had been with him to desire a forbearance of hearing until the affidavits that were to support their charge should come over attested under the Colony's seal, which he expected by the first ship, and his lordship thought that reasonable, otherwise the Board of Trade could only hear one side, and when the affidavits came there must be a hearing over again. We desired Mr. Paris would represent to them again that since that representation came over there have been several ships arrived from Carolina without bringing the affidavits expected, and that it is our belief they only delay matters until Mr. Oglethorp should be returned with our witnesses to Carolina, and we thereby deprived of our natural defence, and we ordered our accountant to apprise Mr. Paris of the names of those ships and their arrival, as also of the dates of letters received both by the Board and private persons from Carolina since the representation was sent. We thought it proper also that Mr. Paris should desire of the Lords of Trade to dismiss the complaint if Mr. Fury did not consent to proceed to a hearing.

After this, it having been referred by the Board of Common Council to a Committee to agree on terms with Captain Tompson (*sic*), commander of the *Two Brothers*, to carry servants from Scotland to Georgia, we sent for the captain in and heard his proposals, to which we consented. He goes on his own account to Aberdeen to freight his ship with servants, and we engaged to put on board him 40, which he is to wait a fortnight for at that place, and he is to have 5*l.* per head, but if the number of 40 should not be ready by that time, he is to sail with as many as can be gotten, and for the remainder wanting he shall be allowed 40 shillings per head. It seems he is to take other servants on account of private persons, for which he is to have 10*l.* per head, and he will stay at Georgia a month to receive his money for them, but if any of them shall not be paid for within that time we agreed to pay for them ourselves at 8*l.* per head and take them into our own service. In consideration of this agreement we further agreed to give him 30*l.* as a premium for the risk he runs of servants dying on board, because in such case he is to be paid nothing for such as die.

I dined at home, and in the evening went to the Crown and Anchor Music Club.

Thursday, 21.—I went into the City to get the bill mentioned under yesterday protested, and afterwards bargained to sell 1,000*l.* South Sea Stock, which I am to deliver to-morrow at 100 $\frac{1}{2}$. The

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apprehensions I and other of my niece's friends are under that the bill for the reducing the interest of the public funds from 4 to 3 per cent. will pass, whereby the stocks will fall considerably, is the reason I sold this stock. I called on my brother Parker, Sir George Savile and my aunt Whorwood.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Friday, 22.—I called on Mr. Annesley to advise about Mr. Hanmer's will in what relates in his bequests to my daughter. Then went into the City and transferred the 1,000 South Sea Stock sold yesterday. Then called on Mr. Harang and Colonel Schutz, and dined at home, where I spent the evening, only I went to the Coffee House, where Mr. Smith, the Prince's gentleman usher, told me that this day he had at dinner two new chaplains of the Prince's, Dr. Aldrich and Mr. Pickering, both recommended by Mr. Pulteney, as they told him.

Saturday, 23.—I visited my aunt Whorwood and others. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 24.—Prayers and sermon at home. In the evening went to chapel.

Monday, 25.—Mr. Edward Simpson was with me, to whom I sent word that I would pay off the mortgage of 1,000*l.* on my house, lent me by him several years ago, and standing at 5 per cent. But I proposed his lending the same to another on even better security, if he would take 4 per cent., which he desired time to resolve, intending to consult his wife in it.

My daughter Hanmer being to look for a dwelling house, and none being more convenient than one belonging to my cousin Ned Southwell in Spring Gardens (which is as yet unfinished) by reason of its neighbourhood with her relations and nearness to a chapel and to St. James's Park, we spoke of it to Mr. Southwell, who told us all the houses in the street were built with design to sell or let; that the houses of the sort with that we mentioned, and which happens to be the only one of his own building, are fixed at the price of 90*l.* per ann. to be let and of 1,000 guineas if sold, when fitted up; that since my daughter's design was to buy a house he would sell her this house in the following manner: The 530*l.* he had already laid out in building it should stand as a mortgage at 4 per cent. only on the house when sold her, and then she would see the rent she would stand at, namely 18*l.* a year ground rent, the interest of his 530*l.* about 20*l.* a year, and the interest at 4 per cent. of 400*l.* more, her own money, to finish the house, which is 16*l.*, in the whole 54*l.* a year, besides which she would have the putting on locks, the buying a cistern, etc., which would come to near 50*l.* As the furniture she has is of her own, being left her by her husband, I suppose the whole with taxes will stand her in 60*l.* a year.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 26.—I went this morning to Charlton and dined with my son and daughter Percival. I was not pleased with the account of my Lord Lovell, her uncle, as that my Lady Clifford his wife (who is a very agreeable and good lady) brought him 80,000*l.* and when he was near undone in the South Sea year by that vile scheme recovered his affairs, has never so much as received of him her pin money; moreover, half a year after her marriage he resumed

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his debaucheries and continues them with several ladies of quality and fashion.

Wednesday, 27.—This morning I went to the Georgia Board, where with much pains and good luck we were able to make a Common Council, which was extremely necessary by reason Mr. Stevens, our late appointed secretary of the Colony, is to set out for Georgia on Tuesday next, and it was necessary before he went to make out his grant of 500 acres, as also to give him instructions. The latter we appointed a Committee to prepare on Saturday next. The gentlemen present were Mr. Lapotre in the Council chair, Mr. Holland, Egmont, Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. Archer, Alderman Heathcot, Sir Will. Heathcot, Mr. La Roche; Mr. Burton, Mr. White, and Mr. Smith, Trustees.

We put the seal to Mr. Stevens's grant of 500 acres abovementioned, by which he is obliged to cultivate 200 acres and the remaining 300 within sixteen years, to serve us six years certain and his third son, who goes over to do the business if he should die before. We also administered to him the oath of office.

We also put the seal to the articles of agreement made with John Pye and Samuel Hurst to serve us in Georgia as writers. We also ordered a grant of 50 acres to Mr. John Warwick, recommended by the Bishop of Derry, who we are told is worth 1,000*l*.

We also resolved 40 servants should be employed in cultivating Trust lands, which are to be called Bouverie's Farm, in honour of Sir Jacob Bouverie, who gave us 1,000*l*. for that purpose.

We also ordered that 300 acres should be laid out in Frederica for the religious uses there, the produce whereof when cultivated to go to the maintenance of a minister and catechist in Frederica and for other religious purposes.

We also referred it to a Committee to consider of a proper device of a town seal for Savannah, which a gentleman will present us with.

Mr. Holland, to whom it was referred in concert with Mr. Towers, to prepare the five new intended laws, represented to us that both he and Mr. Towers have so much business that they cannot take the whole of that affair on them, and therefore desired we would employ some other lawyer to make drafts, and then they would supervise them. Hereupon we recommended to them Counsellor Mason, whose zeal for our success prompted him to offer his service without expecting fee or reward. Mr. Verelst acquainted us with this, and we readily embraced it.

Mr. Burton paid in his 4th yearly gift of 10*l*. towards the endowment of a catechist at Georgia.

A letter was read from Mr. Millar, our botanist at Jamaica, acquainting us that at his return he found some of the ipecacuanha root alive and that he would in a month send some of it to Georgia, where, if it thrive and be not neglected, it will become a valuable commodity.

Mr. Verelst acquainted us that Mr. Oglethorp had received a letter dated from Carolina in March last, and wrote by Mr. Eveleigh, giving account that Tomachachi had repaired with 60 Indians to help building the new fort at Savannah, and that Colonel Bull (according to the commission Mr. Oglethorp left with him to command the Militia of Georgia in his absence) was marched down to

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Savannah with 100 men, and what is still of greater consequence, that the Creek Indians had engaged to assist us in case the Spaniards should attack us. This considerable service the Carolinians own is owing to Mr. Oglethorp. The Creeks, if we take in the Upper and Lower Creeks, make a body of 5,000 fighting men. It does not appear by that letter that the Spaniards have at present a disposition to attack us, whatever they might have had.

I must not omit that Mr. Paris, our solicitor, attended with a memorial to present the Board of Trade if we approved it, reiterating our desire to come to a speedy hearing of the Carolinian complaints against us. In it he informs that Board that since they sent over their complaint and printed book no less than fifteen ships are arrived from Carolina, by none of which are arrived the so long promised affidavits that are to support the complaints, but Mr. Martin, our secretary, acquainting us that he heard the affidavits are come by a ship that came in two days ago, we thought fit to tell Mr. Paris not to present the memorial unless we should find still more affected delays on the Carolina part.

After this I went into the city to dine by invitation with Alderman Heathcot. The company were Lord Limerick, old Colonel Butler, Mr. Sloan and another gentleman. The Alderman showed us some Irish linen well whitened which came over brown, and this is done by a secret that does not hazard spoiling the cloth in the boiling, and is much more expeditious. It also brings the cloth to the same consistency with that of Holland and wires the thread like that, which is reckoned an excellency. Upon the whole, it is a very advantageous secret for Ireland, and if the Irish will make up their cloth of the same size with that of Holland, and same strings at the selvedge, and pack it up in the same paper, the West Indies and Islands, which buy much Hollands, will buy ours for Hollands and supply the Spanish West Indies with it as such.

Thursday, 28.—This day I visited Lord Rockingham, Mr. Duncomb, Lord Grantham, Bishop of Bristol, Mr. Jennings of Grosvenor Square, Lord Tyreconnel, Lord Carpenter, Lord Gower, Mr. Grimes, Lord Bathurst and Mr. Courtney, his new son-in-law, and Mr. Tuffnall.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Friday, 29.—This morning I went to the Georgia Board. We were Sir Will. Heathcote in the chair, Earl of Shaftesbury, Earl of Egmont, Mr. Vernon, Mr. La Roche, Mr. Lapautre, Mr. Archer, Mr. Holland, Mr. Digby; Mr. Hucks, Trustee.

As a committee for drawing up instructions to send with Mr. Stevens, our Secretary of the Province of Georgia, we prepared the same, to be ready next Common Council Board for setting the seal to, though the Committee had power to set the seal without them, and though this is naturally the business of the Trustees and not of the Common Council, but we were willing they should be approved by as many members as could be got.

A letter dated in January last from Mr. Boltius, one of the Ebenezer ministers, was read, exposing the wants of the Saltburghers in divers particulars that had been provided for in our former letters, but they were not then come to hand; also some other things were desired of us that cannot be granted. As Common

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Council we allowed of Archibald Hodge to go over and be supplied for one year with provision out of our Stores, he paying for his passage. He has a wife and one child.

One Mr. Upton, born in England, but of Irish parents, bred in Ireland, but of late years a dweller in Jamaica, which he left through misfortune, attended, and having assured us he has made up his debts, we agreed that he should have a grant of 150 acres, he carrying over three servants. He said he has about 300*l.*, and will go to settle at Frederica. One Jennings having exposed that five guineas, formerly ordered him, was too little for the manuscript survey of the coast of Georgia taken by a person who died in coming over from thence, and which was redeemed by the surveyor's father from the ship captain for ten guineas, we ordered the other five guineas should be paid him. A proposal from Jo. Mathias Kramer, secretary to Count Zinzendorf, for sending more of his Moravian brethren, was read, with the answer of the Board thereto prepared by the Committee of Correspondence. The answer, with some few alterations, was approved, and a proposal of agreement with Messrs. Hope, of Rotterdam, for conveying those people to Georgia upon their arrival thither (in case the Count approves our answer) was approved of, and the agreement with said Hopes referred to a Committee.

Captain Dempsey's memorial of services done the Trustees in managing successfully a treaty of amity and suspension of arms between the Province of Georgia and the Governor of Fort St. Augustine was read. He was three times cast away in that service and in imminent danger of his life. He was threatened also to be imprisoned at Augustine and to be put into chains. He had renounced an employment at Augustine to serve the British nation in that affair of the treaty, and had contracted sickness which he is not yet recovered of, in that service. For all which reasons (the same being confirmed by Mr. Oglethorp, who employed him) we ordered 150*l.* to be presented him. He is an Irish Papist, and was carried young to France by his father, who followed the fortune of King James. He has been all his life a soldier on fortune and had been sent over to Augustine to be Purveyor to the Stores of the garrison of Augustine, by recommendation of Mons. Giraldini, the Spanish Agent in England, and the Count of Montejo, Ambassador from that Crown. But going over in the same ship with Mr. Oglethorp, he was prevailed on to give his assistance in preventing a war and forgo his employment at Augustine.

An order was made by us to appropriate 1,500*l.* out of the 20,000*l.* given us by the Parliament for the payment of Sola bills that were issued in Georgia since Mr. Oglethorp left that Province, and were consequently not endorsed by him. It seems these bills have such credit that, although not endorsed by Mr. Oglethorp (as they ought and are directed to be), people take them for the goods they supply our Stores with, and Mr. Oglethorp told us they pass among the Spaniards at the Havana at 40 per cent. premium. Another sum of 433*l.* of unappropriated money in our hands was ordered to Mr. Oglethorp, for which he is to account when the 20,000*l.* is received. This was for money with which Mr. Causton charges him on account of other Sola bills not endorsed by him, which the said Causton disposed of in exchange for money received by him

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in Georgia. Also 425*l.* was impressed to Alderman Heathcot to answer bills.

A proposal from Mr. Zuberbuller for sending over 50 families from the Canton of Appenzell was read, but being found too chargeable we declined it.

Mr. McLaughlan having produced a certificate from the chaplains of the Bishop of Rochester, whereby it appears he had made his submission to that Bishop for the scandalous pamphlet he published in behalf of fornication, and was reconciled to the Church and admitted to lay communion, and he, together with one Cameron, having applied to the Board to know on what conditions and encouragements certain Scots Highlanders might be admitted to settle in Georgia, we gave direction to Mr. Verelst to let them know the usual terms.

After the Board was up came a letter from Causton to the Trustees, date [*blank in MS.*], wherein he acquaints us that under apprehension of an attack from the Spaniards he was building a fort in Savannah town for a place of retreat, on which all the people worked cheerfully, he agreeing with them at the rate of 7*l.* Carolina currency per month. In his letter were enclosed Lieutenant Governor Broughton's letter to him to stand on his guard, with promise of assistance. Also his answer to the Lieutenant Governor and two copies of letters, one from Commodore Dent to Sir Charles Wager, the other from the South Sea Agent settled at St. Iago, both relating to the Spaniards' intention of attacking us. This last was the first account that gave the alarm, but Mr. Causton writes that the advice boat he sent out and the Indian parties were returned to Savannah and reported all was quiet, so that he doubted much if the Spaniards will meddle with us.

I dined at home, and in the evening went to Mr. Pebuch's concert at the Crown and Anchor.

Saturday, 30.—I paid off the mortgage which Edward Simpson had on the house I now live in in Pall Mall, being 1,000*l.* lent me the 3rd April, 1728, at 5*l.* per cent., and cancelled the writings.

My son this day borrowed the same of Mr. Simpson at 4½ per cent., for which his house in Pall Mall is security.

My son and daughter Percival dined with me.

This day great rejoicings were made in the City for the miscarriage of the Bill for reducing the interest of the funds from 4 to 3 per cent., which was flung out of the Commons last night at half an hour past ten by a majority of 114 voices (*sic*), namely, 249 against it and 114 for it. Sir John Barnard, the projector of the scheme, was burnt in effigy, and the cry "Long live Sir Robert Walpole for ever," because he opposed the passing. This may be a lesson to men not to rely on popularity. A few years past Sir John was the darling of the City, for the opposition he gave to the Excise scheme, and it may be said it was more owing to him than any gentleman of the House that it failed. Sir Robert Walpole for inventing and pressing it was burnt, as Sir John is now. But now the service of the one and the demerit of the other is forgotten, but the pressure lies on Sir John's side, for Sir Robert by his character of Minister and command of the Treasury was able to keep his ground, whereas Sir John is only a dealer in the City, an insurer of ships, which is the whole of his business, and by a

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combination of the merchants will be ruined, for they have agreed not to insure their ships with him, and his whole fortune is, they say, but 6,000*l.*, having had great losses of late, besides an extravagant son. To injure him the more, it was currently reported that he had privately concerted the scheme of this reduction with Sir Robert, and was to be rewarded with the place of Commissioner of the Customs, but yesterday Sir Robert in his speech acquitted him of having any discourse with him on the subject of the Bill. To say the truth, the Bill is not the same with Sir John's scheme, which last was to reduce only 24 millions of the public debt from 4 to 3 per cent., to assure to the creditors so reduced 14 years' enjoyment of this 3 per cent. interest before they should be paid off, and to apply the 1 per cent. reduced, amounting to about 450,000*l.* per annum, to the paying off burthensome taxes on trade ; but Sir Robert, who liked very well the reduction of the interest because he found the landed gentlemen of the House fond of it, and therefore voted in favour of so much of the scheme, spoke and voted for (and by his interest caused to be rejected) the appropriating the reduced interest to the paying off taxes, because he had a mind that money should be under his power to dispose of as he thought fit for the exigencies of the Government, and the landed gentlemen at his side joined with him therein, hoping it would be applied to ease them of a shilling in the land tax. But when it was found that the savings were not to be appropriated to the payment of heavy taxes, a great many landed gentlemen joined the moneyed interest in the House, and, with Sir Robert at their head, flung out the Bill, as I have said. It may be wondered why he acted this part, seeing the Bill would have gone in the manner he proposed had he thought fit, but the King and Queen were against it, and he was unwilling to lose this opportunity to ingratiate himself anew with the City and ruin Sir John Barnard's credit, whom he mortally hates as one that has the clearest head of any in the House, and who with much warmth and boldness of speech has constantly opposed Sir Robert's measures.

Sunday, 1 May.—I went to chapel, and again thither in the evening.

Monday, 2.—Visited Mr. Capel Moore, Mr. Clerke of Hanover Street, Sir Robert Brown, aunt Whorwood and cousin Celia Scot.

Tuesday, 3.—Visited Sir William Knatchbull and Bishop of Bristol. After dinner went with my wife to Fox Hall Gardens.

Wednesday, 4.—This morning I waited on our new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Duke of Devonshire, who received me alone, being undressed, in a very civil manner. I recommended Dr. Coghill and Prime Serjeant Singleton to him as men of great worth and deserving to be particularly regarded by him, for that they (especially Dr. Coghill) were perfectly well acquainted with the affairs of Ireland, and would honestly advise him and not embarrass him for the sake of carrying on private advantages of their own. His Grace said he was well apprised of their characters from the Duke of Dorset, and had lately received a letter from Dr. Coghill. We then talked of some matters that will come before the next Session in Ireland.

I then went to the Georgia Office, but we could not make a Board of Common Council, being only Mr. Oglethorp in the Trustee

May 4-5

chair, Vernon, Egmont, Holland, Lapotre, La Roche, Sir Will. Heathcot, Mr. Smith, Mr. Bedford. Two letters lately received from Governor Broughton to the Trustees, dated 17th and 20th February, were read, giving account of the proceedings in Carolina to defend themselves and assist Georgia against the supposed invasion of the Spaniards. Sir Will. Heathcot also showed us a letter from Mr. Paul Jennings to a merchant of London, dated at Carolina the 21 March, expressing the Spaniards' design to attack Carolina with 1,000 land forces, but that they waited for the Barnavento Fleet, consisting of four ships from 26 to 60 guns, to join two others from the Havanna.

A letter from Mr. Causton to the Trustees, dated 24th February, was read, giving account of his proceedings to defend Georgia, that the new fort at Savannah goes on, but that he could not find by the Indians sent out for intelligence or the scout boat, which was returned, that the Spaniards were in motion. He further acquaints us that some Indians sent by the Carolina Government to the Spanish frontier had killed certain Spaniards, having found a gun with them that had belonged to one of their nation, which he fears may produce ill blood and provoke the Spaniards. Mr. Oglethorp observed upon this that Lieutenant Governor Broughton ought to be punished for his indiscretion, for nothing will be more likely to draw the Spaniards upon us than this provocation. He therefore [advised] our making a formal complaint against him to the King. Then Mr. Oglethorp showed us the copy of some votes passed in the Lower House of Assembly in Carolina against the Lieutenant Governor Broughton, by which it appears the Legislature there is fallen to pieces. He also showed us the copy of a letter written to Mr. Horace Walpole setting forth the weak condition of Carolina and their apprehension of being abandoned by the Government. The person's name who wrote it is not set down. He also informed us that when he waited on the Duke of Newcastle this morning with his last letters from Georgia and Carolina the Duke laid the blame of the Spaniards' uneasiness against us to his charge, which he resented. It appeared to us that one Savage, who had been a bum-bailiff in Carolina (a fellow of vile character) is the person who under the character of an officer arrived at the Havannah from Old Spain, and by his bragging how Carolina and Georgia might be reduced, gave occasion to the report of the Spaniards' design to attack us.

Mr. Paris, our solicitor, attended to acquaint us that the Board of Trade have fixed Thursday sennit to hear the Carolina complaint against us and our counter complaint against them. He also acquainted us that the Attorney General approves in general our answer to Watson's complaint, but that to our defence we should show whether the expense of his confinement has been charged to him, as set forth in his complaint, or defrayed by us, as also that we should defend ourselves from another part of his complaint, namely, the preventing his going on with the improvement of the lands granted him.

We replied that we had ourselves paid the charges of Watson's confinement, as Mr. Causton's accounts make appear, who charges the same to us, and we have the receipts; and as to his being hindered from cultivating, there was a grant desired of lands to

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him and the same was ordered, but he never took it out, so that he has no land.

Mr. McLaughlan (formerly mentioned to have made his recantation before the Bishop of Rochester) and one Cameron, who rides in the First Troop of Life Guards, appeared to receive an answer to their application for encouragement to send Highlanders to Georgia. We had some discourse with them about the terms and promised to write to the chief of the Cameronian clan. We also gave them our printed rules, but I doubt if they will acquiesce in the encouragement we are able to give them.

One Giles, an alehouse keeper, desired a grant of 50 acres and to go on his own account. He said he was worth about 140*l.* and has a wife and three children. We told him he should have a grant and be settled at Abereorn.

A lad of twenty years old (son to a brewer in London) appeared by consent of his father and desired a grant of lands to go on his account. The Bishop of Derry's gentleman came with him, by order of his master, who recommends him, and acquainted us that the father will attend at any time to testify his consent to his son's going and that he will give him 150*l.* We told him he should have a grant of 50 acres at Frederica. He designs to set up the brewing trade, but is not to sell by retail. One Simpson attended with his wife and desired to go to Georgia. We told him we sent none this year on the poor account. He then desired we would give him land and advance his passage, which he would repay in labour, and hire himself a servant when there, but we told him neither himself nor his wife appeared persons fit to be servants, and so dismissed them. The wife is bastard daughter to the Earl of Carlisle and about twenty years old. She first married a tailor, which disoblising my lord he cast her off, but promised to allow her ten pounds a year if she would transport herself to Jamaica that he might see her no more. This she promised and took the first ten pounds, but never went. That husband dying, she married this Simpson, who had been a serjeant in the East India Company's service, but my lord does not know it. She is now in earnest to go to the West Indies, and my lord will give the ten pounds, but not till she is actually gone, but because she could not go without money to set her out she would have us advance the money, to be repaid us after her arrival. But we had no mind to engage in that affair. She came in a silk gown, is very pretty and airy, so that her husband will have enough to do to keep her to himself.

After this Mr. Oglethorp, Holland, Vernon and I dined together at the Cider House, where Mr. Oglethorp was very fond of our drawing up an advertisement to put in the prints relating to Georgia and Carolina. Mr. Vernon and I saw no use for it, but we spent till eight o'clock, and then broke up without finishing it. I suppose Mr. Oglethorp will model it.

By a return made us by Causton, dated 24th of February, 1736-7, I find that in the town of Savannah there were then freeholders 132, do. widows 9, boys 40, infants 8, inmates 72, servants 86, freeholders absent 32, do. dead 6, do. run away 1; 386, besides wives and girls.

Thursday, 5.—I went in the evening to the Royal Society, and from thence to the Vocal Club at the Crown and Anchor,

May 6-8

Friday, 6.—I visited Mr. Clerke of Hanover Square, Mr. Vettors Cornwall and my aunt Whorwood.

Dined at home. In the evening I went to the Coffee House and walked in the park.*

Saturday, 7 May, 1737.—This morning a Committee of Trustees met to consider of our answer to Watson's petitions. Mr. Oglethorp, Laroche, Vernon, Egmont, Holland, Sir Will. Heathcot. Mr. Paris, our solicitor, attended with the above answer fair drawn, and we ordered he should suspend giving it to the Attorney General until we had his opinion in writing: 1. Whether the Privy Council can by law receive appeals from the West Indies on criminal affairs. 2. Whether by this representation to the Privy Council in obedience to the Privy Council's order, the Trustees do subject themselves, either in this or any future complaints from Georgia, to be parties to such complaints. Mr. Oglethorp was for not obeying the Privy Council's order at all, lest such compliance should be interpreted an obligation upon us to answer in a judicial manner before that board.

But Mr. Vernon argued very justly that not to answer at all would be the greatest disrespect that could be to the Privy Council, besides that it was not designed we should answer judicially or make ourselves parties to Watson's complaint, but only to acquaint the Privy Council by way of information what we knew touching that complaint. Mr. Paris also told us a parallel case some time ago, that a complaint for redress against some officers of Gibraltar being made to the Privy Council, their Lordships ordered the Governor to make an answer thereto, but his council urging that his answer was not to be construed as that he was concerned in the matter, their Lordships allowed he was no party thereto. Besides, our answer had been so carefully worded that we by no construction make ourselves parties in the cause.

Then Mr. Paris acquainted us that Mr. Fury and Mr. Sharp, the one Agent, the other Solicitor for Carolina, had since our last meeting been very urgent with the Lords of Trade to defer for a week longer the hearing between that Province and us, which had been settled for Thursday next, on pretence that their Council had not had time to prepare themselves, and that the Lords were very inclinable to gratify them therein. We thought this delay not only affected, but of the greatest consequence to the safety of both Provinces, and therefore ordered Mr. Paris to go to the Lords again and insist on the cause being heard next Thursday. That there had happened the murder of certain Spaniards by the Indians at the instigation of the Carolinians which might involve us in a war; that the Spanish Agent here had already complained of the same, and further mischief may be done unless speedy decision be made of our disputes with the Carolinians, who have ordered down 500 Indians to our borders, and will be hardly restrained from committing outrages not only on the Spaniards but perhaps on the subjects of Georgia.

After this Mr. Oglethorp acquainted us that he had very lately

* End of vol. 8 of the MS. diary. This volume is not indexed, though space has been left for the purpose. On the last page is the note: "A penny-worth of white vitriol, unpowder'd, dissolved in a wineglass of water and rub'd on the eyelids, cures enflamed or bloodshot eyes."

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a conference with Sir Robert Walpole, and given him a memorial which was intended to be presented him by the Trustees in a body, which memorial he read twice and said, "There is something in this, pray let the Trustees come together and give it me in form, that we may afterwards talk it over, and I be fully instructed in the matter, for there will be a Cabinet Council upon it. I am myself well inclined in the affair, but there are others who want to be convinced. I agree with you that 'tis an uneasy thing for the Trustees to be annually applying for support to Parliament, and indeed I can well judge they are uneasy because it gives me trouble too, and therefore the best way will be, as you desire in your memorial, to put the provision of 6 or 7,000*l.* a year for the support of the Civil Magistracy, and other matters, upon the Establishment, and give it into Parliament by way of estimate, as the charge of the other Colonies is brought in. I cannot say I think so well of the Trustees as of the design, for many of them don't think well of me."

Then he added his approbation of sending a regiment for the guard of Georgia, if a fund could be found for it. Mr. Oglethorp said he might reduce companies in the islands and Colonies, the pay of which would go towards the charge of a regiment in Georgia, and so 700 men would not amount to more than 15,000*l.* per ann. Sir Robert approved it if others did, but asked him why he would not take upon himself the government of Carolina? Mr. Oglethorp replied, for the reason he told him before, because he would not lose his seat in Parliament, and added that it was sufficient for the safety of Carolina and Georgia that he accepted the chief command of the military force with the regiment, but he would go over on no other terms.

I returned home to dinner.

In the evening Mr. Wotton, my attorney, came and brought me a letter of attorney to sign, whereby I constituted him my attorney [to] ask and receive rent due from John Williams, my tenant of the George Inn, or the assignees (he having made bankrupt).

Sunday, 8.—I communicated at the King's Chapel, and afterwards went to Court, where the Prince in a very gracious manner enquired after all my family and particularly my niece Dering, whether she was tall, fat and healthy: he hoped she was not in a consumption, and said he could not endure to see me in weepers, because it put him in mind of my brother Dering whom he loved. "I know," continued he, "'tis generally said Kings and Princes have no affection, but I did indeed love him, and on the other hand there are few love Princes, but I am sure he loved me heartily." I replied, I knew well how much he loved my brother and my brother him. "He did so indeed," answered the Prince, "and yet he only knew me when I was young and giddy." Then he asked me whether my niece had not a pension? I answered his Majesty was so good as to give her one of 100*l.* a year. He asked me on what establishment? I said on the Civil List. After that, making his bow, I left him.

After Court I went by invitation to dine with Mr. Vernon. The persons invited were myself, Mons. de Bissi, the French resident, his secretary, Mr. Oglethorp and Mr. Simon, the merchant. We were very cheerful, and many stories passed concerning the Counts

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of Langallerie and Bonneval and Mons. Voltaire, the French poet.

The Count of Langallerie (who published his own memoirs, in which Mr. de Bissi said there is a great deal of truth) was a gentleman of very good family in Auvergne, who turned Protestant, and took it in his head that the only way to pull down the Pope was to set the Great Turk upon him, wherefore after several services in the late war he resolved to pass into Turkey and pursue that project, but the Emperor being informed of it, caused him to be seized on the frontiers and brought to Vienna, where he died in prison.

The Count of Bonneval (now general of the Turkish forces) is so good an officer that, had he continued to behave prudently, he would by this time have been a Veldt Marshall in the Emperor's service. but he is of an extravagant temper, and made himself enemies wherever he served. He quitted the French service, being accused of sodomy, to which he is addicted, and went into that of the Emperor; before this he had several unlucky affairs at the Court of France, but by means of a monk got clear of them. The monk (I've forgot his name) was a fellow of sense, but got no less than six bastards, which obliged him to leave France, and he attached himself to Bonneval, whose passion was more for boys. Leaving France in 1724, he retired to Flanders and was made General of the foot by the Emperor. Whilst there, a report being spread that the Queen of Spain had been solicited by a nobleman to grant him unlawful favours, for which she caused him to be flung out of the window, the Count publicly declared it was a false report raised by the Countess of Aspremont, daughter to the Marquis de Prie, Governor of Brussels. This he did to be revenged of the Marquis, who he thought did not sufficiently respect him. Upon this he was confined, but this broke not his spirit, for he wrote to the Emperor that had he not to do with a physician's son, and one that plundered Flanders, he should not have met with this disgrace. The Emperor, knowing him to be a good officer, orders his release, and he repairing to Vienna, was made a general and served in Sicily, where many priests retiring into the mountains, and shooting his soldiers in their march, he caused them to be taken and shot. Complaint being made of this to the Empress, who was a bigot, she would have had him punished for his severity to Churchmen (though enemies), whereupon he desired an audience of her, and, stripping his shirt sleeve, showed her the wounds he had received in his arm from their muskets, which turned her anger into a laugh. After this he served against the Turks, and in an action received a cut in his belly, so that his bowels came out, but covering them with his hat, he shot the Turk, and his soldiers rescued him. After he was cured he applied to Prince Eugene for the Government of Esseek, and bribed the secretary with a present of 200 ducats. It happened another officer had given the secretary the very same sum, but fortunately went next morning and presented him with ten ducats more, which determined the secretary in his favour, and Bonneval lost it. He thereupon declared he would continue to do his duty, but not with pleasure, and fell to railing at the Germans. At public entertainments he said they were bad officers, and at one of

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them picked a quarrel with the Prince of Anhalt. The Prince asked him whether he knew who he was? Yes, said he, a German Prince, but our King's Park (meaning Meudon) is as big as all your territories; come, let you and I be gladiators to-day. The quarrel went no further, the company interposing.

After this, finding himself to be disagreeable in that service, he retired to Venice in hopes to be employed there; but failing thereof, and having spent his wife's fortune and pawned her jewels, he sent his beloved monk to Constantinople to turn Turk, and prepare his way for being well received. Soon after he went himself thither and put on the turban. He was made extremely welcome at first, but afterwards, when he took on circumcision, lost their esteem for a time. The approaching war with the Muscovites, and the want of good officers, has brought him again into credit, so that now he has a principal command in the Turkish Army. The first reverse of ill fortune wherein he shall be concerned will, I suppose, disgrace him again, if not lose him his head. He is of a very good family, and his brother, Count Bonneval, has a good estate.

Mr. Voltaire is now supposed to be at Cambridge. He was obliged again to quit France, on account of a new poem called *La Pucelle d'Orleans*, wherein he not only speaks licentiously against the ministers and nobility, but against all religion. The copy was seized, and owned by him to be his own handwriting, but he pretended it was composed by Abbé Chaulieu, who died about six years ago, and some ladies of high quality made such interest with Mons. Herault, Lieutenant de Police, that he took that excuse for payment. Voltaire is very avaricious and dishonest. Mr. Simon said he lent 300*l.* when in England on his note, which he would fain not have paid, offering him only for satisfaction the double when he should die.

Monday, 9th.—This day my son set out for Southampton, in order to go to Jersey with his wife. They propose to be back in October, unless she should become with child, in which case they will return sooner. This day I was assured Lady Pen Cholmondeley is returned from abroad, where she was in so low circumstances that she consented to return to England and accept of Colonel Cholmondeley, her husband's offer to make over her inheritance to him for an annuity of 400*l.* per annum. But before she left Calais news came of the Lord Rivers, her great uncle's death, by which the inheritance being fallen to her, she is landed with resolution not to accept the conditions above mentioned, but to put her husband at defiance, who has no power over the estate she succeeds to. Whether this bad woman will repay me the 125*l.* I lent her last year will be seen.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 10.—I passed the day at home. In the evening my daughter Hanmer finished her agreement with my cousin Edward Southwell for the purchase of a house of his in Spring Garden. She gave him a mortgage of the house and bond for 520*l.*, being the purchase money, and agreed with Mr. Packer, a builder, to finish what is wanting of the building for three hundred and odd pounds.

Wednesday, 11.—This morning we had a Common Council at

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the Georgia Board; present Dr. Bundy, in the chair, Lapotre, Holland, Vernon, Shaftesbury, Sir Will. Heathcot, La Roch, Alderman Heathcot, Oglethorp; Anderson and Smith, Trustees.

Mr. Paris our solicitor attended, and acquainted us that he had again applied to the Board of Trade to press that the hearing of the Carolina complaint might come on to-morrow, as their Lordships had at first resolved, and not be put off to to-morrow sennit. My Lord Fitzwater said they must do equal justice, that the other side had represented their counsel was not ready to plead to-morrow, but ours were. Mr. Paris replied it would not be doing equal justice if they deferred it to that day sennit, for we should lose the advantage of the Attorney General's pleading in that case, who will be hindered by other business, whereas he had disposed himself to plead to-morrow. On the contrary that the other side desired this delay because they might have the Solicitor General to plead for them, who it seems was not prepared to plead to-morrow. That to delay the hearing was therefore in our opinion not doing equal justice, since the loss of our best counsel was a disadvantage unmerited on our side, who had frequently applied for a hearing, and the deferring the hearing until the other side could have the best counsel was an unreasonable advantage given them after so often applying that the hearing might not come on, besides the expense of new feeing our counsel. After this, he withdrew, and immediately notice was sent him that the Board adhered to their resolution of deferring the hearing till to-morrow sennit, 10 a clock, when they would sit *de die in diem* till it was over.

Mr. Paris observed to us that he was detained three hours before he could obtain admittance, and that all that time Mr. Popple, Secretary to their Lordships, was reading to them the printed representation and complaint sent over by the Carolinians. We have just reason to complain of the partiality of that Board in favour of Carolina, and in case they give the cause against us, shall petition the Privy Council. Mr. Paris further acquainted us that he had waited on the Attorney General for his opinion on Watson's complaint, which he was not able to give till Monday next. Our Board proceeded to other business, and ordered to Francis More, who acted as storekeeper and private secretary to Mr. Oglethorp in Georgia, one year and quarter, 50*l.*; to Mr. Harbin, sent last year to Holland to procure servants, but afterwards recalled for his service and expenses, 20*l.* To Mrs. Stanley, public midwife of Savannah, now here, 2*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* To Mrs. Watts, who has a house in Savannah, which is let to a tenant, but is now here, 20*l.*, to be repaid to Causton, our bailiff on that side, by her tenant. To Mr. Wilson, gunsmith for muskets, lately sent, 100*l.* To Mr. Kramer, agent for Count Zinzendorf, 10*l.* for his expenses here until we acquainted him on what conditions more of the Moravian brethren should go over. To Mr. Paris, our solicitor, 100*l.* on account of counsel's fees etc., and to the Revd. Charles Wesley 25*l.* for the rest of his salary, he having received in Georgia the other 25*l.* Towards these services we made a draft on the Bank of 250*l.*

Captain Thompson's memorial was read, praying that he might have a grant of Mr. West's (our late bailiff's) lot of fifty acres in Savannah, with liberty to make it over to another at his pleasure. The case is that he carried back this West and his servants from

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Bristol to Georgia, but West had no money to pay his passage, whereupon having had a new grant for 500 acres, which obliged him to part with his 50 acre lot, he offered Captain Thompson to take the latter and pay himself with other debts of West out of it. But because there can be no alienation of lands without consent of the Trust, the Captain presented this memorial to obtain our consent, which, if he obtained, then he proposed to sell and convert the land into money.

Our answer to him was that we can by no means consent to his having a grant to sell afterwards to whom he would, for that would be an example for turning the property of Georgia into a trade of stock jobbing, and the lands would become deserted: that our business was to have the proprietors reside in the country, and cultivate their lands. But we would consent that West should part with his grant to the Captain, when the Captain should find a person who will take the land and reside on it.

One Reading, a silk and cotton dyer in Rotterdam, wrote to us that he might have leave to go to Georgia at his own expense, and there carry on his trade, but we resolved not to suffer it, because it is not our purpose to encourage manufactures in Georgia, as being detrimental to England, the mother country. That what we mean to do is to produce the material for the service of England, which is encouragement enough for our people, but if we did anything more we should raise a great clamour in England against us.

Mr. Ragg's proposal was read, offering to transport to Georgia from Holland servants at the rate of 6 guineas per head, none who should die in their passage to be paid for. We thought his proposal reasonable, and assented to it, and ordered him to bring 80 heads from 12 to 40 years old.

We ordered the charge of a servant for James Hazlefoot should be advanced, the same to be repaid by him in Georgia. Mr. McLaughlan's proposal for sending over 100 Highlanders of the Cameron Clan to go at their own expenses was read. To which we told him that we would give 20 bolls or bushels of Indian meal and a musket and bayonet to each man, once for all, but could make him no allowance (which he desired) for procuring those men. The truth is we like not the fellow, but the proposal did not appear unreasonable. We read and approved the answer to be given Mr. Kramer for carrying over more Moravian brethren, being a distinct account of the conditions on which we will receive them as servants. And we put our seal to it.

A grant of 150 acres to Thomas Upton, who goes at his own expense, was ordered in Frederica. Also a grant of 50 acres in the same town was ordered to George Foster, who designs to set up the brewing trade, and goes on his own account. He appears a modest youth and his father came with him to testify his consent to his going.

A letter from Mr. Horton (to whome Mr. Oglethorp committed the care of the militia of Frederica) was read, giving account that the people are industrious, but in want of corn to sow their lands; that they resolve to defend themselves against the Spaniards if attacked etc. Also a letter was read from Captain Dent, dated 10 February, to Mr. Oglethorp concerning the Spaniards' designs

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against us, for which he is prepared, and hopes to give a good account of them when our other ships have joined him; he writes very facetiously, and assures, among other things, that being pretty fat, the Spaniards shall have fat with their salt beef if they attack him, for they shall cut and slice him to pieces before he surrenders. Also a letter was read, dated 19 March, from Mr. Eveleigh at Charlestown to Mr. Oglethorp, giving him account that our people both in Savannah and Frederica are in a good posture of defence; that Frederica fort is quite finished, the Darien fort also finished, and the new one at Savannah almost completed.

After this, Mr. Oglethorp, Vernon and I dined together at the Cider house. One Mr. Tanner dined also with us, a young gentleman of Surrey and neighbour to Mr. Oglethorp, who for amusement went with him on the last expedition to Georgia, and had been employed by him on several services while there, particularly among the Indian nations, where he passed four months in driving away the Caroline traders, who pretended without licenses from us to trade with the Indians within our Province. He said the Indians are extremely human to those who are in friendship with them, perfectly just in their dealings, and know not what it is to tell a lie. That the old men were extremely pleased we did not trade with them in rum, for it made their young people mad and disobedient to their Government, therefore they liked better to trade with us than with Carolina, who gave them rum, but that the young men like better to trade with Carolina on that account. Concerning Tomachachi, he said he had a house of three rooms, built like the rest of clay, and covered with plank; that he keeps his parlour locked, wherein is the picture of the lion we gave him, as also Mr. Oglethorp's picture, in whose arms, he said (when he was ill last year) he wished he might die. That when he sees company, and calls councils, they sit in that room. He said further that when he visited him he gave him a very good dinner of roast and boiled pork, buffalo, fowl and pancake. Senawké, his wife, made tea for him. He said further that all the Indian traders have wives among the Indians, it being necessary for dressing their victuals and carrying on their business, and he believes there are 400 children so begotten; that being left and bred up with their mothers, they speak both Indian and English, so that there are now few Indians that do not speak English enough to be understood, but whatever is the reason, they do not care to do it, but when drunk.

