10389-96

copy

10389 – 96

Preliminary Articles of Peace, between His Britannic Majesty and the French Republic, signed at London the 1st Day of October 1801. – the 9th Vendemiaire Year 10 of the French Republic. –

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the Name of the French People, being animated with an equal Desire of putting an end to the Calamities of a destructive War, and of re-establishing Union and Good Understanding between the two Countries,

Countries, have named for this purpose, namely His Britannic Majesty the Right Honourable Robert Banks Jenkinson, commonly called Lord Hawkesbury, One of His Britannic Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, and His Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the Name of the French People, Citizen Louis William Otto, Commissary for the Exchange of French Prisoners in England, who after having duly communicated to each other their Full Powers in good form have agreed on the following preliminary Articles. –

Article 1.

As soon as the Preliminary shall

shall be signed and ratified, sincere
Friendship shall be re-established between
His Britannic Majesty and the French
Republic, by Sea and by Land, in all
Parts of the World — and in order that
all Hostilities may cease immediately
between the two Powers, and between
them and their Allies respectively, the
necessary Instructions shall be sent
with the utmost Dispatch, to the
Commanders of the Sea and Land Forces
of the respective States; and each of
the contracting Parties engages to
grant Passports and every Facility
requisite to accelerate the arrival and
ensure the Execution of these Orders. —
It is farther agreed, that all Conquests

which

which may have been made by either of the contracting Parties from the other, or from their respective Allies, subsequently to the Ratification of the present Preliminaries, shall be considered as of no effect, and shall be faithfully comprehended in the Restitutions to be made after the Ratification of the Definitive Treaty.-

Article 2.-

His Britannic Majesty shall restore to the French Republic and her Allies, namely - to His Catholic Majesty and to the Batavian Republic, all the Possessions and Colonies occupied or conquered by the English Forces, in the course of the present War, with the exception of the Island of Trinidad,-

and

and the Dutch Possessions in the Island of Ceylon, of which Island and Possessions His Britannic Majesty reserves to Himself the full and entire Sovereignty.–

Article 3.

The Port of the Cape of Good Hope shall be open to the Commerce and navigation of the two Contracting Parties who shall enjoy therein the same Advantages.–

Article 3.

The Island of Malta with its Dependencies shall be evacuated by the Troops of His Britannic Majesty and restored to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.– For the purpose of rendering this Island completely independent of either of the two Contracting Parties,

it

it shall be placed under the Guaranty and Protection of a third Power to be agreed upon in the definitive Treaty.

Article 5.

Egypt shall be restored to the Sublime Porte, whose Territories and Possessions shall be preserved entire, such as they existed previously to the present War. –

Article 6.

The Territories and Possessions of Her Most Faithful Majesty shall likewise be preserved entire. –

Article 7.

The French Forces shall evacuate the Kingdom of Naples and the Roman Territory. – The English Forces shall in like manner evacuate Porto Ferrajo – and generally all the Ports and Islands

which

which they may occupy in the Mediterranean or in the Adriatic.-

Article 8.-

The Republic of the Seven Islands shall be acknowledged by the French Republic.-

Article 9.-

The Evacuations, Cessions and Restitutions stipulated for by the present Preliminary Articles shall take place in Europe within One Month, in the Continent and Seas of America, and of Africa within three Months, and in the Continent and Seas of Asia within six Months after the Ratification of the definitive Treaty.

Article 10.

The Prisoners made respectively shall immediately after the Exchange

of

of the Ratifications of the definitive Treaty, all be restored and without Ransom on paying reciprocally the Debts which they may have individually contracted.

Discussions having arisen respecting the Payment for the maintenance of Prisoners of War, the contracting Powers reserve this Question to be settled by the definitive Treaty according to the Law of Nations and in conformity to established usage.

Article 11.