Thursday, 12.—This morning I visited Mr. Annesley, who told me it was unfortunate that my son took his journey so soon, for the suffering the recovery as covenanted in the marriage settlements is thereby retarded to a future term, because it is necessary he should be here; so all that I have done hitherto and the expense is thrown away, and we must begin *de novo*.

Dr. Courayé dined with me. This day we had an account in our newspapers that last week Eustace Budgell, Esq., who last week took boat to shoot the bridge, when under it leaped out just under the arch and drowned himself. His body was found yesterday. The occasion of his voluntary death was Dr. Tyndall the clergyman's prosecution of him at law for forging the late Dr. Tyndall's will, by which he left all away from his brother to this vile fellow,

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to which roguery the witnesses were strong that Budgell could not but have been convicted. He was besides fallen poor notwithstanding his ill gotten gains. He was a relation of the late famous Secretary Addison, who carried him to Ireland and put him into a post there, where he got some money which he lost in South Sea. He had broils with other persons besides Dr. Tyndall, and in the world's eyes appeared a rogue throughout. He had the impudence to insinuate in print that Sir Robert Walpole designed to have him murdered. I often was in his company, but never liked him, for he was the most conceited pragmatistical cur I ever knew, but he was a good scholar and wrote well. In courtship to that atheist Dr. Tyndall his patron, he espoused his notions, and published a design to print a second part of that infamous author's book entitled "Christianity as old as the Creation," which lay in MS., but he did not do it.

This morning Mr. Cooper came to me about the George Inn on Snow Hill, and I promised him a lease when the present lease expires, which will be at Michaelmas come twelvemonth. I would have made him a lease in present, but the assignees of his bankruptcy refused to give up the lease.

Friday, 13.—Mr. Capel Moore dined with me. He told me that the last time the old Duchess of Marlborough was at Court, which is long ago, the King spoke to her in English, but she replied she begged his pardon for not understanding him, because she knew nothing of French, giving him to understand he was too much of a German. Upon this he in a passion turned on his heel, and said so loud that all the room heard him, "Why, I have been speaking English to you all this while."

I went this morning alone to the Georgia Board to look over the books, and accidentally Mr. Paris our solicitor came in, who told me he had at last gotten the Attorney General's opinion on our answer to Watson's petition, and that he said the Trustees were parties to the complaint, because we gave order to the magistrates of Savannah to continue Watson in confinement; nevertheless that this was no rule that we should be deemed parties in future suits, the present being a mixed case. I said if we were parties, then the Council Board might think fit to enjoin us to release Watson, and thereby usurp an authority over us which some of our Board would not relish, they esteeming themselves as a society of gentlemen incorporated by Charter, over whom the Privy Council is not allowed by law to have any power, but that if we had done amiss, the law required we should be questioned in the King's Bench and there only. Mr. Paris replied Mr. Oglethorp was so much of this opinion that he told him he would not be present when the Board should meet on Watson's affair, because whatever he thought himself, he believed the majority of the Trustees would acquiesce in the Attorney General's opinion. I passed the evening at home.

Saturday, 14.—I visited Mr. Clerke of Hanover Street and Lord Tyrconnel. Dined at home. In the evening went to the Coffee house, where I fell into conversation with Mr. Peachy of Sussex, Mr. Vyner, knight of the shire of Lincolnshire, Sir Marmaduke Wyvil and a strange gentleman, concerning the woollen trade of England. Mr. Vyner said the wool he sold for 29 shillings a

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tod (which is two stone) four or five years ago, he now sells for seventeen and sixpence. Sir Marmaduke, who is a great man for sheep in Yorkshire, said the same, and added that the manufacture is so lost, that he should be for letting Ireland manufacture and sell abroad all they can, rather than let France have it in the manner they are of late years possessed of it. Of this opinion were all but Mr. Vyner, and he gave no good reasons to the contrary. It was agreed that the Bill passed in King William's reign for prohibiting Ireland from exporting their manufacture has been the ruin of the English manufacture. The strange gentleman said we have lost 20 millions of money by it. He added that at Venice, Savoy, and some parts of Germany he had seen our manufactured cloths publicly burnt, those places having set up manufactures of their own. Sir Marmaduke said he would demonstrate that England will not suffer by letting Ireland manufacture their wool for foreign markets, viz. that all the wool of Ireland that can be spared for home consumption and for England, being run to France, and there manufactured and sold abroad, it could be no worse if Ireland manufactured that wool at home for foreign markets, so that England will still sell as much as it does now, though Ireland manufactured their own wool, with this advantage, that the wealth got thereby would come over to England, whereas that wealth which France gets by manufacturing Irish wool centres in France. Is it not therefore more eligible that Ireland should be enriched by Irish wool than France? Especially when the riches of Ireland centres before the year is out in England.

The strange gentleman said it was of no moment now to stop the Irish or English wool from running to France, for he was lately there, and they are falling very fast to the breeding of sheep, apprehending there will be a time when they shall be less able than now to procure English and Irish wool. I replied it was but last summer that the French King (finding less wool came over than formerly from Ireland and England) had recalled his prohibition of Irish yarn from being imported into France, being desirous of having it in any shape, though to the loss of his own spinners, and the having it dearer than when imported raw, rather than not to have it at all, which showed that our wool is necessary to the French manufacture. He answered it was true, but they were not yet sufficiently provided of sheep, besides that our wool is of a better staple than their own for middling clothes, and by how much they deprived us of our wool though they paid well for it, by so much they lessened our manufacture and increased their own.

We had much more solid discourse in this serious affair, and I left them, telling them that without being a prophet, in some years hence they will allow Ireland to manufacture whatever they will for foreign export.

Sunday, 15.—Went to St. James's Church, where Dr. Thomas preached a good charity sermon. In the evening went to chapel. Wednesday last my son and daughter Percival embarked at Southampton for France or Jersey.

Monday, 16.—This day I went with my family for the summer to Charlton.

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Wednesday, 18.

Thursday, 19.—This day I received a printed state of the matters in difference between his Majesty's Provinces of South Carolina and Georgia, the same being drawn up and signed by Charles Clarke and Mr. Murray, our counsel, who are to plead the matter this day before the Board of Trade. Accordingly I received an account from Mr. Verelst that the Board had heard part of the complaints and evidence against us, and adjourned the further hearing to next Monday sennit.

He also writ me that our Board sat the same day and gave direction that the condition of Watson, whether still lunatic or no, should be writ about immediately, and that if he is returned to be in his right senses to give him his liberty.

Wednesday, 25.—I went to town to the Georgia Board to sign a grant of 300 acres for religious uses in Frederica, but we were not a Board of Common Council, being only Egmont, in the Trustee chair, Lapautre, Vernon, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Smith. A letter was read from Mr. Morse in Dublin that Mr. Steven Moliere, lately deceased there, had bequeathed 10 guineas to be distributed among the poor German Protestants settled in Georgia.

We indited a letter to Causton, head bailiff at Savannah, directing that the magistrates should call to their assistance the physicians and surgeons of the place, together with certain other persons there named, to enquire into the state of Watson's lunacy, and in case he be found now to be recovered, and in his right senses, to set him free from his confinement, he giving 200*l.* his own personal security to behave well and not provoke the Indians within our Province.

After this Mr. Vernon, Smith and I dined together, and then I visited the Bishop of Lichfield.

I had a letter this day from my son in Jersey, dated 16th instant, that my daughter and he are well.

Thursday, 26.—Visited my brother Parker.

Friday, 27.—I went to Court, and after returned to Charlton.

Sunday, 29.—Communicated at Charlton.

Thursday, 2 June.—I went to town to attend the vestry, where I proposed the Earl of Cadogan to be chose into the vacancy of a vestry man, made by the Duke of Chandos removing out of the parish. Three more vestrymen were chosen in the place of so many deceased, viz. Justice Oliver Lambert, brother to the Earl of Cavan in Ireland, Will. Sharp, Esq., Clerk of the Council, and Mr. Green, the Queen's shoemaker. I returned with Miss Minshull and Dr. Couraye to dinner, who intend to pass some time with us.

Monday, 6.—I went this morning to town to attend the hearing of the Carolinians' complaint against us at the Board of Trade. Counsellor Brown pleaded on their side, but made nothing of it; Counsellor Clark was on our side and spoke well. The further proceeding was deferred to Thursday next. Afterwards the Trustees who were there repaired to the Georgia Office, where we were just enough to make a Common Council, viz. Lord Carpenter, in the Trustee chair, Egmont, in the Common Council chair, Shaftesbury, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Lapautre, Mr. Holland, Mr. La Roche, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Hucks and Mr. Bedford. As Trustees we received

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a report that Sir Hans Sloan had paid his 20*l.* subscription towards the salary of our botanist abroad.

Also made an order that the subscribers among ourselves towards building churches in Georgia should be called on and certified to pay their money within a month after the call.

We made some alterations in the letter to be sent to Mr. Causton, relating to Watson's imprisonment for lunacy, and directed him to cause him if now in his senses to have sentence passed on him according to the verdict brought in against him. We referred to a committee to consider of ordering a Fast to be kept in Georgia for a blessing on the people and to avert the danger of an invasion.

As Common Council, we read a memorial of services done by Mr. Vat, whom we sent to be store keeper to the Saltburgers at Ebenezer, in which he served two years, and we ordered him 60*l.* in full of all demands.

We referred it to a committee to consider of a plan for building churches in Georgia. Mr. Oglethorp was for staying till more money came in, in order to place the capital at interest in Carolina at 10 per cent. : and only to build with the interest money, but we thought the delay of building would be too long.

We sealed an agreement with Samuel Smallwood to go a writing clerk at Frederica at 40*l.* a year. We also put the seal to the grant made to four feoffees of 300 acres of land for religious uses in Frederica. We also ordered 3,068 pound weight of skins brought from Georgia should be sold to Mr. Simmons the merchant for 415*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, and the money placed in the Bank.

We ordered a certified account of 188*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* sterling due to Will Clay for cattle delivered at Savannah should be paid.

Captain Dunbar, returned from Georgia, attended, and gave us account that the alarm of the Spaniards invading Georgia and Carolina continues, and he himself, it seems, still believes it is the Spaniards' [design] to make us a visit, but he says the whole Province are determined to defend themselves; that the Forts at Frederica and Darien are finished, and mounted with cannon, but the muskets and swords we sent over prove bad. He said one Butler is secured on board Captain Gascoign on suspicion of being a spy from the Spaniards; that the Governor of Augustine, who made the treaty of peace with Mr. Oglethorp, has been put into chains and sent to Old Spain, and is succeeded by an officer from the Havanna; that the person who gave us advice of the Spaniards' preparations at the Havanna and Augustine to attack us is publicly known, and his name has been printed in the "Carolina Gazette," which is very unfortunate for the gentleman, for he will certainly be cast in prison by the Spaniards. He further said that 80 Yamasee Indians, belonging to the Spaniards, had been seen about our settlements, and at Joseph's Town our sentinel had been shot at; that the Spaniards had sent parties to drive all cattle they could find to Augustine, where they had great reinforcement of men, and their advice boats were often seen hovering about our coast, but always retired when our ships made towards them; that at Augustine they were laying in stores for 3,000 men for a year, which must be with some ill intention towards us.

He brought a letter from Mr. Causton, dated in March, advising us that Lieutenant Governor Broughton had written to him that

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he was himself coming down to the south part of Carolina with a body of men to assist in the defence of Georgia, for which Mr. Causton returned him his thanks. We are not to expect much from his conduct or valour, for he is old, and on former occasions ever took care to keep out of harm's way when his men were in the field. Besides, he has lately manifested his cowardice in sending directions to the Chickesaw nation to give satisfaction to the French at war with them, and even to resign place to them and remove, which is a base forsaking of that brave people, and indeed a betraying his Majesty's interests in those parts, for if once those Indians are removed, the French will have a free communication between their northern and southern possessions, and not only multiply their trade, but strike terror into all the other Indian nations, and enable the French to collect all their troops to annoy Carolina and Georgia on a future occasion.

A letter from Captain Gascoign to Mr. Oglethorp, dated from Frederica 18 March, was likewise read, giving account that the Georgians are all in good heart and health; that he had wrote to other of his Majesty's ships to join him, and that he believed the Spaniards still design an attempt against us. Another letter from Mr. Hawkins, surgeon and magistrate at Frederica, gave us an account that since the embarkation there had died but an old woman of 60 years and a child of four; that the people were industrious. I also received a letter from Davison, the chairman, one of the constables at Frederica, that he had built him a brick house three stories high and fenced in his whole lot, but he desired a servant, without which it was impossible to cultivate.

By all accounts we had hitherto, the inhabitants of our Southern County are far more industrious than those of Savannah County, but this report of the Spaniards' design to attack us is of exceeding damage to us, in taking the people from their labour and preventing their cultivating, whereby they will remain a charge on our stores which we shall not be able to bear. It was a concern to us to hear from Captain Dunbar that the people of Savannah in their haste to erect a fort for their defence had cut down the fine garden wood on the east of the town, which was an ornament and shelter to the town from the east winds, and will render the town less healthy. They did it, although Mr. Causton declared himself against it, and would have no concern in it, being apprehensive we should not approve of it. Captain Dunbar told us that Mr. Causton is more condescending in his government to the people than formerly, so that they are better reconciled to him.

But he told us another thing which much concerned us, namely that Mr. Ingham, on whom we so much depended for converting the Indians, and who was so zealous, is come for England on a sudden motion, which none knew the reason of, but some said it was to take priest's orders, which could not be, he being in priest's orders already. The Captain added that there came letters from him to the Bishop of London, and to some fellows at Eaton, probably to Mr. Burton.

He told us also that Mr. John Wesley, our other minister, had been at Charlestown, for what cause he did not know. It is very strange that since their departure from England neither of them have written to the Trustees, though undoubtedly they have several times to others.

June 6-15

Mr. Oglethorp, Holland, Vernon, Captain Dunbar and I dined at the Cider house, where Mr. Oglethorp told us that Mr. Walpole said to him this morning that a letter was gone to Spain to acquaint that Court that though we are desirous to live in amity in Europe, yet we cannot continue so in the West Indies, if they proceed in the manner they do to disturb our trade and give us cause of jealousy.

After dinner I returned to Charlton.

Wednesday, 8 June.—This morning I went to town and waited on my Lord Lieutenant to desire him that when my brother Percival should wait on him in Dublin he would receive him favourably, which he assured me of. I went thence to the Georgia Office, though no Board had been summoned, to know if any fresh letters had come from America, and found there was a packet from Mr. Causton, advising that the alarm still continued of the Spaniards designing to invade Georgia by land, although he could not learn that there were any preparations at Augustine made for that end, where they were in want both of money and provision. He added that the new Spanish Governor of Augustine had written a letter to express his surprise that our ships should be seen hovering about his harbour, when a treaty of amity had been concluded between Mr. Oglethorp and the former Governor. Mr. Causton enclosed us a copy of that letter, together with copies of the letter from the South Sea Agent at Havanna and his brother, to the Governor of the Bahama Islands, informing him of the Spaniards' designs on us, which they had by conversation with an Englishman lately arrived from Old Spain thither under the character of an engineer, who called himself Captain Wall, but was in truth a bum-bailiff in Carolina, and an empty arrogant fellow, without courage, who fled the Province, or was rather driven out of it, and thereupon repaired to the Queen Dowager of Spain, at Bayonne, who recommended him to Mons. Patinho, first Minister of that Crown. But whatever design the Spaniards may have, our people are in very good heart and have almost finished their fort at Savannah, of which Mr. Causton enclosed a draft, but they are in want both of flesh and butter.

This alarm proves to us a very unfortunate affair, because it takes the people off from cultivating their lands, and will occasion their being a year longer in charge on our stores than otherwise, or than is calculated for in the last scheme of necessary expense for the present year, which we gave into Parliament, and we have no heart to expect the Parliament will give us any more, especially as Mr. Oglethorp will not be next year here to solicit it; for he has assurance from the Ministry that he shall have a regiment of 600 men, and be constituted Commander in Chief of the military force in Carolina and Georgia, the pay of both which employments are 1,000*l.* each.

Mr. Verelst acquainted me that Mr. Ingham is not yet arrived, being departed for Pennsylvania, but that he designs to come in order to take priest's orders. I thought he had them before, for he was some years a curate in London, and it was ridiculous of him to go without full orders to take care of the souls of people in a region where ministers are so much wanted. Mr. Causton likewise sent us a copy of a letter the Moravian brethren declaring

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they could not in conscience fight, and if expected so to do, they must leave the country. Mr. Verelst told me in addition to this that they had writ a second letter, expressing their intention to leave the Colony.

It were to be wished they had never gone, for though they be a very religious and painstaking people, yet that principle of not fighting is a very bad one in a new erected colony. It seems they think themselves under a kind of persecution on account of Mr. Causton's telling them he expected they would join in the common defence, and on account of our people's reproaching them for declining it.

I dined with Mr. Verelst, and desired him to represent strongly to Mr. Oglethorp the necessity of obtaining from the Government the putting the expenses of our civil government for the future upon the Establishment, as also the easing us of the burthen of paying for our military defence, which was never in our thoughts, nor have we a fund for it. Indeed, no man can justly imagine that we should wish so small a sum as will not provide for the wants of our people and the maintenance of a civil government, build forts, maintain garrisons, and defend the King's title to his dominions. I foresee that unless the Government shall ease us in these matters the members of our Board will gradually forsake us, and we shall be obliged to give up the charter and desire his Majesty to take his own methods for supporting the Colony.

In the evening I visited brother Parker and cousin Le Grand.

Thursday, 9.—I went to the Board of Trade, where there was a third hearing of the dispute between Carolina and us. The time was spent from 10 o'clock till past one in hearing affidavits in favour of Georgia as to the several nations of Indians which we claim as belonging to the Province of Georgia, as to the northern and southern streams of the river Savannah opposite to Savannah town, as to the staving of rum at Savannah in obedience to his Majesty's law for prohibiting spirituous liquors imported into Georgia etc.; in all which the Counsel on the other side behaved rudely, and insinuated we bribed our evidence; nay, they objected to the Board's hearing the affidavits of persons who are now in England as unusual, but our Counsel showed it was ever done, and that their Lordships must accept such, because they have no power to oblige evidence to appear and make out this information *viva voce*.

At length our Counsel and Mr. Oglethorp insisting upon a letter's being read, from Mr. Jenison, Speaker of the Carolina Assembly, to Mr. Oglethorp, giving him an account that the Assembly which passed an Ordinance for indemnifying Carolina traders who should trade with our Indians of Georgia without taking licenses from the magistrates of Georgia, and their Counsel opposing the reading the letter, we were all desired to withdraw till their Lordships had resolved whether the letter should be read, and then I left the hearing and returned to Charlton to dinner.

I received at my return a letter from my son Pereival to my wife acquainting her that he and my daughter are highly pleased with the Island of Jersey.

Wednesday, 15.—This day I went to town to the Georgia Board, but we could only make a Trustee Board; Lord Shaftesbury, in the chair, Egmont, Lapotre, Anderson, Dr. Burton.

June 15-22

Some Georgia Sola bills were cancelled and filed. A letter from Mr. Jo. Wesley, minister at Savannah, was read, giving account of disbursements and expostulating with us for suspecting him guilty of embezzling money trusted to him, and desiring to know his accusers. All present were surprised at it, and we ordered Mr. Martin to write this night to him that we knew of no one body had accused him of doing anything amiss, and therefore we desired he would let us know who he had his intelligence from. We expressed our gladness that Mr. Causton supported him in his labours to make piety abound in the Colony, and acquainted him that Mr. Whitefield was going over to settle at Frederica, and that we had made a grant of 300 acres for religious uses there.

After this I dined alone at the Thatched House, and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 16.—This morning I visited Frank Clerke, who told me that my Lord Grantham, though highly displeased at his daughter's marrying Captain Elliot of Churchill's regiment without his consent, yet expressed some consolation that he is by family a gentleman, though son to a laceman. She is 37 years old, and therefore my Lord says he could not absolutely hinder her from marrying, but he is not obliged to let his estate go to a son-in-law he was averse to, and therefore will so secure it that if he shall hereafter be reconciled to her, the Captain shall be never the better for it, or get more by her than the 10,000*l.* fortune which my Lord cannot hinder her of.

I returned home to Charlton to dinner.

Friday, 17.—We had an account from Arwarton that my daughter Helena was so ill that they were obliged to send to Ipswich for a physician, and they feared it would prove the measles.

Sunday, 19.—This day Mr. Lampierre and another gentleman of Jersey came to see me. Mr. Lampierre told me he heard by a letter arrived four days ago that my son and daughter are well, and lodged in his house, which he took for a great honour, for himself as well as the Island. He told me many things of the Island, its constitution, military force, commodities, money, eatables, soil, etc. The minister Mr. Neale, a stranger, who preached this day, dined with us. I set him right as to the clamours of the Carolina people against us, for he is much prejudiced against us, and was there two years and half ago. He owned the people of Carolina are wicked and factious, and the Preston rebels transported thither were most favourably received, and are become the chief people of the Province.

Tuesday, 21.

Wednesday, 22.—I went to town to the Georgia Office, according to summons, but we could not make a Board of Common Council, being only Lapotre, in the Trustee chair, Egmont, La Roche, Oglethorp, Carpenter, Tyreconnel, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Smith. As Trustees, we drew up a second application (the same as the former made in April last) in form of a letter to Sir Robert Walpole, desiring that we might not be obliged to go any more to Parliament for money to support the Colony, but that the same may be provided for by way of estimate in the manner that the other Provinces are supported, for that the Trustees found it impracticable to continue their method of petitioning the Parliament. We set forth that

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it would be necessary to give us in the manner desired 7,000*l.* a year. We also desired that a regiment of 700 men might be allowed for the defence of the Colony. We ordered our accountant when it was fair drawn to get it signed by as many of the Trustees and Common Council as could be got, in order to its being presented to Sir Robert by such as were willing to go with it.

The latter part touching a regiment will find some difficulty, because the vacant West India Governments have this week been filled up, and the Governors will undoubtedly be desirous (to recommend themselves to their people) to keep the military force now allowed to their Provinces on the same foot they are, and not easily consent to the parting with any of their companies, which according to Mr. Oglethorp's scheme, were to be sent to Georgia to form the regiment we apply for.

We also ordered a memorial to be presented to the Treasury for payment of the 20,000*l.* granted us by Parliament this Session.

It having been recommended to a Committee to consider of erecting churches in Georgia, we agreed that several members should be desired to discourse with builders on that head and procure from them an estimate of the charges of building a church of brick, 80 feet long, and 40 feet broad in the clear, a square tower 40 feet high and 20 feet square from out to out.

The walls three brick thick 10 feet high, and two brick and half upwards, all to be rendered and white washed on the inside.

No windows for 10 feet high from the ground, but loop holes for muskets on occasion.

A pulpit, reading desk, communion rail and table; no pews, but benches as at Tunbridge.

Question, what will such a church cost supposing it were built in England, and how many persons will such a church hold?

Mr. Paris, the solicitor, attending, acquainted us that the Board of Trade sat this morning upon making their report upon the hearing of the cause between Carolina and us, but their Secretary would not tell him the result, only he privately learned that there were two questions they resolved to put to the Attorney and Solicitor General before they concluded their report.

This we thought extremely odd and unfair, that they should refer questions for their information to be answered by the Solicitor General, who was of counsel against the Trustees, and we resolved, that if it be so, Mr. Paris should desire a copy of that reference in order to be heard by counsel upon it. There is a manifest partiality in the Board of Trade against us, and this is not the only instance of it. We congratulated Mr. Oglethorp on his being appointed Commander-in-Chief of the military force in Carolina and Georgia.

I dined with Mr. Verelst at the Cyder House, and then went to the Temple. I called on cousin Betty Southwell, and after a short stay at the Coffee house returned home to Pall-Mall.

This week the Earl of Westmorland was turned out of his troop of Guards for having voted to address his Majesty to settle 100,000*l.* on the Prince. Last Parliament he voted for making the Army gentlemen officers during their good behaviour, that is, not to be removed by the Crown at pleasure, but for just cause assigned and proved, and it was then talked that he would be dismissed, but his Majesty continued him, so that it was thought his displeasure was over.

June 22-29

When the present Parliament was called he designed to stand for the county of Kent (his elder brother being then alive), but was prevailed on to desist in favour of Lord Middlesex, son to the Duke of Dorset, who did stand, but lost it, and the Duke promised to bring him in at Hythe; but Sir Robert Walpole, who is not apt to forgive any who oppose his measures in or out of Parliament, remembering the vote last mentioned, obliged the Duke to go off from his word. Soon after this Parliament sat, the elder brother dying without children, Colonel Vane became Lord Westmorland, and in the House of Lords both spoke and voted for an address to his Majesty to settle 100,000*l.* on the Prince. This new offence renewed his Majesty's displeasure against him, which he restrained till the Session was over, and then gave his troop to the Duke of Mountagu.

People say it is very hard that his Majesty's servants may not vote in their Parliamentary capacity according to their judgments.

Thursday, 23.—This day I paid Jos. Sparrow of Hackney 500*l.* which, with 100*l.* paid him the 10th of May last, cleared all the principal money and interest due to him from my son on a mortgage of the George Inn and warehouse on Snow Hill. Accordingly the writings were delivered me up.

I then returned to Charlton to dinner.

Friday, 24.—Brother Parker and my niece dined with us. Letters from Arwarton brought an account that my daughter Helena is recovered of the measles.

Saturday, 25.—The youngest of my cousin Scots came from Surrenden to go with my wife to Arwarton.

Sunday, 26.—Cousin More the midshipman and Parson Neale, who preached this day, dined with me. This last is born in Dublin, as he told us, but why he went to Carolina two years ago I know not. He says it was for his pleasure, but he came back with more pleasure, for he was sick the whole time he was there, and an old gentlewoman dying, left him what she had, which he is now selling. He is of a merry, satirical, open temper, and an extraordinary good preacher, for style, sense and delivery. In his sermon of this day, he called the lawyers vermin and pests of the land.

Wednesday, 29.—I went to town to the Georgia Office, in hopes to meet a Board of Common Council men, but was again disappointed. Present, Egmont, in the Trustee chair, Oglethorp, Vernon, Lapotre, Carpenter, Hales, Anderson.

Mr. Paris, our solicitor, acquainted us that he had applied this morning to the Lords of Trade for a copy of their reference to the Attorney and Solicitor General containing two questions their Lordships put to them in order to help them in making their report upon the hearing between Carolina and us, for that their Lordships having referred their questions to the Solicitor General, who was of counsel against us, by which he became judge and party in the same cause, we designed to have a hearing before the Attorney General and him, that the former might be truly informed of the matters we have alleged on our side, but their Lordships were pleased to refuse us this request, though Mr. Paris gave them two instances where in parallel cases they had granted it, and thereby refused us what Mr. Paris thinks to be our right. We ordered Mr. Paris to apply to the Attorney General for a copy of the reference,

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which it is doubtful he will give, but he has promised to allow of a hearing before him. In the meantime the Solicitor General told Mr. Paris that it is a great hardship the Lords of Trade have put on him to make him both judge and party.

As Trustees we received from the hands of Dr. Hales 14*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.* given by two ladies to be employed in the work of the mission, and Mr. Verelst acquainted us a gentleman had promised him 20*l.* to be employed on the best branch of our Trust. We resolved this money (being given to particular uses and therefore applicable by the Trustees without the necessity of a Common Council) should be applied to the fitting out Mr. Whitfeild, who goes minister to Frederica, and a schoolmaster recommended by him, who offers to go with him, and accordingly we ordered a letter to him that his desire of clothes, a watch, etc., should be complied with, and that the schoolmaster should be provided with the same.

I was pleased with the Board's application of the 20*l.* above-mentioned this way, because it inferred that the carrying on the mission is in the judgment of the gentlemen present the best branch of our Trust.

The same Mr. Whitfeild having wrote to us concerning two persons who are desirous to go over and have one lot between them, we ordered he should receive for answer that we cannot allow of the dividing lots, but one of them may take a lot and the other may work for him as a servant, or they may each of them have a lot, one in Frederica, the other a village lot. The practice of dividing lots as has been practised in Savannah unknown and unauthorised by us, has occasioned much differences there, and it is fit to enquire into it.

It having been referred to a Committee finally to determine upon Mr. Gordon's (late bailiff at Savannah) application for selling his lot, and for a reward for his services, we called for him in and showed him he was so far from meriting anything from us for his services, that he had forfeited his grant by coming over without leave, contrary to his covenant in that grant, and to the neglect of his trust as first bailiff. However, in compassion to his circumstances, we promised he should have leave to sell his lot, provided it was to a person approved of by the Trustees, and that the same must be done by his surrendering his grant, and the purchasers taking out a new one. We also ordered he should be allowed a year's subsistence for him and his wife, amounting to near 14*l.*, which during his stay in Georgia was not demanded by him. But we showed him that he was indebted 27*l.* odd money to the Trustees for so much cash advanced him, which he must account for. He pretended to know nothing about it, but we ordered him a copy of the account.

It is perhaps not very regular for the Common Council to appoint Committees finally to determine the disposal of money, but our Common Council Boards are so ill attended and so few that 'tis impossible to carry on business without this expedient.

After the business of the Trustees was over, Mr. Oglethorp told me that he is appointed Captain General, not only of all the Forces now in South Carolina and Georgia, but which shall be there, so that it will not be worth the while for any gentleman to apply for the government of South Carolina, all their pay arising from the

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salary of Captain General, which now is in him, there being no profit from the civil government of South Carolina. He therefore hoped that Colonel Horsey will succeed in his application to be appointed Civil Governor, to whom he will out of his own pocket allow a salary. It is of great consequence to Georgia that whoever is Governor of South Carolina should be a dependant, or at least a friend to Georgia, and such is Colonel Horsey, a person undone by being Governor of the York Building Company, and suffering (they say unjustly) in his character on that account.

Some estimates for building a church at Savannah and Frederica were brought us, and amounted one to 430*l.*, supposing it built in England, the other to 340*l.*, but we concluded that, all charges considered, each church would stand us in 500*l.*

I asked Mr. Oglethorp what progress he had made in obtaining a regiment. He said that Mr. Trelawney opposed the taking any companies out of Jamaica, and threatened in that case to fling up his government, which put Sir Robert Walpole under a difficulty, but he hoped the point would be carried. That it is Sir Robert's misfortune to lose the opportunity of doing business when it is easy and clear, by deferring a thing till difficulties arise. I returned home to dinner at Charlton.

Wednesday, 6 July.—I went this morning to the Georgia Office, where we made a full Board of Common Council, viz. Lord Carpenter, in the chair of Common Council as also of Trustees, Lord Egmont, Lapotre, Vernon, Lord Talbot, Sir Will. Heathcot, La Roche, Oglethorp, Holland; Trustees, Anderson, Smith, Bedford. As Trustees, we received an account that upon the Board of Trade's refusing Mr. Paris a copy of the questions propounded by their Lordships to the Attorney and Solicitor General, in order to their making a report upon the hearing of the differences between Carolina and Georgia, that the Attorney General had likewise refused Mr. Paris a copy of them, upon which Mr. Paris drew up a memorial in behalf of the Trustees to be presented the Privy Council, desiring the Attorney General might be ordered to give us a copy; but having acquainted Mr. Murray, who was counsel to us at the hearing before the Lords of Trade, with our design to petition the Privy Council, as abovementioned, he advised against it, because it would be resented by the Board of Trade, which it were not prudent to prejudice against us. Moreover, he did not see that the questions they put to the Attorney and Solicitor General were of any moment to lead their Lordships to determine their report in disfavour of our cause.

As Common Council, we received the report of the Committee of Accounts concerning money issued, Sola bills, etc.

We ordered that the house of one Hows, who officiates at Savannah as Parish Clerk, being burnt down, the same in consideration of his services should be rebuilt at the Trustees' charge, out of the money appropriated for religious uses. We appointed a Committee of embarkation to consist of any three of the Common Council, to consider of provision, presents to Indians, iron ware for building a church at Savannah, shipping servants, etc., to be sent to Georgia.

We also referred the memorial of Mr. Simmons the merchant, requiring a consideration for the demurrage of a ship by order of our bailiff Causton.

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A memorial of Mr. Vat was read, setting forth his services relating to the Saltsburgers, and were unanimously of opinion that he had received a full and honourable compensation for all his trouble in going over with them, considering especially that he had not whilst there corresponded with the Board as he engaged to do when he went, and had been recalled by us on account of his differences with Mr. Boltrius, the Saltsburg minister. It appeared to us he had received from our Board and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge at different times above 150 pounds.

We put the seal to a letter of attorney to empower Mr. Verelst, our accountant, to receive from the Treasury the 20,000*l.* given us by Parliament and pay the share into the Bank.

We also appointed a Committee of any five of the Common Council to draw on the Bank for 6,288*l.*, when that money shall be paid into the Bank, to pay sundry bills that have been drawn upon us; which payments will have answered all our expenses in the Colony to Lady Day last, and in England to Midsummer last.

After this, Mr. Oglethorp, Holland, Vernon and I dined at the Cider House, where as a Committee we agreed on heads of three new Acts for the Province of Georgia, viz.: 1. To prevent luxury. 2. To allow of Indian evidence. 3. To prevent gaming and running in debt.

Mr. Oglethorp acquainted us that he had presented our memorial or letter (signed by twenty members) to Sir Robert Walpole, wherein we desire the future support of our Colony may be provided for by way of estimate, and not by our application to Parliament, and that Sir Robert Walpole did not appear disinclined to grant it. He also told us he should know on Friday whether he should have the regiment so long solicited for. In the meantime the independent company at Carolina, commanded by Captain Massey, has been given him, and in exchange Captain Massey is made Governor of Tilbury Fort.

Before the Georgia Board met, the Trustees of Dr. Bray did meet; present, Egmont, Dr. Bedford, Captain Coram, Mr. Anderson. We caused Mr. Verelst our Secretary to give us an account of the state of our cash, which is as follows: 1,000*l.* at four *per cent.* in the old annuities, 42*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* in cash, 20*l.* interest of the above, 1,000*l.* due Michaelmas next, and 30*l.* advanced to Count Sinzendorf, being a year's salary for two Moravian brethren to serve as Catechists to the negroes at Puryzburg.

We ordered 15*l.* to be paid Mr. Verelst as a gratuity for his year's service to Midsummer last.

After dinner I returned home to Charlton, where my daughters Hamner and Helena arrived in perfect health the same night from Arwarton.

Sunday, 10.—I communicated at church. The Duke and Duchess of Montagu, with Lady Wortley Montagu, Mr. Dawney, Captain Bronhard, and his wife, Cousin Ned Southwell and Lord Southwell's son and Mrs. Deaths came to see us.

Monday, 11.—This evening I had a letter from my son that he was safe returned to England from Jersey, and landed the 8th inst. at Portsmouth, from whence he proposed to set out for London and be there to-morrow or on Wednesday. But he arrived

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sooner than he himself expected and lay last night at his house in town.

Tuesday, 12.—This day my son and daughter dined with me, and returned in the evening to London. This day I entered my 55th year in good health, thank God!

Wednesday, 13.—This day I went to the Georgia Office, but we made no Board of Common Council, being only Mr. Holland, Chief Justice of North Wales, president, Egmont, Vernon, Lapotre, Dr. Hales, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Smith. As a Committee of embarkation we agreed with Mr. Scot, a clothier of Wiltshire, to furnish the Board with thirty pieces of duffils well milled and covered with wool, each piece to contain thirty yards in length and seven quarters in breadth, at 3*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* the piece. As Trustees, we ordered an extract to be made out of the office books of all the orders and instructions sent over at different times to Georgia to which no returns shall have appeared to be made to the Trustees, and that a copy of them be delivered to Mr. Stephens, Secretary of the Province of Georgia, with an instruction that he enquire into the reason why no returns have been made to the Trustees concerning such orders and instructions; also that he inform the Trustees of the same with all convenient speed after his arrival there.

Mr. Vernon showed us a letter lately received by him from Mr. Van-Rech advising that he can get no Saltsburgers, and to know whether he can live in Georgia without land.

N.B.—He has a grant there of land, and I suppose not having wherewithal to cultivate it by keeping servants, he would be glad we gave him leave to sell his land. We ordered an answer to him that he could not be there without land, and that in half a year he will forfeit his grant unless he return.

This day, according to the powers given by the Common Council to any five Common Councillors to make drafts on the Bank, we drew on the Bank a great sum of money to answer the following bills and accounts of disbursements incurred for Georgia, *viz.*: 700*l.* to Alderman Heathcot, part whereof was paid by him, the rest on account; 997*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* to Samuel and Will Baker; 812*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* to Pomroy and Sons; 218*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* to Simpson Levy; 371*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* to Laurence Williams; 1,347*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* to Peter and Jo. Simond: 4,448*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

This day the Exchequer paid us the 20,000*l.* given by Parliament, and the respective officers forgave us their fees. Mr. Paris our solicitor attended to tell us that the Attorney General refuses to assign any day for giving his opinion on the two questions put to him and the Solicitor General by the Board of Trade, and Mr. Paris believes it will be October before the Board will make their report on the hearing between us and Carolina, so this is a fresh confirmation that their Lordships were from the beginning resolved to give us all the discouragement and hardship they could.

A letter was read from Commodore Wyndham at South Carolina to Mr. Martyn, our Secretary, date 12th May, enclosing copies of one he wrote the 14th April to the new Governor of Augustine, Don Manuel Joseph de Justitz, and of the Governor's answer to him, dated 26th April. The Governor in his answer assures him he had no thoughts of invading Georgia, but the Captain says it was

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not prudent to rely entirely on his sincerity. After this Mr. Vernon, Dr. Hales, I and Mr. Verelst dined at the Cider House. During dinner letters from Georgia came in, wherein J. Bromfield, the Register of our Province, writes a disadvantageous account of the people, in order to set us right in our opinions, which an advertisement which he read in the newspapers relating to Georgia, he imagines might form wrong in us, as to the industry of the inhabitants and its trade. I design a copy of the letter for my collection of papers, and therefore shall say no more of it here, only to remark that the advertisement he speaks of was put in by Mr. Oglethorp, as Mr. Verelst told us, *quod nota*. It seems the people have cultivated little, are much disheartened, the stores being empty, and no money in Causton, the head bailiff's hand to pay workmen, for which reason the fort that was begun at Savannah is left unfinished, no cannon mounted, and in its present condition more capable of annoying us should an enemy come, than of serving us.

Mr. Verelst acquainted me that the regiment for Mr. Oglethorp is as good as settled by Sir Robert, that he is to have two companies from Jamaica, and to satisfy the new Governor, Mr. Trelawney, for the loss of those companies he is to be made Captain of one of the remaining companies. Captain Cockeril, who has a company in Ireland, is to be his Lieutenant Colonel.

Mr. Verelst likewise told me that there is as good a disposition as can be desired in Sir Robert to secure to us the 7,000*l.* *per annum* we desire for the constant necessities of our Colony, the same to be given into Parliament by way of estimate without obliging the Trustees to petition every year for support, as they have hitherto done. This he has promised to Mr. Oglethorp, but it will be proper he should promise it to other of the Trustees who may remind him of it when Mr. Oglethorp is gone.

The news I learned at my arrival is that Sir William Morris having caught his wife in bed with Lord August Fitzroy, one of the Duke of Grafton's sons, at an Inn where they lay on the road to the harbour, where his Lordship's ship lay, and having full proof of their crimes, Sir William now prosecutes my Lord in an action of 10,000*l.* damages. She had been a little before excommunicated. Notwithstanding her being seized, she found means to escape to France, where she now is.

The Duke of Grafton is much disturbed at his son's barbarity on this occasion to Mrs. Cosby his wife, who has lain in but three weeks, and was impudently told by her lord the night before he left her to go to sea that he had received with much transport a letter from Lady Morris that she would lie with him the following night, and go to sea with him.

The Duke, I say, was so touched with the barbarity of his son that he went to see his daughter-in-law, which he had never done before, and assured her that he would be kind to her and never let her want while she lived.

The taking the Earl of Westmorland's commission from him because he differs from the Ministers' schemes in Parliament makes people very angry. It was Lord Shannon who was ordered to demand his black stick, which he surrendered with insisting with Lord Shannon that he should let his Majesty know he had removed one of the most loyal and constantly attached subjects to his person

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that he had in England, and that as to his post he surrendered it with more pleasure than he received it. Afterwards he wrote a letter to his Majesty, desiring that as he had paid 8,000*l.* for his employment, he hoped from his Majesty's goodness and justice that he would take care to see that sum reimbursed him. It is said if he is not reimbursed he designs to petition the Parliament next Session.

I lay in town, and returned next day to Charlton to dinner.

Wednesday, 20.—I went to the Georgia Office, where I hoped for a Common Council Board, but we were only six, *viz.* La Roche, in the Trustee chair, Oglethorp, Egmont, Vernon, Lapotre, Judge Holland. Mr. Ingham, our minister for converting the Indians, who came over to take priest's orders, and arrived two days past in town, attended the Board and made us two requests, one in behalf of the Moravian brethren, the other in behalf of Mrs. Musgrove, our Indian interpreter. The Moravian brethren being dissatisfied that the English should expect them to fight if occasion were, in defence of our Colony, it being against their principle so to do, addressed themselves to Mr. Causton to have leave to quit the Colony, and repeated the same to him in a formal memorial signed by Mr. Spangenberg, their minister and chief conductor. To which Mr. Causton replied he could not give them leave without our consent. They added in their memorial that they desired permission to sell their lots and improvements in order to pay everyone his due before they withdrew. This was the request which they desired Mr. Ingham to make us. We replied to him that this was an affair required good consideration; that our magistrates did wrong in requiring those people to fight, since it is against the principle of their Church, and we would give immediate order that they shall not be troubled on that account, so that if this be all their reason for desiring to go away, there is no doubt but they will quit that thought, and stay, but that there is reason to suspect that as Mr. Spangenberg had been lately in Pennsylvania, there has been some negotiation between him and Governor Penn for settling these people under him, there being such conformity of principles between them and the Quakers; we therefore must write to Governor Penn about it.

For the rest, these Moravians are only servants to Count Sinzendorf, who is proprietor of the 500 acres they inhabit. We could not suffer his servants to depart without his leave, and even if he did give leave, we could not, without great injury to the Colony, let them sell their effects and go, they having covenanted to remain three years on the land, which by their covenant they forfeit if they leave it before that time expires. Besides, such an example would tempt every idle freeholder to demand the like favour, who would expect that Englishmen should be allowed the same favour as foreigners, and so the Colony might in part be deserted. However, we told Mr. Ingham that we would take it into consideration.

His next request was in behalf of Mrs. Musgrove that she might have leave to appoint a successor to her lot (her children by Musgrove being all dead), and to assign the same for the payment of her debts. But he was so fair at the same time to acquaint us that, if she obtained this favour, it was her intention to leave

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the Colony and settle with her new husband in Carolina, which would be a great loss to Georgia, by reason of her being our best interpreter with the Indians, and having a great influence over them.

We replied that we knew Mrs. Musgrove's usefulness, and the consequence of disoblising her on account of the Indians, and therefore he might write her word that he found the Trustees well disposed to favour her in all they can do consistent with the good of the Colony. In the meantime that when we were a Board we would take her request into more particular consideration. Mr. Oglethorp said she could not think she would go and settle in Carolina, for she owed there a thousand pound.

Several letters lately arrived were read, viz. one from Captain Cascoign to Mr. Oglethorp, acquainting him that in April last thirty Spaniards on board a launch came before Amelia and landed sixteen of their number, upon whom the garrison we have there firing, they retreated again on board, and afterwards pretended that they were come from Havanna, in order to go to Augustine, but were come to Amelia to get a pilot; on which the Captain observes that Amelia lay quite out of the way to go from Havanna to Augustine, and therefore he rather believed they came to settle themselves and take possession of Amelia, if they had found that island not possessed by us.

He further advises that some Spanish Indians had two days successively attempted to surprise and shoot our out guard at Darien.

A duplicate of a former letter from John Bromfield, our Register, date 2 May, was read, wherein he acquaints the Trustees that the Colony is in a bad condition and animadverts on a paragraph in a former newspaper relating to Georgia, which he says leads men into a false opinion of Georgia's being in a flourishing way. At the same time, he supposes it was put in the newspaper by the Trustees.

A large packet of letters and accounts of the issues of the stores, together with a diary of all remarkable things which have happened from Lady day, 1735, to the end of April, came enclosed from Mr. Causton in a letter dated 25 April, 1737, and gave us great satisfaction, for thereby we are confirmed in Causton's care and ability. In his diary he shows the difficulties he meets with from the constables and inferior officers in the execution of his duty, the unruliness of the people, etc.

He also acquaints us that John Bromfield spoke to him disrespectfully of us, as that he thought the Trustees designed to abandon the Colony, since they took no care of it, that he was sorry he built his house, that the people must soon desert the Province, etc. To which Causton replied that the Trustees would give sufficient directions when they should see Mr. Oglethorp, and that if the people went away because no longer supplied from the stores, it was their own fault, for they had now been four years upon it.

He also takes notice of information given him by one Kent, that there are divisions at Frederica, fomented underhand by one Hird, who makes Hawkins, the first bailiff, the catspaw in that affair, on which account Mr. Horton (whom Mr. Oglethorp

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appointed military officer there) was gone to his lot in Jekyls Island. That this division proceeded from an attempt to call a Court to question Mr. Horton for his behaviour.

A Bill drawn on us for 915*l.*, for seventy pipes of Madeira, sent to Frederica, came to hand, together with a letter from Mr. Jennys, late Speaker of Carolina, professing great zeal for our Colony, and excusing the necessity of supplying Causton with money and stores, that for want of it he had engaged his own credit to Mr. Ellis for that wine.

This seemed to us a prodigious article, but Mr. Oglethorp explained to us that he had given order for a shipload to be brought from the Madeiras, not to fill the stores, but to pay the workmen and labourers in wine instead of money, which they afterwards selling to the Spaniards, might make double profit, and thereby put money in their pocket without injury to the Trust.

Afterwards Mr. Oglethorp, Vernon, La Roche and I dined together at the Cider House, when Mr. Oglethorp told us that the King designed to make Captain Cochran Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment Mr. Oglethorp is to have. That the Governor of Barbadoes and Jamaica, supported by Sir Charles Wager, had petitioned against taking any companies from the establishment of their several Islands, but did not succeed. That Sir Robert Walpole asked him why we would insist on having the future expenses of the Colony delivered in by way of estimate to the House of Commons, and not asked for by petition as hitherto has been done. To which he replied the way of estimate was most secure, seeing the Government's servants in that case dared not speak against it, as they threaten to do against our petition, if we should proceed again that way.

After dinner I returned to Charlton.

Wednesday, 27.—I went this day to the Georgia Office in hopes of a Common Council Board to sign Mr. Stevens' commission and instructions, and put the Corporation seal thereto, he being this next week to set sail for Georgia, but though I stayed till past one a clock no other Common Council man came except Dr. Hales, who was President, nevertheless Mr. Smith coming in, we were a Board of Trustees, and in that capacity ordered the seal to be put, for which we conceived we were empowered, the Common Council having before appointed him Secretary in Georgia, and sworn him in, and left it to a Committee to prepare his instructions.

Report was made us of several ten pounds being paid by the gentlemen who had subscribed towards building churches in Georgia, and also of a hundred pound given for that end by a person unknown.

I dined at Pall Mall with my son and daughter Percival, and Lady Margaret Cecil her sister, who came to town for that purpose, and returned in the evening to Lady Salisbury's at Bushey Hall in Hertfordshire.

Lately, two or three days before the King left Richmond for Hampton Court, a waterman coming down the river, and seeing the King alone on the Terrace, called to him and cursed him with all his Hanover dogs. The King held up his stick at him, but being alone, the rogue could not be pursued. I was also informed in town that at the late review the King, seeing his own regiment

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of Guards perform their exercise not so well as he expected, could not forbear expressing his dissatisfaction in passionate words, and saying if his Hanover troops had been here they had done better, which extremely disgusted the soldiers, who said one to another that of all troops the King should not have mentioned those of Hanover, which in the late wars were noted to be the worst of all the Allies Army, wherein they said true.

Last Saturday, 23rd inst., died General Richard Sutton, Governor of Hull, and Guernsey, of whom it is said that "Satan, Governor of Hell," is dead. He was indeed an atheistical, debauched man.

Thursday, 28.—I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Sunday, 31.—Mr. Taylor, my steward's brother, a clergyman A.M. and Chaplain to the Earl of Orery, lately come from Ireland, came down for some days to stay with me at Charlton.

Monday, 1 August.—This morning news was brought me that the Princess of Wales was last night brought to bed at two o'clock of a daughter.

Tuesday, 2.—This morning I went to Hampton Court to make my congratulations on the Princess's being brought to bed. I expected to find there a crowd of nobility and gentry come on the same account, but did not see one soul but two or three Privy Councillors who were in waiting, Lord Chancellor and Lord Wilmington. The King spoke to me, as did the Queen, who said she believed I wished her joy. I told her I came on purpose. She asked after my wife. I replied she would have come but for the weakness of her knees, which hindered her from standing at Court. She said she was sorry for it, and asked what it was. I said the Dr. tells her the scurvy and rheumatism. She charged me to tell her that whatever gave her pain gave herself trouble.

I was surprised not to find the Prince and Princess there. It seems that a little before eleven on Sunday night she fell into labour, whereupon the Prince immediately ordered his coaches, and putting her in, drove so furiously to London that he was at St. James's in an hour and quarter. He sent immediately for what Privy Councillors were in town, and Lord Wilmington, Lord Godolphin and four Bishops got themselves ready to wait on him, and be present at the labour, which was over a little before twelve.

The Queen heard nothing of their sudden departure until two in the morning, when the domestics waked her, upon which she immediately got up and sending for the Earl of Fitzwalter, Lord Harvey and Duke of Grafton (the only Privy Councillor then there), drove with speed to St. James's, where, not being expected, she was a considerable time in the dark, till a footman was found who had a candle and lighted her up to the Princess's apartment. About four o'clock she returned to Hampton Court, where she found the King in an infinite passion at the Prince's going away and giving no notice to him or the Queen of his design. He continued in the same all day, but appeared cool the day following, when I waited on him.

However, his courtiers speak with the utmost resentment against the Prince, who they told me forced the Princess to come to London to the greatest hazard of her life, and contrary to the opinion of his servants; that she cried and begged not to be carried away in her painful condition, but that he slightly replied, "Come, come,

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all will be soon over." They added even that the Prince may be questioned for this action, the children of the Royal Family being declared by Parliament to be the King's. But this they said either as instructed to speak, or to compliment the King and Queen. On the other hand, one of the Prince's Court told me the Princess came away with her own consent, and that the Prince showed a wise and tender part in hastening her away, for that there was neither midwife, nor linen, nor nurse at Hampton Court, but in London, where they would be sooner ready to perform their duty, than if the Prince had sent for them to Hampton Court, and indeed that is true, for before they could have come she would have been brought to bed without help, which might have been of dangerous consequence to her and the child.

I sent my compliments to the Prince by my cousin Scott, his page, and again the next morning.

Wednesday, 3.—This morning I went to the Georgia Office in great hopes to make a Common Council, by reason it is much wanted in order to give direction for the payment of some bills drawn on us, and to direct money for the magistrates' use in Georgia, but we were only seven members, *viz.* Egmont, in the Trustee chair, Dr. Hales, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Eyres; Dr. Bedford, Trustee. We therefore did only Trustee business, and put the seal to the appointment of the Town Courts of Savannah and Frederica to be the Courts of Law for trying offences against the Rum Act.

We also prepared letters to Causton, wherein among other things we told him that we expected the constables would behave well to the civil magistrate and act in subordination to them, it being our intention that the Military Force should be subordinate to the civil authority, and not act independently thereof. We also prepared a letter to Hawkins, chief bailiff of Frederica, recommending several matters to his care.

Mr. Charles Wesley acquainted us that one Mr. Morgan, who is in priest's orders, is desirous to go to Frederica and assist Mr. Wheatly in religious offices, the latter being only in deacon's orders, and that Mr. Morgan desires only the provision we give to others who are on the stores, without asking for a salary. We desired Mr. Wesley to thank him from us, and let him know we accepted his service; that he should have an account what that allowance is, and leave to come back when he pleased to England.

After this, Mr. Oglethorp, Vernon, Dr. Hales, Sir Will. Heathcote and I dined at the Cider House, where Mr. Oglethorp acquainted us that Fitzgerald, the Spanish Agent, had been with Sir Robert Walpole with renewal of complaints against Georgia in an insolent manner. He told him he had a second memorial to deliver him, by order of his master, the purport of which was to complain of no answer being returned to the first memorial given last year on the subject of the settlement of Georgia by English subjects, which country belonged to Spain from the southward up northward as far as 33 degrees and 50 minutes north latitude; that England has been encroaching on the Spanish dominions ever since the Revolution, but his Majesty of Spain finding himself in good condition is resolved to re-annex all that formerly belonged to the Spanish Monarchy; that he hoped there had been time enough given

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since the presenting the last memorial for the English settled in Georgia to remove ; that as he had given himself up much to God's service, he was desirous to see his own dominions restored to him without Christian bloodshed, but if otherwise it would not lie at his door ; that unless the English remove by fair means, his Governors know how to oblige them thereto by force, and if His Majesty of Great Britain should send over any troops, and particularly Mr. Oglethorp to command them, he should take it for a declaration of war.

Fitzgerald then offered to present Sir Robert the memorial, which he declined to take, telling the other the proper person to receive it was the Secretary of State. To which Fitzgerald said the Duke of Newcastle was out of town, and he looked on this refusal as a put-off. Sir Robert then bid him present it to the King himself, which Fitzgerald expressed himself averse to for reasons which, said Mr. Oglethorp, it is not allowable to me to tell, though Sir Robert informed me of them, who added he had never met with such treatment from a foreign Minister in his life, and knew not how to behave under it.

Mr. Oglethorp told us that to-morrow there would be a Council held on it, and the King himself would be present.

I asked Mr. Oglethorp whether the Governors had consented at last to the forming his regiment out of some of their companies ? He answered, Mr. Trelawney is as obstinate as ever, and he suspects he had a hand in that part of the memorial abovementioned which relates to the not sending forces to Georgia under his command. I told him that unless before he goes we have positive assurance that the 7,000*l.* we desired should be granted us in the manner we proposed it will be impossible for the Trustees to go on, but they will be obliged to resign the Province into the King's hand. He replied it would indeed be impossible, and unless it be done he will not go over.

After dinner I returned to Charlton.

Friday, 5.—I went with my wife, &c. to town.

Saturday, 6.—We went to Lady Salisbury's at Bushy Hall in Hertfordshire by her desire to celebrate my daughter Percival's birthday, on which she is eighteen years old. She is about three months gone with child, as we think. After dinner we returned to London.

Sunday, 7.—This day, after prayers and sermon, we returned to Charlton.

Wednesday, 10.—This morning I went to the Georgia Board, where we were no less than ten Common Council men and two Trustees, *viz.* Mr. Oglethorp, in the Trustee and Common Council chair, Sir Will. Heatheote, Egmont, Vernon, Eyres, La Roch, Chandler, Dr. Bundy, Dr. Hales, Alderman Heatheote ; Mr. Anderson, Mr. Smith.

As Trustees.

A letter was read, date 5th inst., from Mr. Paris, our solicitor, to Mr. Verelst, acquainting him that he had been with the Attorney General and obtained a transient view of the two questions put by the Board of Trade to the Attorney and Solicitor General, wherein they wanted to be satisfied before their Lordships should make their report upon the late hearing. That to the best of his

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remembrance the two questions were: 1. Whether any Act of the Trustees of Georgia or of any other Province, though confirmed by the Crown, can grant an exclusive trade to the Indians within the Province? To which the Attorney and Solicitor General replied, They cannot; the subjects in general having a right by law to trade, and any such Acts would be contrary to the law here, and void. But such an Act may regulate the trade.

2. Whether the Georgia Act for maintaining peace with the Indians excludes all persons resident within and without the Province from trading, except they take Georgia licenses? Answer: It does exclude all persons, unless they take the licenses thereby directed, and it is a proper regulation of trade.

This determination entirely satisfied us, for we never pretended to hinder Carolina men or others from trading with our Indians by granting an exclusive trade, but only required their taking our licenses.

In a week we are to expect the Board of Trade report.

Report was made us of 10*l.* paid in for the building of churches.

Mr. Oglethorp acquainting us that the Cabinet Council is to sit to-morrow on the 2nd memorial presented by Mr. Geraldino (the substance whereof is mentioned, *pp.* 43, 44), we thought it proper immediately to draw up a memorial of our own to his Majesty with our seal affixed thereto, declaring our inability to defend the Colony of Georgia from the danger with which the Spaniards threaten us, and therefore desiring his Majesty to send some force over to protect his subjects there.

Mr. Oglethorp was desired to show it to Sir Robert Walpole before the Cabinet Council met, and to present it with his own hand to the King. On this occasion Mr. Oglethorp said that Sir Robert Walpole having refused to receive Geraldini's memorial, that minister had delivered it to my Lord Harrington, but had altered it that it might run in smoother terms, and had dropped his master's pretensions to Carolina, only insisting that Georgia belonged to him.

After this we drew up a very long letter to Causton, our first Bailiff of Savannah, containing a variety of instructions, many of which related to saving the Trustees' money as much as possible.

As Common Council.

We ordered the payment of some certified attempts of disbursements in Georgia and at Frederica. We also ordered the remaining Sola bills in our hands, amounting to 650*l.*, to be forthwith sent to Georgia.

We also ordered 4,850*l.* in new Sola bills to be made out, and that the copper plates be altered in such manner that the bills may be signed by Mr. Oglethorp, he being in England, to be countersigned by his order in Georgia. These bills are to be as follows: 1,850*l.* in Sola bills of 1*l.* each, 1,500*l.* in Sola bills of 10*l.* each, 1,500*l.* in Sola bills of 5*l.* each. We directed payment to the weaver at Canterbury who made the silk for the Queen's gown.

We made a draft on the Bank for 815*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* to be paid Captain Pierce, and another draft of 3,000*l.* to be lodged with Alderman Heathcot to answer concerning expenses, it being uncertain when we shall be able to make another Common Council Board. After this Dr. Hales, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Eyres, Mr. La Roch and I dined at the Cider House.

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Mr. Verelst privately acquainted me that Mr. Oglethorp had three days ago very warm words with Sir Robert Walpole concerning the late memorial of Giraldini, which had so terrified Sir Robert, by apprehensions of the Spaniards falling out with England, in case any forces should be sent under Mr. Oglethorp to Georgia (for the memorial threatened nothing less), that Sir Robert proposed to Mr. Oglethorp the dropping the design of sending him over with a regiment and his accepting a regiment in England in lieu thereof, at which Mr. Oglethorp fired and asked him what man he took him to be, and whether he thought he had no conscience, to be the instrument of carrying over 3,000 souls to Georgia, and then abandoning them to be destroyed by the Spaniards, for the consideration of a regiment. He also desired to know whether Georgia was to be given up, yea or nay? If so, it would be kind and just to let the Trustees know it at once, that we might write immediately over to the inhabitants to retire and save themselves in time. Sir Robert replied he did not see the necessity of that.

We all of us think it a melancholy thing to find the low credit the nation is in with foreign Princes on account of our facility in bearing insults, which proceeds from Sir Robert Walpole's natural timidity, and his apprehension of not sitting so firmly in the seat of Chief Minister in case of a war, which he colours with the inability the nation is in to enter into one.

It is whispered that the French have renewed the old demand of the Pretender's mother's jointure with all the interest due thereon.

At my arrival in town I learned that the King had sent an order to the Prince not to come to Hampton Court, but at the same time not to leave St. James. The Queen, however, sent to the Princess that she might come to Hampton Court when well enough to take the journey, and that the King will take care of the child, which last is, I suppose, to take away the pretence of the Prince's applying again to Parliament (as 'tis said he designs) to have the 100,000*l.* per annum, which the charge accruing from the increase of his family might induce some members to yield to.

It is much wondered that the King should take away the Duchess of Ancaster's pension, purely because Mr. Douglas her husband has an employment under the Prince. She is indeed a worthless woman, and in want, her first husband having ordered in his will that if she married again she should have no more jointure than 400*l.* per annum. But still she is a Duchess, and has been guilty of no fault that I hear of that should induce the taking away her pension.

Thursday, 11.—Returned to dinner to Charlton.

Sunday, 14.—Cousin Scot, the Prince's page, dined with me. He told me the Queen had been twice to visit the Princess, but would not speak to the Prince, nor suffer him to lead her through the apartment, only at coming away he led her to her coach because of the crowd at the gate, who were curious to observe what passed, but she said nothing to him all the while, till being in the coach she at parting kissed her hand to him. The Prince (he told me) wrote two letters to his Majesty to tell him he could not be easy till he had leave to throw himself at his feet and ask his pardon for coming away so suddenly from Hampton Court, without acquainting him and the Queen of it, but he has had no answer.

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He told me everybody resents the Spanish memorial, and all believe his Majesty will not comply therewith and give up Georgia to that Crown. There was a Council, but not of the Cabinet, held on it, but the result is not yet known. In the meantime Mr. Verelst wrote me that our last memorial to the King had been put into the Duke of Newcastle's hands.

Tuesday, 16.—My cousin the widow Percival, her daughter Mary, and Mr. Forester, Minister of Wootton Bassett, her husband, with her little girl, and the son of my cousin Percival in the Indies, near six years old, came to dine with me. They returned to Windsor at night.

Wednesday, 17.—I went to the Georgia Office, being summoned to a Board of Common Council, but only five came, viz. Sir Will. Heathcote, Lapotre, president, La Roch, Vernon and myself, so having no Trustee business we did nothing this day.

Mr. Vernon and I dined at the Cyder House, and Mr. Oglethorp came in. He told us that Lord Wilmington, Lord Islay and Sir Joseph Jekyl are much incensed at the insolence of the Spanish memorial, which is to be considered in Council to-morrow by his Majesty. That Sir Joseph Jekyl had wrote a forcible letter to my Lord Chancellor on the occasion.

He said he had advice that there is a rebellion in Mexico, and showed us letters from the Secretary and Chief Justice of South Carolina, giving account that they are all in confusion in that Province, the new Assembly with some of the Council having forced all power out of the hands of the Deputy Governor and disputing the payment of the King's quitrent.

At my return home I wrote Mr. Oglethorp a letter concerning the Spanish memorial, and our inability to proceed on our trust unless a regiment be sent over for our defence, and provision be made for the support of our Civil Government, by putting us on the establishment for 7,000*l.* a year. It was at his own desire, he thinking it might further the business. At night I went to St. James's to inquire after the Princess and drank caudle.

The public reports I heard at my coming to town are that the French have supplied the Emperor with five millions for carrying on the Turkish war, without interest, for which the Emperor had agreed to put into their hands for security two of the Dutch Barrier towns in Flanders; whereupon the Dutch are so alarmed that they have sent to demand of our King 10,000 men.

I sent home for my daughter Helena's picture done by Mr. Pond in crayons, which is a fine piece and like.

Thursday, 18.—I returned to Charlton to dinner, where some days after Mr. Verelst wrote me that on the said Thursday Sir Tho. Geraldini's memorial had been considered in Council for two hours, after which the further consideration was adjourned to the 19th at the D. of Newcastle's Office, where they sat from twelve o'clock till five, and then resolved not to regard the memorial. He further wrote me that Mr. Oglethorp was desired to hunt with the King and Sir Robert Walpole the next day, which was Saturday, the 20th instant.

Sunday, 21.—I met Mr. Blackwood at church, who told me that last Thursday *Ld.* Duplin dined at Hampton Court with Sir Tho. Geraldini at the D. of Newcastle's table, where the D. and

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Sir Thomas joked at each other touching Georgia, the Duke telling him that we loved the Spaniards so well that [we] desired to be as near them as possible, to which Sir Thomas answered that was the very thing the King of Spain did not agree to.

Wednesday, 24.—I went to town to the Georgia Office on a summons of Common Council, but we made no Board, being only Mr. Oglethorp, La Roch, Sir Will. Heathcote, Lapotre, Ld. Carpenter: Egmont, president.

I learned this very day the Lords of Trade were to sit upon the difference between Carolina and us and to form their report.

I heard nothing new concerning the Spanish memorial, which I find nettles every true Englishman. Mr. Oglethorp told me that our letter to Sir Robert Walpole in the Spring was read by the Cabinet Council and made good impression, and that the Lords had been warm with each other upon it.

I learned that Lady Walpole, wife of Sir Robert Walpole (her maiden name was Shorter), died last Saturday of the dropsy. Sir Robert it is likely is not very sorry: she was as gallant, if report be true, with the men as he with the women, nevertheless they continued to live together, and take their pleasures their own way without giving offence.

Monday, 29.—This day the new born Princess was christened Augusta. The King and Queen stood godfather and godmother by proxy; the others were (*blank in manuscript*).

The King being in no degree reconciled to the Prince for leaving Hampton Court so abruptly as he had done, and not suffering the Princess to be brought to bed there (although the Prince had in some very submissive letters acknowledged his fault and asked his pardon) was extremely averse to standing godfather, but Sir Robert Walpole told him he must absolutely resolve to do it in regard to the people's expectations.

Wednesday, 31.—This day I had no summons from the Georgia Office, so I conclude there was no Board. It seems to me a great slight of our gentlemen that his Majesty has returned no answer to our memorial, seeing the Cabinet Council has near a fortnight ago determined not to relinquish Georgia at the request and menaces of the Court of Spain.

Wednesday, 7 September.—I went this day to town upon a summons of Common Council to the Georgia Board, but not being a sufficient number we did no business. We were only Ld. Carpenter, Sir Will. Heathcote, Mr. Lapotre, Dr. Hales and Egmont, together with two Trustees, Mr. Smith and Mr. Anderson. Mr. Verelst told me that the summons was issued by Mr. Oglethorp's desire, to consider whether it might not be proper to present a fresh memorial to his Majesty upon the same matter as the former, but we were all of opinion that it would be improper to press the King in that manner, who possibly may not have answered Geraldini's memorial and might take it amiss of us to push him to make up an answer more speedily than he thinks fit.

I learned that in a fortnight we may expect to hear something of éclat concerning the breach between the King and the Prince, which is not, neither is likely to be made up. I suppose it will be the publishing an Order that people shall not go to both Courts, as in the late King's time. This is a very unhappy

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affair, and may have very unhappy consequences, though not immediate.

Monday, 12 Sept.—I went this morning to town to meet my son on business, and found the following order left at my house two days before by one of the King's messengers :

“ Notice is hereby given to all Peers, Peeresses, Privy Councillors and their Ladies, and other persons in any station under the King and Queen, that whoever goes to pay their Court to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will not be admitted into His Majesty's presence.”

I expected this would come in case the unfortunate breach had not been made up. The news I heard concerning it is that the Duke of Grafton, Duke of Richmond and another were sent by His Majesty to the Prince with a long complaint against his behaviour of two or three sheets, which the D. of Grafton read, and that it concluded with letting His Royal Highness know that all his letters signified nothing while he countenanced the enemies of his Government, and that he ordered him to depart St. James's House on Monday following. Hereupon all Sunday was employed in removing the Prince's household goods to Kew, which gave great scandal, to see that holy day so ill employed, and on so bad an occasion. The order left at people's houses above transcribed being issued at the same time, the Prince immediately sent to such officers of the Army as are in his service, to desire they would forbear his Court in obedience to His Majesty's order, assuring them that he should not be forgetful of their past services to him. He had writ two very submissive letters to His Majesty, and another to the Queen, who, I am told, he thinks has worked up the King to this severity against him. I found every one whom I had the chance to see this morning, among whom were some of the King's Court, extremely displeas'd with this procedure against the Prince and with the order concerning the Peers etc., all saying it might do disservice to His Majesty, but no good, and it is my opinion that the Prince's Court will be increased by it instead of lessened.

I returned home to dinner at Charlton.

Tuesday, 13.—The Duchess of Montague and the Duke were to visit my wife this evening, and talking of the King's order above mentioned, his Grace, the Captain of the Band of Pensioners, could not help saying it was a *very silly thing*. He added that he supposed all the independent nobility and gentry would go to the Prince's Court and a number of stiff Tories who forbore waiting on him because he lived under the King's roof, and that he expected the Princess's Court will be as numerous as the King's.

I did not go to town this day as usual, the summons from the Georgia Board being only for a Trustee Board, whereof three make a quorum.

I received a letter from Mr. James Clements, late agent of the packets, that he was again turned out, to make room for one Mr. Bacon of Norwich, by Sir Robert Walpole's desire, but contrary to Lord Lovel's inclination, as my Lord wrote Clements word, desiring him withal to continue to maintain his interest there.

Wednesday, 14.—Having only a summons to a Trustee Board, I did not go to the Georgia Office, but remained at Charlton.

Wednesday, 21.—I went to town upon a summons of Common

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Council, but we could not make a Board, being only Mr. Oglethorp, in the Trustee chair, Egmont, Lapotre, T. Towers: Mr. Eyres, Mr. Smith. A benefaction of 10*l.* towards building a church in Georgia from an unknown clergyman was reported. We imprest to Alderman Heathcote by draft on the bank 1,000*l.* to pay Sola bills, and being but four ordered Mr. Verelst to get the draft signed by some others. We finished the draft of a letter to be returned to Ct. Sinzendorf, who wrote to us the 9th August from Germany, to desire we would not require his Moravians to take arms for their defence, it being a principle of conscience with them not to fight: or if we did insist on it, that we would permit them to withdraw.

We reply that we only require his two townships or lots to send each of them one man, who need not be a Moravian, but only paid by them, and that our care of the Province requires it: but we shall not oblige his people to fight, liberty of conscience being allowed to all within our Province. That if this does not please him and he has altered his thoughts (for when in England he had agreed to this) then they shall have leave to withdraw upon his acquainting us that it is his desire.

Mr. Oglethorp acquainted me that it is agreed he shall have a regiment of six hundred men, and name his own officers, only Captain Cockran, an old officer now in a regiment on the Irish Establishment, and of the Queen's Court, has been recommended to him by Mr. Henry Pelham. That he intends to make Mr. Houghton of Frederica and some others of Georgia, ensigns, Captain Mackay, Major, and the rest shall be half-pay officers who have served in Spain, of whom he has given a list. That his regiment is to be composed of two hundred and fifty drafted out of my Lord —— regiment on the Irish Establishment but now at Port Mahon, and the Independent Company now at Georgia, and the rest he is to list here. My Lord Rothes' regiment is to be recruited and filled up out of England and to return to Ireland.

Sir Robert Walpole was for sending my Lord Rothes' regiment entire to Georgia with the present officers and had so persuaded His Majesty, as immediately necessary to prevent surprise if the Spaniards should attack Georgia before Mr. Oglethorp's arrival there; by which he would have obtained two ends, one, that my Lord Rothes, who had voted in the Scots' affair against the Court, would have been punished by the loss of his regiment; the other, that the regiment and officers (all except the Colonel) being in Georgia, Mr. Oglethorp would be kept here to do drudgery in Parliament for the Court under the awe of losing the Colonelship. To this Mr. Oglethorp replied that he would not do by others as he should not bear to be done by himself: that to take My Lord's bread away in the manner proposed would justly occasion My Lord's resentment and a duel would follow it. But Sir Robert wishing him to approve this scheme as the readiest and most expedient way to have a regiment, and what the King had resolved, Mr. Oglethorp desired he would give him leave to talk for the future with His Majesty himself on these Georgia affairs, and particularly on this particular, for he did not doubt of proposing some other way that His Majesty would think more proper. Sir Robert replied, With all his heart; for it would ease him of a great

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deal of trouble, and he could not do many things himself with the King.

Accordingly Mr. Oglethorp had an audience of the King, who had embraced Sir Robert's scheme, and told Mr. Oglethorp that it was the speediest way could be taken for the defence of Georgia. But when Mr. Oglethorp exposed to him the hardship of sending My Lord's regiment over with all its officers, only to deliver the men up to new ones, and then return with the loss of their commissions, whereas making a new regiment gave His Majesty an opportunity of easing the Establishment of the charge of divers half-pay Officers by placing them therein, he relished the thought, and so told Mr. Oglethorp; only he added that this late affair of the Prince so took up his attention that he could not immediately give the directions necessary, but would advise upon it.

Two days after, which was last Monday, Mr. Oglethorp waited on Sir Robert Walpole, and then found the King had mentioned his scheme (the same I have spoken of) to him, for Sir Robert told him His Majesty had changed his thoughts and would have the regiment raised and officered as above mentioned. Sir Robert also said that he had ordered Mr. Arnold, the Under Secretary at War, to bring him a list of all the half-pay officers.

Mr. Oglethorp told me Sir Robert has all along been backward in this affair of the regiment, partly from not much affecting our Colony, and partly from fear of disobliging the Spaniards, to whose Minister, Giraldini, he has not yet given the Cabinet Council's answer to the memorial he presented so long ago, though drawn up and perfected a considerable time since: which we suppose he defers to do till the regiment designed is actually embarked for Georgia. But though Sir Robert is so backward in our affairs, Mr. Oglethorp found others very forward and zealous: as all the Scots' lords, and Harry Pelham, as also the Earl of Pembroke, who was the person who advised the King to approve of Mr. Oglethorp's scheme, and Sir Joseph Jekyl wrote no less than three letters to my Lord Chancellor to spirit him up. As to our application for a support of the Civil Government of Georgia, and to put the same on the establishment, Mr. Oglethorp told me Sir Robert Walpole had promised it, and it was his own opinion that it ought to go along with the regiment, for there would be no occasion for the latter if the former were not maintained.

I mentioned to him the applying for the disbursements we have made on the military head since the beginning of our Trust, amounting to several thousand pounds, which it is not reasonable should remain upon us, but ought to be reimbursed us, for the furtherance of the settlement of the Colony. He replied, that ought to be, but it was not proper to apply till the other matters are done.

We had Jo. Brownfield's account of the people's improvements made in Georgia to this time, which gave me very little satisfaction, there not being above four hundred acres cleared and not so many fenced: but still much fewer planted. But the out Settlements, and the inhabitants of Frederica are not mentioned therein. There appeared also abundance of exchanges of lots made, which being done without our consent are all illegal and void. Mr. Oglethorp is exceedingly displeas'd with Brownfield for authorizing them.

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and told us he is one of the most active in improving the discontents of the people, who indeed are represented to us as much out of humour from their poverty, the scarcity of provisions and the regulation that female heirs shall not inherit.

I learned to-day that the Prince has sold off two sets of his coach horses, determining to live within his 50,000*l.* a year allowance. That he has taken the Duke of Norfolk's house in St. James's Square, with the furniture, for which he is to pay 1,200*l.* a year, and that he desired also to take Sir Robert Brown's house, which joins it, to make a nursery of, but Sir Robert refused it. A great number of Nobility and Gentry resort to Kew to pay their court to the Prince and Princess. Last week the Earl of Gainsborow was there. The Prince talked very freely to him. He said he took it kindly of all that came to him, but he would have none do it (not even such as are independent) if they have any future views of serving themselves with his father. That he knew the displeasure His Majesty has towards him is owing to the Queen, for that his father was never angry with him twenty-four hours together in all his life. That he heard there was a declaration to come out against him in print: if so, it might require some answer, and he could easily show he had received many hard usages, which he put up, which would vindicate him in all that could be alleged against him.

That it had been reported at the King's Court, and industriously spread, that he forced the Princess to leave Hampton Court, which he would not gainsay while the Princess was in danger, but now she was well, he could assure his Lordship he brought her away at her repeated desire, there being nothing at Hampton Court prepared for her lying in.

That he was resolved to abridge his expenses within his income, and even to save, though it were but 1,000*l.* a year, to pay his debts.

That when he came over to England His Majesty wrote to him not to acquaint any man living with his orders for departure, two only excepted, whom he named: but he was so fond of his Governor ——— that he could not prevail with himself to conceal it from him, who thereupon told him, "Sir, you are now going to England, and in course of time will be their King. They are a brave people, and fond of their liberties, which they have often defended to blood. Their Kings, if they leave them their liberties, are the greatest in the world. Do you do so, and you will have the blessing of God and of me, but if you do not, God's curse will light on you, and mine too." I had this from the gentleman to whom my Lord Gainsborough told it.

When the Prince and Princess left St. James's last Monday there was a mob about his coach, who cried, "God bless you!" To whom he replied, "God bless the King and God bless the poor."

My son immediately wrote a letter to Colonel Schutz to offer the Prince his house in Pall Mall for the use of his attendants, to which the Prince directed the Colonel to reply that His Royal Highness thanked him heartily for that great mark of his zeal, but that he should not have occasion for it. The Duchess of Malburow also offered him her house near St. James's. So did the Duke of Bedford offer him his.

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I am told some time ago the Prince acquainted His Majesty that he should be obliged to apply again to Parliament for an increase of allowance which His Majesty might in his great prudence prevent. To which the King replied that he could allow him no more, seeing he had a brother and sisters who must be provided for.

That the Prince wrote again to tell him he could put His Majesty in a way to provide for them and yet increase his own allowance, which was by Act of Parliament to settle Hanover upon his brother (reserving to himself only the title of Elector), the revenues of which being 300,000*l.* a year was a sufficient provision for his brother, and might be charged with portions for his sisters.

I forgot to mention in its place one part of the Prince's conversation with Lord Gainsburow, namely, that he said he would not charge Sir Robert Walpole with being concerned in the message sent him to leave St. James's, it being contrary to his interest, though had it been for his interest he would have been as forward as any in it; he following nothing but his interest.

When the Prince and Princess left St. James's there were many of the people who beheld it cried, and a soldier at the gate upon duty, having received order from his captain not to salute the Prince on his departure (for the King had given that command) said afterwards that though he had ventured dying for it he would have broken his orders if the captain had not then chanced to have his eye particularly on him, but, said he, "the tears trickled down my cheeks."

Thursday, 22.—I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Wednesday, 28.—This morning I went to town to the Georgia Office in hopes to meet a Board of Common Council, but was again disappointed, for we were only five, viz. : Dr. Hales, in the Trustee chair, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Oglethorp, Egmont, Mr. Lapotre. Mr. Ziegenhagen and another Dutch Minister introduced to us one Mr. Thiel, a German physician, recommended to go to Georgia to take care of the Saltsburgers by Mr. Uliespeger of Augsburg. We told them we would think what encouragement we should be able to give him; and when they were departed resolved to propose to the next Board of Common Council to give the gentleman his passage, to give him three years' allowance on the Stores such as others have, and to keep him a servant, this being all we are able to do in our present circumstances.

A proposal being made by the Parish of St. Giles to give the Board 3*l.* per head for fifty children of their charity school from the age of seven to twelve to be taken off their hands, and be bound to us, the boys till twenty-two and the girls till eighteen, after which the boys to have each fifty acres. We thought it a matter of consequence to be considered of, and therefore ordered a summons of Common Council for Friday next, the Vestry of St. Giles being to meet next Tuesday in expectation of an answer.

After this Mr. Oglethorp, Vernon, Dr. Hales and I dined at the Cyder House. Mr. Oglethorp told us that to-morrow his commission for a regiment will be signed. He showed us also an extract of a letter he had received from Havannah, dated August 1st last, mentioning assuredly that the Spaniards have still an intention to attack Georgia, for which they continue to make preparation.

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He also told us that Sir Robert Walpole assured him we should have 8,000*l.* per annum for the Civil expenses of our Colony, to be offered annually to Parliament by way of estimate.

Mr. Ogleshorp told me that the Princess Amelia and the Duke of Cumberland have been the main promoters of the difference between His Majesty and the Prince. That the Duke endeavours to get the King's esteem by all manner of ways: and particularly that very lately when the King was hunting, and an old hound had taken the water to pursue the stag, the King wished somebody would ride into the river and bring him back, lest he should be drowned or lost: whereupon the Duke immediately plunged in on horseback. Again, when lately he had a fall in hunting, which bruised him much, he nevertheless came as usually to His Majesty, though blooded twice that day, knowing the King does not love that any about him should complain of being ill.

One of my tradesmen acquainted with the King's Oilman told us that the Oilman informed her he had formerly by His Majesty's order lighted the Prince's lamps at Carleton House, but that he has now received a command to light them no more. This is a very poor instance of resentment.

I am informed that at first my Lord Chancellor (who, in every one's opinion who knows his style, drew the King's message) was very dubious what part to act, and seemed disposed to prevent the breach going so far; but after a conference with the Duke he took his resolution and went through.

Last Tuesday died the Earl of Leicester, a bachelor forty-seven years old, and is succeeded by Jocelyn his brother. He had been many years afflicted with the gout, so that he could with difficulty walk.

Jocelyn now Lord Leicester has neither any children, so that this family is in a fair way to be extinct, for his wife, to whom he has been many years married, is still living, but has not lived with him this great while, neither ever will. The reason is that when he married her she was but eighteen years old, and a great fortune was to descend to her conditionally that she did not die in child-bed before the age of twenty-one. Her husband, having an eye to that succession and unwilling to run the risk of losing it by the possibility of her dying with child before the time mentioned, never would bed her until she came to be twenty-one, which she so resented that she swore he then should never do it afterwards, and accordingly kept her word.

Thursday, 29.—I dined this day with Cousin Le Grand, and passed the evening at home.

Friday, 30.—I stayed in town in hopes of seeing this day a Board of Common Council, which was extraordinarily summoned to consider of a proposal made us from the Vestry of St. Giles' Parish, who have offered our Board 3*l.* with each to take off their hands fifty charity boys and girls between the ages of seven and twelve. This 3*l.* was to be paid us at the end of three years, one pound each year, and the children were to be bound to the Trust, the boys till twenty-two and the girls till eighteen. When their time was out they were to have fifty acres of land: and the last year of their service be allowed one day in the week to cultivate their land.

Mr. Ogleshorp had pressed this matter, being very fond of it,

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at the former meeting, but being a matter of money and of great consequence, it was necessary to consider it in a Common Council, and that was appointed this day, but I stayed till half an hour after two, and only Mr. Lapotre and Lord Carpenter came, so that I came home to Charlton to dinner, leaving with them my opinion that I did not think it justifiable to transport poor children, most of them without parent or friend, and at an age when they cannot help themselves, at this time to Georgia, which Province the Spaniards still purpose to attack, as by the last authentic account we are told: for Mr. Nicholson, a South Sea factor, just arrived from the Havannah (the very place where the preparations are making), told Mr. Wrag, Mr. Oglethorp and others that the Spaniards have all things ready, but only wait for an officer who is thoroughly acquainted with the manner of fighting in the woods.