In order to prevent all causes of complaint & Dispute which may arise on account of Prizes which may be made at Sea, after the Signature of the Preliminary Articles, it is reciprocally

reciprocally agreed that the Vessels &
and Effects which may be taken in
the British Channel and in the North
Seas, after the space of twelve Days,
to be computed from the Exchange of
the Ratifications of the present &
preliminary Articles, shall be restored
on each side:- That the term shall be
one Month from the British &
Channel and the North Seas, as far
as the Canary Islands inclusively,
whether in the Ocean or in the &
Mediterranean;- two Monts from
the said Canary Islands as far as the
Equator,- and lastly five Months in
all other Parts of the World, without
any

any Exception; or any more particular Description of time or place.

Article 12.

All Sequestrations imposed by either of the Parties, in the funded Property, Revenues or Debts of any Description, belonging to either of the contracting Powers, or to their Subjects or Citizens, shall be taken off immediately after the Signature of the definitive Treaty.— The Decision of all Claims brought forward by Individuals of the one Country against Individuals of the other, for private Rights, Debts, Property or Effects whatsoever, which, according to received Usages and the Law of Nations ought to revive at the

Period

Period of Peace, shall be heard and decided before the competent Tribunals, and in all Cases, prompt and ample & Justice shall be administered in the Countries where the Claims are made: It is agreed moreover that this Article, immediately after the Ratification of the definitive Treaty, shall apply to the Allies of the contracting Parties, & and to the Individuals of the respective Nations upon the Condition of a & just reciprocity.-

Article 13.

With respect to the Fisheries on the Coasts of the Island of Newfound= =land, and of the Islands adjacent, and in the Gulph of St Laurence,

the

the two Parties have agreed to restore to them to the same footing on which they were before the present War, reserving to Themselves the Power of making in the definitive Treaty such Arrangements as shall appear just and reciprocally useful in order to place the Fishing of the two Nations on the most proper footing for the Maintenance of Peace.

Article 14.

In all the Cases of restitution agreed upon by the present Treaty, the Fortifications shall be delivered up in the State in which they may be at the Time of the Signature of the present Treaty, and all the Works which shall have been constructed

since

since the Occupation shall remain untouched.

It is farther agreed that in all the Cases of Cession stipulated in the present Treaty, there shall be allowed to the Inhabitants of whatever Condition or Nation they may be, a Term of three Years, to be computed from the Notification of the definitive Treaty of Peace, for the purpose of disposing of their Properties acquired and possessed, either before or during the present War, in the which Term of three Years, they may have the free Exercise of their Religion & Enjoyment of their Property.

The same Privilege shall be granted in the Countries restored, to all

all those who shall have made therein any Establishments whatsoever, during the Time when those Countries were in the Possession of Great Britain.–

With respect to the other Inhabitants of the Countries restored or ceded, it is agreed that none of them shall be prosecuted, disturbed or molested in their Persons or Properties under any pretext, on account of their Conduct or political Opinions, or of their Attachment to either of the two Powers, nor on any other Account, except that of Debts contracted to Individuals, or on account of Acts posterior to the definitive Treaty.–

Article 15.

The present preliminary Articles shall

shall be ratified, and the Ratifications exchanged in London in the Space of fifteen Days for all Delay, and immediately after their Ratification, Plenipotentiaries shall be named on each Side, who shall repair to Amiens for the Purpose of concluding a definitive Treaty of Peace, in concert with the Allies of the contracting Parties. — In Witness whereof, We Undersigned Plenipotentiaries of His Britannic Majesty, and of the First Consul of the French Republic, by Virtue of Our respective Full Powers have signed the present preliminary Articles, and have caused Our Seals

to

to be put thereto.— Done at London, the first Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and One, the ninth Vendemiaire, Year Ten of the French Republic.—

(L.S.) Hawkesbury. (L.S.) Otto.

Copy of the Preliminary Articles of Peace between His Majesty and the French Republic, signed at London 1st October 1801 –

Copy of the Proclamation
Articles of Peace Decided on,

Copy of the Secret Article.

10397

Secret Article.

It is understood between the contracting Parties that by the 6th article concerning Portugal no Obstacle is opposed either to the Arrangements which have taken place between the Courts of Madrid and of Lisbon for the Purpose of settling their Frontiers in Europe, or to those which may be settled between the Governments of France and of Portugal for fixing the Limits of their Territories in Guyana, provided that this Settlement of Limits shall not exceed what was fixed by the Treaty signed at Badajoz on the 6th of June last between the Ministers of France and of Portugal and communicated by the French Plenipotentiary at London in his Note of the 10th of the same Month.

In Witness whereof We &c.

Hawkesbury (L.S.)

Otto (L.S.)

Lord Hawkesbury
1st October 1801

10388

10398

Downing Street
Oct 1 1801

Lord Hawkesbury has the Honour to acknowledge the Receipt of Your Majesty's Note of yesterday and has great Satisfaction in informing You that Preliminaries of Peace between Your Majesty and the French Government were signed this Evening by Lord Hawkesbury, and Mr Otto

answer

Andover Oct: 2d 1801.

The King has this instant received Lord Hawkesbury's Note acquainting him with the Signature of the Preliminaries of Peace. He trusts therefore every attention will be given to put this Country on the most respectable state of Defence; for He can never think any Treaty with France can be depended upon, till it has a settled and regular form of Government.

G R.

Mr Addington
October 3d. 1801.

10399

Wimbledon -
Oct. 3d. 1801 -
½ P. 9. P. M.

It appears to your Majesty's confidential servants to be extremely important that the Meeting of Parliament, for the Dispatch of Business, should not be delayed beyond the 29th of October; and it is material that Your Majesty's Authority for this Purpose should be given on Monday, or on Tuesday Morning at latest; that timely Notice may be given to those

Members, who reside at a considerable Distance. Mr. Addington therefore humbly solicits your Majesty's Commands respecting the Place for holding Council on this Subject, and the Day, and Hour which may best suit your Majesty's Convenience.

Lord Hawkesbury
Roehampton Oct. 5th 1801.

10400

Roehampton
Oct 5 1801

Lord Hawkesbury has the Honour humbly to recommend to Your Majesty Marquis Cornwallis to be appointed Plenipotentiary to the Congress at Amiens. Lord Hawkesbury trusts that this Choice will be agreeable to Your Majesty as he is convinced that the Military Reputation and Character of Marquis Cornwallis, will give him advantage in treating with the French Government, which no other Person would possess in an equal Degree. Your Majesty may depend on every Measure being taken for placing the Country in a respectable State of Defence

Lord Hardwicke's
October 10. 1801.

10401

Downing Street
Oct 10: 1801
6 pm.

Lord Hardwicke has the Honour to send Your Majesty another Copy of the Ratified Treaty for Your Royal Signature. The Reason of Lord Hardwicke's giving Your Majesty this Trouble will be found to be approved of by Your

The Treaty was signed in English and French and Lord Hardwicke expected that the Ratification of the French Government would be in both Languages and ordered the former Copy to be prepared accordingly but as the Ratified Copy of the French Government is only in French Lord Hardwicke is of Opinion that Your

Majesty

Majesty's copy should be only in Engl.
Lord Hawkesbury received the
Ratification this Morning from
Genl Lauriston, he has carefully
examined it and it is exactly co
=formable to the Original Treaty
in Breach.

Lord Hawkesbury begs to have
the Honour of paying his
Duty to Your Majesty tomorrow
at Windsor

Ld. Clive to Sir Henry Strachey Enc. to 10588

10402 _3

Copy

Fort St. George 15th Oct. 1801 —
Rec.d 23. March 1802 — Thurlow

Dear Strachey

I have many Letters from you of the Dates of Jan.y to the 10th April —

I have a Letter of the 15th May from Mr. David Scott (the Chairman) which evinces great Dissatisfaction in the Directors, and announces Changes of Appointments, tho' he does not specify what they are: but there are Reports of Alterations which I should deem incompatible with my Stay in India. If the Persons in my Confidence have been removed, I should hope my Successor has also been named: this may be Report only, and if so, it will remain unnoticed by you.

It would appear that the Crisis of my Stay in India, is at no great Distance — I have either accomplished, or am about to accomplish all the great Objects which it has for Years been the earnest Wish of His Majesty's Ministers, of the Directors, and of my Predecessors, to obtain.

obtain.