Wednesday, 5 October.—I went to town to the Georgia Office, where we were a Board of Trustees, my Lord Shaftsbury coming ten miles, Dr. Hales ten miles and Dr. Bundy twenty miles for the purpose.

Earl of Shaftsbury, in the Trustee chair, Dr. Bundy, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Oglethorp, L. Egmont, Sir Will. Heathcote, L. Carpenter, Dr. Hales; Mr. Vernon in the C. Council chair.

As Trustees, we received a report from our Accomptant that the Earl of Derby had paid in the last 50*l.* which the late Earl had subscribed towards the support of our Botany Agent, Mr. Millar.

As Common Council, Mr. Oglethorp acquainted us that Lieut.-Col. James Cockeril and Major Cook, both Officers of his new raised regiment, had expressed their desires to have each of them a grant of five hundred acres, intending to carry with them each ten servants for cultivating the same; whereupon we ordered grants to be made them of the land desired, within the Southern Division of Georgia.

Mr. Oglethorp also proposed in behalf of the common soldiers of his regiment, six hundred in number, that a grant might be made of three thousand acres to be partitioned among them at the rate of five acres a man, to be held by them as long as they remain in the King's service in Georgia, and then to revert to the Trust if they quit the service or are ordered away. Some of us objected that it might seem hard when they had cultivated their lots to deprive them of them, without any fault of their own: but Mr. Oglethorp assured us the men would be contented with the condition he proposed, whereupon we ordered the grant in the manner desired.

A copper gilt mace for the magistrates of Havannah town was ordered.

Ordered also 1,500*l.* Sola bills for the service of the Colony.

Ordered the seal to be put to Mr. Hay's grant of five hundred acres, who is now in Georgia.

Ordered that 50*l.*, part of the 200*l.* formerly directed for a recompense thought proper to give Mr. Causton, our head Bailiff, for his four years' service, be paid him.

Ordered a grant to Mr. Avery of one hundred and fifty acres, and his petition to be advanced 50*l.* for his settling on good security allowed. Our Accomptant reported that he had in his hands the security, being an estate in England in Avery's possession.

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Ordered the payment of 223*l.* 9*s.* 8½*d.* certified account for tools delivered in Georgia by the factor of Pyt & Tuckwell.

Ordered also the payment of 132*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* certified account for cattle etc. delivered in Georgia by Robert Perryman.

Lesser certified accounts ordered to be paid, the whole amounting to 754*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, for which we ordered a draft on the bank.

Ordered the payment of 50*l.* to the Rev. Chas. Wesley, being his year's salary as Missioner due this last Michaelmas, 1737.

Ordered fifteen barrels of Scots herrings for the Colony, price 16 shillings per barrel.

It being rarely that we can make a Board of Common Council, and the payment of Sola bills punctually being a very necessary care, we ordered that any five of the Common Council shall have power to direct Sola bills for Georgia as occasion requires. For the same reason we ordered that any five of the Common Council shall have power to draw on the bank for provision and necessaries for Georgia as far as 4,000*l.*

The Accomptant reported to us the state of our cash to this day, whereby it appeared that all branches of the expenses of the Colony being provided for to Lady Day, 1738, there will remain 2,000*l.* for accidents and unforeseen demands. We ordered this account should be entered in our Fair book.

Mr. Vat's petition for a further consideration of his services in Georgia was read and unanimously rejected.

Mr. Wrag's desire to be paid in hand 250*l.*, being part of the expense of sending the Palatinate servants to Georgia, was disallowed of: first, because the same is unusual, and next, because if he should have his money beforehand, it would be his interest that those Germans should die in the passage.

One James Brownside petitioned that he might have more lands in Georgia to be held of the Trust in the manner of Church leases in England: but the Board thought fit to postpone the consideration thereof, most of us thinking that although it may be a right and advantageous thing hereafter, yet in the present infant state of the Colony it is not fit.

Mr. Oglethorp, Lord Shaftsbury, Mr. Vernon, Dr. Hales and I dined together, and afterwards I visited Lady Rook, who came from Malpas very ill the day before.

Thursday, 6.—I returned to Charlton to dinner, where I remained till the 19th, there being no Georgia Board.

Wednesday, 19.—I went to town to the Georgia Office. The summons was only for a Committee to consider of petitions and letters to be sent to Georgia by a ship now going. Present, Mr. Lapotre, president; Egmont, Vernon, Oglethorp, Mr. Smith. John Burton's petition for two servants to assist him in Georgia, and the expense of them to be repaid to the Trustees by him, was rejected, because we have no money to advance on such occasions, and have no reasonable expectation to be repaid if we had: because others would desire the same favour who have as good reason to desire it as he; and because we have occasion for all the servants we have sent to cultivate the Trust lands, or to be placed with other persons already intended to have that favour shown them.

109½ heads of servants being sent in October last from Cowes for Georgia by the *Three Sisters*, Captain Hewet, we ordered a letter

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to Causton to go by the next ship, informing him that those Germans are to have six weeks allowed them for the payment of their passage, and only those who within that time could not pay their passage are to be servants to the Trust: the rest their own masters.

Mr. Godfrey, Town Clerk of Southampton, sent us his bill of charges into examining into the condition of those Germans when at Cowes, and we ordered his bill should be paid, amounting to 15*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*

Mrs. Cheesright petitioned that her husband being dead, and she thereupon obliged to come for England, she might have a portion of her husband's effects in Georgia. It was referred to Mr. Verelst to examine the matter and report what is proper to be done in it.

One Burntside, who married the widow Bovey, desired he might be made secure in her grant, which another person claims: but it appeared the person under whom that other claimed had forfeited, and Bovey's first husband had a grant made to him, wherefore we ordered that Burntside should be made sensible how the affair stands, and that his wife's tenure is good.

Eliza Morrice petitioned in behalf of her son, Tho. Morrice, that being near out of his time he might have a man allowed him to help going on with his improvements: but we refused it for the same reason we refused that favour to Jo. Burton.

One Jenkins complaining that through lameness he could not cultivate his fifty acres, he was obliged to desire we would grant him five hundred acres (part of an Island near Skedeway containing one thousand acres) whither he might go by water. We resolved that it should first be inquired whether he had cultivated his fifty acres.

One Cooksey, son to an Alderman in Worcester, desired further time to pay the remainder of a sum advanced him and that we would make him a new grant of five hundred acres: we made the like answer as to Jenkins, that we must know if his fifty acres were cultivated.

I learned that last Thursday the West India merchants went to Hampton Court with a petition to His Majesty complaining of the Spaniards taking their ships, and desiring His Majesty's interposition that they might have ample redress. That when they came there they went to the Duke of Newcastle's Office and inquired for him, but he was not there; that Mr. Stone, his Secretary, offered to serve them if he knew their errand, but they said their business was not with him. Then he said Sir Robert Walpole was at that time there, to whom they might address themselves: but they made the like answer that their business was not with him. Then they waited on the other Secretary of State, Lord Harrington; but he being informed of their errand, said it was proper they should present their petition themselves to the King: whereupon they desired the Earl of Albemarle, the lord in waiting, to introduce them to His Majesty, who, acquainting His Majesty therewith, brought out answer that in an hour he would be in his drawing room and then they should present their petition. Accordingly when he came out, Mr. Drake presented the same on his knee, and the King obligingly took it, and reading the contents asked if they had anything further to offer. They replied, no. Then the

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King said he would lay it before his Council. Sir Robert Walpole was all the time at the King's right hand, and looked, as they observed, very grim, but the King looked otherwise, and yesterday a Cabinet Council sat at the Duke of Newcastle's in London, where were nine Cabinet Councillors, and the merchants were ordered to attend. The Council sat from seven o'clock at night till ten, and the merchants produced the vouchers of their complaints, which were ordered to be left at the Duke's Office.

Saturday, 23.—This day I received, enclosed from Mr. Brereton, minister at Churchtown, the bond for Mr. Taylor and Richard Purcell's faithful receiving rents, and auditing the accounts. It was signed and sealed by them July 24th, 1737, and the penalty is 5,000*l.*

Saturday, 5 November.—This day my wife, having for ten days past been very ill of the fever and cold that now rages all over Europe, and her cough turning to spitting of blood, we removed to London to be nearer the physician.

Tuesday, 8 November.—This day, blessed be God, my wife ceased to spit blood, though her cough and stitch continues severe.

Wednesday, 9 November.—This day the doctor pronounced her fever to be gone.

A Board of Common Council at the Georgia Office was summoned for signing grants of lands in Georgia to Lieutenant-Colonel Cockran and Major Cook, officers of General Oglethorp's Regiment, and to consent to Cockran's brother-in-law having likewise a grant of five hundred acres.

We not being a Board, we only did Trustee business; present, Egmont, in the chair, Carpenter, Vernon, Judge Holland, Lapotre.

Mr. Verelst, our accountant, gave us an estimate of the charges of the ship called *The Two Brothers*, which went to Scotland for servants to be engaged for the Trustees' use and sent to Georgia. Upon casting up the several articles and adding thereto half the expense of a surgeon to go the voyage for taking care of the passengers (the owner who had many on board on his own account paying the rest), we found a balance still due to the owner over and above what had already been paid him in part, of 35*l.*, which we ordered should be paid.

We made a draft on the bank of 450*l.* to pay divers expenses incurred.

Mr. Paris, our Solicitor, attended and presented us a copy of the Report made to the Council Board by the Lords of Trade upon the hearing before them of the cause between the Province of Carolina and Trustees of Georgia. We caused it to be read, and unanimously agreed it to be a partial and untrue representation of the affair. Thereupon we directed Mr. Paris to prepare a short petition for the Board's approbation, to be presented the Council Board, praying to be heard against the said Report.

One Mrs. Hart, whose husband went to Georgia to avoid his creditors, and is there a servant to William Abbot, appeared, and desired her husband might have leave to return to England, she furnishing a servant to William Abbot during his absence and bearing all the expense of his return. Her intention is that he may take the benefit of the late Debtor's Act, and that being done, to return to Georgia with him and her two children. She said she had

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40l. a year annuity which she would sell to make her husband a clear man with his creditors. We thought her proposal reasonable, and only doubted whether her husband can be time enough here to have the benefit of the Act. We desired she and Mr. Chapman, her trustee and lawyer, to meet Judge Holland to-morrow at his chambers to see what can be done in the affair.

After this, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Smith, Judge Holland and I dined at the Cyder House.

I learned to-day that when the merchants went to present their petition to His Majesty at Hampton Court for redress against the Spanish depredations, the King first ordered they should send in their names, then that they should not say a word at presenting their petition. That soon after they had received the last command the King came out, and upon receiving the petition gave it without reading to the lord in waiting, and then turning to Sir Robert Walpole talked of the fine hunt he had. That the merchants thereupon came away much discontented; that after they had as directed laid their complaints and proofs before the Cabinet Council, the Court said the complaints were idle and frivolous: all which so displeased the merchants that they are resolved to petition the Parliament.

I also heard that the Bristol merchants, who have likewise been great sufferers by the Spaniards, hearing how ill His Majesty received the London merchants' petition, are determined to petition the Parliament, and to come up in a body of one hundred and twenty to support the same.

This day the Queen was taken very ill in her stomach, which Dr. Tessier and Dr. Broxholm supposed the colic, but refused to give her any strong things to remove the pain, fearing they might throw her into a fever, she being used to drink nothing but water. At last Ranby, the surgeon, was sent for, and he declaring it was better Her Majesty had a fever than that she should die, which in her violent vomiting and pain she might do in half an hour, they gave her Sir Walter Raleigh's cordial, which gave her some ease, and was the only thing stayed with her. She continued all night so ill that the King, the Duke, and Princesses sat up with her, and it is not known if she rested.

Thursday, 10.—This morning I went to Court and heard the above account. They said there that the Queen was better, and the King came out to his Levée and appeared cheerful. It is supposed her illness is the gout in the stomach.

Friday, 11.—All this day the Queen continued very ill: nothing will pass her, but at night I heard her fever was off, that a glyster brought a little matter away, and blisters had been applied to her legs. Her illness is the gout in the stomach and bowels, which it is feared will be followed by a twisting of the guts. The King cries and is extremely troubled. He sat up with her last night, as he had done the night before, and Dr. Hulst and Dr. Sloan were called in for assistance.

Saturday, 12.—I went this evening to the Court to inquire after the Queen's health, and was informed by my cousin Mary Dering that there is hopes of her recovery, the physicians having mistaken entirely her case till this morning four o'clock, when they came perfectly to know it by the following means: Her Majesty, who used to be troubled with the gout, and complaining of a great

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pain in her stomach and bowels, her physicians made no doubt but it was the gout that now affected those parts and caused the stoppage of anything to pass. They therefore gave her several hot medicines, as Usquebah etc., in order to remove the distemper from those parts, but nothing relieving her, they thought it necessary to try a fomentation of her belly, fearing that if the thing went on it might turn to a mortification. This being resolved, Her Majesty was very uneasy at being told it, and utterly refused her consent until the King absolutely insisted on it, and then she told them that she had for two years past had a rupture under her navel. Upon this the surgeons, Bussier, Fearn and Randby, were sent for, and an incision immediately ordered where the swelling was, out of which came a great deal of stinking stuff; but Her Majesty having since had something pass by means of a glisten there is great hope of her doing well. Thus her too great modesty was near costing her her life. She had kept this so great a secret that neither her children nor any of her servants who dress and put on her shift ever knew it. The Archbishop of Canterbury prayed by her this day and administered to her the Sacrament.

Monday, 14.—This morning I inquired at Court how the Queen did. My cousin Dering, who waits on the young Princesses, said she had slept three or four hours this morning, and had taken chocolate and broth, but nothing yet passed her; that in general the physicians and surgeons had better hopes than yesterday. Mr. Dickins, the King's serjt. surgeon, told me the same, but that the great matter was to see something pass, which has not yet done. In the meantime they as yet see no mortification except of the out skin, which is nothing. Mr. August Schutz told me she had slept without the help of any opiate, and Lady Pembroke, the Dowager, who is in waiting, told me much of what the others did, and added that though the Queen brought up what she took down, that it stayed some hours in her stomach.

About four yesterday they gave her over, and the King's coaches and Guards were ordered to be ready to carry him out of town. She took leave of her children and the King, but I do not hear she made any mention of the Prince or Princess, who have been several days in town, to be near at hand to inquire after her, which they do incessantly.

Tuesday, 15.—This morning the report was that the Queen slept three hours and was better.

I went to Charlton to give some directions for removing my family to town, and lay there. The same was the first day of my wife's going out to take the air, and eating a little meat.

Wednesday, 16.—I heard this day at my return to town that the Queen was in every respect worse than yesterday, that she had made her will and given the keys of her strong box to the King, that nothing yet had passed. That Dr. Allured Clark, one of her chaplains, had been with her. That the new invented glisten by tube had been tried as the last remedy to make something pass, but without effect. Some said she had mentioned the Prince, that she forgave him everything he had done against her, but could not see him while he continued his favour to the King's enemies. Others said she never mentioned him at all. At night I heard she was speechless.

Nov. 16-22

This morning I was in hopes we should be a Board of Common Council in order to sign some grants of land, but we were only seven, so could only do Trustee business.

Dr. Hales, in the Trustee chair, Egmont, Carpenter, Lapotre, Vernon, La Roch, Oglethorp.

Mr. Verelst acquainted us that this very day ships are taking up by the Government for the transport of three hundred soldiers, one hundred and fifty women and one hundred and thirty children for Georgia. That the King will after their arrival there maintain them at his own expense for six months, during which time their subsistence would run on, which is a great encouragement to them. We also propose to allow each soldier five acres to be cultivated and enjoyed by him whilst in the Service, which is seven years, after which the King giving him leave to quit, that land is to go to the new soldier succeeding him, and then we propose to give him twenty acres of fresh land to be enjoyed by him and his heirs male for ever.

We examined all the vouchers of last year's accounts ending the 9th June, 1737.

We resolved on the petition we are to make to the Council Board to be heard against the Report which the Board of Trade made upon the late hearing of our differences with Carolina.

After this Mr. Vernon, Dr. Hales and I, with Mr. Charles Wesley and Mr. Verelst, dined together at the Cyder House.

At my return home I heard the Queen was now speechless, but it was rather a-dozing. It was about this time that the Prince wrote a respectful letter to the King to desire he might have leave to pay his duty to the Queen. The King said he took it kindly, and went to acquaint the Queen with it, leaving her to do in it as she pleased: but Her Majesty declined it, saying, *I forgive him with all my heart the injuries he has done me, but I cannot see him whilst he continues to converse with your enemies.*

Thursday, 17.—I inquired again this morning at Court after Her Majesty, and found every one in great spirits and comfort, surgeons, physicians and all, she having kept the oily glisters Dr. Sands gave her and the nourishment she had taken thirty-eight hours without bringing it up. She was also so well as to have the Archbishop to pray by her, and directed him to come twice every day to her. But in the evening she grew ill again, and we had a message nine o'clock that Dr. Hulst, one of the physicians attending her, declared she was worse. It was even reported about town that she was dead.

Friday, 18.—I went this morning again to Court and then found there was a great despondency, though the Queen slept from four till seven: but the wound or incision formerly mentioned to be made, cast forth so great a quantity of corruption that the physician apprehends there is a greater abscess within than they imagined and that corruption enlarges itself, and will continue so to do till it gains a vital part. Part of the glisters came away with some excrement, and part still remains. When I came away the Archbishop went in to pray by her.

Saturday, 19.—This morning I inquired at Court how the Queen rested, and was told the physicians and surgeons remained still in suspense about her, but had more hopes than fears. That she

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rested not well some part of the night, when more than a chamber pot full of corruption came out of the wound, after which about five o'clock this morning she slept, and so continued till nine. That the oily glister Dr. Sands had prescribed was all come away and brought a very little excrement, but there was yet no passage. That the physicians had allowed her to eat some chicken, and if the corroding humour did not eat further inward, so as to reach a vital part, she might do well. But there is still a danger of her falling into a consumption.

Sunday, 20.—Last night the Queen departed this life at eleven o'clock, after a long and painful suffering, from a mortification in her bowels. The King stayed by her in her last moments, and the Archbishop read the dying prayer over her. He had given her the Sacrament some days before.

People speak hardly of her for not yielding to the Prince's repeated desire to see her. She was otherwise a tender mother, beloved by all her children, who with watching and sitting up with her have been quite worn down, and are now ill. The Duke has the fever, and Princess Caroline, who bled a pint at the nose, is imagined in a consumption. One of those times that the Queen sent in for his children to take her leave of them, she desired this Princess not to grieve so immoderately, for she would follow her in two months.

I learned to-day that when Sir Robert Walpole returned from Houghton, the King carried him into the Queen, who told him he lost in her a sincere friend: she thanked him for his faithful services to His Majesty and desired he would continue them.

When she was first taken ill, she let fall an expression that *after fifty-five a woman had no business to live*: which makes me think she might have in her mind the words of His Majesty which he spoke two years ago when he was engaged in his amour at Hanover, namely, *that it was unreasonable a woman after fifty should expect her husband should lie with her*.

Monday, 21.—His Majesty passed all yesterday with his children at St. James's. He had designed to go to Kensington, but their illness made him lay the thought aside.

There is a report that the King took it so ill of Dr. Hulst, one of those who attended Her Majesty, for reporting that he believed Her Majesty could not recover, that he gave him a box of the ear. This, if true, ought to be attributed to the violent concern he had for her, and his disorder for want of sleep, he having sat up with her three nights running.

Tuesday, 22.—This day I visited my Lady Salisbury at Kensington. There was a Council held upon ordering the subjects' mourning and much debating whether the nobility and Privy Councillors should put their servants and coaches in mourning, or only their own persons. At length the latter was resolved for the present and the former part left to further consideration.

I hear from all hands that the Queen made a resolute end, and that the King frequently burst into tears. He was blooded twice this day.

Ranby the surgeon cut the Queen, who to show her contempt of the pain, asked him what would he give to be using his wife in the same manner. It seems they had quarrelled and were parted.

Nov. 22-24

At the same time old Bussiere, who is near the age of ninety, and stood by Ranby to direct him how to proceed in cutting Her Majesty, happened by the candle in his hand to set fire to his wig, at which the Queen bid Ranby stop awhile for he must let her laugh.

She made a will about two years ago, to my knowledge, for the Earl of Grantham signed it, but the contents of it is not known, and may be will not be. It is said to-day that she gave all to His Majesty, but I heard some days ago that she desired her jewels which are very costly and many, might be divided among her children. Though she did not see the Prince, we hear she desired His Majesty not to forget he was her son.

It was this day contradicted that the Archbishop read the last prayers over her, though he was in the room and read some collects a little time before she died, which being ended, she took him by the hand in token that she minded him, her speech being difficult to be understood. It was the Princess Amelia who read the last prayer, kneeling by her bed. The Queen bade her read louder and stop when directed. In the midst of it she [said,] "I am going," and clapping her finger to her mouth expired. The King's hand was in hers.

These little circumstances are too trivial in themselves to relate, but when they concern the last moments of Princes, are to be taken notice of.

The Bishop of Lichfield visited me this night, and told me the Archbishop had not given Her Majesty the Sacrament as was reported, the service being longer than she could bear to hear read.

Wednesday, 23.—This morning I went to the Georgia Board, where met: Mr. Lapotre, in the Trustee chair, Dr. Hales, in the C. Council chair, Lord Carpenter, Egmont, Judge Holland, La Roeh, Oglethorp, Vernon: Mr. Archer, Mr. Hucks and Mr. Smith.

As Trustees, we read a letter sent us by the Duke of Newcastle, enclosing one wrote by John Savy to the Trustees from Cadiz, full of repentance for having excited the Spaniards to attack Georgia, and offering to repair his offence by doing good service if he might be forgiven, which he desired the Trustees would contribute to, he being sensible he had incurred the severity of the law. This Savy is the person who, under the name of Wall, obtained a Capt. commission in Spain and was sent to the Havana to conduct the Spaniards into Georgia, for he had been in our Province, and from thence sailed to Spain to discover its weakness to Do. Patinho and propose a scheme for our destruction. That Minister heartily undertook it, having no less in view than to dispossess England of both Carolina and Georgia, to seize Gibraltar and form a league between all the Popish Princes against the Protestants. But his sudden death put a stop to his projects; nevertheless the design against Georgia went on. But Savy, touched with remorse as he pretends, returning a second time from the Havana, retired to Portugal, where he discovered himself to My Lord Tirawley, our Ambassador, who privately conveyed him to England, where he now is a State prisoner in Pendennis Castle, for his crime is no less than High Treason, and he has himself confessed it. His letters to us coming open in the Duke of Newcastle's packet, his Grace sent it to us. At the same time, we received another from

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him, dated from Falmouth, much to the same purpose as the former. In both he affirms the Spaniards' design next March to invade Georgia, and therefore advises that some men-of-war be sent to watch the coast. He says six hundred soldiers are already sent from the Havana to Fort Augustin, and they expect one thousand more by the time appointed, but were in want of ships for transport. In the meantime they had prepared their stores of ammunition etc. for the work. We sent copies of both these letters to the Duke of Newcastle, and with it a short memorial recommending to his Grace to have the man brought up in order to be examined.

As Common Council Board, we passed a grant of five hundred acres to Geo. Preston of Valyfield, in county Perth, esq., brother-in-law to Lieutenant-Colonel Cockran, with licence to be absent, he sending ten servants to cultivate his land, and performing all the other usual covenants.

Captain Dunbar applying for leave to change his five hundred acres grant in Joseph's Town for another to be set out where the Regiment of which he is a Captain shall be quartered, it was referred to Mr. Oglethorp to settle it with him.

We confirmed the encouragement of land to be given the soldiers of Mr. Oglethorp's regiment.

John Stonier of Studway desiring leave to quit his grant and Hugh Anderson, inspector of the public garden, desiring a second fifty acre lot for his second son, the same were referred to a Committee to consider of.

Causton's journal to the 10 August arrived while we were sitting, and there being many certified accounts sent over of goods taken up for the supply of the stores in Savannah and Frederica, we made a draft on the bank of 1,379*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* to pay them.

After our business was over, Mr. Oglethorp, Dr. Hales, Judge Holland, Mr. Vernon and I dined together, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cockran was invited. He is with reason much displeased with the frugality of the Admiralty at a time when the greatest haste is required for having the regiment in Georgia. To save twenty shillings per ton the Navy Board were obliged to hire two transports to carry the cattle and stores to Gibraltar, which the Surveyor after three weeks' delay reported unserviceable: whereas there were vessels enough in the river that offered themselves if a suitable price had been allowed the owners, and the Colonel would by this time have been sailing from Gibraltar to Georgia.

Another strange mistake was the order given to the Ordnance Board to put on board the ships only ten barrels of powder: but the Duke of Arguile ordered one hundred barrels, saying he was sure it was a mistake in the clerk who writ the order: if otherwise he would answer what he had done. The Duke had the order but on Saturday, and on Monday the powder was ready, which shows his affection to Georgia and his alertness, but it is admirable the order to him should be so long in coming. But besides an indisposition towards Georgia in those who best can and who ought to encourage this new Province (I must truly except the King himself), it is a general complaint that all business whatever goes heavily on.

Thursday, 24.—I went this morning into the City to receive the money paid off by the Government for lessening the 4 per cent.

South Sea Annuities. Dr. Bray's Associates have 1,000 stock there, and I being one was desired to receive that money and with it to buy stock in again in order to keep the 1,000*l.* entire. There was a dividend due which I did not touch, the Associates not having immediate use for it.

I did the same business for my niece's 1,000*l.*, but received her dividend, viz. 20*l.*

I afterwards went to Court to pay my compliments round, as is expected. Princess Carolina had not slept all night, nor was Princess Amelia well, and the King had been bled to relieve his oppression of breath.

This night came out the order for mourning. The Nobility and Privy Councillors are ordered to put their coaches, chairs and servants in mourning, and what is extraordinary, the order was that all persons shall mourn, so that the whole kingdom is included. The mourning is to be as deep as possible, and is called the mourning as for a wife, and is to continue a year, six months the first and six months the second mourning. All the world cry out upon the hardship of it with respect to trade and private families.

The Privy Council when they sat upon it were of opinion that for the sake of trade, and in respect of an order published by His Majesty when he came to the Crown, for shortening all public and private mourning, that the present should be shortened and coaches and servants not put in black: but when they made their request, the King fell into a passion and said, "What, is my Council against me! I will have it otherwise. The mourning for Kings and Queens were not included in that order."

He has showed his great value for the Queen by another command he gave to make a new vault in Westminster Abbey, so small as only to contain her coffin, which he ordered to be made twice as big as necessary, because he will be put into the same when he dies. And he has further said that he will have her funeral as magnificent as possible.

Causton, the chief magistrate of Savannah, having sent over his journal, it was this day sent me to peruse. It is an account of diurnal occurrences from 25 April last to 24 May. The principal matters I observe in it are,

1. That the Lt.-Governor of Carolina had received a letter from Captain Davis at St. Augustine that they shortly expected one thousand men there. *N.B.*—This confirms the account which John Savy wrote us.

2. That the merchants in Carolina are very hot and angry and full of scurrilous language against Georgia, but the country people quite contrary: and that those in the interest of Georgia are either browbeat or turned out of the Assembly.

3. That Daniel Demetree, who had been at Charlestown in the Trustees' service, had a servant taken from him by order of two Justices of Peace there, which servant is the property of the owner of the Perianger and inhabitants of Georgia, bound by indenture at Savannah and duly enrolled. *N.B.*—A speedy course must be taken by the Trustees in this affair.

4. That the Lighthouse on Tybee Island is in danger of falling.

5. That everything is quiet in the Indian nation, but there was

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double the usual number of Traders, viz. sixteen from Carolina, four from Virginia and ten from Georgia.

6. That Mr. Bradley, whom we sent to instruct the people in agriculture, behaves himself very unseemly to the people: that he pretends to a Commission from the Trustees to take care of all their lands, and that if anybody possessed themselves of any without his knowledge he should seize on everything he found on the same. That under pretence of the extent of his Commission he engrosses all the cattle, and declares he is entitled to a certain number and will serve himself first and keep all the Trustees bought to his own use, though several people (particularly at Highgate) have the Trustees' order for cattle and are in great want of them. *N.B.*—This must be inquired into and a copy of his Commission sent to Causton.

7. That Mr. Urlspurger had wrote a letter to Mr. Oglethorp, which his letters to Causton wholly contradicts.

8. That Mr. ——— Mackay had without leave on his own head settled on ——— Wilmington Island and employed negroes. *N.B.*—Smart care must be taken of this, for many are disposed to follow his example.

9. That Mr. Causton finds his power doubtful, not being given him in writing, and that written orders would be necessary for him to act by.

10. That the Colony is everywhere in want of provision which with the want of money yields a melancholy prospect.

With this journal Mr. Causton sent us the copy of a letter he received from William Horton, esq., Military Commander at Frederica, complaining of the turbulent disposition of many of the people, and their disposition to disperse, and also of his being tried for felony most unjustly, it being only his employing a boat for two days to Captain Gascoign on affairs of the Colony, and that by consent of one of the owners of the boat. He likewise represents John Wesley, our minister at Savannah, in a very bad light, as that he had wrote to some of the Freeholders of Frederica to be steady to abide by what they had said of him (Horton) and to be sure to prove it when called upon. That he, the said Wesley, had lately wrote to him (Horton) that he should demand justice of the Trustees against him, but that he despised what the formal fellow could say or write of him, but he might gain his ends in keeping Frederica in a continued scene of uneasiness if his stuff is suffered to pass current among the people, many of whom are ready to mutiny without any sacerdotal assistance.

Friday, 25.—Great dissatisfaction at the order for mourning. The Duke of Somerset declares he will not obey it and the Duchess of Malburow the same. It is said the nobility who do not go to Court will likewise disregard it.

It makes for her late Majesty's honour that out of the 50,000*l.* her allowance, she paid 21,000*l.* in salaries, and 10,000*l.* in private pensions known only to particulars, so that for her clothes, pocket, gratuities and building and gardening she had but 19,000*l.*

It is said she left a paper of advice to her son the Prince in the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Saturday, 26. Sunday, 27. Monday, 28.— I stirred not out by reason of a cold, for which I was blistered.

Nov. 29—Dec. 7

Tuesday, 29.—Stayed still at home by reason of my cold. The Bishop of Bristol came to see me. He told me the Archbishop had assured him that all the time he attended the Queen in her illness she never mentioned the Prince, nor was he desired to give her the Sacrament.

He said the Prince had sent yesterday to acquaint him that he intended to come constantly to St. James's Church, and desired to know the hour when service began that he might be punctual and neither make the auditory wait nor disturb them by coming in too late. The Bishop replied that the hour of service is now half an hour after ten : but he was sure the Parish would not dislike its beginning at eleven if His Royal Highness desired it and would be punctual. The D. of Marlburow and Sir Tho. Webster have lent him their seats.

Wednesday, 30.—This day there was no summons for a Board, but Mr. Vernon and I went to the Office to read over Causton's journal and prepare heads for a letter to him relating to several particulars therein contained that are of moment to be speedily taken care about. Soon after came in Mr. La Roch, Judge Holland and Mr. Hucks.

Afterwards Mr. Vernon and I dined with Mr. Verelst. I learnt this day that some who are desirous the King should marry again have thought of the elder sister of the Princess of Wales, a widow, and the most accomplished Princess in Germany.

Mr. Prat, the King's bricklayer, told me that he has orders to make a new vault in Henry the Seventh's Chapel in Westminster Abbey, consisting of seven divisions, in length altogether forty-six feet and twenty-six in breadth, to be arched over with brick and lined with freestone : the King designing it for his family alone.

Thursday, 1 December.—This morning I called on Mr. Annesley to hasten my will ; visited at Lord Grantham's and Mr. Clerke's, who were abroad, and Colonel Schutz, who was at home. I had much discourse with him about the late Queen and the King, as also about the breach with the Prince.

Wednesday, 7.—My cold kept me some days at home.

This morning I was informed that a considerable number of lords and gentry had a meeting to consider whether they should put their coaches and liveries into mourning, which they resolved to do upon a message from the Prince desiring it of them.

I went this morning to the Georgia Office, where we were ten Common Council men and three Trustees, viz. Mr. Lapotre, in the C.C. chair, Egmont, Dr. Bundy, Sir William Heathcot, president, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. La Roch, Dr. Hales, Judge Holland, Mr. Ayres, Mr. Vernon : Mr. Anderson, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Smith.

Several certified accounts for provisions and necessaries for the Province were produced and ordered to be paid, and a draft was made on the bank for 494*l.* towards the same.

A grant was resolved of 500 acres in the Southern division of the Province to Captain William Wood, who intends to carry his family over and settle there, and has 3 or 4.000*l.*

A long letter of complaint, with the copy of two presentments by the Grand Jury of Savannah, was read, wherein one Williamson of Savannah complains heavily against Mr. John Wesley, the minister, for refusing his wife the Sacrament, and conversing with

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her contrary to his express command, to the disturbance of his wife and himself, and to the administering great scandal. He desires reparation of the said Mr. Wesley or he must leave the Colony. The two presentments against Mr. Wesley were found *billa vera*, consisting of nine articles of charges or more, as that he refused to bury the dead, because the deceased was not of his opinion; refused also to christen a child without dipping, unless the parents would declare the child could not bear dipping without danger of its life. That he divided the prayers, and read but half, and that at seven o'clock and not at eleven. That he refused the Sacrament to Mrs. Williamson without giving a reason, and refused it to others who were not of his opinion, though they had communicated formerly. That he assumed to be Ordinary of Georgia, etc. This Williamson also enclosed to us the copy of a letter wrote by Mr. Wesley to his wife, accusing her of lying, breach of faith etc.; and also enclosed his wife's deposition wherein she swears that he offered to marry her, and on that condition to make fasting and frequent communion easy to her, and to abandon his design of preaching among the Indians, but to fix himself in Savannah.

Dr. Bundy showed us out of the Liturgy that Mr. Wesley's refusal to christen the child without dipping, or to bury a person not of the Church of England unless satisfied that the person had been baptized, was no more than by law he was absolutely obliged to, and had he complied, he would by law have lost his preferment. That this might have been the case, but the Grand Jury ignorant of it. That by the same Liturgy and law of the land, any person intending to communicate must send his name the day before to the minister, who, if he knows any objection to the persons taking the Sacrament, is to admonish him of his fault, and the person must publicly declare their repentance of the same. That by the letters and papers read it appeared Mr. Wesley had reason to take some things ill, but it would be justice to hear what he can say for himself before we resolve anything concerning him.

Accordingly we all agreed that the substance of the things charged against him should be drawn out and sent to him for his answer.

It appears to me that he was in love with Mrs. Williamson before she married, and has acted indiscreetly with respect to her, and perhaps with respect to others, which is a great misfortune to us, for nothing is more difficult than to find a minister to go to Georgia who has any virtue and reputation.

Mr. Hugh Anderson's request for fifty acres to be granted in Savannah for his second son's use, who is under age, was refused, because contrary to our rule to grant land to persons under age, nor can we make grants to others in trust. But we were willing to make Mr. Anderson a grant of a country lot for what number of acres he pleases under five hundred, and he may put his second son into his own grant of fifty acres now in his possession, which he is to be told.

Mr. Oglethorp, Vernon, Dr. Hales, Judge Holland and I dined together, when we read a long and I think malicious memorial, or rather remonstrance, received this day from the Grand Jury of Savannah against Causton, our head bailiff, signed by above forty of the principal people of that Province. We took notes

Dec. 7-14

of the principal things urged against him in order to frame a letter for said Causton to answer. Most of the things are trivial, and accusations of arrogance and passion, and others are of matters which [we] had before given our judgment of and approved in Causton. It appears there is a great spirit of contention there, and a disposition to be under no proper subordination of Government.

We had some discourse about erecting at Savannah a sort of council to be assistant to the bailiffs, and the same for Frederica, which must be done as soon as there are proper subjects in the Colony for that purpose.

Thursday, 8.—I visited Lord Orery and my brother Parker. The latter told me that Dr. Pierce, minister of St. Martin's, lost obtaining the Deanery of Rochester by Sir Robert Walpole's means, for the Doctor said that he had (upon Dr. Herring being made a Bishop) applied for this Deanery, and obtained promises from the King and Queen twice over; but when Sir Robert came to town he asked it for a Norfolk clergyman, to whom he told their Majesties he had promised it. Their Majesties replied they had also promised it to Dr. Pierce, but Sir Robert obtained that since his friend could not have it, neither should the Doctor, and so it was thought fit that Dr. Herring should hold the Deanery on *in commendam* with his bishopric.

This Dr. Pierce is a grave clergyman of good learning and irreproachable behaviour, always a hearty Whig, King's chaplain, and minister of the King's parish church, where the incumbents at most never fail of being preferred, and very often to bishoprics, but he never courted Sir Robert, and kept decency with Mr. Pulteney, two capital crimes, which yet their Majesties were disposed to overlook if Sir Robert would have suffered it.

I went also to see Mr. Hanmer, my daughter Hanmer's brother-in-law. Dined and passed the evening at home.

His Majesty after the Queen's death presented her picture to Sir Robert Walpole.

Friday, 9.—I visited Sir George Savil and Sir Windham Knatchbull. Dr. Couraye dined with me. I passed the evening at home.

Saturday, 10.—Visited Mrs. Schutz, Lord Grantham, Mr. Clerke. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 11.—Communicated at the King's Chapel and passed the day at home.

Monday, 12.—Sir William Heathcote visited me. He had lately bought 3,000*l.* per annum of the Earl of Burlington in Ireland. He told me he saw a list of that Lord's debts amounting to 169,000*l.*, and what he has this year sold amounts to the payment of that sum, and an overplus of 10,000*l.* That still my Lord will have remaining 8,000*l.* per annum in Ireland and about 4,000*l.* in England, and that he has 80,000*l.* arrears on his estate, of which he will see little or nothing, the tenants being gone off and not to be found, which proceeded from his several agents being underhand the profitters of the farmers, and the nominal tenants only their servants. This Lord is almost as extravagant as was the Duke of Buckingham in K. Charles II's reign, for in one year he spent 90,000*l.*

Tuesday, 13.—I went up to Court to know if the Irish Peers were to walk at the Queen's funeral, and found the Earl of Effingham, Lord Marshal, there, who excused my not having yet the

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written message to walk, assuring me that he had sent it last night. He desired I would speak to my son to prepare himself also to walk ; the eldest sons of all peers being so required. We are to meet in the House of Lords at five o'clock, and about ten Her Majesty will be buried.

Thus the right of Irish peers walking at public processions is restored to them, but we must see if we walk in our right places, that is Irish Earls to take place of English Viscounts and so on.

I am told several English Lords have taken it ill that we are ordered to walk, and made some bustle about it, declaring that in that case they would not walk ; to whom my Lord Effingham replied they might do as they pleased, but he had His Majesty's orders signed, and would lose no time in obeying them.

This night I received my order to attend the funeral, and to bring my sons with me. I always thought before that only the eldest son of a peer was desired to attend at public solemnities.

Mr. Wooley, formerly my son's tutor, came to see me. He said the Parliament intends to inquire how His Majesty came to raise a regiment for Georgia and thereby increase the establishment of military force, without their consent.

He told me further the two reasons why the Earl of Coventry is a malecontent. When his Lordship was only Mr. Coventry in the late King's time, upon the death of the Clerk of the House of Lords, he put in for it, and offered 1,000*l.* Sir Robert Walpole bid him depend on having the place, and to bring his money next morning. When he came with it, Sir Robert told him he must pay 500*l.* more. Accordingly next day he brought 1,500*l.*, but then Sir Robert told him he could not have it unless he paid 2,000*l.*, for the King's physician (Dr. Steigerdale), who had begged the disposal of it, and got the King's promise, had been offered 2,000*l.* by Mr. Cooper, and would be preferred unless he gave as much. My Lord refused with anger, and Cooper had it.

The second cause of his discontent was more just. The brother of Mr. Coventry was a Commissioner of the Customs, and had an interest in a borough, which Sir Robert desired him to use to bring in a friend of his to be member of Parliament. Accordingly the gentleman did, and succeeded, but the next day Sir Robert turned him out to make room for another.

Wednesday, 14.—This morning I visited the Earl of Orrety to know of him how he intended to walk at the funeral, he being an Irish Earl as well as an English Baron. I found him disposed to walk at any rate, though preferably as an Irish Earl, if permitted.

I went to the Georgia Office, where met Lord Carpenter, Egmont, Vernon, Oglethorp, Lapotre, La Roch, and Judge Holland, but were no Board.

Our summons was to read over the brief for our counsel when the Committee of the Privy Council thinks fit to give us a hearing against the report of the Council of Trade concerning the difference between us and Carolina.

Mr. Paris has taken great pains in it, and shows himself a man of thorough knowledge and parts in his profession of solicitor.

Afterwards Mr. Vernon, Judge Holland, myself, Mr. Oglethorp and Mr. Paris dined together at the Cyder House, and then I returned home.

We made a draft on the bank to Alderman Heathcote of 500*l.* to answer sola bills returned from Georgia.

Thursday, 15.—I visited my Lord Bateman, who acquainted me with an instance of the King's fondness to the late Queen. He said he was last night at St. James's to visit Mrs. ———, one of the late Queen's bedchamber women, and whose chamber is near that where the Queen's corpse lies. That upon hearing a great knocking he asked the meaning of it, and was answered that the King had recollected he promised if she died first that he would be buried in the same coffin; that, accordingly, he had ordered her leaden coffin which had been soldered up to be opened, and the wooden coffin therein to be taken out in order to take away the right side of it, designing that when he comes to die the left side of his own coffin should be also left open, and the two coffins laid close together, so as near as could be to make one. For the rest, the marble sarcophagus which contains this coffin is large enough to contain two.

I afterwards went to Court, where my Lord Grantham told me he had seen the order of the procession at the funeral, and that the Irish peers are to walk in their places according to their rank mixed with the English, and not as a nation; so that the Earl of Arran intends not to walk as an English baron. Thus the Irish peers have recovered the right they contended for, but I doubt if it had been granted, if we had not made the stand we did two years ago at the Princess of Orange's wedding, when we collected numbers of precedents in our favour.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Friday, 16.—I went to the Westminster Infirmary, being one of the Governors, upon a summons to hear a complaint of Serjeant Dickins against one Hawkins and one Wilkie, subordinate surgeons to the hospital. The serjeant being one of the superior surgeons and as such vested with an inspection into the good behaviour of these inferior ones, complained of those gentlemen for acting in a late case without his knowledge, whereby they had proceeded to cutting off a poor woman's leg, which he apprehended needed not have been done in case his advice when he saw the woman had been followed, which was to clap a poultice of bread and milk to her leg and wait the issue for a day or two; but contrary to this, they, when his back was turned, run a knife into the leg and cut and slashed her in such a manner that a mortification had ensued if they had not in time cut the leg off. Hawkins said in his justification that he imagined there was matter gathered, which if so, it was fit as early as could be to search for it, and give it vent; that accordingly the event proved him in the right, for upon the excision above half a pint of matter came away, as was testified by an affidavit of five pupil surgeons which he produced.

He further said that Serjeant Dickins had pronounced the bone was not broke as well as that there was no matter gathered, whereas it was broke as, he said, Hawkins suspected.

The Serjeant replied he did not say there were no splinters, but that the bone was not broke, which last was true, and that where there are only splinters a common poultice and bandage works a cure. He further insisted that the rules of the hospital for the due ordering the proceedings of the inferior surgeons had

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been broken by them in this instance, for the rules oblige them in difficult cases not to proceed but by advice of the seniors, which Mr. Hawkins did not do.

He was extremely well supported by Mr. Ranby, the King's household surgeon, and by Mr. Chisleton, one of the most eminent of the profession; but a strong faction had been made against him, at the head of which was the Earl of Pembroke, and all the physicians of the hospital, viz. Dr. Hoadly, Dr. Bave and Dr. Hody. Other young surgeons joined in with them, and after a long altercation from twelve o'clock to five, a question was moved that Serjeant Dickins should be desired to withdraw his complaint, which for peace sake he was prevailed on to do, and the friends of Hawkins triumphed much in it, for it was a sort of disgrace upon the Serjeant. But then the other gentlemen proposed that for the reputation of the Serjeant, a resolution should pass that the superior surgeons be thanked for their endeavours to preserve the maintenance of the rules of the hospital, and desired to continue his [their] care.

My Lord Pembroke desired it might be added that all the surgeons might also be thanked for their care and desired to continue their pains, and the whole made one question. To this I and others objected, it being unreasonable to thank all the surgeons for their care, when there were now before a Committee several complaints against them for not having done their duty, which are not yet decided. But we could not carry it. The question was therefore put and balloted for, and it passed by seven majority, twenty-six against nineteen. Mr. Oglethorp, Sir Philip Parker, the Duke of Montague, Lord Burlington, Mr. Archer, myself and others I know not were of the minority. My cousin Ned Southwell, Mr. Hutchinson, Lord Pembroke and all the physicians were of the majority. Some of us would have had the previous question put, but could not prevail, such was the partiality of Sir George Walters, the chairman. At first they would have had a string of questions all tending to justify Hawkins in this surgical operation. This I vehemently opposed as being matters of surgery wherein I knew nothing, and therefore if they were put must in honour and conscience leave the room and not vote at all, as I knew many gentlemen there intended to do, being as much strangers to the art as myself, and if others remained to vote they must be guided by the opinions of surgeons who had spoken to the points, in which case they would find a difficulty to determine themselves, there being as able surgeons as any who had condemned what Mr. Hawkins did, though others justified them.

When the ballot was over we broke up, and I freely declared to several my apprehensions that I should be obliged to withdraw my subscription, for that I saw there was a design to render the young surgeons independent of any control from the supervising surgeons, which would induce these last to abandon the hospital, after which many subscribers would withdraw from it, of which I would be one, for I could not consent to leave the care of the poor objects sent thither to such youths as would have no control or advisers of better experience. I should therefore make over my subscription to the Westminster Hospital.

At coming away Mr. Amiand, surgeon to the King, told me that from this day he quits the hospital. He and Dickins are the

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supervising surgeons, and I believe the latter will quit the hospital too, and then there will be none left, nor will a man of established reputation willingly supply their room. They were the two who set up the hospital, and procured almost all the subscriptions to it. Dickins in particular brought 1,200*l.* per annum to it, besides two gifts of 500*l.* each, and many inferior presents; and Amiand brought the Royal Family to be subscribers.

Saturday, 17.—This evening about five o'clock, in compliance with the King's desire signified in print by my Lord Effingham, who acts as Earl Marshal in the room of the Duke of Norfolk, a Papist, I repaired in my mourning coach to Westminster Hall gate, and went straight up into the House of Lords, the place appointed for all the Peers and their sons, Bishops, Judges etc. to meet, and from thence to walk in procession before her Majesty's corpse to King Henry 7th's Chapel, where she was to be interred. The whole order of procession is printed. We were called by a Herald, each rank of Peers' sons, Privy Councillors, Peers etc. by themselves, and so placed ourselves according to inferiority, the lowest in rank and degree going first, according to which the Barons of Ireland went before the English Barons, the Irish Viscounts before the English and the Irish Earls before the English. I thought I observed several English Peers displeased at it, but the King had so ordered it. Nevertheless, there is a whisper that the English Lords intend to take notice of it when the Parliament meets, and to pass some resolutions concerning it in disfavour of the Irish Peers. They have done the same in former reigns, but the Crown always waived the gratifying them, and I suppose the King will do the same again if they should petition him.

The procession began at seven and was over by nine, but very disorderly managed through the want of the due number of heralds, Mr. Anstis, principal King at Arms, being ill, and a vacancy in the office of two others. Neither did the heralds well know the order of procession so as to take their proper measures in time, the Privy Council referring them for it to my Lord Effingham, who never sent them the order in writing at all, nor even the printed order until all the town had it, which was but yesterday morning; the mystery of which I cannot otherwise explain than that he had His Majesty's order for it, to prevent the English Lords from objecting against the Irish Peers walking.

The only Irish Earls that walked were the Earl of Orrery, Acran and myself. The two former are English Barons. The Irish Viscounts were Lord Blundel, Middleton, Bateman, Grimston and Gage.

And the Irish Barons Lord Carpenter, Kinsale, Aylmer and Sunden.

My son, Lord Tinley's son and Lord Bellemont's son were the only eldest sons of Irish Earls that walked.

Sunday, 18.—Prayers and sermon at home. I afterwards went to Court to enquire after the Princess Amelia's health, who walked as chief mourner, and as many pretended to remark, with too little gravity. Indeed, I saw too little of it in almost every person who assisted at the procession.

Monday, 19.—I went in the evening to the Monday's concert.

Tuesday, 20.—I did not stir out.

Wednesday, 21.—I went to the Georgia Board, where we were not a Common Council, being only Egmont, in the Trustee chair,

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Oglethorp, La Roch, Sir William Heathcote, Judge Holland, Lord Carpenter; Mr. Smith.

Mr. Whitfeild, our minister designed for Frederica, attended, and by word of mouth confirmed his desire to go speedily for Georgia, and therefore that he might not wait to pass over with Mr. Oglethorp, but go next Saturday with the three ships that carry Lieutenant-Colonel Cockrane and some other officers of Colonel Oglethorp's regiment to Gibraltar in order to take the soldiers there. He also desired a youth recommended by him might have subsistence and passage over to be schoolmaster in the orphans' house intended to be erected in Frederica. We granted both his desires as far as in us lay, the latter part of his request being an article of expense which had not been yet ordered by the Common Council, but we assured ourselves that the next full meeting the same would be allowed.

We then received an application from Captain Burrington, late Governor of North Carolina, desiring the Board would advance him 200*l.* which should be repaid us at Charlestown, the Treasury having given an order for him to receive that sum out of the first money arising out of the Province due to the Government. We considered the matter, and found such difficulties attending it that we excused ourselves from complying thereto, and accordingly I, being in the chair, acquainted him that it was a request had been made us by others but never yielded to, our affairs being in another disposition, and an express order in our books against it; that indeed our orders were revocable by a Common Council, but we were not one at present, and therefore all we could do was to know their sense when there should be one. In the meantime that there was no gentleman present who was not very desirous to oblige him if it were in his power.

Mr. Oglethorp then acquainted us that he had been desired by the Duke of Newcastle to procure a committee of two or four of our members to attend him from time to time as he should have occasion to desire it, in relation to the confession and information of the Spaniards' design upon Georgia made and given by Jo. Savy, now brought up to town. He added that the said confession and information had been shewn him by his Grace under promise of secrecy, and therefore he was not at liberty to tell us the contents, but this he might say, that endeavours had been used for Savy to make his escape since his arrival in town, that a salary of 1,000 pistoles per annum had been settled on him by the Court of Spain, and great dealings been had between him and Patinho, the Spanish Minister, before he died, and the reason why the Duke desired no mention might be made of Savy's confession etc. was because there were matters in it that touched the affairs and concernment of all Europe.

We caused the Duke's request to be entered in our books and appointed Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. La Roch, Mr. Vernon and Mr. Towers to be the committee to attend his Grace. Mr. Oglethorp and Mr. La Roch then told us that this morning Sir Robert Walpole desired them, with any other gentlemen we thought fit, to come to him and receive his assurance that our application for 8,000*l.* per annum for carrying on the civil affairs of the Colony to be put into the estimate this Session shall be complied with.

Dec. 21—Jan. 10

Our affairs being over, I took Mr. Oglethorp and Lord Carpenter aside to show them a paper I had drawn up to be signed by as many subscribers to the Hospital at Hyde Park Corner wherein it is desired that some principal surgeons may be appointed to direct the younger ones called acting surgeons, for which I gave my reasons.

They both approved it and said they would sign it, but afterwards it was thought fit not to prosecute it.

I returned home to dinner and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 22.

Friday, 23.

Saturday, 24.—The following epitaph on the Queen was found pasted up on the Royal Exchange :—

O Death, where is thy sting,

To take the Queen and leave the King ?

His Majesty, who goes to-morrow to Chapel, declines taking the Sacrament, as is his usual custom on Christmas Day, and has ordered the Chaplain who is to preach (Dr. Gilbert, Dean of Exeter) to make her late Majesty the entire subject of his sermon. The Dean told a friend of mine that the business of the day was to preach on the Birth of Christ, but since he must preach on the death of a Queen, he must alter his purpose.

Sunday, 25.—Prayers and sermon at home, then went to Court, where Dean Gilbert made a very good and moving sermon. Those who were there told me he wept several times, as the King did also, and indeed, so it appeared to me by the King's countenance as he returned from Chapel.

Monday, 26.—Went to the Vestry upon parish business, and to visit Lord Riverston, lately arrived from Ireland. This Lord attempted a year or two ago to recover an estate which his ancestor had lost by being concerned in the rebellion of 1688 and siding with King James, but Lord Darnley and others opposed his petition in the House of Lords, and it was cast out. The attempt alarmed the Parliament of Ireland, which on that occasion made an address to his Majesty.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 27.—This day I agreed with Mr. William Wotton, in Bedford Street, Covent Garden, to be my agent to receive my English rents, and he is to have eightpence in the pound for the same.

Wednesday, 28.—I went in the evening to the Music Club.

Thursday, 29.—Went to Court and visited Mr. Temple. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Friday, 30.—Went to St. James's Vestry, then to Frank Clerke's. Returned and passed the day at home.

A bitter epitaph upon the Queen was handed about in manuscript soon after her death, the two last lines whereof were as follows :—

She to her offspring, pardon ask'd, deny'd,

And unforgiving, unforgiven died.

Saturday, 31.—This day I passed at home. The Bishop of Oxford (Dr. Secker), Mr. John Temple and Mr. Oglethorp dined with me.

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1738, Sunday, 1 January.—New Year's Day. This day ten years Dr. Couraye fled out of Paris to refuge himself in England.

I went to St. James' Church, where the Prince and Princess were for the first time. Afterwards I took the Sacrament at home and Dr. Barecroft, who administered it to my wife and me, dined with me, as did my son and daughter Percival and daughter Hanmer.

Monday, 2.—Mr. Clerke and Dr. Courayer dined with me. In the evening I joined in a bond with my daughter Hanmer for two hundred pounds lent her by Mr. Clerke towards payment of the house she buys of cousin Ned Southwell in Springarden, and she gave me the counter security. Both bonds were witnessed by Mr. Seddon, our vestry clerk, and my servant Henekin.

Tuesday, 3.—Returned the visits of the Bishop of Rochester and Bishop of Lithfeild, and of Sir John Evelyn, Lord Orery, brother Parker and Sir William Heatheot.

This day a courtier acquainted me that Dunoyer the dancing master (whom the Prince entertains) had received his orders not to proceed in teaching the Duke and Princesses, whereupon they have been forced to send for Glover to teach them.

When the Prince and Princess were last Sunday at St. James' Church, the reader ignorantly read the following sentence at the beginning of Morning Prayer—"I will arise and go to my father, and will say unto him, Father, I have sinned against Heaven, and before thee, and am no more worthy to be called thy son"; which choice of sentence out of many others he might have pitched on, put the Prince justly out of humour, though possibly the curate had no meaning in it.

Wednesday, 4.

Thursday, 5.—I again attended a general court at St. George's Hospital, summoned to consider whether the post of Directing Surgeons should be filled up, Serjeant Amiand and Serjeant Dickins having resigned. It was carried not to put the question which might seem to carry reflection on those two surgeons, but to invite them to return back and give their assistance to the acting surgeons when desired, with liberty to inspect the hospital at other times as they pleased.

Friday, 6.

Saturday, 7.—I went this day to Court and the King spoke to me. He stayed not two minutes out, and had grief still fixed on his face.

Sunday, 8.—Prayers and sermon at home. My son and daughter Percival and daughter Hanmer dined with me. In the evening I went to the King's Chapel, where of twelve lay singing men in waiting, there were but two. This scandalous neglect of their duty I have often taken notice of to the sub-dean and others, but to no effect.

Monday, 9.—I visited my cousin Le Grand, who for the first time has had the gout, though above sixty years old.

Tuesday, 10.—I visited Cousin Ned Southwell to discourse him upon a scheme for engaging Serjeant Dickins and Serjeant Amians to return to St. George's Hospital, and give their assistance upon the foot of assisting but not directing surgeons, which

Jan. 10-24

I told him my brother Parker and I had brought them to consent to, provided the General Court should invite Mr. Ranby, Talbot and Poulet to give their assistance in the same manner, and that they should consent so to do. He approved it much, and said he would attend the next Court day, excusing his having been against them before, on account of the distraction which their office of directing surgeons had occasioned. I answered the distraction came not from them, nor the rule that had appointed Directing Surgeons, but from the young acting surgeons, who though they came into the hospital on the foot of being directed had, like snakes that were warm in the bosom, stung their protectors.

Dr. Courayer dined with me.

Wednesday, 11.—I went to the Georgia Board, being summoned to a Common Council to consider of the several bills of parcels for stores taken up by Causton, which he certified to us with expectation that we should pay the owners, he having no sola bills of ours or money to pay for them. We were not a Board, being only Mr. Lapotre, President; La Roch. Egmont, Sir William Heathcote, Shaftsbury, Vernon, and Mr. Oglethorp; Mr. Smith, trustee. Nevertheless, as it is an affair of consequence, and required no time to be lost, we ventured to direct Mr. Verelst to write this night to Causton that we would not pay accounts so certified to us, we having but 1,000*l.* left for the supply of stores to serve till Lady Day next, but that he should use the 2,650 sent over in sola bills, which would soon arrive to him. We also ordered him to let the magistrates of Georgia know that we would pay no money for any service but in sola bills on the spot.

Without the utmost care we shall be soon aground for want of money. We received a letter from Mr. Stephens, our Secretary for Georgia, who on the 13 August last sailed from Gravesend, and arrived at Charlestown the 20th October. His letter is dated the 26th of October.

Mr. Vernon, Oglethorp, I and Mr. Smith dined at the Cyder House, and then I returned home.

Thursday, 12.—Mr. Serjeant Dickins and Mr. Serjeant Amiand came to me, and we agreed upon the terms on which they shall submit to return to the hospital.

In the evening I went to the Royal Society and afterwards to the Thursday Vocal Music Club.

Friday, 13.—I went to the Georgia Office, where Mr. Vernon, Oglethorp, Sir William Heathcote and Lord Shaftsbury repaired to read over Mr. Paris, our solicitor's case drawn up for us by him in order to be printed, and, when signed by our Council, to be presented to the Lords of the Council against the hearing we have demanded upon our appeal from the Board of Trade's report. It was exceedingly well drawn, and [we] gave Mr. Paris direction to print it.

A letter was given us wrote by our secretary Mr. Stephens, who acquaints us he was just arrived at Savannah, where he found much ill blood and bandying of faction, of which he would give us further accounts by his next.

My two cousins Scots dined with me. I spent the evening at home. Mr. Henry Wrixon, my late tenant at Ballinguille, took

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his leave of me to return to Ireland; having agreed for a new lease of three lives at seven shillings per acre, which was before held at the rate of 3s. 4*l.* per acre; he is to lay out 200*l.* on the farm.

Saturday, 14.—Returned divers visits.

Sunday, 15.—After prayers and sermon, I went to Court, and carried the sword before the King to chapel. His and Princess Amelia's behaviour there (for Princess Carolina was indisposed) was very decent and exemplary.

Monday, 16.—Returned several visits.

Tuesday, 17.—Did the like.

Wednesday, 18.—Went to the Georgia Board, but did no business there, meeting only Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Archer and myself. Mr. Parris, our solicitor, acquainted us that the Committee of Council has ordered our hearing for Wednesday next, but that our counsel, Mr. Clark and Mr. Murry, have desired our brief may be shortened, and not left in so strong terms.

I dined at home, and then carried my daughter and niece Parker to the play.

Thursday, 19.—I went with my son to Counsellor Annesley's chambers, and there I signed with him the writings necessary for passing my recovery according to my marriage settlement. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Friday, 20.—A joke runs about the town that in the late new vault made for the Queen the third place therein is designed by his Majesty for Sir Robert Walpole; so that when both the latter die there will lie together King, Queen and Knave.

Saturday, 21.—This morning Mr. Showell, Master of the Blanket Company at Whitney in Oxfordshire, came and paid me three-quarter year's rent for my warehouse on Snow Hill, due at Christmas, 1737, at which time their lease expired. Mr. Renier, my joiner, was present. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 22.—I went to St. James' Church and heard an excellent sermon preached by the Bishop of Oxford, our minister, on the necessity of attending the public service of the church.

This day I was thoroughly well informed that the King's and Prince's physicians having designed to dine yesterday together as usual to celebrate the Prince's birthday, the King forbid them; and that he had also forbid the letting the Prince bring ice to his house through St. James' Park. Poor marks of resentment!

In the evening I went to the chapel, and then to the coffee house.

Monday, 23 Jan.—This day I visited Lord Grantham, Mr. Clerke, &c.

My son and daughter Pereival and daughter Hanmer dined with me.

Tuesday, 24.—This day the King went to the Parliament and opened the session by a short speech. My daughter Helena and daughter Hanmer were there, and told me that his Majesty looked very mournfully, that when he took his speech in hand he was a considerable time before he could compose himself to read it, that he often put his hand to his forehead, and as they thought had tears in his eyes, though he made no mention of her late Majesty. The Earl of Chomly moved for an Address of thanks, and was seconded by the Earl of Cadogan.

Jan. 24—Feb. 3

In the Commons House Mr. Fox moved the Address of thanks, and was seconded by Colonel Selwyn's son. In both Houses the virtues and great loss of her Majesty were expiated on.

Dr. Courayer told me that he had been sent for to Court last week, and was most graciously received by his Majesty, who talked for a quarter of an hour of the Queen, and cried the whole time. He assured the doctor that he would protect him as long as he lived, and that as to his pensions he should be no loser by her death.

The short character his Majesty gives of her is that he has lost in her his best adviser in public matters, and his most agreeable companion in private ones.

Wednesday, 25.—I visited Lord Bathurst, Earl of Winchelsea, Mr. Hunter and Sir William Heathcot, then went to the Georgia Office, where met Sir W. Heathcot, in the chair of Common Council, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. T. Towers, Dr. Bundy, Egmont, Mr. Ayres, Mr. Sloper.

We resolved that for the future no certified accounts shall be brought us for payment, but if they come to be returned to Georgia, there to be paid by our sola bills sent thither.

Ordered also that the several certified accounts lately sent us be returned back to be paid in the above manner. The year's accounts of receipts and disbursements from 9 June, 1736, to 9 June, 1737, were read and approved.

Then divers of us dined together, and in the evening we went to the Committee of Council to attend the hearing upon our appeal to their Lordships from the report made in our disfavour by the Board of Trade. Mr. Clark and Mr. Murrey, our counsel, spoke extremely well for above two hours, and then the Lords adjourned hearing the other side's reply to Saturday sen'night. Their counsel were Mr. Brown and Mr. Noel.

It was a numerous Committee of Lords, viz., Lord Wilmington (Lord President), Lord Chief Justice Lee, Lord Fitzwalter, Lord Monson, Lord Cholmley, Master of the Rolls (Sir Joseph Jekyl), Secretary at War (Sir William Young), and the Speaker (Mr. Onslow).

The Common Council of Georgia who attended were Colonel Oglethorp, Lord Egmont, Lord Carpenter, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Archer, Mr. Towers, Mr. La Roch, Mr. Vernon, Dr. Bundy, Mr. Ayers: and of the Trustees, Lord Baltimore, the younger Mr. Archer.

Thursday, 26.—I went into the city about business. After dinner I went to the Royal Society, and then to the Vocal Club, where I introduced Sir John Evelyn for my auditory member.

I was told this day that there was lately a meeting between some of the Prince's people with Sir William Wyndham about a coalition with the minority in Parliament, when Sir William said there was one preliminary necessary to be agreed on without which he could not enter into a treaty, viz. that the Prince's people should join in reducing the army. The persons commissioned by the Prince replied they had no orders concerning that, but would report it to the Prince, which they did, to which the Prince replied without hesitation that he would proceed no further if that were a preliminary, for it was weakening his Majesty, and he would never do anything that should prejudice him and give him just distaste.

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Friday, 27; Saturday, 28.—Returned some visits.

Sunday, 29.—Service at home, then went to Court and returned to dinner. At half an hour after seven my daughter Percival was delivered of a boy by Dr. Sands, the man midwife.

Monday, 30.

Tuesday, 31.

Wednesday, February 1.—This day I went to the Georgia Board, on a summons of the trustees to consider what answer to make the several merchants who have applied to be paid the certified bills returned us to the amount of 1,900*l.* and which we intended should be remitted back to be paid by Causton out of the 2,650 *sola* bills now in his hands. Unfortunately these bills were certified by him to be sent over hither for payment a fortnight before our *sola* bills arrived on that side.

The merchants attending, we told them it was a matter for a Common Council Board to consider of, which now we were not.

There were present only Lord Shaftsbury, Egmont, president, Oglethorp, Vernon, Dr. Hales, with Captain Coram and Mr. Smith, trustees.

As Associates of Dr. Bray we ordered that Dr. Barecroft should be desired to preach our anniversary sermon the 13th of next March.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Mr. Oglethorp acquainted us at the office that Sir Robert Walpole had withdrawn his promise which he made several of our Board that the future expenses of the Colony should be brought into the House by way of estimate, which would have been a certain annual support, without our trouble and hazard of applying to Parliament, so that now we must either petition as we used to do, or obtain if we can that his Majesty will recommend it in a message to the House.

Thursday, 2.—I visited Mr. Stroud, the Bishop of Oxford, Colonel Schutz, my brother Parker and Sir George Savile, and after dinner went to the play.

Friday, 3.—This morning I went to St. George's Hospital at Hyde Park Corner, upon a summons to receive Sir George Walter's report touching a message he was sent with to the Earl of Burlington from the General Court to induce his Lordship to continue his subscription of twenty guineas annually, which he had withdrawn on account of Serjeant Dickins and Serjeant Amian withdrawing from the hospital service; and touching a letter he had received from those two gentlemen. The Earl of Oxford being in the chair, who is one sub-governor under the Prince, Sir George did accordingly make his report to the effect following, viz. that the Earl refused to return and continue his subscription till the office of directing surgeons was restored. Then the joint letter was received from the two surgeons above mentioned declaring their willingness to return conditionally that Mr. Ranby and Mr. Pawlet were invited to assist as consulting surgeons and that they accepted thereof.

The Earl of Pembroke opposed the inviting these last mentioned surgeons, and reflected very severely and unjustly on Amian and Dickins; likewise several other governors, intimate friends of the acting surgeons, spoke particularly against Mr. Ranby, as one not

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agreeable to the acting surgeons, and a *boutefou* [*boute-feu*] who had a personal pique against Mr. Hawkings. But in the end it was carried by ballot that Mr. Pawlet should be invited with Serjeant Dickings, Mr. Amian and Mr. Chiselden, to give their kind assistance, as in cases of private consultation, when desired in cases extraordinary, and to come to the hospital when they please at the hours of dressing.

The question met with difficulty because Mr. Chiselden declared he would quit his attendance if any new surgeons were added to the two serjeants; but it had met with more difficulty if Mr. Ranby, who saw the faction raised against him, had not desired Mr. Oglethorp and me to declare to the Board that he was no way desirous to have anything to do with the hospital, and that even if one gentleman should not approve of his being one of the consulting surgeons, he should desire not to be mentioned.

The Court. I say. passed the question by balloting, and carried it by eight votes, forty-four against thirty-six, although the impertinent young surgeons brought all their posse thither, and had fourteen doctors of physic to vote for them. Among those who were for the motion were:—

For.

Duke of Bridgewater (Scroop).
 Duke of Portland (William).
 Duke of Montague (John).
 Lord Gore (John).
 Lord Bathurst (Allan).
 Lord Tirconnel (John).
 Lord Egmont.
 Lord Romney.
 Lord Carpenter.
 Duke of Queensburow.
 Sir William Windham.
 Sir George Savile.
 Sir William Morrice.
 Sir Philip Parker Long.
 Colonel Adam Williamson,
 Governor of the Tower.
 Vernon (James), Clerk of the Co.
 Sands (James), M. of P.
 Mr. Thomas Archer, M. of P.
 Colonel James Oglethorp, M.
 of P.
 Mr. Hutchison (Archibald).
 Captain Hudson (Joseph).
 Thorrold (John), esq.
 Robert Fotherby, esq.
 John Temple, esq.
 Mr. Henry Temple, Lord
 Palmerston's son.
 Henry Nevil Grey, M. of P.
 Northey (William), esq.
 Bishop of Peterburow.
 Dr. Tessier, Physician to the
 Household.

Against.

Earl Pembroke (Henry).
 Duke of Bedford (John).
 Duke of Marlburow (Charles).
 Mr. Henry Talbot, formerly
 supercargo.
 Six physicians of the house
 and eight others.
 Chaplain of the house, Hugh
 Frazer.
 Mr. Dalton.
 Earl of Chomley.
 Herbert (Henry Arthur), mem-
 ber of Parliament.
 Hunter (Thomas Orby), esq.
 Jennings (William), esq.
 Lord North.
 Sloper (William), esq.
 And nine more I know not the
 names of.

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*For.**Against.*

Mr. Richard Aspinwall, Treasurer.

Colonel Fra. Burton.

Douglass (James), M.D.

Graham (Dan), Apothecary Royal.

Earl of Litchfeild (Henry).

Lamb (Mathew), esq.

Le Grand (Edward), esq.

Pordage (Edward), A.M.

Southwell (Edward), esq.

Sir George Walter.

And five more I know not the names of.

How Sir Robert Sutton and Major Sawyer voted I know not.

I returned home to dinner and passed the evening at home.

This day the House of Commons resolved to keep the same number of standing forces as last year on a division of 249 to 164.

Saturday, 4.—I went to St. James' vestry, where some new beades were to be chosen, one of them having run away with about 30*l.* of the parish money, and another resigning his place.

I then went to the Cockpit, where a Committee of Council sat for the second time to hear counsel in behalf of the Board of Trade against our appeal from that Board's report.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 5.—Went to chapel, then to Court. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Monday, 6.—Visited Lord Riverston, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Bagnal, Mr. Temple and Sir Windham Knatchbull, Bishop of Salisbury, Dr. Sherlock, Mr. Annesley, Lord Lovel, Mr. Ayres of the Excise Office. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 7.—When the Duc D'Aumont, Ambassador from France, came over in the late Queen's time, it was in most men's mouth that the Pretender came with him incognito, that he had a private interview with the Queen, had been at Somerset House masquerade, &c. But many looked on it as an invention of the Whigs to blacken the Administration. However, this I was assured of by Mrs. Minshull, a popish lady, that he was here, and this day Mr. Temple told me that Captain Temple, lately dead, who brought the Duke over, said that at the same time came over a young gentleman who kept himself concealed, and that the Duke desired him not to mention that such a gentleman came with him. Whether this gave occasion for the report, or that this young gentleman was indeed the Pretender, I cannot judge, but I remember the Pretender affirmed in his declaration after the Queen's death that she had favour for him, and it was currently said she wore his picture. Her measures, I am sure, and her ministry were calculated to bring him in.

Wednesday, 8.—I went to the Georgia Board, where in a pretty full meeting we considered of two important points.

Mr. Ayres in the Common Council chair, Mr. Lapotre, Sir William Heathcote, Egmont, Mr. Sloper, Mr. Oglethorp, Tyrconnel.

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Mr. Archer, Mr. La Roch, Mr. Vernon, Mr. T. Towers ; Trustees, Mr. Page, Mr. Smith.

Mr. Wesley, who landed last Friday from Georgia, attended us ; he acquainted us that about one hundred idle persons in Georgia have within two months left the Colony. That the inhabitants last year were able to furnish corn of their own produce to supply the wants of half the Colony. That the country is very healthy. That the Saltsburgers for their part had cultivated one hundred and fifty acres. That Percy, our gardener, had left it on some distaste with Mr. Causton, and the garden now under no care and half the trees dead, &c. Then Mr. Paris, our solicitor, attended for instructions for our counsel next Saturday, when they are to reply to the counsel of the Board of Trade. We accordingly gave him instructions after a long debate of three hours what instructions to give them.

We then had a long debate upon the certified accounts sent us over for stores delivered in Georgia by divers merchants, who desire to be paid here, and not referred back to Georgia to be paid their money out of our sola bills sent thither to defray the expenses of the Colony. At length we resolved that their money shall be paid them in England as they desire, and till the same be done to allow them 4 per cent. interest, and immediately to write to Causton to send us back 2,000*l.* sola bills to answer the same.

Then we made a draft on the bank for 500*l.* to Mr. Alderman Heathcote to answer accruing expenses.

Then we dined at the Cyder House, Oglethorp, president, Laroche, Vernon, T. Towers, Egmont and Sloper, and afterwards I returned home.

Thursday, 9.—I went this morning into the city to sell 120*l.* lottery 1726 stock, and 30*l.* the same belonging to my niece Dering, and to buy 100 order and tally on the sinking fund No. 1964 for my niece, and left the same with Mr. Hoare the banker.

My son this day acknowledged a fine pursuant to his marriage settlement before Mr. Lamb's clerk and Sir Fra. Child.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Friday, 10.—This morning I passed at King Street Chapel, being one of the governors of it. We settled the last year's accounts with other matters, as ordering the repairs, and considering about a new reader and schoolmaster.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday, 11.—This morning I went to the Committee of Council, being the last day of hearing our appeal from the Report of the Board of Trade. It is intimated to us that though the cause be clear on the side of the Trustees of Georgia, yet their Lordships intend to consider the affair in a more public light than as a contention between Carolina and Georgia, which if they do, then it is manifest they intend to defeat us of the advantage that lies on our side with respect to the dispute, and to gratify Carolina in their desire of trading with the Indians that belong to the province of Georgia, without taking licences in Georgia, which I think our Trustees will not suffer but rather surrender their trust. Who will after this ever engage in the nation's service without pay ? After the counsel was heard, the Committee of Council resolved to take a fortnight to prepare their determination.

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I dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 12.—Prayers and sermon at home, and I stirred not out the whole day except to see my daughter Percival.

Monday, 13.—According to appointment several trustees of Georgia met and dined together, to resolve in what manner we should proceed to apply for money from Parliament. After long debate we agreed to petition the House. There were present Lord Tirconell, Lord Carpenter, Lord Egmont, Oglethorp, La Roch, Archer the elder, Vernon, Sir William Heathcot, T. Towers, Sloper, Judge Holland, Tracy : Archer, junior. [No board though a sufficient number—*margin.*]

Tuesday, 14.—This day my daughter Helena entered her 20th year of age.

Wednesday, 15.—This day the petition of the Trustees of Georgia was drawn up with design to be presented to the House of Commons, but Sir Robert Walpole not being there to declare his Majesty's approbation thereof, it was deferred. Several Trustees met for the purpose and did no other business.

Thursday, 16.—The Trustees of King's Street Chapel and School met in the vestry there, and unanimously agreed to deprive and dismiss Mr. Wilkinson, the reader and schoolmaster, for neglecting his duty and other sufficient causes. We were six of us, viz. : The Bishop of Oxford, Lord Palmerston, Egmont, Mr. Montague, Mr. Plumtree and the churchwarden.

This evening my grandson was by the Bishop of Oxford christened John James, the Earl of Salisbury and I Godfathers, and Lady Salisbury, Godmother. Mr. Lamb the lawyer represented the Earl of Salisbury.

Friday, 17.—I went to Westminster to see the issue of our Georgia petition, but it was not presented.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday, 18.—I went to St. James' Vestry, where the Bishop of Oxford, our rector, had unanimous leave to nominate a clerk to read morning and evening service ; and accordingly he named Mr. Bonny, a man very acceptable to the parish.

I visited Lord Wilmington, Lord Bathurst, Mr. Temple, son to Lord Palmerston, and Sir William Heathcote.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 19.—Went to chapel, then to Court. After dinner went again to chapel.

Monday, 20.

Tuesday, 21.

Wednesday, 22.—Confined at home by a cold whereby I could not attend the Georgia Board, where the day's business was to receive Mr. Wesley's complaints of the usage he received at Georgia, and which obliged him to come for England. He gave the Trustees that met several papers and certificates for his justification, whereby it appeared indeed that he was guilty of indiscretion, but that Causton our head bailiff was much more to blame, and he charged upon him many particulars of gross mis-administration which must be enquired into. Mr. Vernon took him home to dinner, and in company of Mr. Hales examined him more particularly as to Causton's bad behaviour as a magistrate, which they took down in writing in order to be discoursed of at the Board.

Thursday, 23.—Still confined by my cold.

Friday, 24.—Still confined.

Saturday, 25.—Mr. Vernon, his two sons, and Mr. Clark of Spring Garden dined with me. Mr. Vernon stayed till 8 o'clock with me discoursing of the affairs of Georgia, concerning the management of which we are both much displeas'd.

Sunday, 26.—Still confined by my cold. Mr. Cecil, the Earl of Salisbury's younger brother, lately come from France, dined with me, as did Mr. Lamb, Mr. Southwell and Lady Margaret Cecil and my son.

Wednesday, 1 March.—I went out for the first time since my late confinement to the Georgia Office, where met Lord Shaftsbury, president, Lord Carpenter, Egmont, Vernon, T. Towers, Lapotre, Lord Limerick: Mr. Smith and Captain Coram.

We only did Trustee business, not being a Board of Common Council. We understood that Mr. Fury, agent for Carolina, had informed the Committee of the Privy Council that he had in charge from the Province of Carolina to make us some overtures for reconciliation of the differences between us, wherefore we ordered Mr. Martin, our secretary, to sound him occasionally what the proposal is that he intends to make. We perused the estimate or calculation for the expense of Georgia for this year on the foot of 8,000*l.* which we shall petition for to-morrow, and made several alterations therein, particularly with respect to the military articles therein which we did not think reasonable to put the Trust to the expense of, but that the Government should defray it.

Alderman Kendal came in, when the Board broke up, and delivered his resignation of being a Common Councilman. A letter from Dr. Bundy was also read declaring his resolution to be no longer a Common Councilman or Trustee. The Alderman excused himself in that he was not able to attend us through multiplicity of business, and the doctor alleged he found himself of no use. Thus the bad report of the state of our affairs begins to work among our members. Lord Talbot expressed a month ago a great desire to resign, but was persuaded from it. And this same day Lord Carpenter declared his intention to do the same.

In truth the bad account of Causton's behaviour brought over by Mr. Wesley, our minister at Savannah, is enough to make all of us quit; but I think we are bound in conscience to continue our services and care of such a number of persons gone over on our account, as long as there is any prospect of doing good.

Mr. Vernon, Towers, Lapotre, myself, Smith, and Oglethorp who came afterwards to us, dined together at the Cyder House.

Thursday, 2.—This evening Mr. Verelst came to tell me that Alderman Heathcote is determin'd to resign his place of Common Councillor, and that Mr. Hucks, formerly a Common Councillor but now only a Trustee, told him (Mr. Verelst) he would have him look out for some office other than accomptant to the Georgia Office, for that the money we ask this year will be the last we shall receive.

When houses are falling the rats leave it.

Yesterday the Lord Archibald Hamilton, Lord of the Admiralty, after doing business at that office till one o'clock, went down to the House, and was surpris'd to hear a writ mov'd for a new

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election at Windsor in the Lord Vere Beauclerc's room, who had accepted to be a Lord of the Admiralty. The poor man was turned out the day before to make room for Lord Vere, without the least notice given him, or knowing his offence, only his lady is in the service of the Princess of Wales; but for four months since the breach between his Majesty and the Prince he had been suffered to continue in his post.

His Majesty thought fit some days ago to renew his order that none who visit the Prince should appear at his Court, and the same was signified to several private gentlemen, a thing never done before.

-Friday, 3.—I went down to the House of Commons to wait the issue of the Georgia petition for money, but Sir Robert Walpole desired it might be deferred till Monday.

Saturday, 4.—Made a few visits.

Sunday, 5.—Went to chapel.

Monday, 6.—Visited Lady Salisbury at Kensington, dined, and after dinner visited brother Parker.

Last Friday Sir Robert Walpole declared his marriage to Mrs. Skerrit, by whom he had two daughters during his late lady's lifetime. She was the same day introduced to Court and received with great marks of distinction by his Majesty and the Princess Amelia. The Duchesses of Newcastle and Richmond contended earnestly which of them should have the dishonourable honour of presenting her to the King, but at length Mrs. Walpole, Horace Walpole's wife, did the office, as the nearest relation, and to shew that Sir Robert marrying his whore was by consent of his family. Thus a stay-maker's daughter carried the bell from two duchesses.

Tuesday, 7.

Wednesday, 8.—This day I went to the Georgia Board, but we were not a number to make a Common Council, being only Mr. Lapotre, president, Lord Carpenter, Lord Shaftsbury, Lord Egmont, Lord Tyreconnel, Mr. Sloper, Lord Talbot and Mr. Smith, a Trustee.

This morning the House in a Committee of Supply voted 8,000*l.* for the further settlement of Georgia. Mr. Tracy, one of our Trustees, moved it, and Mr. Frederick, one of our Common Councillors, seconded it, and nobody opposed it, only there were a good many noes, which I observe annually increases.

After this was over, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Vernon, Mr. T. Towers, Mr. Sloper and I dined together at the Cyder House, where we had serious consideration who to elect Common Councillors in the room of the five who have resigned that office, namely Dr. Bundy, Alderman Cater, Alderman Heathcot, Lord Carpenter and Lord Talbot, which two last resigned at the Board this day.

The conclusion was that Mr. Smith, Mr. Christopher Towers, brother to Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Henry Archer and Sir Jacob Debouvery should be desired to accept of being Common Councillors. The four first are already Trustees.

Mr. Vernon privately told me that he had reason to believe that the Government do not design to suffer Mr. Oglethorp to go again to Georgia, as believing his head too full of schemes, and that he may possibly by his warmth of temper run the Colony into an unnecessary quarrel with Spain, but that his Lieut.-Col. Cockran,

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who[m] they esteem a man more composed, shall command in Georgia in his stead.

He also told me that he has it from a good hand that there will come from Georgia a very great and unforeseen demand for debts contracted, such as our 8,000*l.* will not be able to defray.

Mr. Oglethorp told us that Count Sinzendorf was very well satisfied with the answer we made several months ago to his letter concerning the Moravians he sent to Georgia, who were made uneasy by being pressed to defend themselves in case the Spaniards attacked us, it being a religious principle with them not to fight on any account. And that he had sent over two catechists for the negroes at Purisburg which are now in London.