The permanent Annexation of Tanjore and the Nabob's Country, to the Possessions of the Company, the Subjugation of Malabar, the peaceful State of the Countries ceded by the Nizam, and the Reduction of the Rebellions to the Southward, hold forth a reasonable Expectation of the speedy Establishment of regular Government and Law, throughout our extended Possessions South of the Kistnah.

The Revenue is punctually received, and is in a progressive State of Amelioration — And what is remarkable not One of the many Persons selected by me, for the Revenue Situations, has failed in the honest and diligent Discharge of his Duty: but on the contrary, an Emulation, excited by my uniform Adherence to the Principle of promoting according to Merit and a knowledge of the Languages, has appeared in that branch of the Service, in a Manner before unknown — And I have no Doubt of the ultimate Success of this System, if the Principle is adhered to in securing an efficient & honest Management of the

Revenue.

Revenue.

The Regulations for the Establishment of the permanent System of Revenue and Judicature, have been prepared with much Labor and Care, and have been revised and approved by the Governor General; and we are upon the Eve of introducing that System progressively beginning with the Jaghire, with the most favorable Prospect of Success. I would willingly remain for a reasonable time in this Country, to superintend & cherish the Introduction of this System, to protect the rising, but infant, Plan of Management under the Resident, and the Dewan of Mysoor, and to advance the Consolidation & Harmony of the different & disjointed Country of which this Presidency is now composed: For the Attainment of these Objects, a Superintendance of Virtue and Principle is essential; and with the Assistance of Mr. Webbe and Mr. Cockburn the present Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, in whose Abilities and Integrity I have entire Reliance, founded upon Experience, I entertained no Doubt of being as successful in the internal

Arrangement

Arrangement of my Government as I have been fortunate in the Additions and Annexations of Territory which have been added to it during the short period of my Residence in India.

The Revenue has certainly doubled. But if, as farther private Information seems now to confirm, these Gentlemen are to be removed from Situations they so admirably fill, and other Persons, in whom I can place no Confidence, are to be substituted, You may soon expect to see me in England. Altho' I shall grieve to leave the Country in the hands of Mr. Petrie, Chamier, and Oakes, I see no Alternative, unless Lord Wellesley shall deem it expedient to suspend the Operation of these Appointments Till the Court of Directors shall have relieved me by appointing a Person from home to the Government of Fort St. George The Adoption of this Measure however, as far as my personal Feelings are concerned is the Thing I should least desire, for, having lost the Confidence of the Directors, and the Support of the Board of Controul, my Situation here can be no longer an Object of Ambition—

and

and nothing but Lord Wellesley's desiring the Suspension of my Departure, essentially connected with the Preservation of the Honor and Interest of this important Seat of Government, will induce me to remain beyond the earliest Opportunity of embarking, after the Receipt of the Orders for these Changes.

Mr. David Scott's Letter of the 15th May, had forcibly drawn my Attention to my own Situation. To his Observations upon the Reports of the India House upon the apparent Partiality of my Appointments, the too great Influence of Mr. Webbe, I might have replied in Explanation, thro' the Channel of his private Correspondence – But when I found that the Chairman, and the Directors, had so far admitted the Truth of Reports arising from the Clamor of Individual Disappointment as to change my Appointments, and determine upon other Changes respecting this Government, I deemed it expedient to meet the Aspersions cast upon me, in a public Manner. I have

accordingly

accordingly transmitted to Mr. Scott, in his Official Capacity, a Paper prepared with great Care and Attention, which contains a short History of the Measures, Events and Principles of my Administration, as well as a Reply to the Imputations contained in his Letter to me. I have also sent Copies to Lord Lewisham and Mr. Dundas; and I enclose one for You which I request You to communicate to Mr. Pitt and Mr. Addington, with Letters to each of those Gentlemen. These Letters were at first intended to relate only to the late Changes at home, but it was impossible not to notice my own extraordinary Situation.

The Paper addressed to Mr. Scott, You should I think take an opportunity of communicating to Lord Cornwallis, whose Principles, as referring to his Indian Government, have been the Beacon for mine.