This day I heard that the Prince, in consideration of the King having turned Lord Archibald Hamilton out of the Admiralty, had taken him into his service and made him his cofferer, together with receiver general, and that to compensate Mr. Eliot, who had the last mentioned place, he conferred on him another employment of less value indeed, but given it to him for his life.

Thursday, 9.—I made a few visits, dined, and then went to the Royal Society. Afterwards to the vocal club.

Friday, 10.—I went to a meeting of the Governors of Kingstreet Chapel and School for the choice of a reader and schoolmaster, and at my recommendation they chose Mr. John Wilkinson, Master of Arts, bred in Dublin College, and at present curate or deputy to one of the Brothers of St. Catherine's at the Tower. The Governors who met were the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Sundon, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Plumbtree, Mr. Mountague and myself.

The Bishop as Rector of St. James' might have named himself, but said he had so ill success with the two preceding persons that he would not now take it upon him.

We also ordered repairs to the chapel which will come to near 100*l.*

Saturday, 11.—Mr. T. Towers, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Oglethorp and I met at the office, and afterwards dined together. The occasion was a letter from Mr. Stephens, our secretary in Georgia, giving a long detail of the condition of the province and the squabbles there. In the main it gave us satisfaction.

Sunday, 12.—Prayers and sermon at home, and so passed the whole day.

Monday, 13.—Visited the Bishop of Gloucester, Lord President, Lord Bathurst and Sir William Heathcot.

Tuesday, 14.—Made some visits. In the evening went to the opera.

Wednesday, 15.—Visited Mr. Cecil, and then passed the day at home. In the evening Dr. Bentson, Bishop of Gloucester, visited me, and among other things that passed in discourse expressed his wish that an alteration were made in our Liturgy, such as in the beginning of King William's reign was attempted by Archbishop Tillotson. He said there were many things in it that wanted reformation, such as the frequent repetition of the Lord's Prayer; and that several other Bishops were of his mind, but that when he mentioned it to the present Archbishop of Canterbury he said it was not a convenient time, otherwise that he should approve the design.

Thursday, 16.—This being the Georgia anniversary day, several

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Trustees and Common Councilmen went to St. Bride's Church to hear a very good sermon preached on the occasion by Dr. Barcroft, who is preacher to the Charterhouse; more would have been there but for the merchants' petition which was to be heard at the House of Commons this day.

Before the sermon began we passed the annual account of our disbursements, wherein the state of our cash and of the Colony is seen, and we chose five new Common Councilmen, viz. Mr. Tracy, Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Christopher Towers, all members of Parliament, Mr. Smith and Mr. Page. All these were Trustees. We also chose Sir Henry Gough and Sir Roger Burgoign, both members of Parliament, for Trustees. The Common Councilmen who attended the election and afterwards the sermon were as follows: Egmont, in the Common Council chair and president; Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Ayres, Mr. T. Towers, Mr. Lapotre, Lord Tirconnel, Dr. Hales, Mr. Smith, chosen this day; and the Trustees were Mr. Bedford, Dr. Burton, Lord Carpenter, Captain Coram and Mr. Anderson.

All these dined with us, Mr. Bedford and Captain Coram excepted, and we invited Colonel Horsey, the new made Governor of Carolina, Dr. Barecroft, our preacher, and one Mr. Carteret, to whom we passed this morning a grant of 500 acres.

It was remarked that Dr. Bundy, in whose church we assembled, would not be present, neither appointed his curate to read prayers, so that Dr. Burton was obliged to do the office.

After dinner I went to the Royal Society, where Dr. Desagulieres explained the cause of the ebbing and flowing of the sea according to the doctrine of attraction, by a very ingenious machine in clockwork.

Friday, 17.—This night between twelve and one o'clock the Prince in a frolic broke the windows of Dunoyer, his dancing master, only to frighten and disturb his rest, but before six o'clock they were repaired. A silly demeanour (and of ill example) for an heir of the Crown, thirty years old and married.

Saturday, 18.—I left a foul draft of my will at Mr. Annesley's chambers.

Sunday, 19.—The following verses on Sir Robert Walpole's declaring his marriage to his mistress Madame Skirrit were given me:—

I can't conceive why in decline of life
 Sir Robert should betroth a second wife;
 Can you suppose he feels an amorous rage,
 Thus swell'd with fat, and thus excis'd by age?
 He surely don't, but wonder not, my friends,
 The knight in this pursues his constant ends.
 He, long inured to plunder and defraud,
 Unmoved by virtue, and by shame un-aw'd,
 Perverts to private use a public whore,
 That he may rob the public, one way more,
 The only way he never rob'd before.

Monday, 20.—My cousin Scot and her daughter dined with me. Visited Sir Windham Knatchbull, Lord Bathurst, and Mr. Clark of Cecil Street. Passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 21.—I went to the anniversary dinner kept by the

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Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. We were twenty-eight in all, among whom were Lord Colerain, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Bennet, the Master in Chancery, Dr. Pelling, Dr. Thomas, Captain Hudson, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Thorold, Mr. Clendon, Dr. Wilson, the Bishop of Man's son, &c.

Account was given us of a great increase of charity schools in Wales, and the whole year's proceedings were read. It appeared that in the space of thirty years that the Tranquebar Mission for converting the Indians heathens to Christianity have gained 3,000 proselytes, but that at present some stop is put thereto by the Great Mogul surprising and making an absolute conquest of Madura, which before was but tributary to him. This was in the year 1736.

Mr. Vernon informed me that last Saturday the Committee of the Privy Council had finally considered our affair, and resolved not to allow of the Carolina Ordinance (against which we complained) whereby that Province had taxed themselves in 2,000*l.* sterling to make amends to such of their traders as for trading with the Georgia Indians within the Province of Georgia should have their goods taken from them for want of Georgia licences, or suffer otherwise on that account. Also that they had ordered an instruction to be sent the Trustees of Georgia to pass a law for allowing a due number of Carolina traders (being well appointed by the Government of Carolina) to trade within Carolina [*sic*]; and that the like instructions should be sent to Carolina to make a law for the same purpose. But our present law for trading with the Indians is not to be repealed, only explained to suit the purpose mentioned. This abrogation of the Carolina Ordinance above mentioned as illegal and no law is what the Board of Trade could hardly expect, seeing they had reported in favour of it.

Wednesday, 22.—This morning the Trustees met to swear in the new Common Councillors, accordingly Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Smith and Mr. Tracy were sworn.

We ordered payment of 45*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* for a gilt mace for the magistrate at Savannah, being a Board of Common Council, viz. Dr. Hales, who was in the Trustee chair, Mr. Digby, in the Common Council chair, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Thomas Archer, Lord Tireconnel, Egmont, Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Smith and Mr. Tracy.

I dined at home, and in the evening went to the Music Club.

Thursday, 23.—Some of the Common Council thinking it high time to put the affairs of our Colony on a better foot than it has been of late, to remedy abuses, to prevent unnecessary and unknown expenses to us in Georgia, by certified accounts returned us, and to reduce the establishment of that province within the 8,000*l.* given us this session, met by private agreement this day as a Committee of Correspondence: Mr. Vernon, T. Towers, Egmont, Dr. Hales, Lapotre, Sloper.

The first thing we went upon was to read over the year's establishment of expenses for the northern and southern division of Georgia, and to strike off all branches of expenses of a military nature, the Parliament having given us this year's money for the settling, not the defence of the Colony.

We therefore unanimously agreed to drop the Rangers, the Pettiaugers, the garrison of Fort St. George, the building a fort at

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Augusta, the overseer of works carrying on at St. Andrews, and all that is doing there, the Darien establishment, the Carolina scout-boat and that at Amelia. We also agreed to dismiss Causton from being storekeeper at Savannah, and give the employment to Mr. Stevens' son at 30*l.* a year with one clerk under him at 18*l.* a year. To break up the stores at Frederica, the time being expired of maintaining the poor we sent over to settle there.

We also agreed to restore the foot messenger between Carolina and Georgia to go every fortnight, and appoint another between Savannah and Frederica. That the mill rights at Old Ebenezer should be paid by the day, and not by annual agreement, and the labourers under them to be taken out of the servants sent over on account of the Trust. That there be a sea boat stationed at Tybee Island. That Mr. Causton, who remains head bailiff, be directed to oversee the mill rights at old Ebenezer and he to be considered for his trouble.

That a month after his dismiss be given him to make up his account of the stores to be delivered up to young Stephens.

That 5*l.* a piece be given to the constable and tything men.

That the west road be made by the servants on the Trust account.

That as to Frederica, Mr. Ulsperger the engineer be employed as surveyor to lay out our people's lands at three shillings a day.

That a sea-boat be appointed for Frederica instead of a pettyawger.

That the orphans and sick be taken care of both at Savannah and Frederica by the magistrates of both towns. Also that for the future the sola bills sent over for the service of the Colony be committed to the care of three persons, to be signed by them or any two of them to give them currency, and that our copper plate be altered to answer that purpose.

We also agreed to strike off the annual certain allowance made to the Indians under Tomachachi, but to make in our estimate a reserve for presents to Indians on renewal of friendship with them, entertaining them, &c.

Some other matters were also resolved to be regulated. We had also a serious conference upon proper methods for renewing our friendship with Carolina, and satisfying the inhabitants of our province in relation to females inheriting. As to the former we thought it not unreasonable to make an explanatory law that should oblige us to accept a certain number of Carolina traders to be licensed by us, on the Governor and Council of Carolina's recommendation; and a doubt arising whether we should not oblige them to give security in Georgia as they have hitherto done, which Mr. Vernon was against, Mr. Towers proposed accepting the traders' bond, which the gentlemen acquiesced in. The proportion of traders of both provinces to be adjusted between us and the Governor of Carolina. As to satisfying our people with respect to females inheriting, I proposed that an Act should be passed obliging ourselves and successors to let the parents' lands fall to their female issue or heirs conditionally that they marry a man who will reside in the country, and has no land of his own. By this means our purpose will be answered of securing defensible inhabitants (which was all the reason we had for excluding female

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heirs) and the people will have a security that the lands they have cultivated must go where they would wish it.

The gentlemen all consented to this.

After this we dined together, and Mr. Thomas Archer coming to us, approved of what we had resolved, which is to be reported next Wednesday for confirmation.

We also resolved and prepared an advertisement to be printed in the *London Gazette* and the *Carolina Gazette*, and to be pasted on the town house of Savannah and Frederica, importing that from the time of that notice the Trustees will not allow of any agreements in Georgia for stores, &c. or any cargoes to be bought there, or any certified accounts, but pay for everything in Georgia by our sola bills only, for which a sufficient quantity shall be sent over to answer all the expenses we have or shall provide for. We could not but observe that Mr. Oglethorp has been very careless of attending the Board of late, that is, since he knew the gentlemen were resolved to reduce the Colony's expenses, in which he told Mr. Verelst he desired to have no hand. He sees how cool many of the Trust are grown to the work, and that there is only one set who remain to carry it on, whom if he should disgust, the charter might fall for want of a sufficient number to support it, and therefore since he is not thoroughly pleased with our proceedings, he choseth to be absent as often as he can with decency, without falling out with us.

The Lord Talbot, Alderman Heathcote, Alderman Kendal, Lord Carpenter and Dr. Bundy have withdrawn this year. Captain Eyles and Mr. Frederick never attend. Lord Limerick and Mr. La Roch but seldom. The five first were Common Council men and the others still are so. This is observed in town, and creates a report that our affairs are under bad management. If a few more should withdraw, that report would be too truly confirmed. On the other hand, Mr. Vernon, T. Towers, myself, Mr. Lapotre, Dr. Hales, Mr. Thomas Archer and Mr. Smith continue their zeal, and Sir William Heathcote, the Earl of Shaftsbury and Mr. Sloper act tolerably well. We have also good hopes of the new Common Councillors.

Friday, 24.—To-day I went to Court and the King spoke to me. I dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday, 26, 1738.—Went to chapel, forenoon and afternoon.

Monday, 27.

Tuesday, 28.—Mr. August Schuts and his wife, and my daughter Percival and daughter Hanmer and cousin Scot dined with me. In the evening I went to Hendel's Oratorio, where I counted near 1,300 persons besides the gallery and upper gallery. I suppose he got this night 1,000*l*.

The House of Commons sat till past nine o'clock, and at last, upon a division of 256 against 209, agreed to a motion made by Sir Robert Walpole for addressing the King upon the injuries the Spaniards have done the nation in taking our merchants' ships. Mr. Pulteney moved a much warmer question containing five heads, one of which was levelled at the Ministry, but he was overruled by the majority of forty-five. However, the losing party resolve to debate the matter over again on the report next Friday, when the House, it is said, will be very warm.

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Wednesday, 29.—I went to the Georgia Office, where met Mr. Smith, in the Trustee chair, Mr. Vernon, Egmont, Mr. Tracy, Christopher Towers, Thomas Towers, in the Common Council chair, Lapotre, Sir William Heathcote, Lord Tirconnel and Mr. Anderson.

We read over the Report of the Committee of Correspondence, and resolved some articles therein should stand, after which at Mr. Oglethorp's desire we all adjourned to his chamber (he being confined by an accident) and read the same to him; but he objected against two material articles of the Report, which we had not confirmed, namely the putting down the scout boats and the granting new land to the town of Hampstead, whose inhabitants complained their land was pine barren, and had petitioned for better land. He affirmed as to the first that the inhabitants in general would not remain without the continuance of scout boats; to which I replied that we had not money for it; "then," said he, "I must save it out of some other article." As to the second, he said he knew the land at Hampstead perfectly well, and it was indeed most of it pine barren, but with pains might be rendered very fruitful as other pine land had been rendered by others; that if these people were humoured in this, there would not be a man in the Colony but would desire to remove to better land, who yet have at present no thoughts of it. That the disorder this would occasion in the Colony is unexpressible. That we ought to consider that if these men were allowed to remove to new land, they would expect a new allowance of provision for a year, which we are not in a condition to give, and the same would be expected by others. Other arguments he used on this occasion, which made so great impression on the gentlemen that I stood alone for giving these people new land, though before we were all unanimous for it. Mr. Vernon being to attend a Committee of Council could not be with us, when perhaps the affair might have taken another turn.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 30.—This morning I went to the White Hart in Holborn by invitation of Mr. Oglethorp to see the remaining part of his regiment march through the city into Sussex. The same invitation was made to the other gentlemen of the Trust, but only Lord Tirconnel, Mr. Christopher Towers and Captain Eyles came, which I believe was no small disappointment to Mr. Oglethorp, for he had prepared a very elegant dinner. About 2 o'clock the soldiers marched by, Major Cook at their head. I never saw a finer set of young fellows, all under thirty years old, and they marched gaily. The sergeants and corporals were too few.

After dinner I went to the House of Commons, where there was a debate whether the resolution of the Committee on the merchants' affair should be recommitted, proposed by Sir John Barnard, but his motion was rejected at eight o'clock by a majority of 61, viz. 224 against 163.

Friday, 31, Good Friday.—I went to chapel and fasted as usual on this solemn day.

Saturday, 1 April.

Sunday, 2, Easter Day.—Went to communicate at the chapel.

Monday, 3.—Went to the play with my wife and daughter Percival.

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Tuesday, 4.—Went to St. James' Vestry to the choice of scavengers, and voted an alteration of several parish rates.

Wednesday, 5.—Visited Lord Inchiquen and cousin Thomas Whorwood and his lady. Went to see Dr. Courayer sitting for his picture to Mr. Abery. In the evening carried Dr. Courayer to the play called "Comus."

Thursday, 6.—I visited Sir Edmond Bacon, Sir Thomas Hanmer and Mrs. Temple. Dr. Barecroft dined with me.

Among other things he told me the Archbishop of Canterbury (called "peaceable John" when chaplain at Lambeth) is a man after the Ministry's own heart, for he is one that will never give them trouble, at the same time that by his learning and thorough knowledge in Divinity he does honour to their promotion of him.

When Dr. Butler comes to be a Bishop (as he will be, for he is in high favour at Court since the time he was made Clerk of the Queen's Closet) he will be the third Bishop born of Presbyterian parents. His father was a dissenting teacher, and he was with his dear friend the present Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Secker, bred up in a Presbyterian Academy at Tewkesbury. They were both likewise in Dr. Samuel Clerk's notions about the Trinity, and very likely Dr. Butler is so still, but Bishop Secker very wisely drew his neck out of that collar. Dean Gilbert is likewise on the rank of being made a Bishop. He has little learning, but great merit, for at Bath he paid particular court to Mrs. Skerit (then Sir Robert Walpole's whore, but lately his wife) and cannot escape reward for it.

Friday, 7.—Went to Bertholdy's concert.

Saturday, 8.—Went to St. George's Hospital, where business kept us till 2 o'clock, it being a quarterly court. I went into the wards, and was much pleased to see the great order kept and the care of the patients, though a mournful sight it was to be witness to the number of sick and maimed people.

Sunday, 9.—I went to chapel in the morning. My son and daughter Percival, daughter Hanmer and Mr. Cecil dined with me. After dinner Captain Thompson, lately arrived from Georgia, and Mr. Verelst came to see me.

The Captain gave me a tolerable account of Savannah, but said the people were in general very uneasy at their heirs female not succeeding, and that it had made them for the most part abandon the cultivating their lands. I found him speak much in commendation of Causton, and he added he took no more upon him than his post as magistrate required. He also commended Christie, our Recorder, as very zealous for the Colony, though by Mr. Stevens' journal it appears otherwise, for he writes that he is weary, and is suspected to have taken lands in Carolina. The Captain said that Mr. Causton expresses himself pleased that Mr. Stevens was sent over. That he left the Colony healthy, but that many of the children born there die, which he imputes to the parents drinking spiritous liquors, and being infected with diseases. That through Mr. Anderson's care (inspector of the public garden) the same is putting again into order, and that Fitzwater, formerly gardener, and who ran away to Carolina, is returned and employed therein. It seems he found he could not live in Carolina so well as in Savannah. That notwithstanding we had been informed there were no plants

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of mulberry trees there, yet there are many. That in Carolina the rancour there is much abated since they heard Mr. Oglethorp is made General of the Forces, and several who were violent against us say, now, they were misled. That at Highgate from whence La Fage and others wrote over such complaints, there is no ground but will bear a produce, but the lot of some is worse than that of others, but many labour under necessities that have made them abandon planting; for the time of their hired servants being expired, and their servants accordingly having left them, they have not money to buy new ones. This in some has been carelessness to lay up in store, but most others had land that would not yield sufficient to maintain themselves and servants, cloth them, buy tools and raise an overplus for to save for buying new servants.

Monday, 10.—Stayed at home.

Tuesday, 11.—Went in the evening to the play.

Wednesday, 12.—Went to the Georgia Board, which was very numerous—Dr. Hales, in the chair, Mr. Digby, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Christopher Towers, Lord Tirconnel, Sir William Heathcote, president, Lord Egmont, Mr. Smith, Mr. H. Archer, Mr. Thomas Archer, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Sloper; Trustees only—Mr. Burton, Mr. Anderson.

Divers letters lately arrived from Georgia were read, and referred to a Committee of Correspondence; as—

One dated 28 November from Hawkins, chief bailiff of Frederica, to the Trustees, giving account that all was peaceable there, but that the crop raised last year was all spoilt by the bad season and rats.

Another dated 10 January last, from the same to Mr. Verelst, that he wanted drugs and medicines.

Another from one Herd at Frederica to Mr. Oglethorp, that all was well there, dated 5 December.

Another from Causton at Savannah to the Trustees, dated 14 January, that he had sent the forty Trust servants, lately arrived there, to Darien.

Another from Mrs. Causton to Mr. Oglethorp, dated 16 January, about mulberry trees and making silk. That she has in her garden 1,000 plants of those trees of four years' growth, but by reason of want of leaves all the worms last year were destroyed. That the Chickesaws who came down said they had a world of mulberry trees in their nation, and if instructed how to make silk would bring vast quantities.

Another from Mr. Stevens to the Trustees, dated 20 January last, giving a satisfactory account of the present state of Savannah, and referring for further particulars to his journal from the day of his leaving Charlestown for Savannah, 28 October, to the 17 January.

Read also a petition from De Lyon, a Jew, setting forth his progress in planting vines and desiring encouragement. This also was referred to the above mentioned Committee.

Then we gave several orders, viz.:

Order for drugs to be sent to Hawkins at Frederica, according to a list sent us.

Ordered fifty ton of flint to be sent in ballast for a foundation to the church intended to be built at Savannah.

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Ordered two ton of Swedish and two ton of Siberia iron in bars, and two hundred pound weight of steel for the use of said church.

Ordered 200*l.* upon account to Mr. Wrag for transporting servants.

Ordered the payment of 10*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* to Mary Cooper, now in England, being the rent of her house in Savannah inhabited by Parker, one of our bailiffs, for which he is to account to us.

Ordered that Peter Gordon, formerly bailiff of Savannah, now in England, be allowed to part with his house and lot there to Major Cook's two daughters, according to a liberty formerly granted him, when he should find purchasers agreeable to the Trust.

Ordered to agree with the report of the Committee that a cargo of provision, flour and bread for the Trust servants, amounting to 800*l.*, sent for to Philadelphia, together with 45*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.* more of provision, be paid for.

Ordered that a certified account of a cargo bought up by Causton, amounting to 504*l.*, of which there was not fifty pound worth of provision, and the rest by his own letter accompanying the account not wanted, should be returned unpaid.

Then we made a draft on the bank of 1,850*l.* to Alderman Heathcote, our treasurer.

We had two hours' strong debate whether we should, in compliance to the desires of numbers in and about Savannah, alter their tenure in tail male, and admit females to inherit.

I was for it under certain restrictions, and urged the general uneasiness for want of it spread through the Colony. I said that our only reason for females not inheriting was to secure the residence of freeholders on the land for its defence, and it was very proper at our first setting out, but the case now was in a great measure altered by a regiment sent over. That the Colony was so possessed of a suspicion that the Trustees might one day take to themselves the benefit of their labours (they dying without heirs male), that they declared they would not cultivate for they did not know who, and resolved if not satisfied in this point that they would leave the Colony; which if they did we should find our strength rather diminish than increase by not taking this step to please them. That the suffering heirs female to inherit was the general opinion in England as well as Georgia. That at present we have been very just in taking care of the female successions, by a rule agreed to in our books, which we had kept up to, but this was no law, and, being in our own breasts, did not content the inhabitants, because it was alterable at present, and if the Trusteeship should cease by resignation to the Crown, the Crown would not be obliged to follow it. That supposing those people were ever so much in the wrong, yet it was wise to yield to the general bent of a nation when we might satisfy them without hurt to the Colony, and what hurt could there be in turning into a law those rules which we thought just and resolved to abide by?

Lord Tirconnel and Sir William Heathcote spoke on the same side, and others had privately given me their sentiments the same way; but Mr. Digby and Mr. Oglethorp opposed it, especially Mr. Oglethorp, who pleaded that it was only a few men desired this who, it happens, have no daughters of their own, and their drift was when they had obtained this alteration, to ask for liberty to

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sell their interest, and be allowed negroes. That this was suggested to them by the people of Carolina who wanted they should mortgage or sell their lands to them, and so make themselves masters of all the affairs of Georgia. That the chief of these innovators was Patrick Mackay, who fled Scotland for felony. That it was impossible to make such a law for females inheriting as would comprehend all particular cases we desired to except, but it must be made general as in England, which was the sense of none of us, and would be attended by the consequences he mentioned; for after that, who could hinder them from selling or mortgaging, having so certain a legal property? That in length of time there would be no need of excluding females, for the Colony would be better peopled, and it should be waited for with patience. That if any quitted the Colony because not gratified in this manner, he knew others would take their lands so forfeited, and give 200*l.* security to perform their covenants. That from the Southern division, Frederica, Darien, &c., we had not received one complaint against the tenure in tail male, which shewed this clamour from the northern division is owing to its neighbourhood to Carolina. In conclusion the Board resolved that Mr. Stevens, our secretary there, should be written to by Mr. Martin, our secretary here, that the Trustees will not alter the tenure of their grants, but expect they will perform the condition of their covenants; otherwise that they will be proceeded against.

Mr. Burton and I were for Mr. Martin explaining the reasons, for the better satisfaction of the people, for possibly they did not know or consider them enough, but Mr. Oglethorp and Mr. Thomas Towers were against it, as too great a condescension.

I brought Dr. Hales and Mr. Burton home to dine with me, and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 13.

Friday, 14.—Dr. Barecroft this day told me that Mr. Archer, knight of the shire for Berkshire, lately told a friend of his that he designed to give 500*l.* to the Trustees for the Colony of Georgia, but that he, sitting in the House of Commons, overheard some of the Trustees making a jest at the religious uses of the Colony. I asked the doctor whether he named any of them; and he replied that he thought Mr. Hucks was one of them. This Mr. Hucks quitted the Common Councilship and has very seldom given us his company since as Trustee. He and some others were never well pleased since the dispute we had with them about disposing of the lands set apart for religious uses, seeming to us enemies to religious establishments.

In the evening I went to the play.

Saturday, 15.—I went this morning to the monthly Committee appointed to examine into the behaviour of the officers and servants of the hospital. [St. George's Hospital—*margin.*]

I subscribed two guineas annual towards the maintenance of our chaplain.

Spent the evening at home.

Sunday, 16.—Went to chapel, afterwards to Court. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Monday, 17.—This morning I carried to the Georgia Office, and left with Mr. Verelst, a large extract made by me of Mr. Stevens'

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late journal sent over, together with an index, and a paper of divers matters we must give our attention to.

He confirmed to me the truth of a report lately spread about town of the Spaniards' fresh design to attack our Colony; for he said the captain of one of our ships lately taken and carried into Havanna, from whence he fortunately made his escape, was just arrived in England, and dined with Mr. Oglethorp, when he told him that there are near 4,000 men at Havannah and two men of war; that he saw thirty flat bottom boats already built there and they were going on with more, and to conceal it from the view and knowledge of ships that passed to and fro by their town, they had built a blind of timber and boards ten foot high. That they only waited the arrival of the Barlavento fleet, which usually is in March, and then would join three men of war to the other two, and make their invasion upon Georgia or Carolina. Mr. Oglethorp acquainted Sir Robert Walpole with this.

I visited Sir John Evelyn, Earl of Orrery, Bishop of Litchfield, Earl of Ailsford and Bishop of Rochester. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday, 18.—Passed the day at home.

Wednesday, 19.—I went this morning to the Georgia Board, where we could not make a Board of Common Council, so we acted only as a Committee of Accounts: Egmont, Lapotre, T. Towers, Chr. Towers, president, Mr. Smith, Tracy, Anderson.

The memorial of Lyon, the Jew, desiring encouragement to plant vines in order to make wine, being referred to a committee to report upon, we gave our opinion it ought to be yielded to and 200*l.* advanced him on bond, as desired, to be repaid.

We also took into consideration Captain Thompson's memorial, and gave our opinion that the twelve servants undisposed of by him should be taken into the Trust service, and paid for by us, at the rate of 8*l.* per head, but that we ought not to charge ourselves with the rest of the servants he carried over and disposed of to private persons, in whose service they are taken, and therefore that we should not allow of Mr. Causton's certified account sent over for us to pay Captain Thompson for these servants. For if we did, we should stand middle men between the private purchasers and the captain. This paying for other people's servants who cannot pay for them themselves, and expecting repayment from those purchasers, is of very bad consequence, and must for ever be discouraged.

One Ellis, a master of a ship having carried a ship load of provision to Georgia, the owners came to our Board to be paid for the same, Causton having drawn upon us a certified account for the same, amounting to above 500*l.* At the same time it appeared by Causton's letter to us that he wanted not above 48*l.* worth of the cargo, though he took all of it off, and filled the stores therewith. This affair was before us last Board day, and then it was the unanimous resolution of all not to pay for more than the 48*l.* worth, the stores being full, which gave us a suspicion that Causton had, to oblige Ellis, taken off his whole cargo, because he could not sell it to the people. But the owner coming this day to demand payment for the whole, it put us to a non-plus. For if we refused, our credit would greatly suffer; if we accepted, it would make too

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great a hole in our cash, of which there is but 4,900*l.* remaining of the 8,000*l.* given us this year by the Parliament for the whole services of the Colony to Midsummer, 1739.

We told him that we could do nothing in it, not being a Board of Common Council, which alone has the disposal of money, and afterwards refused to pay it.

Another demand came upon the Trustees from Captain Wrag for thirty days' loss of time in Captain Hewet's not putting into Savannah river for want of a pilot, which obliged him to sail to Charlestown and back again, during which time he fed the passengers, our servants, which, with demurrage of his ship, came, as he alleged, to 187*l.* He was by agreement to have 100*l.* for accidents, but now he asked 87*l.* more. We deferred the consideration of this to next meeting.

I brought Mr. Smith home to dine with me, and passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 20.

Friday, 21.

Saturday, 22.—Visited Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, Mr. Temple and brother Parker.

Sunday, 23.—Stayed all day at home by reason of a cold and the bad weather. My aunt Whorwood, now 84 years old, together with my cousin Cœlia Scot, my goddaughter, and Dr. Courayer dined with me.

Monday, 24.—Stayed at home.

Tuesday, 25.—Visited Lord Talbot and Mr. Lamb.

Wednesday, 26.—This morning I went to the Georgia Office, where met Mr. Henry Archer, in the C[ommon] C[ouncil] chair, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Tracy, in the Trustee chair, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Vernon, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Digby, Mr. Thomas Archer, Egmont, Mr. Oglethorp and Mr. Smith.

We made a grant to Captain Alexander Heron of 500 acres. Also ordered a grant to be made in trust for 3,000 acres to be made out at 50 acres to each Protestant who shall desire land within three years of the date.

Also another grant of 3,000 acres in trust for the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers of Colonel Oglethorp's regiment, at five acres a man, to remain to them during their service. To which grants the seal was ordered to be put after being perused by the next Board of Trustees.

Mr. John Wesley, our minister at Savannah, left with us his license for performing ecclesiastical service at Savannah, which we took for a resignation, and therefore resolved to revoke his commission. In truth the Board did it with great pleasure, he appearing to us to be a very odd mixture of a man, an enthusiast and at the same time a hypocrite, wholly distasteful to the greater part of the inhabitants, and an incendiary of the people against the magistracy.

Captain Hewet attended, demanding to be paid for the maintenance of 120 passengers some days longer than he needed have done, in case at his arrival at Tybee he had waited for a boat to conduct him in; but having not patience, after giving signals, he sailed to Charlestown, and there took up a pilot. This loss of some days before he disembarked the passengers, he would have

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the Trustees consider him for. But Captain Thompson, who was present this day, declaring that his boat went out upon the signals to shew him into the river of Tybee, by which it appeared that Captain Hewet was not necessitated to go to Charlestown for a pilot, we refused to make him the allowance he desired as unreasonable, especially as by agreement he had 100*l.* paid him before in consideration of any disappointment he might meet with in landing his passengers.

After the Board rose, Mr. Vernon, Oglethorp, Lapotre, Smith, Tracy, Thomas Towers and I dined at the Cyder House, and agreed on some alteration to be made in the tenure of land in Georgia.

We also agreed that — Smith should be made bailiff at Savannah in the room of Dearn, lately dead, and that Parker, an honest but poor man, another of our bailiffs, should have for his encouragement two servants allowed him and a present of twenty pounds.

We had much discourse of Causton's management, and agreed that he had strangely mis-employed the moneys trusted to his charge.

We also agreed that the widow of Vandeplank should have a servant allowed her.

Thursday, 27.—The Bishop of Gloucester (Dr. Bentson) came to see me, and lamented the King's resolution to send over for his Hanover mistress, which he said was determined as soon as the Parliament rises.

The Bishop of Lichfield (Dr. Smalbroke) came to see me also. Talking of the badness of the morals and principles of the present times, I freely told him much of it is owing to the observation all make of their Lordships' Bench, who blindfold serve the Ministers' views and schemes on every occasion, be they for the good of the public or not, or ever so scandalous. He confessed there was some reason to complain of it.

I afterwards took leave of some relations designing with my family to go to-morrow to Charleton. Dined and spent the evening at home.

Mr. Asponwall sent a person to tell me he had again called at the Treasury for my niece's pension, but that the office is shut up, and a clerk told him they had no money, nor knew when they should. The Treasury was never so backward before, and this pension comes out of the Civil List, which is never in arrear or deficient to his Majesty. It is therefore surprising what his Majesty does with his money.

Friday, 28.—Went to Charlton with my family for the summer.

Saturday, 29.

Sunday, 30.—Stayed at home all day by reason of the cold weather.

Monday, 1 May.—Stayed at home all day.

Tuesday, 2.—This afternoon went to London, and learned that yesterday no less than eleven Trustees and Common Council men dined with Mr. Oglethorp at his house, who gave them an entertainment on account of his departure for Georgia, where he purposes to set out ten days hence.

That morning Mr. Vernon, Mr. Smith and Mr. Lapotre met at the office as a Committee of Correspondence, and made a repre-

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sentation of the bad state of our cash, which they imputed to Mr. Causton's ill management. This after dinner they presented to the gentlemen that met at Mr. Oglethorp's, and it occasioned some warm words between Mr. Oglethorp and Mr. Vernon, in so much that the latter told him he must look after the military affairs, and the Trustees would look after the civil. But being afterwards convinced of the ruin of our affairs unless some speedy and effectual care be taken to stop the profusion of which Causton appears to be guilty, by striking off the stores all credit whatsoever, Mr. Oglethorp came to himself, and they parted good friends.

Wednesday, 3.—This morning I went to the Georgia Board, where met Egmont, in the Trustee and Common Council chair, Shaftsbury, Oglethorp, Thomas Towers, Mr. Lapotre, Smith, Laroche, Tracy, Chr. Towers and Anderson.

As Trustees, an Act was ordered to be prepared by the Committee of Correspondence for the better execution of the Act against Rum.

Also a memorial was ordered to be drawn up, to be presented to Sir Robert Walpole, setting forth the necessity of 8,000*l.* to be granted for some years to come by the Parliament for further settling the Colony; and urging that the same may be given by way of estimate, and not by obliging the Trustees as formerly, which all present signed.

We had also some discussion concerning the intended Act relating to servants, but determined nothing.

As Common Council we appointed Robert Gilbert to be third bailiff of Savannah in room of Dearn, deceased.

We also ordered a grant of fifty acres to Andrew Logie at Savannah.

And another grant of fifty acres to Hollyday Laws at Frederica. A fresh application being made by Mr. Ellis's correspondent to be paid the bill certified by Causton for stores delivered in at Savannah, amounting to 500*l.*, but we refused paying it, as we had done before, our cash for the year's service being so very low, and because we hoped Mr. Causton had money to pay it in Georgia, as he has and much more if not squandered by him. We also believed that Causton filled the stores with this ship's cargo, not that he had a necessity for it, but to favour Ellis, the owner, for which perhaps he had a gratuity privately given him.

Mr. Oglethorp, Thomas Towers, Vernon and Chr. Towers dined together at the Cyder House, but I was obliged by invitation to dine with my brother Parker; but in the afternoon I returned to them, and as a Committee of Correspondence we did some business. Mr. Oglethorp desired that since we intend to strike off all manner of expense as well of labour as of credit, and to subsist none but those to whom we stand obliged by contract, that the Common Council would write letters to that purpose, that the people there may not impute such a severe order to him or his advice, which we agreed to.

Thursday, 4.—I visited Lord Grantham, Mr. Clerke, and went to Court. Dined with my daughter Percival, who came to town the day before, and spent the evening at home.

I signed with others an application to the Government that Captain — Gascoign might have a 20 gun ship to be stationed

May 4-10

at Frederica for security of the Colony. My Lord Talbot refused to sign it, as did Mr. Sloper. The latter alleged it was none of the Trustees' business to consult the security of the Colony but the Government's, and that it might be taken for a direction, and in truth I was not myself very well pleased to do it, only I saw the names of many others from whom I would not differ in matters not absolutely essential. My Lord refused to sign because he would not apply to Sir Robert Walpole for anything; for the same reason he would not sign our application to Sir Robert to put the next provision for Georgia by way of estimate.

Friday, 5.—I returned to Charleton.

Tuesday, 9.—Returned to London. After dinner went to the Georgia Office to a Committee of Correspondence. The members who met were Egmont, Tracy, Lapotre, Vernon, T. Towers.

All we did was to order that all reports agreed on by Committees of Correspondence should be entered fair in our books, that if any parts should be dissented to or altered by the Board of Common Council, it may still appear what was the sense of the gentlemen who make the reports, that they may stand justified in case such contrary resolutions are taken. We also wrote down some motions proper to be made to the Board of Common Council to-morrow.

Wednesday, 10.—Went to the Georgia Board, where met Mr. Lapotre, in the Trustee chair, Mr. Laroche, in the Common Council chair, Egmont, Tirconnel, Mr. Smith, Mr. Vernon, Mr. H. Archer, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Oglethorp, Thomas Towers, Mr. Tracy; Mr. Anderson, Trustee.

As Trustees,

Mr. Verelts laid before us a letter from Mr. Whitfeild, dated from Gibraltar 20 February, desiring some stationery ware, and offering to be settled in what part of Georgia we please, since his hearing that Mr. John Wesley is returned to England.

Hereupon we ordered that the Common Council Board should be applied to, that he may have the stationery ware desired by him, and also that he may have liberty to exercise his ecclesiastical function of deacon at Savannah as well as Frederica, until a minister for Savannah be sent over.

As Common Council,

We directed what had been applied for by the Trustees in relation to Mr. Whitfeild.

Then we read the Report from the Committee of Accounts and Correspondence relating to the drafts made on us by certified bills drawn on us from Georgia, and to the lowness of our cash, and to the stopping all military charges of the Colony, and putting an end to all future credit, and the estimate of the expenses of this year. We debated every paragraph in order, and in the main agreed with the Report, and ordered a credit to be given Mr. Oglethorp in sola bills to the amount of 500*l.* to serve unforeseen exigencies from the time of his arrival in Georgia when all credit is to stop, until our new regulation of expenses shall take place. Part of the Report agreed to is the taking the stores out of Mr. Causton's hands, and removing the store house to Frederica to be put under the care of one storekeeper and one clerk. But a month's time from Mr. Oglethorp's arrival at Savannah is given to Mr. Causton to make up his accounts of the stores. We declined

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several expenses which Mr. Oglethorp thought necessary, because of our inability to continue them, occasioned by Mr. Causton's wasteful hand, who since Michaelmas, 1737, to March last has expended 11,000*l.*, besides what other certified accounts he may have drawn on us from that time not yet come to hand. We were all unanimous and Mr. Oglethorp yielded, though with reluctance.

The Report had recommended young Stevens to be store-keeper, but upon consideration that his father is appointed to inform us of all things that happen amiss, and of the difficulty he would be under to complain against his son in case of ill management of the stores, besides that the young man is of great use to his father in his correspondence; the Board therefore declined the nomination of him, and agreed upon Mr. Jones being the person. This Mr. Jones is not Noble Jones the surveyor, but a gentleman (once high bailiff of Westminster) who goes with Mr. Oglethorp to settle in Georgia, though as yet he has no grant. Mr. Oglethorp proposes great advantage in having him for a companion, for he looks on him as a capable man to advise him, having as cool a head as the other's is warm.

The Board thought fit also to vacate the appointment made last week of Lyndal, a sawyer, to be made third bailiff of Savannah in Dearn's place, deceased, and appointed Robert Gilbert, a tailor, for that office, who has more sense, experience and substance. I thought the other a very improper person on account of his mean circumstances, and urged the contempt the magistracy must fall under now so many people of good rank are settled in Georgia, who would not easily submit to a low mechanic's rule, known besides to be simple though honest man, and wholly illiterate; whereas Gilbert has been a member of a Corporation in England. I therefore proposed some fitter person might be thought of, and Mr. Oglethorp readily joining in what I had said, recommended this Gilbert.

After this, Mr. Oglethorp, Vernon, Lord Tirconnel, Mr. Towers, Mr. Tracy, Lapotre and I dined together, and after dinner Mr. Smith and Mr. Anderson came to us. So that we were eight Common Councillors. We read Mr. Oglethorp's account of the balance of money disbursed by him on the Trustees' account, and for which he had certified bills upon us, and upon the balance we found and agreed that he is indebted 480*l.* to the Trust. We also read Mr. Bradley's account of debtor and creditor between him and the Trust, by which he makes us debtor in above 400*l.*, but we unanimously found it unsatisfactory for want of vouchers and particulars. This Bradley was indented with to go over and cultivate 100 acres of Trust land, out of which he was to receive 100*l.* out of the first profits made of the land, and he was to have thirty Trust servants to be employed therein. He also was to have ten servants at the charge of the Trust for one year to cultivate his own land granted him. But without distinguishing his own servants from those of the Trust (of which last he never indeed had his number) he brings us in debt to him for making up of his servants upon other works than his own or the 100 acres, which he said was ordered by Mr. Oglethorp. This matter we found could not be settled until Mr. Oglethorp's arrival. At parting company, we took leave of Mr. Oglethorp, who received orders this day from

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his Majesty to depart to-morrow for Plymouth in order to embark for Georgia by the first fair wind, which makes me think his Majesty is in some apprehension the Spaniards may incommode us there. And this I further conjecture from Sir Robert Walpole's readiness to promise his assistance for procuring us next year from the Parliament 8,000*l.* which we desired in a memorial signed by most of us, and presented two days ago by Mr. Tracy and others to him.

Thursday, 11.—Returned to dinner to Charlton.

Friday, 12.

Saturday, 13.

Sunday, 14.—Communicated at Charlton Church. Sir John Evelyn came from London and dined with me. He is the first Baronet of his branch of the Evelyns of Surrey which settled in that county in Hen. VIII's time. His father was a fourth son, and was Commissioner of the Revenue in Ireland. This gentleman was created Baronet in 1713, and has been Commissioner of the Customs in England seventeen years. He is a sober and religious man, and of modest behaviour, a good scholar and fellow of the Royal Society.

Tuesday, 16.—I went to town, and after dinner to the Georgia Office, upon a Committee of Correspondence appointed to draw up letters to Causton and others. Accordingly we prepared a very material one to Causton, expressing our displeasure at divers parts of his management, respecting the execution of our orders, and directing him to cease all payments whatsoever except according to an estimate enclosed; we further acquaint him that we have taken the storekeeper's place from him and given it to Jones. That the vacant office of bailiff is by the Trustees conferred on Robert Gilbert. That in the vacancy of a minister some sober man be appointed to read prayers to the congregation upon Sunday, &c. Captain Thomas the engineer, that goes to Carolina, attended, and we gave him directions concerning building a church at Savannah. We were only Mr. Vernon, Lapotre and I.

I learned of Mr. Verelst that Mr. Oglethorp went, as he said he would, to Portsmouth [*sic*] on Thursday last, where he still is. But that no orders are yet given by the Government for embarking the stores which are to go with him, which cannot but make him very uneasy. Without these stores, consisting of cannon, powder, arms, &c. he can do nothing in Georgia in case of an attack from the Spaniards, and yet his Majesty hurried him away at a certain day, as if it was of great importance that he should be upon the spot as soon as possible. Whether this retardment of the stores be a contrivement, or only the effect of that spirit of dilatoriness and negligence which reigns in all public affairs and offices, I know not yet.

The Report for some days past is that the Duke of Newcastle will be removed from Secretary of State, and Lord Harvey placed in his room, but I doubt it; for the Duke makes by his influence about fourteen members of Parliament who are all at the devotion of the Court, and there is no foregoing that point, otherwise Sir Robert Walpole is desirous enough (and has been so these five years) of dropping the Duke.

Last Thursday a very odd incident happened, which came this

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day to my knowledge, though the Court endeavoured to hush it up. The centuries [sentries] that usually go the rounds of St. James' Park, consisting of twelve foot soldiers, a corporal and serjeant, came in a body to the Captain of the Guard on duty, before break of day, and acquainted him that as they were in the park they saw the apparition of a coach and eight horses come out of his Majesty's stable yard drove by a coachman without a head; that looking into the coach they saw only a flash of fire. That after driving some time in the park road it returned again to the stables, and they lost sight of it. The Captain seeing them unanimous in the story, put them to their oaths, and they every one swore it; whereupon he went the same morning and acquainted his Majesty with it, who was much surprised and concerned at it. I doubt not the truth of this incident from the character of the gentleman who informed me of it.

Wednesday, 17.—I went to St. James' vestry, where we chose Sir John Heathcote a vestry man in the room of Justice Lambert, deceased. We also chose one Sisson, a butcher, churchwarden, in the room of the late vestry man deceased.

Then I went to the Georgia Board, where we made a Board of Common Council, viz. Vernon, in the Common Council chair, Egmont, Tyrconnel, Lapotre, Shaftsbury, H. Archer, in the Trustee chair, Laroche, Smith, Sir William Heathcote; Sir Henry Gough, Mr. Anderson, Trustees.

As Trustees, we admitted Mrs. Watson, wife to the madman at Savannah, who desired a copy of our order to Causton respecting her husband, and alleged that if our order was consonant to our reply to the Committee of the Privy Council, then that our orders had not been obeyed. We shewed her the order we sent, and acquainted her that, in pursuance thereof, her husband had been released, and his effects submitted to arbitration by his own consent, there being an account to make up between him and others, but that the Trustees had not meddled with any of his effects. She said we had sent two orders over, which we told her was not true. She went away saying it was hard we should deny her a copy of our order, but we had reason to believe she only asked it by advice of her lawyer to give us unjustifiable trouble, and therefore we declined complying with her desire.

We then prepared a letter to be sent to Mr. Hugh Anderson, overseer of our garden, and with it some queries relating to the expense of improvements to be made therein.

We then took into consideration several reports from our Committees of Accounts and Correspondence, and filled up some blanks that were unadjusted in the estimate of necessary expenses to complete our establishment for the year beginning at Midsummer, 1738, and ending Midsummer, 1739; and voted a scout boat for the service of Georgia consisting of a patron and ten men, who with their provisions would stand us in 25*l.* per annum.

We ordered that Mr. Stevens should have the care of our letters.

We also referred to a Committee of Correspondence to draw up a proper advertisement to be fixed up at Georgia concerning this care of our letters.

We took into consideration the complaint of the badness of

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their land made by the settlers at Highgate, and ordered that Mr. Stevens and Mr. Hugh Anderson should view their land, and send us their opinion; it being our intention to add some better land to that they now hold, in case the matter prove as the complainants alleged in their petition.

We confirmed the resolution of the Committee that de Lyon, the Jew, may have 200*l.* lent him on the conditions expressed in his petition, for the improvement of vines.

We also ordered that Mr. Henry Parker, our second bailiff, should have two of our Trust servants for his own use, and a present of 20*l.* in apparel for his encouragement, having behaved well in his office, and that if the two servants which he had liberty to chose have wives and children, that they also be maintained at the Trustees' expense for his use.

We also ordered that Mr. Christie, our recorder, shall if he continues in that station have for his encouragement two Trust servants to his own use at our expense.

We also ordered that Colonel Oglethorp shall take account of the stores at his arrival, and enquire into Mr. Causton's management thereof, and send us an account.

Mr. Wrag having made a demand on the Trustees for servants carried over (part of which had been paid on account), we ordered that enquiry should be made in Savannah and account returned us before we paid the whole.

We ordered 28*l.* to be paid Captain Dunbar for freight of persons and goods sent by him, whereby his demand is fully discharged.

We agreed to the report of the account between the Trustees and Colonel Oglethorp for monies drawn by him upon us and disbursements made by him, and found the balance due from him to be 464*l.* 12*s.* 10³/₄*d.*

We ordered 3,000 acres to be set out by Colonel Oglethorp for the use of his soldiers, at five acres to each person.

We also ordered 3,000 acres more to be set out for such persons as shall join the Colony, which we put into Trustees' hands for that purpose, and to be set out by them, namely, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Hugh Anderson, Mr. Houghton and the first bailiff of Frederica.

We also approved a long letter to Mr. Causton, taking notice of the unwarrantable expenses he has put the Trustees to in divers particulars, his negligence of sending over clear accounts of disbursements and receipts made by him, that he is to continue storekeeper but a month after the receipt of our letter, &c.

We also drew up instructions to Captain Thomas, the French engineer, concerning an estimate to be made by him for building a brick church at Savannah, eighty feet long and forty wide. To all these matters were ordered the common seal should be put where requisite.

Then Mr. Vernon, Smith, H. Archer, Lapotre and I dined at the Cyder House, where as a Committee of Correspondence we prepared a letter to Mr. Whitfeild, our missioner at Frederica, giving him power to exercise his function of deacon at Savaunah as well as Frederica.

Also a letter to Mr. Stevens.

1738.

It is certain the Queen of Spain is in a very ill state of health ; her legs are swelled, have a scurf upon them, and they have been launched [*sic*]. This may be a reason why the Spaniards will not fall out with us about the resolution our Parliament lately come to, in relation to the taking of our ships, concerning which it is said the Spanish Court is willing to give our merchants satisfaction, by conniving at our taking a galleon ship on which there shall be shipped on board as much effects as the losses of our merchants by their guardacoste amount to ; and it will be settled with the French that what effects of theirs shall be aboard, shall be secured and returned to them. I doubt the truth of this refined expedient.

Monday, 22.—This day Mr. Grimes and his wife, the Countess of Londonderry, came to dine with us ; and informed us that Friday last the Earl of Pomphret, late Master of the Horse to the Queen, together with his lady, secretly went off for the debts, and that the creditors have already seized on their house and furniture in Hanover Square. It seems the King had passed a Bill for taking away divers privileges of the Lords, by which they sheltered themselves from their creditors' actions, and this Bill was to take place from the day of its passing, viz. Saturday last. As his Lordship owed everybody, even his servants, baker, &c. and expected to be one of the first who would be disgraced by this Bill, he chose to withdraw that he might not be a witness of his misfortune. Thus children think they get some aid from danger by shutting their eyes. I am truly concerned for this Lord, who is a sober, virtuous, well bred gentleman, and has a tincture of learning. He married in 1720 Henrietta Louisa, daughter and sole heir to John Lord Jeffrys, with whom he had 20,000*l.* His paternal estate was about 3,000*l.* per annum, besides which his employment of Master of the Horse to the late Queen is worth (for the salary is continued to him as is his wife's to her) 1,000*l.* and his lady's salary of Lady of the Bedchamber is 500*l.* Bad economy has been the ruin of his affairs.

N.B.—This proved a false account.

Mr. Grimes told me further that Madame Ver . . . the great lady, is so near expected over that the lodgings for her at each palace are settled, and her *petit cour* settled, which my Lady Harvey undertook to make the proper disposal of.

Wednesday, 24.—The Princess of Wales was brought to bed of a boy, which the same night received private baptism, there being a doubt if he would live.

His Majesty took little notice of it, on account of the difference subsisting between him and his Royal Highness, only laughed and said the sadler's wife was brought to bed ; alluding [to] the Prince being governor of the Sadlers' Company.

Tuesday, 30.—I went to town, dined with my daughter Haumer, and then went to a Committee of Correspondence at the Georgia Office, where met Mr. Lapotre and Mr. Thomas Towers.

We read over divers letters arrived last Wednesday, together with the continuation of Mr. Stephens' journal from 17 January to 28 February, with several lists enclosed by him. The date of our last letters is of the 1st March, which mention no attempt upon Georgia by the Spaniards.

May 30—June 6

This morning I called at the Herald's Office, where by appointment I met my son, and we both signed to an entry of our pedigree, which was certified to be true by the officers of that Court, who refer to the authorities.

Wednesday, 31.—This morning I went to visit the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Lord Archibald Hamilton, but neither of them was at home.

Then I went to the Georgia Office, where we made a full Board of Common Council, viz. Lapotre, in the Trustee chair, Lord Tyrconel, in the Common Council chair, Egmont, Mr. Laroche, T. Towers, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Smith, Lord Shaftsbury, Chr. Towers and Vernon.

As Trustees, we received Mr. Burton's benefaction of 10*l.* towards the maintenance of a catechist at Savannah.

We also read several letters received the 27th inst. from Georgia, together with Mr. Stephens' journal, from the 17 January last, when his former journal ended, to the 28th of February, which gave us great satisfaction, particularly as to the proceedings at Frederica; but Mr. Causton's letters, the latest of which is dated the 20th March, gave us as much displeasure on account of sundry certified accounts sent us by him for whole cargoes of goods received by him into our stores without any necessity, but only to please the owners of those goods, by which it appears he overcharged the stores, to the great diminution of our fund, and the hazard of our money, he having credited persons not upon our stores, the repayment of which is very dubious. It was the private sentiment of some of us that Mr. Oglethorp had given him direction to act in this manner, for the sake of his regiment, that on their arrival they might not want for provision, or the people there encouragement; but in so doing (if that should prove the case) he has acted very unadvisedly, and contrary to the Trustees' intentions, who when they sent orders to Causton not to draw more bills upon us, meant that their sola bills should alone answer the expenses of the Colony, but this method of certifying accounts is a manifest evasion of that order. The several accounts thus certified we agreed not to pay, only one of them payable to Captain Tompson, who having always shewed himself zealous for the Colony's service, and pleading that unless his bill were paid he would be a very great sufferer, because that money was to be employed in freighting out his ship to go a new voyage to Georgia, we on that account ordered that 400*l.* should be advanced him upon his and his owner's security to reimburse the money in case Mr. Causton, to whom we returned the bill, should not pay it. The security the Captain agreed to give was the ship and the insurance of it out and home. As to all the other certified bills, we agreed they should not be paid.

We agreed to a petition to the Treasury for the 8,000*l.* granted us this session of Parliament.

We read Mr. Strange, the Solicitor General's opinion on the case of our refusing to pay Mr. Ellis' bill, and resolved to take no notice of it, Mr. Williams, agent for Mr. Ellis, having misstated the case. Some additions were ordered to the Trustees' letter to Causton. An order of his Majesty and Council was read at the Board, by which the ordinance passed in Carolina for raising 2,000*l.* sterling to indemnify the traders of that province who should act contrary

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to the law passed for regulating trade in Georgia, is with much expression of resentment annulled. We ordered that Mr. Oglethorp should have the same sent him by this night's post to Portsmouth, to carry to Georgia.

John West, of Georgia, who married the widow of Hughes, formerly storekeeper at Savannah, having by letter desired he might be permitted to transfer his wife's lot to one Prevoo, we allowed of the same.

We gave orders for furnishing Tybee and Frederica with two sea boats or pilot boats, the charge of which comes to 58*l*.

We order[ed] a draft on the bank for 400*l*. to advance Captain Tompson as above mentioned; and that any five of the Common Council may draw on the bank 500*l*. to put in Alderman Heathcote's hands to answer expenses for the Colony.

We also ordered 100*l*. to Mr. Verefts for his extraordinary services not properly belonging to his office as accomptant.

We also ordered John Brailsford, who came over to be a witness in our dispute with Carolina, 30*l*. for his trouble and expense.

Then Mr. Vernon, the two Mr. Towers, Mr. La Potre and I dined at the Cyder House, with Governor Horsey, and we had some discourse about amicably adjusting the Indian trade with the province of Carolina.

One of the Moravians lately come over from Georgia to settle accounts with us for moneys advanced them for their settling, came to us and gave a very good account of their proceedings. They are so far from being any further expense to us, that they are now repaying the money we lent them.

Thursday, 1 June.—Visited my Lord Lieutenant and Lord Archibald Hamilton, and cousin Ed. Southwell.

Returned to dinner to Charlton.

Friday, 2.—This day or yesterday evening Mr. Vernon, Mr. Thomas Towers and Mr. Lapotre met in Committee of Correspondence, when a letter was wrote to Mr. Oglethorp directing him to seize on Causton and his books as soon as he arrives in Georgia, that he may be brought to account for buying whole cargoes of goods without order or knowledge of the Trustees, and sending over certified accounts for the same to be paid for by the Trustees to the owners, after he had received orders not to do it, so that he has run the Trust out more than 5,000*l*. of the 8,000*l*. given by Parliament last session, and which was to serve till Midsummer, 1739. Neither has he accounted for above 11,000*l*. of the Trustees' money.

Tuesday, 6.—I went this morning to town, and in the evening repaired to the Georgia Office to the Committee of Correspondence, where met Mr. Vernon, Egmont, Mr. Laroche and Mr. Lapotre.

A letter was read, dated from Gosport 4th inst., wherein Mr. Oglethorp acknowledges the receipt of the letter sent him Tuesday last, and promises to follow our orders to seize on Causton at his arrival in Georgia, which proceeding he approves.

A letter from John Bromfeild, our Registrar at Savannah, to his owners, Messrs. Tuckwell, dated 8th of April last, being communicated to us, was read, containing a justification of his conduct as foreman of the Grand Jury and averring his constant disposition to support the authority of the magistrates. He takes notice that

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he could not return him certain moneys for goods sold on his account because Mr. Causton had refused to give him a certified bill upon the Trustees. By which we perceive Mr. Causton had received our orders to draw no more on the Trustees in that manner. This also shews that when traders brought goods to sell at Savannah he either took them into the stores and placed them to account of the Trustees, or, if sold to others, who had not money to pay for them, gave those purchasers credit, by paying the owners in their behalf with drafts upon the Trustees in the way of certified accounts, whereby the Trustees have been run out of their cash, far beyond the necessary provision they made for the Colony, and are become creditors to a number of beggarly inhabitants, who will never be able to repay their debts. It was high time therefore to put a stop to this manner of sending us certified accounts, and it is become absolutely necessary to call him to account for such unwarrantable proceedings.

A letter was also read, dated 29th March last, from Mr. McBane to Mr. Oglethorp, wherein he tells him that the Virginia traders carry away the Indian trade from us, because there are no orders to seize their goods or make them pay a fine, and there is a remarkable expression that he had been in the Cherickey nation, *where his Mr. Oglethorp's house was going on*. How Mr. Oglethorp comes to have a house building there, and called by his name, of which the Trustees know nothing, is as yet a mystery. He also says that he had twenty-seven of the fifty-two servants brought over by Captain Thompson.

An affidavit was read (copy of which came enclosed from Carolina to Mr. Oglethorp), made the 21st of April last before the Governor and Council of South Carolina by Captain James Howell, confirming the designs of the Spaniards to invade Georgia and seize on Frederica, and erect a fort there, but that they had suspended the prosecution upon advice from Havannah to the Governor of St. Augustine, that the English Government had agreed to resign Georgia to the King of Spain in six months' time, in pursuance of which an officer was to go in a fortnight and demand a surrender of Georgia. The whole affidavit, containing many particulars, is too long to enter here, but I have taken a copy of it to place among my other papers. One thing sworn by him is that he heard proclamation made in St. Augustine that all negroes who did or should hereafter run away from the English should be made free, which proclamation had effect accordingly, for several negroes who ran away thither, and were sold there, were thereupon made free, and the purchasers lost their money. He swears also that the English at St. Augustine had liberty (as himself had after having been some time detained) to leave Augustine.

This proclamation concerning the negroes shews the prudence of the Trustees in not suffering the use of negroes in Georgia, and as to the design of the Spaniards on Georgia, the Government did not want intelligence early enough to be on the guard, for in April was twelvemonth we gave warning of it, and desired a force might be sent to defend the province, wherein so much time was lost that half Colonel Oglethorp's regiment is scarce arrived there, and the other half lies now at Portsmouth, wind bound.

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The Committee, after perusal of these letters and papers, made some addition to the duplicate of the letter sent to Mr. Stephens, viz. that he go to Highgate with Mr. Parker, our second bailiff, and examine into the complaints of the settlers there of want of cattle and the badness of their ground; and that if it appears that any one of them has not in his allotment a sufficient quantity of good land whereby to raise subsistence for himself and stock, then to order the surveyor to set out for every such inhabitant five acres of the best land unset and nearest his lot, he resigning the like number of the most unprofitable acres and lying the least convenient to him. And that if at the time of his receiving this letter, they had not received the cows and calves mentioned in their representation, that Bradley be directed to deliver them to them. Some other directions were given him.

Francis Piercy, formerly gardener at Savannah, who ran away with young Bathurst from thence to Carolina (as is mentioned in a former letter), and had been some months in South Carolina, arrived last Wednesday in London, and this evening came to the Trustees, complaining against Causton for never giving him a receipt for work done, nor making up accounts with him; he said there was still thirty shillings due to him.

We asked him how he came to run away from Georgia. He said he did not run away, but having lost his father and mother-in-law (Sir Francis Bathurst and his lady), his wife could not bear the thoughts of staying in the country. That indeed he came privately away, knowing that Causton intended to stop him. That Mr. Bathurst, his brother-in-law, came with him, because Causton laid claim to all Sir Francis Bathurst's effects.

We told him we could say nothing as to his complaints until they were examined, for which purpose he should put them in writing, and that it was not our method to determine anything upon hearing only one side. He replied he was sorry to see we received him so coolly, which appeared very strange to us, and the gentlemen thought he was drunk.

We broke up at eight o'clock.

Wednesday, 7.—I went to the Georgia Office this day, which, being the monthly appointment of the meeting of Dr. Bray's Trustees, Captain Coram, Mr. Smith and I assembled, but there being nothing for us to do, we adjourned to next month.

Then other gentlemen joining us, we made a Board of Trustees, and afterwards a Board of Common Council, in number eight, viz. Egmont, in the Trustee chair, Lapotre, in the Common Council chair, Chr. Towers, Mr. Laroche, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Smith, Mr. Henry Archer and Judge Holland.

As Trustees, we received our accomptant's report that he had paid into the bank Mr. Burton's fifth subscription towards the maintenance of a catechist in Georgia.

We also sealed a duplicate of our letter to Mr. Causton, dated 19 May.

A letter to Mr. Oglethorp from Mr. Crosford, consul at the Madeiras, was read, offering to furnish Georgia with wine at easy rates.

We ordered a letter to be written him of thanks, but that at present we had no occasion; however, we would recommend it

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to others in the Colony, and when we should have occasion employ him

We reconsidered our letter to Mr. Oglethorp of Tuesday last, and taking the opinions of Judge Holland and Mr. Henry Archer touching the direction we gave Mr. Oglethorp to send over Mr. Causton with his books and accounts to answer for his ill employment of our money, we countermanded that part of our order, they informing us that it could not legally be done, and that if he should so arrive a prisoner here, he would sue out his *habeas corpus* and be immediately set free. We therefore only ordered that he should be kept in safe custody there. It appears that he has received of our money 13,382 pounds, for which he has not accounted, since Midsummer, 1737.

Then we ordered that a copy of Captain Howell's affidavit concerning the Spaniards' purpose to attack Georgia should be enclosed in a letter to Mr. Stone, desiring he would communicate it to the Duke of Newcastle.

As Common Council, we appointed Henry Parker, now our second bailiff at Savannah, to be the first, in case of Mr. Causton's removal, and set the seal thereto. We made two drafts on the bank, one of 132*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* to pay certain matters, and another of 1,000*l.* to answer the sola bills that have and may come over for payment.

Whilst we were sitting, a letter from Mr. Oglethorp, dated the 6th, arrived, expressing the highest dissatisfaction at the copy of the Instructions from the King and Council to the Trustees concerning adjusting the Indian trade with the Carolinians to mutual satisfaction, and declaring that were he at leisure and liberty he would return to town to protest against it.

To this we ordered an answer to be sent this night, expressing that we are glad he did not come up on that occasion, for that those Instructions were only communicated to us in private by Mr. Vernon and not yet sent us in form, so that we have no proper cognisance of them as yet, wherefore neither he or we can yet take notice of them. But that when the Instructions come, we shall think it our duty, if we find anything prejudicial in them to the Colony, to make proper representations.

We also drew up instructions for Mr. Abercromby, Attorney General of Carolina, and our standing counsel there, concerning the receipt of letters from Georgia for England, which he promised to forward carefully as they came to his hands.

After this Mr. Vernon, Mr. Smith, Mr. Lapotre, Judge Holland, I and Mr. Abercromby dined together.

At my return home I found a letter dated Monday, 5th, from Mr. Oglethorp at Gosport, acquainting me that he was just going to sail.

Thursday, 8.—Returned to Charlton to dinner.

Sunday, 11.—Communicated at Charlton Church.

Wednesday, 14.—Went to town to the Georgia Office, where seven Common Council members only met, viz. Judge Holland, in the Trustee chair, Mr. Vernon, Egmont, Lapotre, Mr. Smith, Mr. Laroche and Mr. H. Archer.

We read over Mr. Stephens' journal and last letter, and took notes out of them for heads of a letter.

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We ordered our letter to Mr. Oglethorp to be entered in our minute book of Trustees, and not in the book of letters, because being of importance with respect to our directions to secure Causton, our head bailiff, in case he gives not a satisfactory account how he has disposed of our money, we did not judge it proper the clerks who write for us should see it.

Mr. Vernon, Lapotre, Smith and I dined at the Cyder House, and, being a number to make a Committee, we ordered a letter to Mr. Oglethorp (who by the winds shifting was obliged to return to Gosport) to require him to see that a speedy repair may be made of the light house at Tybee point, which is in danger of falling.

We also ordered a letter to Mr. Stephens to lay out good land for the religious uses at Savannah in case the 300 acres already allotted is of the barren kind of soil.

Also a letter to Mr. Delamotte, schoolmaster or catechist at Savannah, acquainting him that the Trustees had given direction for allowing him 10*l.* for his trouble.

We also ordered a letter to be wrote the magistrates of Frederica that seven of our Trust servants may cultivate the 300 acres appointed in Frederica for religious uses.

This day I learned that Madam Volmouden of Hanover (so much talked of) arrived a day or two since, to the great concern of all who wish well to religion and wish well to his Majesty.

Wednesday, 21.—Went to town to the Georgia Office, where we could not make a Board, being only Mr. Lapotre, in the Trustee chair, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Smith, Egmont, H. Archer and Judge Holland.

Several letters lately received from Georgia and Carolina, relating to the Spaniards' design to invade Georgia, were read, together with the affidavit of Captain Prew, enclosed in a letter from Causton, dated 20 April.

Mr. Causton in that letter takes notice of eighty men who in four hours' notice appeared under arms in Savannah town, which number is, I confess, less than I expected.

Mr. Horton writes that they wanted very little supply of powder, &c. at Frederica.

We ordered Captain Prew's affidavit to be sent to the Duke of Newcastle. We made a draft on the bank for 500*l.* for the use of the Colony, and dated it for the 16 June.

Mr. Parris, our solicitor, came and gave to the Board a copy of the Lords Committee of Council's report upon the hearing before them of the suit between Carolina and Georgia, with the King and Council's order of reference thereupon to the Board of Trade, to draw up instructions for the Governor and Council of Carolina and the Trustees of Georgia to follow in order to adjust the Indian trade amicably. One of these instructions recommended by the Council is that the Trustees forbear to levy the 5*l.* fine upon the Carolina traders who without Georgia license trade within Georgia, which is a matter of great consideration, for it exercises a dispensing power, while at the same time Mr. Oglethorp, our commissioner for the Indian trade, is under an oath to put the law while it subsists in execution.

Captain Daubus, who was at Georgia last March, attended and gave us a very discouraging account of Savannah. That he knew

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but three industrious men in the whole Colony. That our public garden is in a miserable condition, and the land so bad that nothing will grow in it. That the people are in great faction. That there are more houses in the town than inhabitants. That for want of trade the town must decay, and in a word he was sorry to see so much money thrown away. Yet Mr. Jennys wrote us that our garden is in good order.

Mr. Archer, Lapotre, Smith and I dined together.

I was told that the King has assigned the lodge in the park, formerly Portmore Seymour's, for the habitation of the German lady, and that Sir Robert Walpole is made trustee in her behalf for certain matters settled on her.

This night the young Prince was publicly christened, and fireworks were made in St. James' Square at his expense on this occasion.

Thursday, 22.—I returned to dinner to Charlton.

The Godfathers and Godmother of the young Prince are the King of Sweden, the Duke of Saxe Gotha and the Queen of Prussia. The King was desired to name, but he said since the Prince had privately caused the child to be baptized (though it was on account that the doctors thought he would die that day) he would have nothing to do about the affair.

Tuesday, 27.—I went in the evening to London to accept a second time of the trusteeship of a mortgage my brother and sister Percival have on an estate late the Duke of Ormond's. I was made trustee in 1712, but my brother was advised some months ago that the deed of mortgage was not good for want of a lease for a year, which form had been unaccountably omitted. Accordingly a new deed was signed by me at Mr. Clayton's chambers and by Councillor Eyre's nephew and heir of the late Lord Chief Justice Nuttley, who had been a trustee. See vj Jan., 1738-9. In the evening visited Lady Rook and her husband, Dr. Moor, lately come to town.

Wednesday, 28.—I went to the Georgia Board, where met Sir William Heathcote, chairman both of the Trustees and Common Council, Egmont, Lapotre, Laroche, Smith, Holland, H. Archer, Chr. Towers and Mr. Anderson.

As Trustees,

Mr. Verelts acquainted us that more certified accounts from Causton were arrived, amounting to 560*l.*, which astonished us, they being drawn after our orders to him to certify no more were received by him.

We appointed Mr. William Norris to be minister in Georgia, upon his being ordained priest and deacon, and caused a letter to be wrote and signed by our secretary to the Bishop, desiring his Lordship to ordain him, and assist him in obtaining from the Treasury the usual allowance made to ministers sent abroad.

As Trustees,

We received the report of the Committee made 9 June, whereby it appears there then remained in our hands 4,226*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* Also that the Moravians who owed the Trust 296*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* had discharged 293*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, part thereof, by labour for the Trust, and there remained only 3*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, which balance we remitted them, and their bonds were delivered up.

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The certified accounts above mentioned, as also another for 241*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, were ordered to be returned.

We received the report of the Committee of Correspondence, made 14 June, relating to the Trust servants; and the same was agreed to, only the Board refused to allow McBane two Trust servants, and ordered they should be charged as others upon Causton.

Application being made in behalf of Mr. Macleod, Presbyterian minister of Scotland settled at Darien, that he may have leave to change his freehold lot of fifty acres into a grant of the same for him and his successor ministers, to be settled for their use as long as he or they shall be paid a salary by the Incorporated Society in Scotland, and they shall behave well:

Agreed that it be proposed to that Society that the same shall be granted as desired, the Trustees authorising and approving the ministers.

Certain Jews making application for encouragement to propagate cochineal in Georgia, their proposal appeared so unreasonable that we unanimously rejected it.

A proposition from Sampson and Levi, who had certified accounts upon us, was read, wherein they express themselves content to wait a year for their money provided we will engage that then they shall be paid.

We resolved that no answer can be made them till we hear from Georgia.

Mr. Paris, our solicitor, sent in his bill for his trouble in drawing briefs, the expense of counsel, &c., in the suit between Carolina and us, the whole of which amounted to 455*l.*, besides 27*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* for the expenses in the affair of Watson. He had before been paid in part 330*l.* and we referred the bill to consideration of a Committee of Accounts. In the meantime we ordered him 50*l.* on account.

Mr. Callard, who designs to give 400*l.* out of certain moneys for which he is trustee, to be applied to religious uses, and desiring we would send over a man and his wife, and recommend them to Mr. Oglethorp's favour, we agreed to write a letter in their behalf, and that they should be allowed a servant or two when the 400*l.* is received.

Then Mr. Archer, Lapotre, Towers and I dined at the Cyder House.

In the evening I visited cousin Southwell.

Mr. Oglethorp sailed from Spithead Monday last, being the 26th inst., but we apprehend the contrary winds have put him back.

Thursday, 29.—I dined with cousin Le Grand.

Friday, 30.—I went to see Dr. Mead's curiosities, and then dined with cousin Ned Southwell. In the evening returned to Charleton.

I found a letter from Mr. Verelts despatched by him express, to tell me that Mr. William Norris had been at Fulham to wait on the Bishop of London with the 'Trustees' letter, wherein we desired his Lordship to ordain Mr. Norris with all convenient speed, that he might not lose the opportunity that offered for his now going to Georgia. But the Bishop did not vouchsafe to see him, but referred him to wait on him on Monday next in town.

June 30—July 12

Upon this, the time pressing, I wrote to Mr. Verelts to go tomorrow to Fulham with Mr. Norris, and deliver the Bishop a particular letter from me wherein I renewed our instances for a speedy ordination.

This night about nine broke out a great fire in London near the three cranes above bridge, which seemed to set the sky on fire and gave light at Charlton to pick up a pin.

Sunday, 2 July.—This day at noon the fire remains burning.

Monday, 3.—The fire broke out again, but in some hours was extinguished. Some say seventeen, others that thirty houses are burnt.

Tuesday, 4.—I went to town in the evening.

Wednesday, 5.—I went to the Georgia Office, where met Sir William Heathcote and Mr. Smith. I was in the Trustee chair.

We made out a letter of attorney to Mr. Verelts to receive from the Treasury the 8,000*l.* last given us by Parliament.

Mr. Verelts acquainted us that the Board of Trade had returned their answer to the Privy Council's reference relating to the Indian trade of Georgia and Carolina, and agreed with everything in the reference, which will oblige the Trustees to remonstrate, for in that reference there is an instruction that the Commissioner of Georgia shall license all who come recommended by the Governor and Council of Carolina, which will destroy the Indian trade entirely, which cannot be carried on but by a limited number of traders; besides, it is an actual suspension of our Act, which some of our Board think the Crown has no power to do.

Mr. William Norris appeared in his gown and cassock, the Bishop of London having ordained him deacon last Sunday, and promises to ordain him priest next Sunday, but he is very angry with the Trustees for not submitting to take out his license for those we send to Georgia to preach, and threatens to try his right with us at law. We have always opposed his Lordship licensing our ministers. because in that case we should not be able to remove a bad minister without much loss of time and expense, unless his Lordship consented, which the least prejudice or misinformation concerning such person would possibly prevail on his Lordship to refuse, and we think it better for the souls of our people that a good man should be removed by us, than a bad one continued upon them. There are many other good reasons for supporting our opinion.

I dined with Mr. Smith and Mr. Verelts at the Horn tavern.

Wednesday, 12.—I went to the Georgia Office in hopes to meet a Board of Common Council, but was disappointed, we being only Mr. Lapotre, in the Trustee chair, Laroche, Sir William Heathcot, Mr. Smith and Egmont.

Mr. Verelts reported that he had received the 8,000*l.* granted us this last session, without any deduction, at the Treasury, and lodged it at the bank.

A letter from Mr. Oglethorp to the Trustees, dated from Plymouth the 3rd inst., was read, acquainting us that he had been obliged by foul and contrary weather (which the transports could not ride out) to put into Plymouth. That he had, out of 700 persons, as yet lost but one; but that he had discovered among his soldiers one who was formerly in the Spanish service, and who now laboured to seduce several of the rest by high temptations of reward; two

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of which soldiers confessed the thing and accused him. That he would take him with him to Georgia, in hopes there to discover more of this affair.

We ordered a copy of this letter to be made out and sent to the Secretary of State, but unanimously blamed Mr. Oglethorp for not immediately setting this fellow and the two evidences on shore, and taking his examination before the Mayor of Plymouth in order to a trial in England.

Mr. Norris attended, and acquainted us that the Bishop of London had, according to our request, and the letter I also wrote his Lordship, put him in priest's orders (as the Sunday before he had put him into deacon's orders), and also wrote to the Treasury for the usual allowance made by his Majesty to those who go missionaries abroad, viz. 20*l.*, which the Treasury did accordingly direct to be paid to him. That the Bishop had also granted him his license to preach, which was done by his Lordship of his own judgment without being desired by Mr. Norris. He also advised him not to split upon the rock his predecessor had done, meaning Mr. J. Wesley, and meaning his falling out with the magistrates and refusing the Communion to Mrs. Williamson. We took it that the Bishop gave Mr. Norris his license to preach in order to keep up his authority in our province, but passed this by, as of no consequence to our own if rightly considered, for should his Lordship, upon any false suggestions, recall that license, and we think fit to continue Mr. Norris, that recall would be of no effect.

We were desirous of a Board of Common Council that we might vote Mr. Norris a present of 20*l.* to help him in his voyage and set him out; but nevertheless we directed Mr. Verelts to pay him that sum, at a venture, not doubting when it shall be proposed at a full Board but that it will be granted.

We made out his commission and put the seal to it, and wrote some short instructions which we delivered him.

After this Mr. Smith, Mr. Norris and I dined together at the Cyder House, and before we parted came letters from Mr. Stephens with his journal to the latter end of March. He writes that the Colony's alarms were over with respect to the Spaniards; that the people went brisker on in cultivating than before, and were much quieter than formerly, though some few factioners remain; that the differences between Bradley and Causton are as high as ever, and hints that the latter behaves a little too passionately. That Mr. Brown's man at Highgate was dead of the wound he gave him, and had been tried, but brought in manslaughter. That the Governor of Virginia had complained to our magistrates that one of their traders had been prevented by ours from trafficking with the Cherichee Indians, but upon perusing the Georgia Act for regulating the trade of Georgia (sent by me to him, the Governor) his Government had acquiesced thereto.

N.—I do not remember I ever sent Governor Gouch the Act, for I have no correspondence or acquaintance with him.

Mr. Stephens further writes that he advised Causton for this time to order the Virginia trader's goods to be restored him, and to pass by the affair.

N.B.—This is the first instance come to our knowledge of our hindering the Virginian traders to traffick with our Indians.

July 12-17

This is my birthday, when I ended my 55th year, and, God be praised! am in good health.

Thursday, 13.—I returned to Charlton to dinner, and in the evening my servants made a masquerade and had a ball as usual. The Duke and Duchess of Montague were there.

Saturday, 15.—I went again this day to town in hopes to meet a Board of Common Council, but we were only seven, viz. Sir William Heathcote, in the Trustee chair, Mr. Smith, Egmont, Lapotre, H. Archer, T. Towers and H. Eyres.

Mr. Norris attended and produced his letters of ordination, which we ordered to be taken notice of in our book; he also produced the Bishop of London's license to him to do ecclesiastical offices in Georgia, but this we did not order to be entered.

Our accountant produced a certified account arrived at the office since our last meeting, dated 15 April last, sent over by Captain Macpherson, captain of the Rangers in Georgia, for wages due to Ladyday last, amounting to 129*l.* 8*s.* 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* We took notice that our order to Causton to certify no more accounts, dated 14 December, had reached him the 30th of March, for Mr. Stephens, our secretary, to whom we enclosed that order, for Mr. Causton. in his last journal acknowledges the receipt of that packet. This has an ill aspect for Causton. He also signed another certified account since his receipt of the above mentioned order to the contrary of this practice, in favour of Mr. Jenys, and an account faulty too in not giving the Trustees credit for the money arising from the rice duty in Carolina.

We not being a Board could do nothing in the matter, nor resolve anything in another affair of great consequence, namely, the report of the Board of Trade to the Council Board concerning the Indian trade, in which report there is something that we apprehend will entirely destroy the Indian trade if we should comply therewith. For the opinion runs that the Commissioners for granting licenses in Georgia shall license all to trade with the Indians of their province whom the Governor and Council of S[outh] Carolina shall recommend, proper security being given, and in the meantime that he shall not oblige the Carolina traders to pay the penalty of trading within our province, notwithstanding they have not our license. By this means our trade is become entirely subject to the pleasure of S[outh] Carolina, which province may pour into ours such a number of traders as may entirely ruin the trade both of Georgia and Carolina too, and absolutely disgust the Indians, who are pleased at present with our regulations of their trade and with the persons trading to them. Besides, it is using an absolute dispensing power. We could only debate this affair, not being a sufficient number to determine anything, and the debate was whether we should endeavour to get the Board of Trade's report amended before reported to his Majesty to be confirmed; or whether we should wait the signification of his Majesty's pleasure to us, and then remonstrate. In conclusion, we ordered Mr. Verelts to inform himself of Mr. Sharp, Clerk of the Council, whether 'tis proper for us to take cognisance of the Board of Trade's report to the Council Board before it comes down to us.

I returned home to dinner at Charlton.

Monday, 17.—This day I went again to town, to attend the

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Georgia Board, and, by great pains taken, we got together a Board of Common Council, viz. Egmont, in the Trustee chair, Dr. Hales, Lapotre, Christopher Towers, Mr. Eyres, in the Common Council chair, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Smith, H. Areher and T. Townes.

As Trustees, we took into consideration the Privy Council's direction to the Board of Trade to report their opinion concerning the dispute lying open between Carolina and Georgia touching the Indian trade, and referred it to Mr. Thomas Towers and Mr. Eyres to draw up a petition to his Majesty from the Trustees, desiring his Majesty will be pleased to take no resolution upon the report of the Board of Trade to him and his Council until the bounds of Georgia and Carolina be first adjusted. This is a very serious affair, and the very being of the Indian trade with respect to Carolina as well of Georgia depends on a proper adjustment of the difference between the two provinces. It seems that Thursday next the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs will make their report to his Majesty in Council, who will then issue an order to the Trustees of Georgia to act according to the report of the Board of Trade, unless we prevent it by a petition, the wording of which being a nice matter and requiring to be supported by reasons, setting forth how fatal it will be to the Colony in case the instructions of the Board of Trade be confirmed by his Majesty, and turned into an order, we thought proper to leave to the two gentlemen above mentioned, who are both men of the law and of good sense.

Many letters received since the last meeting were read, viz. one from Causton, dated 26 May, 1738, enclosing his journal from 24 May to 24 July, 1737, a copy of the inventory of stores at Savannah taken 23 March, 1737-8, as also of Bradley's letter to him demanding provision for his support, and that of the Trustees' servants (exclusive of German servants), dated 3 December, 1737. He acquaints us that Lieut. Cochran arrived the 6th of May at Savannah with the part of Colonel Oglethorp's regiment under his care, and acknowledges the receipt of our order to certify no more accounts, which he promises to comply with, but takes no notice of other directions sent him of great importance, viz. that he should acquaint us what he has done with the sola bills we sent him, to the value of some thousand of pounds, which makes us conceive an ill opinion of him, more especially as he has certified three accounts since he received our orders to certify none, and suffered McPherson, captain of the Rangers, to draw a bill on us for wages, which we ordered him to pay out of the sola bills sent him.

We ordered Mr. Verelst to write to him thereon.

A letter from Captain Hugh Mackay, dated 10 May, was also read, wherein he advises that he had ordered the transport vessel he was on board with soldiers to go directly to Tybee, and not follow the captain of man-of-war that conveyed the troops to Charlestown, where that captain had ordered the transports to follow him. He therefore desires the Trustees to justify him therein, on account that what he did was to prevent his men from deserting, which they might do in case they had landed first at Charlestown.

Another letter was read from Mr. Williamson, dated 28 May,

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excusing his printing advertisements against the Rev. Mr. John Wesley.

A letter also was read from Mr. Stevens, dated 27 May, together with his journal from 15 April to 26 May, wherein he gives a hopeful account of the pottery set up at Savannah, and of the good prospect of making silk.