This Paper was w[illegible]ten in the Expectation that the Result of the Im[illegible]ression it might produce, would decide upon my Stay in India,

India; but it is now probable my Return must take place before the Result can be known, and that I shall be obliged to leave the Peninsula to the white, and black Debashes of the East. I imagine the Characters of the Gentlemen I have alluded to in the former part of this Letter, are known to Lord Cornwallis — they must be perfectly so to Lord Hobart. It is melancholly to think that the Directors can have displaced a Man of such superior Talents and Virtues as Webbe, for such a Character as Chamier, and a Man of so much Probity and Industry as Cockburn, for a Person so well known as Mr. Oakes — and at a time when every Exertion of Talents & Industry and every Guard of Principle & Virtue is required, to foster the incipient Establishment of the permanent System. Lord Wellesley will reprobrate those Appointments as much as I do, for the Character & Talents of Webbe and Cockburn, have obtained them his Confidence. And this Lordship perfectly knows the other Two

Gentlemen

Gentlemen.

What I have written, is upon the first Impression, and upon vague Information And You will readily believe that the Suspense I must be in till the Arrival of the Frigate which was to sail in June must be particularly irksome. It is however impossible for me to recommend any particular Conduct for You to hold upon the Measures which are concealed from me; for I know that private Letters have been stopped — but I rely upon Your acting for me upon Your own knowledge of the State of Affairs respecting me, with your usual Judgment and Affection.

You may rest assured, that the Integrity of my Government is unimpeachable, and the Document which You will receive, which I request You to shew to Lady Clive, and which You will use Your Discretion in shewing to Persons who may take an Interest in my Welfare, will prove that my Measures have been full of Energy, and have been attended with more Success than usually attends the Conduct of human Affairs

If

If however, the private Interest of Individuals has prevailed against a System of Conduct which has had the general Good exclusively for it's Object, I shall return with that Composure of Mind and Elevation of Sentiment which must follow from an honorable Discharge of my Duty.

I am always most truly
Yours
(Signed) — Clive

Ld. Pelham

Oct. 18 1801

10407_8

Lord Pelham begs leave with all humility to lay before Your Majesty the inclosed Papers:

Your Majesty will naturally observe, upon seeing the dates of some of them, that they might have been sooner taken into consideration; but Lord Pelham hopes that Your Majesty, will receive

as an excuse, the unusual Circumstance of Colonel Littlehales coming from the Lord Lieutenant with Instructions to discuss with Your Majesty's confidential Servants almost all the material points in the Administration of the Government in Ireland.

It was on this account that Lord Pelham thought it most advisable to bring the various Points for consideration, before the Cabinet, at one time, having previously sent in circulation his observations upon the Lord Lieutenant's Instructions, & his opinion upon the

Ld. Pelham

Oct. 18 1801

10408

Circumstance
from
Instructions
ty's
all the
ministration
hat
t advisable
or consider
ne time,
circulation
rd Lieutenant's
on the

relation in which the Lord Lieutenant was to stand in future, in respect to this country. Having done so, it would have been Lord Pelham's duty to have solicited an Audience of Your Majesty in order to give such explanations as Your Majesty might require at the time that Your Majesty might think fit to give Your commands upon the several Subjects under consideration; but Lord Pelham well knowing, how much Your Majesty approves of those attentions which are due to departed Friends & relations, has presumed that Your Majesty

would consider with indulgence this temporary suspension of the Duties which he owes to your Majesty. & that Your Majesty will forgive Lord Pelham for not paying his Duty in person to Your Majesty, untill after the Funeral of Lady Holderness —

London
Octr. 18. 1801.

Lord Pelham
Oct. 18. 1801.

The Duc de Montemart
October 22. 1801.

10409

Sir

In those unhappy times, when all sorts of misfortunes have befallen us, it is to your Majesty's goodness that I owe my existence, and that of my large family. the command with wich your Majesty honored me, has been almost my only resource, since he gave us an azilum in his dominions. it is my greatest consolation, and of those belonging to me, that we owe this blessing, to so great, and generous a King.

But Sir, in the arrangements following the peace, that your Majesty has just given to his Subjects, I am in the greatest anxiety, that the french Regiments in his Service, should be disbanded. by that I Schou fall again in that dread full Situation, from wich your Majesty Sav. me. by the very great goodnes of your Majesty gave me so many proofs of I dare take the liberty, of beseeching him, to preserve Stil in his Service me, my brother, and the galants, and ever loyals french officers, now under my command. I trust I may assure him, that in any country or Situation wat soever, it may please your Majesty to employ us, he cann never have more zealed, and devoted Servants. but whatever may be the resolution, dicted be his generosity, I take the liberty to intreat your Majesty, to be convinced, that nothing cann ever equal the very great gratitude, I Shal preserve for him till the least Breath of my existence?

I am,

Sir,

of your Majesty,

The most humble, obedient, and faithfull Servant.

Le Duc de Mortemart

London Oc.er the 22th 1801

Mme. H. de Steuberg

Oct. 24 1801

10410_1

×

Monseigneur,

C'est avec la plus vive emotion que j'ai lu les expressions gracieuses de l'interet touché et précieux que Votre Altesse Royale accorde à ma douleur - celles de la justice qu'Elle rend à mon immortel Ami, et quoique je ne m'occupe encore qu'avec efforts de tout ce qui m'arrache à ma peine je ne puis m'empecher de Vous en tracer Monseigneur ma sensible et parfaite reconnaissance - daignés l'agréer sans me trouver trop importune. Les regrets d'un Souverain respecté et cheri à si juste titre, daigne honorer la Tombe du plus attaché de ses Serviteurs

sont d'un Baume consolant à ma playe profonde
Que Dieu Vous benisse de me les énoncer si flatteu,
sement — veuillés mettre le comble à cette Bonté en
en faisant parvenir à Sa Majesté l'hommage
de ma plus attendrie gratitude, et tous les voeux
d'un coeur doucement habituée pendant 8 heureuses
Années à implorer avec le cher Défunt, la Gloire
et la Prosperité de Ses jours précieux — Puisse l'
automne de Son Age après cette Paix heureuse
être exempte des Orages violens qui plus d'une fois
ont troublé le repos de Sa belle Ame, et le reste
de Sa carriere bienfaisante se prolonger d'années
en années par un tissu de Bonheurs et de Prosperités
pour Lui et toute Son auguste Maison.

Mme. H. de Steinberg

Oct. 24 1801

10411

Puisse encore cette Paix si desirée ramener Votre Altesse Royale dans nos murs, c'est le voeu general, le Cri de tous les bons Hanovriens qui homagent en Vous – Vous le sçavés Monseigneur l'image de leurs Père, de leurs Souverain adoré, qui aiment et apprecient en Vous les qualités rares et aimables d'un Coeur pieux et droit, d'un Caractère noble et distingué – d'une Ame genereuse et compâtissante – revenés nous – tous nos Coeurs voleront au devant de Vous.

Je suis avec le plus profond respect –

Monseigneur
de Votre Altesse Royale

Hanovre ce 24
d'Octobre 1801.

La très humble et très obéissante
Servante
H. de Steinberg née Löw de Steinfurth

Madame de Lövo

October 24 1881.

NA

Bishop of Worcester
October 26. 1801.

10412

Hartlebury Octr 26 1801

Sir

Your Majesty's gracious notice of me, in sending the Gottingen exercises, & especially the Letter wch came with them, is almost the only, certainly the greatest, satisfaction, I can receive. That your Majesty found benefit by your late residence at Weymouth, is most welcome news. But it is no wonder that some remains of so severe an illness are felt; which, however, gentle exercise, & the care to avoid as much as possible the fatigue of business, will, I trust, gradually remove.

As to the Peace, tho' I am no politician, I would fain persuade myself, that it will be lasting. The moderation & magnanimity of your Majesty's counsels promise this effect. And as to the rest of the world, necessity will sometimes do more than principle. But I forbear to enlarge farther on a subject, I so little understand.