As Common Council,

We ordered 20*l.* to Mr. Norris, our minister of Savannah, to fit him out.

We also took into consideration the great uneasiness the merchants are under that we have so long delayed payment of their certified accounts for provision and stores with which they supplied Georgia, and which Causton certified he had received; and to stop their clamour, as well as to ease ourselves of 4 *per cent.* interest payable until part of those accounts are paid, we resolved that 2,272*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, part of those certified accounts, carrying interest as above mentioned, be paid; and that any five of the Common Council be empowered to draw on the bank for the same.

We also resolved that 4,209*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, remainder of these certified accounts, be likewise paid, security being given by the owners to be accountable to the Trustees in case any fraud should appear. Like power to draw on the bank for payment thereof was given to five of the Common Council. The reason why we gave this power to five is the difficulty of making Boards during the summer time; for to make this Board to-day Dr. Hales came out of the country fourteen miles, Mr. Chr. Towers fifteen, and I seven, and this week Mr. H. Archer and Sir William Heathcote go into the country.

We ordered surveying instruments to be sent to Mr. Urlsperger.

And objections being made to an account of Mr. Jennys at Charlestown (brother of the deceased) certified by Mr. Causton, whereby there is an undue balance wherewith the Trustees are charged, for want of said Jennys giving us credit for the rum duty of Carolina confessed by his deceased brother to have been received by him; we ordered Mr. Verelts to write to Jennys thereupon, and in the meantime to offer Mr. Jennys' correspondent here 73*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, which is the balance of the account as we state it.

I returned to Charlton to dinner.

This day died Mrs. Mary Minshull, a Roman Catholic lady, in friendship with my wife from their infancy. She was a sensible and religious woman.*

Wednesday, 26 July, 1738.—This morning I went to town, and at Counsellor Annesley's chambers signed my last will and testament, together with a duplicate thereof (to be left with Col. Jo. Armand Schutz when I next see him), to which Mr. John Cornthwayte, solicitor in the Inner Temple, Sacheveril Barnard, stationer in the Inner Temple, and Mr. Tho. Barsham, clerk to Mr. Annesley, were witnesses. I paid Mr. Annesley 20*l.* for drawing it.

I dined at home at Pall Mall, and in the evening my cousin Ned Southwell brought his younger brother, just arrived from his travels, to see me; a proper, well countenanced young man, just come of age.

* End of Vol. 9 of the Manuscript diary. This volume is not indexed although vacant pages have been left, apparently for this purpose.

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It was generally believed in town that we shall have war with Spain, and this day no less than 1,750 men were pressed for the 20 new ships fitting out.

A vile libel was some days past affixed to Kensington Gate by some Jacobite, not yet discovered, and therefore there is not much spoken of it :

“ Here lives a man of fifty-four,
Whose Royal Father's will he tore,
Who thrust his children out of door,
Then killed his wife and took a whore.”

Wednesday, 3 August.—I went to town to the Georgia Board. We were only a Board of Trustees, viz. Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Smith, president, Egmont, Captain Coram.

Mr. Verelst read a letter to him from Col. Cochran at Savannah, wherein he acquaints him that the soldiers he conducted over were all well ; it was dated 3 June.

Letter, dated 26 May, 1738, to the Trustees from Robt. Millar, the botanist at Jamaica, that being at Vera Crux the Governor would not permit him to search in that country for plants, notwithstanding he had a letter to him from the Ct. of Montejo at Madrid, but had put him on board a Spanish man-of-war as a prisoner, to be conveyed to Old Spain ; the captain of which ship, having more compassion for him than the Governor, suffered him to go on board an English vessel which he met in the passage, which English vessel conveyed him to Jamaica ; from whence he writes us that he is tired of travelling and resolved to return for England, but waited our orders whether he should carry what collections he has made to Georgia, which he is willing to do, and stay a short time there to see the plants in the ground, but would know if we will pay the freight of them thither.

We ordered nothing in the matter, being so few present, and it being a matter of some expense, which only a Board of Common Council can direct. Besides, we have very little reason to think he used us well formerly, the collections he made being by him never carried to Georgia, but distributed to Lord Peters, Sir Hans Sloan, the apothecary garden at Chelsea, &c.

We ordered Mr. Verelst to apply to the Lords of the Admiralty for a protection for Capt. Tompson's ship, he not being able to proceed on his voyage to Georgia with foreign servants on board, and our minister, Mr. Norris, for want of seamen, all that can be met with being pressed into his Majesty's service to man the new squadron fitting out.

We made a draft on the bank to Alderman Heathcote of 2,772*l.* to pay certified accounts, pursuant to an order of the last Board of Common Council, that any five should sign such drafts, and Mr. Verelst undertook to get the hands of two more Common Council men who are in town, but did not attend this day.

Col. Horsey came to us, whom we wished joy for being sworn Governor of Carolina last Monday.

His Majesty's instructions to the Trustees, in relation to the Indian trade, and our licensing Carolina traders, dated 21st July, gave me an opportunity of discoursing with the Governor on the differences we have with his province on that head, and I told him it was impossible to comply with these instructions which

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oblige the Trustees to license all the traders which come recommended by the Governor and Council of Carolina, for this is to throw the whole trade into Carolina and deprive our own subjects from any share of it in case the Carolinians should insist on their recommendations; besides, it was putting a great difficulty on him, who would be teased by the Council and Assembly men to recommend their friends to us for licenses in such numbers as would destroy the trade of Carolina itself. That it would be necessary in the first place to know what traders are necessary and sufficient for each particular Indian village, and also to ascertain the bounds of each province, that we might know to which any Indian nation or village belongs.

He answered he was sensible of all this, and thought it necessary we should desire an explanation. That it would be a work of time to settle matters, and we should find all respect and desire to agree with us consistent with his duty to the King and the interest of his province.

Some papers were read, transmitted to us by Col. Bull, President of Carolina, with the copy of his representation to the Board of Trade concerning the King's right to land in America, and the weak condition of Carolina and Georgia to defend themselves against the French and Spaniards.

Thursday, 4.—I returned to Charlton to dinner, having first resigned my trust in Mrs. Mary Minshull's will, deceased, at Mr. Howel's chambers at Lincoln's Inn, he doing the same, in favour of Mrs. Minshull, her mother, to whom she left all she had, and had she made no will, the mother would have succeeded, what she had to leave being only personal estate.

Monday, 7.—Mr. Fra. Clerke came down from London and dined with me. He told me that a great Council was that day to be held at Kensington, to which the Lords who live not far from town were summoned, to determine whether his Majesty shall declare war with Spain or not.

Wednesday, 9.—I went to town to sign a lease to Mr. Cooper of my inn on Snow Hill. It is for 21 years at 165*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* per annum rent, the first quarter's rent to commence from Michaelmas next. Witnesses, Mr. Wotton, my attorney, and Mr. Regnier, my joiner.

Thursday, 10.—Returned to Charlton. I learnt in town that Councils have been held daily for some time past on the subject of the Spaniards; that the Council on Monday last held five hours; that the Spaniards have offered 60,000*l.* to satisfy the merchants for their losses, and also to enter into new stipulations for trade advantageous to the English; but that they will not give up their pretensions to search our ships. That the French have interposed and signified to us that if we go to actual war with Spain they will be obliged to assist her, but that they will not be against his Majesty granting letters of reprisal to our merchants, and that it is now the opinion of most that, although we have showed so much spirit as to fit out a great number of ships, his Majesty is advised against declaring war.

Saturday, 10 (*sic*).—I went to Greenwich to show my daughter Helena and niece Dering, together with Lady Bland's children, the manner of blowing glass into the shape of men, beasts, &c.

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The woman pretended she had the art of curing wounds and staunching blood by sympathetical powder, and gave an instance of it, of a cook maid in the town who had been cured so by her.

We called at the inn where the woman served and sent for her out, and her answer to several questions we put to her were that she hit her head against the corner of a box and wounded herself a little above and behind the ear very deep, so that she bled to a great degree; upon which, being advised to go over the way to the gentlewoman who blew glass, she did so, applying her handkerchief to the wound as she went to stop the blood of which she had in the meantime lost a great deal. That in a minute after the gentlewoman had pulled away the handkerchief the wound, which for that short time lay open, ceased to bleed; and being only bound over with a clean rag, she was bid to go home and fear nothing, for she would be well to-morrow. Accordingly, the wound bled no more, only pained her part of the night; but the next day she was well and went about her business as usual, only for a few days she continued to wear a linen on the part to prevent the air or dirt from injuring it. She showed us the wound, which, though healed, I could see was very large, and was so deep (she said) that she could turn her finger in it. Her husband, who had been an old sergeant in the army in Lord Harrington's regiment, and has now from his Majesty a small pension for his services, told me he learned this secret of a surgeon in the troops.

This gentlewoman also told my wife (who was with us) and had then the toothache, that if she would prick her gums and send her the blood she would cure her as soon as the rag with the blood on it came. At our return my wife did so, and about an hour after said she found herself easier.

Sunday, 11 (*sic*).—Communicated at church. In the afternoon went to pay a visit to Dr. Jos. Wilcox, Bishop of Rochester, at Bromley. Talking of King Charles I, he said that if he had died about the year 1642 or 1643 he would have made a mean and bad figure in history and to posterity, and that those who opposed him in the beginning of the Civil War were great and noble spirits, but after they had got the better of the King they went too far, whereby they lost their reputation, and as they lost it that of the King rose, till at last the Army, getting the reins and putting the King to death, compassion and the success of the restoration erected his character into that of a martyr, though far from being one. That he lost his life through his own folly, by playing one party against the other, after the quarrel between the Presbyterians and Army faction broke out, whereby he hoped to recover his Crown without being subject to conditions, and above all by his insincerity to Cromwell, who was in private treaty to restore him, till he discovered the letter hid in the saddle which the King wrote to his Queen, wherein he told her that whatever compliances he made to Cromwell, he should know how to use him when he recovered his power. After this Cromwell determined he should not live.

Wednesday, 23.—I went to town to the Georgia Office, where met Mr. Lapotre, in the Trustee chair, Mr. Smith, Mr. Vernon, Dr. Hales and Egmont.

We received from Mr. Verelts, our accountant, a receipt from the bank of 300*l.* paid in by Mr. Amos Callard, attorney, of New

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Inn, the only surviving trustee under the will of Timothy Wilson, esq., being part of the charity money he bequeathed, at the discretion of the trustees, and Mr. Callard bestowed this 300*l.* upon Georgia.

We took into consideration his Majesty's instruction relating to the trade with the Indians in Georgia, and ordered a letter to be wrote to General Oglethorp expressing our desire that he would concert with Col. Bull, Lieut.-Governor of Carolina, the appointing persons to settle the boundaries of each province and the nations of Indians within each. Also to compute the number of traders against the number of nations in each province. To settle the nations one licensed trader can supply, and the nations which require more nations than one to supply them. That one half of the said traders may be licensed by the Commissioners of Carolina and the other half by the Commissioners of Georgia; and that the plan of proper Acts may be prepared and sent over to the Trustees for their consideration to answer the purposes of his Majesty's said instructions; and that in the meantime the Commissioners of both provinces proceed in their respective provinces in concert with each other to carry on a mutual trade to the Indians in both provinces.

A certified account from Causton, dated 28 April, 1738, for 241*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* sterling value in Indian corn delivered him by Ellis and Ryan, arrived lately, was refused by us to be paid and ordered to be returned. This gave us great offence, for we knew he had before the date of this certificate received our orders to certify no more accounts; he certified in a different manner than formerly, imagining, I suppose, that this would be taken for not breaking our order; but this did not satisfy us.

Mr. Verelts reported to us that the whole sum of certified accounts (exclusive of those ordered last Common Council Board to be paid, exclusive also of this last bill of 241*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, and of another small account of 57*l.*) amounts to 4,209*l.*, and we this day (pursuant to the Common Council's order importing that any five of the Common Council Board shall pay these accounts) drew a draft on the bank for paying the said 4,209*l.* to the respective parties to whom they were due.

Three letters from the Revd. Mr. Whitfield, dated from Savannah, the last whereof was of the 2nd June, were read. In it he acquaints us that he intends to return to England at Christmas to take priest's orders, and then to go back.

A letter from Andrew Millar, the botanist, dated from Jamaica 26 May last, was read, wherein he expresses that his discouragements from the Spaniards are so great he resolves to return to England, but if we please will first pass over to Georgia with some things he has collected, and see them planted there. We ordered an answer to be returned him that we should be pleased he did go to Georgia with his collections, but having been long subscribers to him, and having seen no fruits of our expense, but a disappointment of our expectations, we could not be at the charge of sending him.

After this we dined together at the Cyder House, and then I returned home.

At my arrival in town I heard that Governor Horsey, of Carolina,

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died last Saturday suddenly of the palsy and apoplexy, which is a misfortune to our Colony, because he was a person of friendly disposition towards us, and it is of importance to us to have a Governor of amicable disposition during our dispute with that province.

A few days before died Sir Joseph Jekyl, Master of the Rolls, aged 76. A noted Parliament man, and head of the Flying Squadron. He had the character in general of a man of probity, though some doubted it, because he sometimes gave into the Court measures when least expected. Many good public Bills were moved for and prepared by him, and some that were otherwise, particularly that against bequeathing lands in fee by will for charitable uses, or even money to be laid out in land for that end. He had a hatchet face and surly look, always looking grave and speaking sententiously, and was reckoned a great patron of the freethinkers. Mr. Chub, his porter, is now putting out a book to prove the no necessity of prayer to God. He was a generous man to his relations, but left his next immediate heir, Mr. Jekyl, out of his will because he returned from his travels through France and not through Holland, as Sir Joseph had directed him. So he left the estate to the second brother. This was a double calamity on the eldest, who, making use at Paris of a surgeon to do something to his eyes, the surgeon quite blinded him.

Sir Joseph has left 27,000*l.* after his lady's death to the public towards the discharge of the national debt.

Thursday, 24.—I returned to Charlton.*

6 September, 1738.—I went this morning to the Georgia Board, and after dinner returned again to Charlton. Our summons was to a Committee of Accounts to consider of Mr. Chardon's accounts, who was a merchant of Charlestown in South Carolina, and for some time employed in commissions by the Trustees for furnishing our Colony with provisions, &c. He for some time demanded five per cent. for his commission, but the Trustees thought it unreasonable to give him so much commission on money, though they were willing to allow it on goods, and he acquiesced therein. Nevertheless when he died last year, his executors applied to us by letter to allow them in his behalf the same commission on both, and employed Mr. Simonds, the merchant, to negotiate the matter, but we satisfied him they had no right to expect this from us, we producing to him an account made up with us before Chardon's death, wherein he charged us no otherways than as we were willing to allow.

We told Mr. Simonds that we would allow Chardon's executors interest for the balance of Chardon's account when the same should be adjusted, but this could not be done by us, but by the Common Council before whom we would lay the affair.

We then looked over Mr. Paris, our solicitor's account, and resolved to lay before the Common Council our opinion that the remainder thereof ought to be paid.

We also made a draft on the bank for payment of certified accounts to the amount of 24*l.*, pursuant to the power the Common Council gave to any five of their body to sign such drafts.

* Except for this single entry for Thursday, 24th Aug., the whole of page 8 of the Manuscript diary has been left blank.

Sept. 6—Oct. 8

There were of us Mr. Lapotre, Mr. T. Towers, Mr. Smith, Mr. Vernon, Mr. La Roch, Egmont and Dr. Hales.

Mr. Towers, Vernon, Dr. Hales and I dined at the Cyder House, and in the evening I returned to Charlton.

I learned that Sir Robert Walpole is ill of a fever at Richmond. He dined some days ago at Richmond with one Mr. Windham, and was there taken ill; at his return home he was blooded and the symptoms turned to an ague, but afterwards the fever took him, for which he was blistered.

The report of his Majesty's being insulted in Kensington Gardens is true. The news spoke blindly of it. It was a man dressed up in women's clothes, who, after a considerable discourse with his Majesty, told him he would find what he told him better expressed in paper, and so gave him a paper sealed up. When he was gone his Majesty called to his guards to search the garden and seize him, but he could not be found. Since that time a patrol has been ordered in the garden all the night.

Saturday, 24.—To-day I returned the visit of John Hampden, esq., member for Wendover, co. Bucks, great grandson of the famous John Hampden, who was killed at Chalgrove 1643, fighting for the liberties of his country.

This gentleman is a very sensible and observing man, and would have made a figure in the world if his unfortunate brother Richard had not ruined the estate by his vices and extravagance, and venturing the public money (for he was *[blank in MS.]*) in the South Sea to make a profit to himself, where he lost it all and became indebted to the Crown more than he was able to discharge.

He made to me a remark that I have often made myself, and has been made by many others too, that Sir Robert Walpole favours most men of low birth and of no account for posts or reputation or even interest preferable to men of quality and fortune, which he imputed to his mistaking men; but I told him he was too long employed in business and had too good posts not to know men, but these sort of folks were fitter for his purpose and do his drudgery.

Talking of Bishop Burnet's *History of His Own Time*, he gave a remarkable instance of the little dependence that is to be made on that prelate's history of his own time, in a part of the character he gives the great Earl of Shaftsbury. He writes that he was given to judicial astrology, and the only reason for accusing that nobleman thereof was a visit he once made him at an unseasonable time, when that Earl had a number of noblemen and others with him. It seems the Bishop, then Dr. Burnet, made it his business to go from house to house to pick up news and observe what passed in conversation. My Lord Shaftsbury, who knew his errand, and was much vexed at this visit, being acquainted by his servant that the doctor was in the house, determined with the rest of the company that he ought to be admitted, "but," says my Lord, "he shall not know what we discourse of, therefore I will begin an indifferent topic and I desire some of you will chime in with it, that the doctor may think that was the subject of our discourse." Accordingly, the doctor coming in, after the usual compliments, my Lord said, "The doctor will give me leave to go on with my speech," and so fell commending judicial astrology, alleging divers instances that

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he knew to be true which astrologers had predicted, from whence he professed to believe that there was more in that science than was of late times believed. The doctor, finding this subject of conversation was like to hold long, took his leave, and entered it in his journal that the Earl was a believer of judicial astrology, and from thence entered it into his history. This the late Earl of Oxford, who knew the Earl of Shaftsbury, related to the late Lord Foley, who told it to Mr. Hampden.

Another anecdote he told me concerning the late Earl Stanhope. When at the close of Queen Anne's reign the Whigs had formed the design of seizing on Lord Bollingbroke, Harley and Harcourt, and send them to the Tower, there was some difference among the chiefs about the means and manner of beginning that bold and desperate action. Some were for pursuing the way the Earl of Cadogan told me, who was the principal person engaged therein; but my Lord Stanhope, a soldier and a hot and desperate man, was for a more violent and indeed unheard-of step; for he advised that in the House of Commons the Whigs should draw their swords and murder such of the Ministry and their friends as should be in the House upon the day that the person pitched on by the Ministry to move the repeal of the Hanover succession in order to leave it to the Queen to appoint her successor, should, as was expected, make that motion. There were one or two more of the same cruel way of thinking, but the majority declaring against it, Lord Stanhope acquiesced, and the Queen's sudden death rendered all schemes for securing the Hanover succession unnecessary.

The late Richard Hampden, brother to this Hampden, who was engaged in the design of rising here spoken of, and an intimate friend to Lord Stanhope, told his brother this story.

Mr. Hampden related also to me a *bon mot* of the Earl of Rivers, who, asking of K. William a vacant regiment, the King not disposed to give it him, said he would think of it, upon which Lord Rivers replied, "Then, Sir, I won't." The King was so pleased with the answer that he presently gave the regiment to him.

Friday, 29, and Saturday, 30.—My children acted two plays, with proper scenes and habits, which gave infinite satisfaction to the neighbours. My son and daughter Percival came from Hertfordshire to see it. It was universally said that no plays in Drury Lane were acted. One was "Deomenes, or the Spartan Hero," wrote by Dryden; the other "Pyrrhus, K. of Epyrus," wrote by Ambrose Philips.

Monday, 1 October.—My children again acted.

Monday, 8.—I went to London, and at the Georgia Office signed my name to those Committees of Letters and Correspondence and Accounts at which I was present, as Mr. Vernon and Mr. Lapotre had before done.

I learned in London that the Duke of Newcastle has hitherto refused to sign the late concluded Treaty of Accommodation with Spain. I also learned that by this treaty our Colony of Georgia is to be deprived of two islands within his Majesty's grant made to us, one of which has the great fort, built by us to secure our Colony from the Spaniards and their Indians.

I visited Dr. More and cousin Le Grand, and with my wife returned home to dine at Charlton.

Oct. 25—Dec. 13

Wednesday, 25.—This morning I went to town to see the repair of my house and returned to dinner.

I learned that when the Prince of Wales (now at Bath) was last in town, about a fortnight past, being with the Princess at the Play-house, the audience with respect to his presence, called one for the ballad called "English roast beef," a libel on the Administration that much entertained the town last winter, which his Royal Highness observing, he called for it too, and where he observed the audience to clap and approve, he did the same. How this pleased at Court may be easily imagined.

I learned also that the present Lady Townshend (daughter of the late Governor Harrison) being at Court some days ago, and observing the King to be particular in his conversation and gesture to his mistress, Madam Valmoot, she turned about and said to one next her, *What would Count Valmoot, her husband, say if he was here?* which a courtier who stood near her overhearing, he said to her, *The same that my Lord Townshend would say to you if he were here.* This Lady Townshend has gained to herself as infamous a character as any lady about town for her gallantries.

Monday, 30.—I went to Court, being the King's birthday, but returned home to Charlton to dinner. I saw half the gentlemen in plain clothes, with silver and gold buttons only, and was told it was the fashion to appear so on the King's birthday in France, and that we have followed them in it.

Sir Orlando Bridgman, who, instead of going to his Government of Barbadoes conferred on him last winter, made his escape (as he hoped) from the world, to avoid his creditors, by pretending to make himself away, and accordingly gave it out that he had drowned himself, was ferreted out of his hole by the reward advertised for whoever should discover him, and seized in an inn at Slough, where he had ever since concealed himself.

Tuesday, 28 November.—This day I received a letter from Mr. Verelst acquainting me that the Trustees received a letter this week from General Oglethorp by the way a Virginia, dated 13 Sept. last, from on board the *Blandford* in the Soundings of the Coast of Georgia, and that the officers, men and their families, as well as himself, were all well.

Saturday, 2 December.—This day I received an account by letter from Mr. Verelst that Mr. Oglethorp landed at Frederica the 26 September last.

December 6.—A Georgia Committee. Lapotre, Smith, Vernon.

Friday, 8.—This day I received a letter from my brother Percival, dated 28 November, that Mr. Whitfeild landed lately at Limerick from Georgia, and was arrived at Dublin, where he preached two sermons with great applause; that he designed, when ordained in England to priest's orders, to return to Savannah, where he was pleased with his duties there.

Saturday, 9.—This day I received a letter from Mr. Verelst that Mr. Whitfeild was landed in England and would be in town next Wednesday; and that a Common Council Board were then to take into consideration a proposal of his concerning the religious purposes of our Colony.

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Sunday, 10.—I communicated at church.

Captain Tiddiman, of Woolwich, dined with me, and said he had been in company with Captain Whitehead, who transported Mr. Whitfeild and part of Genl. Oglethorp's regiment to Georgia, who gives him an admirable character of zeal in converting numbers of the soldiers to piety; this Captain Whitehead was remarkable for his impiety before he went out, and is returned a perfect convert. He said if Mr. Whitfeild's soul is not saved, who can expect his own should be?

Last Friday the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Princesses were all at the play. When the Prince came into the box he made a bow to the Duke and Princesses; the Duke returned it, but the Princesses did not, upon which the house hissed them. Very soon after Princess Carolina sounded [swooned] away, upon which the Princesses left the play, the Duke leading them out. When he returned he made another respectful bow to the Prince.

Wednesday, 13 December.—This day I went to the Georgia Office, upon a summons to peruse and pass the yearly account of our receipts and disbursements to 9 June, 1738. But we were not a sufficient number of Common Council men to make a Board, being only the following seven: Egmont, in the Tr. chair, Vernon, Lapotre, Laroche, Tho. Towers, Dr. Hales and Mr. Smith.

As Trustees, we received from a person unknown, by the hands of Dr. Hales, 20 guineas to be applied to the religious uses of the Colony as we thought fit, and we thought proper it should be cast into the sum for religious uses in general.

Mr. Vernon proposed the sending for twenty fresh Saltsburgers to embark for Georgia, pursuant to a letter from an agent of their's from Germany, wherein they desired only passage thither at the Trustees' expense. For the good behaviour and industry of those people who are already in Georgia being experienced by us, he wished we had as many of them as we could admit, and the expense at 5*l.* per head passage from England to Georgia would come but to 100*l.*; besides, they had written from Georgia that they were in great want of women for marriage.

I objected that we had but 900*l.* left of all our money for the general use of the Colony, and that we could not resolve this affair without a full Common Council Board, though otherwise I should be very glad to send more of these best kind of people. But Mr. Towers and Mr. Hales were of opinion, with Mr. Vernon, that we should venture transgressing in this point, being sure that the next Common Council Board will approve what we should do; besides that the Agent's letter above mentioned required a speedy answer, and also the best season of the year for their coming is now, and Captain Tompson would be returned from Georgia and be ready to sail thither again about the middle of February.

So we ordered our accountant to write to the Agent that if only twenty persons came he could venture to assure that the Trustees would pay their passage to Georgia from England, they bearing their own expense hither, but he could not promise they would meet with further encouragement, there not being a Board to consider the letter wrote by him.

Then I acquainted them that Saml. Foster, esq., had sent me a parcel of vine cuttings for Georgia.

Then Mr. Whitfeild, lately arrived from Georgia in order to take priest's orders and then return, was called in; he acquainted us briefly with the state of the Colony, which did not give us entire satisfaction, for he told us the people are many of them lewd, drinkers of rum in spite of our law against it, even to the killing themselves, and generally very lazy; that most of them alleged the cause of their not improving the lands granted to them was the barrenness thereof, and the not allowing females to inherit, and that the disappointment of last year's crop by the want of rain had discouraged many who are industrious. That many who had servants of their own lived by hiring them out to others, the profit of whose labour they took to themselves and had spent, neglecting to employ them on their lands, and when the servants' time is out, these men must leave the Colony for want of means to hire new ones, their lands, as has been said, being untilled and waste. And that the servants themselves, when free, do leave the Colony, though they have a title to lands, because they have not any money to cultivate those lands or ability to hire servants, without whose help they are not able singly to do it.

That, nevertheless, some are industrious, and very many religiously disposed, he having had at Savannah crowded churches, and at morning and evening prayers near two hundred persons. That the children's schools are well frequented and carefully conducted by the schoolmasters; that at his arrival in Savannah he told Mr. Causton, our chief magistrate, that he was resolved *not to intermeddle at all in civil affairs*, upon which Mr. Causton said, *then he would not intermeddle in ecclesiastical affairs*. That he was very fond of his duty there and the people loved him, and he would return again, in case certain propositions delivered by him in writing were complied with by the Trustees, otherwise that he would remain in England, where he hoped to be able to do more good than he could do in Georgia unless those conditions were complied with. He then told us of the admirable harmony, industry, neatness and piety of the Saltburgers at Ebenezer, and concluded with a complaint against Mr. Dyson, minister to the Independent Company (and now to Mr. Oglethorp's regiment), that he is a drunkard and marries people at Savannah without license of the magistrate in kitchens and cellars, some of whom have wives or husbands living, and others are servants to different masters, which may prove of ill consequence to the masters of those servants. We told him we would consider of the proposal he gave us.

After this Mr. Vernon, Dr. Hales, Mr. Towers and I dined at the Cyder House, and before we broke up Mr. Whitfeild sent us a great number of letters, together with packets from Mr. Causton and Mr. Stephens, which we had not time to read.

Thursday, 14.—I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Wednesday, 20.—I went with my family to town for the winter.

I attended the Georgia Office, where met the following gentlemen: Tho. Towers, in the Trustee chair, Archer, in the C.C. chair, Dr. Hales, Egmont, Sir Will. Heathcote, La Roche, La Potre, Vernon, Ayers, Mr. Smith.

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As Common Council, we passed our approbation of our annual general account of receipts and disbursements, and ordered 100 copies to be printed.

We received a report from the Committee of Accounts touching Mr. Chardon's accounts, and agreed thereto, whereby the balance of his account, amounting to 429*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, was ordered to be paid to Mr. Simons, the merchant.

We also ordered a letter to be wrote to Mr. Urlsperger at Augsburg, importing that we had received his letter, dated 15th September last, and would enable Saltsburgers to go to Georgia as far as 100*l.*, to be employed in paying their passage over from England.

We also ordered payment of a certified account, 57*l.* 17*s.*, the same being certified to be due by Mr. Causton before he had received our order to certify any more accounts.

But two other certified accounts arriving, which were certified by Mr. Causton since his acknowledgment of the arrival of our order not to certify, we resolved they should not be paid.

A petition from the two clerks of our stores at Savannah to have their salaries of 10*l.* per annum advanced or to give them leave to quit ;

And a petition from one Saml. Wagoner to have leave to alienate his lot at Hamstead, were both referred to the consideration of a Committee.

Mr. Delamot, schoolmaster at Savannah, being returned from Georgia, and assisted by Mr. Whitfeild with 15*l.* in order to pay his passage, and clear his debts, we ordered the 15*l.* should be repaid Mr. Whitfeild.

A proposal containing sundry propositions made to the Trustees by Mr. Whitfeild for advancing the religious concerns of the Colony was read, and in the main agreed to. We also agreed to give him, as he desired, a commission to collect money for building a church for the Saltsburgers at Ebenezer.

Mr. Delamot appeared before us ; he is the son of a sugar baker, and out of charity to the souls of men went over to Georgia, and without putting the Trustees to any charge undertook the care of instructing the children of the Colony in the principles of Christianity. He is now entered upon his father's business.

He gave us but a bad account of our Colony : complained much of Mr. Causton's tyranny, of the poorness of the land, of the poverty of the people &c. He said the white mulberry tree will not grow well there, that what with Mr. Causton's arbitrary behaviour, who overrules the other magistrates, the badness of the land, the uncertainty of the people's tenure, the dissatisfaction that females are not to inherit, &c., numbers of people have deserted the Colony and half that remain will soon be gone. That Jones, our surveyor, is both ignorant and negligent in laying the land, so that when men have cultivated their supposed lots they have been disposed by others who laid claim thereto as being part of their land surveyed to them before by Jones.

That Mr. Causton has taken care to have the best land in all the province, and is rich, having 200 head of cattle, and his land

finely improved. That four or five who are his favourites may have what they please from the stores, but all others are denied often what is their due. That three parts in four of all the land he had seen in the province was pine barren and cannot answer the labour of the occupiers. He said a great deal more on this melancholy subject.

Mr. Vernon, I, Dr. Hales, Mr. Smith, Mr. Towers, Mr. Archer and Mr. Lapotre dined together, and at six I returned home.

There were many things of consequence in Mr. Stevens' journal, lately arrived, which required speedy consideration, but I could not prevail on the gentlemen to stay and read it, which gives me much trouble to see the little attention many are inclined to give to the Colony's affairs. It was referred to a Committee which meets next Wednesday.

Among the packets now arrived was Mr. Causton's journal from 25 July, 1737, to 24 September, containing little of moment, with a duplicate of his issues of stores from 1 November, 1737, to 1 December following, and of receipts given him from December 25, 1737, to 24 June, 1738.

Also copies of sundry letters that passed between Mr. Causton, Captain Gascoign, Mr. Horton, &c.

Also affidavits concerning Mr. Wesley and Bradley's ill behaviour to said Causton.

Letters also from Mr. Causton to the Trustees of 25 July and 26 August last.

Letters also from Mr. Stephens of 25 July and 26 August.

A letter from Camuse, the silk man, to the Trustees, dated 28 August.

And from Mr. Horton to the Trustees of the same date.

And from Patrick Grant to the Trustees of the same date, complaining of abuses from Bailiff Parker.

And from Edward Bush, a blacksmith, to succeed Mr. West in that business.

The state of improvements at Ebenezer, Savannah and the adjacent villages.

Thursday, 21.—I visited Lady Roch, Mr. Southwell, Mrs. Le Grand, Mrs. Betty Southwell, Lord Grantham and Mr. Clerke.

Friday, 22.—Went to St. James' vestry. Spent the rest of the day at home.

Some little time since Lady Bateman (daughter to the Earl of Sunderland, who died in the late reign) separated herself from Lord Bateman.

And it is talked Mr. Conelly is upon parting with his wife, daughter to the Earl of Stafford.

And that the Duke of Bridgewater will do the same by his, the Duke of Bedford's sister, whose conduct has long given sober people offence.

And that my Lord Townsend will do the same by his lady, who was daughter to the late Govr. Harrison. He went abroad this year for his health, but she, instead of going with him as a good wife would, went the same day to take her diversion at Bath; and being observed to have too great familiarity with one Brown,

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a gamester, and one Lindsey, an ensign of the Guards, my Lord's friends advised him thereof, whereupon he returned to England; but she, instead of coming up to town to meet him, stayed at Bath till she heard he was gone to his estate in Bedfordshire, and then she left Bath for London.

Cousin William Southwell was this day married to Miss Roberts, of Berkshire, daughter to a late captain of a man-of-war, who brought him 8,000*l.* fortune.

Saturday, 23.—I went to Court, and the King spoke more than usual to me.

Monday, 25, Christmas Day.—A severe frost, which I know not to have happened for very many years past. I communicated at the King's chapel, and spent the day at home.

Tuesday, 26.—In the morning visited Lady Salisbury at Kensington and Lord Nassau Pawlet.

Dr. Courayer dined with me, and in the afternoon came in Mr. John Temple and the Bishop of Oxford.

The Bishop told me that what I read in the news touching the Dissenters' design to petition the Parliament to repeal the Tests was true. That of 100 Presbyterian congregations in and within 10 miles of London, 88 or thereabouts, had sent up deputies (two from each congregation) to London, to concert measures on this affair. That they had appointed a Committee of three to wait on Sir Robert Walpole to expose their intention and desire his assistance, which three were Mr. John Bance, Member of Parliament for Westbury in Wiltshire; Dr. Aylsbury, formerly a teacher, now Dr. of Law; and one Mr. Reynold, a merchant in the city. Sir Robert asked them what new reason they had for applying now, the same House of Commons who refused their application in former years still subsisting.

They replied, the hardship lately put on some of their persuasion by Sir John Barnard when Lord Mayor, in naming them to the office of Sheriff when he knew they would pay the fine rather than qualify themselves by taking the Sacrament in the Church of England as the law requires. Sir Robert asked if they had paid the fine; they answered no, for the person had determined to stand it out at law. "Then," said Sir Robert, "it is yet to be seen whether they did well or ill in refusing to serve, or to pay the fine, of which I am no judge. But supposing they ought or ought not to serve or pay, what hopes have you of success, the same Parliament, as I said, subsisting, who refused your former application?" Dr. Aylsbury replied they were sure if he would be favourable in it the House would yield thereto. This displeased Sir Robert, who said it had been given out indeed that he influenced the Parliament, but he did not know what grounds they had for it. However, they would meet with a stop in the Bishops' Bench, whose consent to what they desired must first be obtained, or their application would be ineffectual. He asked them also whether all their congregations were agreed in this application. They replied, not all; for all had not sent deputies to express their consent, but those who did were unanimous in the thing. Then he desired to know if they had any other reason to offer. They said none, but thought this sufficient, the civil rights of the Dissenters being concerned therein. Sir Robert replied that he wished they would

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be well advised before they presented their petition, for that it could not but distress the Ministry who are their friends. Perhaps that might be the meaning at bottom, otherwise wise men would not press a matter very unlikely to succeed; but if by this step they should set their people against the Ministry for not concurring with them, and to hazard elections for members in a future Parliament, they would fare never the better by deserting their old and experienced friends, and flinging themselves into the power of the Tories, their known enemies. Thereupon they withdrew.

Wednesday, 27.—I went to a Committee of Correspondence, appointed to meet this day, at which were present: Mr. Vernon, in the Trustee chair, Mr. Lapotre, Sir Wm. Heathcote, Egmont, Mr. Smith, Mr. La Roche.

A commission was sealed by us as Trustees to the Revd. Mr. Whitfeild to collect money for erecting an orphan house at Savannah and a church at Ebenezer. At which time (he attending the Board) we acquainted him that we had agreed to his proposals, which were the condition on which he offered to return and be our missionary or stated minister at Savannah. We also drew up an address from the Trustees to the Bishop of London that he would be pleased to give him a letter to the Bishop of Gloucester, who was shortly to make an ordination at Oxford, to desire he would ordain him priest, he being at present only deacon. We also desired Mr. Whitfeild to let us know what sum he should have collected in virtue of our deputation to him, because we should thereby be judges what further would be necessary for us to contribute to accomplish the design of an orphan house at Savannah and church at Ebenezer. Furthermore, at his desire, we promised that a lot of five acres should be laid out peculiar for the minister of Savannah. He went away thoroughly satisfied.

Then we read Mr. Stephen's journal and took notes of several matters therein contained which merited our giving particular directions in.

Several other matters were resolved on and ordered to be reported to the next Common Council for their approbation, which may be seen in our minutes, and will appear at large in the letters that will be written thereupon.

We then dined at the Cyder House, and the new Governor of South Carolina came to us by invitation, Mr. Glen, who assured us he would contribute all in his power to procure an amiable intercourse between his province and ours, which is at present very much wanting.

Thursday, 28.—Visited the Lord President and Duke of Grafton, and Dr. Moore; dined with Lady Frances Bland and all my family. Spent the evening at home.

Friday, 29.—Visited Lady Rook.

Saturday, 30.—Visited Mr. F. Clerke and Mr. Dawney.

In the evening Mr. Verelst came to acquaint me that Mr. Oglethorp landed the 15th September last at St. Simonds, and that he had, pursuant to the Trustees' directions, removed Mr. Causton, our first bailiff at Savannah, from the sole management of the stores, on account of certifying accounts for stores taken by him contrary to order, and had put the care of the stores in commission

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under the said Causton, Mr. Stephens, our secretary, and (we suppose) Mr. Parker, second bailiff of Savannah. And that now there was a total stop put to all credit. This account came in a letter from Lieut.-Col. Cochran to a Jew in America, dated 15 October, who sent it to his correspondent in London. It gives me great satisfaction to find Mr. Oglethorp has executed the Trustees' order in this matter, which some of our gentlemen feared he would not.

Sunday, 31.—Went in the evening to chapel.

THE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

CHANCERY LANE,

LONDON, W.C.

CERTAIN COMMISSIONERS were appointed by Queen Victoria in 1869 to enquire as to the existence of unpublished manuscripts in the possession of private persons and in institutions, calculated to throw light on the Civil, Ecclesiastical, Literary, or Scientific History of the Empire. The Commission has been renewed by the late King and by H.M. King George, and new Commissioners have been appointed from time to time to fill vacancies that have occurred.

The present Commissioners are :—

Lord Sterndale, Master of the Rolls (Chairman), The Earl of Crawford, The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., The Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Mostyn, Lord Fitzmaurice, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B., Sir Frederic Kenyon, K.C.B., Sir C. H. Firth, M.A., LL.D., Professor A. F. Pollard, M.A., Mr. R. A. Roberts and Mr. F. Elrington Ball.

With the object of securing the co-operation of the owners of manuscripts, without which their work could not be carried on, the Commissioners think it desirable to describe the system upon which they conduct their enquiries.

If the owner of any collection of manuscript books or documents express his willingness to submit them to the Commissioners, an inspection is made under their direction by some competent and trustworthy person, and if any of the manuscripts appear to come within the scope of their enquiry, the owner is asked to consent to the publication of copies or abstracts of them in the reports of the Commission.

The object of the Commission being the discovery of unpublished historical and literary materials, attention is directed to that object exclusively, and owners of manuscripts need be under no apprehension that the examination of papers by the Commission may mean in any way a prying into private affairs. Positive directions are given by the Commissioners to every person who inspects manuscripts on their behalf that nothing that affects the titles of existing owners is to be divulged, and that, if in the course of his work any modern title-deeds or papers of a private nature chance to come before him, he is to put them aside at once without examination or note.

To emphasize more strongly the confidential nature of his task, every person employed by the Commission to inspect a collection of documents

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In practice it has been found expedient, in dealing with a large collection of manuscripts, for the inspector to make a selection therefrom and to obtain the owner's consent to the removal of the selected papers for a time to the Public Record Office in London or in Dublin, or to the General Register House in Edinburgh, where they can be dealt with more easily, and where they are treated with the same care as the muniments of the realm, whose place of deposit they temporarily share.

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Among the numerous owners of valuable documents who have given their sanction to the temporary removal of manuscripts by the Commission may be named:—His Majesty the King, the Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Ormonde, the Marquis Townshend, the Marquis of Bath, the Earl of Dartmouth, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Egmont, Lord Kenyon, Lord Sackville, Mrs. Stopford Sackville, Sir George Wombwell, Mr. le Fleming, of Rydal, Mr. Fortescue, of Dropmore, and Mr. Rawdon Hastings, of Ashby de la Zouche.

The work of the Commissioners, with the liberal-minded co-operation of many owners of manuscripts, has resulted so far in the publication of nearly a hundred and fifty volumes of previously unprinted historical materials.

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A. E. STAMP,

Secretary.

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