The close of your Majesty's Letter affects me infinitely. If I could have paid my duty, & gratified my own inclination, by seeing Windsor, I should certainly have

done it long since. But I am wholly incapable of doing myself that honour. My bodily weakness is not the worst. My memory is almost entirely gone, & my powers of attention so weak, that conversation with a common friend, for a few minutes, is almost too much for me. In this enfeebled state I support myself as well as I can in this quiet scene, & employ the little recollection, I am master of, in calling to mind the innumerable obligations I have to your Majesty, & in putting up my prayers to heaven for a long continuance of health, and every other blessing, to your Majesty, and the Queen, & the Royal family.

I am,

Sir,

Your Majesty's most faithful
& most devoted subject & servant

R. Worcester

Ld. Chancellor

10513

The Lord Chancellor offers his most humble Duty to Your Majesty, and has sent a Commission to pass Bills to receive Your Majesty's Royal Assent, if Your Majesty shall be pleased graciously so to think fit. The Bills are herewith sent to Your Majesty: and The Lord Chancellor humbly adds that they sufficiently explain the Enactments of the several Bills.

Ld. Pelham

Oct. 26 1801

10413_4

Lord Pelham takes leave
with all humility of laying
before Your Majesty, a private
letter from the Lord Lieutenant
suggesting an arrangement of
Church Preferment in Ireland
in consequence of the Death
of the Archbishop of Dublin

Lord Pelham solicits your Majesty's
indulgence while he ventures
to add his own recommendation
to that of the Lord Lieutenant, being
well acquainted with the merits
of the Present Archbishop of
Cashel in his Diocese where
he has uniformed residence &

Ld. Pelham

Oct. 26 1801

10414

our Happy
ventures
mendation
nant, has
ments
of
where
2

established a discipline amongst
his Clergy that reflects the higher
honour upon his Character. I
Lord Pelham feels very thankful
satisfaction in being able to
give free scope to those feelings
which a long & intimate connection
with the Bishop of Kilmore gave me

to, without any risk of exceeding
the limits of what is due to
Your Majesty & the Public service
Sir Lord Melbourne is convinced that
the Bishop of Kilmore's intimate
knowledge of the Irish, (a quality
possessed by very few Englishmen,)
his firm attachment to the Protestant
Establishment, the unshaken correctness
of his own conduct, his candour

towards others, the encouragement he has always given to the Clergy within his diocese who have recommended themselves by a diligent discharge of their Parochial duties, justify him in an eminent degree for advancement in rank & authority.

without prejudice to the other promotions suggested by Lord Hardwicke.

Lord Pelham humbly submits

to your Majesty, that as the Persons are certainly very respectable, it would be considered as an act of grace on the part of your Majesty, to confirm the encouragement which Lord Cornwallis had held out at the Union —

Lord Pelham begs leave further to ask Your Majesty's Commands, as to the time when Your Majesty will be graciously

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reputa-
end as
had
from the
Cornwalles
oi —
e
ajesty's
when
onisty

Pleased to receive your confidential
Services for the purpose of reading
his Speech.

Balm Street
Oct. 26 - 1801.

Lord Pelham

October 26. 1861.

Lord Hawkesbury
October 26. 1801.

London
Octr 26, 1801

10417

Lord Hawkesbury has the Honour to send Your Majesty a Letter which he has received from His Serene Highness The Prince of Orange and begs to receive Your Majesty's Commands at what time it will be convenient to Your to grant an Audience to His Serene Highness

Oct. 31 1801

10418

Lord St. Vincent

It is a very painful part of my duty, humbly to apprize Your Majesty, that a Message by Telegraph was sent up from Portsmouth late last Evening, imparting the death of Your Admiral Lord H. Seymour, and that his Body was arrived at Spithead, in a Sloop of War: in making this communication to Your Majesty, I cannot refrain from expressing the deep concern I feel, for the heavy loss Your Majesty, his Country and family have sustained in the loss of this excellent Officer

St. Vincent

Admiralty,
8 o'Clock P.M. 31 Oct.
1801

Oct. 31 1801

Lord St Vincent
October 31. 1801.