Mr Pitt
5th October 1789

6608

Mr Pitt humbly begs Leave to acquaint your Majesty, that He has seen the Duke of Dorset, who will be extremely happy to be honored with the Appointment of Lord Steward, and as there does not seem to be any preparatory Arrangement, Mr Pitt is inclined to think that it would be desireable, if it meets with your Majesty's Approbation that

his Nomination should take place on
the first Opportunity

Hollwood
Oct 5th. 1789

Ld. Buckingham to W. W. Grenville

6609

(Seven inclosures)

See 6625-6631

Kingsmouth October 9th 1809.

Sir

I have the honor to enclose to you a Report made to me by the Commander in Chief of the exercises of the Garrison of Dublin, accompanied with two details of Manoeuvres together with rules & regulations for the field exercise and movements of the Army in Ireland, given out in compliance with my directions in consequence of the communications which I repeatedly had with the Commander in Chief on this interesting subject.

It is impossible for me to omit this opportunity of stating for His Majesty's Consideration, how very highly His Service is indebted on all occasions, and particularly at the present to the exertions and abilities of Colonel Gundess.

I do

Rt Honble W. W. Grenville &c &c &c

I do not presume to go beyond the line of my official duty, but I feel it due to that Gentleman and to General Pitt earnestly to recommend to His Majesty's Consideration the propriety of distinguishing Colonel Dundass by a Mark of His Royal Favour.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your very Obedient
humble Servant
Buckingham

Teignmouth 9th Oct: 1809

Marquis of Buckingham
Mil.

Q 12.

W. W. Grenville

6610

St. James's Sq.re Oct. 12. 1789.
11. P.M.

In taking the liberty of troubling Your Majesty with the inclosed Paper, Mr. Grenville feels that he ought humbly to apologize to Your Majesty for the length of it, and perhaps

perhaps for presuming to submit it to Your Majesty's consideration without having previously mentioned it to Your Majesty.

It relates to the business of Quebec, the most important and extensive of any of the subjects which Mr. Grenville found in the office when Your Majesty did him the honour to intrust him with the seals. Mr. Grenville has bestowed as much attention as was in his power upon this interesting subject, and he now presumes to lay the inclosed paper before Your Majesty as the result of the best

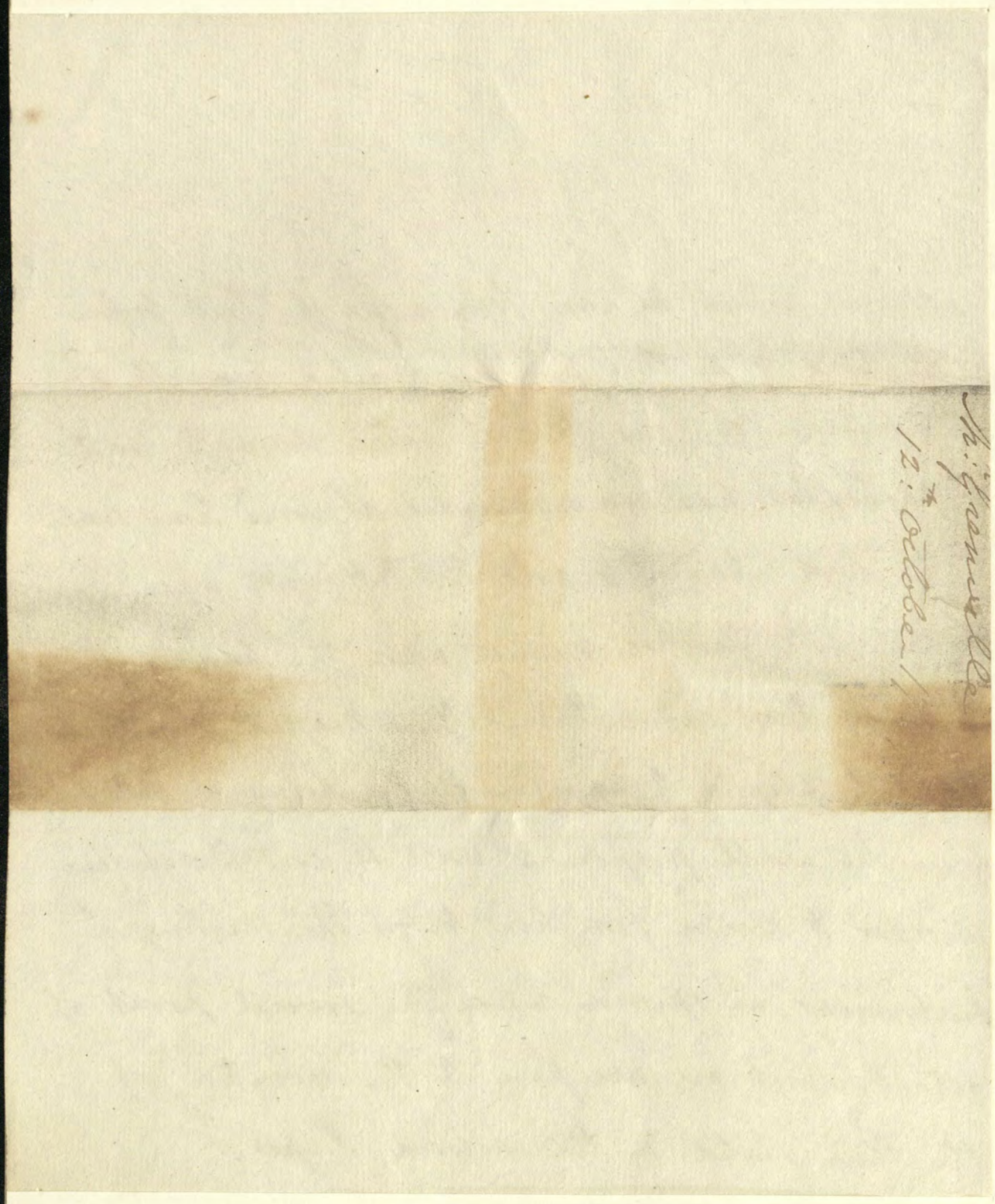
opinion

opin
he vent
the apic
in parli
to the a
to agree
If und
gracious
Grenvil
in order
Parliam
detail
the Ho

W. W. Grenville

6610 (2)

opinion which he can form upon it. But before he ventured to do this he has availed himself of the assistance of Your Majesty's other servants, and in particular has communicated it some time since to the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Pitt, both whom appear to agree with him in opinion upon the leading points. If under these circumstances Your Majesty should be graciously pleased to approve of his doing so, Mr. Grenville would propose to write to Lord Dorchester in order to receive from him before the meeting of Parliament an opinion upon the several points of detail which are necessary to the execution of the Plan stated in the inclosed Paper.



Ma: Francesco
12: October 1

Mr: Pitt
12th October 1789

6611

Mr Pitt humbly begs leave to acquaint
your Majesty that Lord Westmorland
has agreed to undertake the Office
of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and
if it should meet with your Majesty's
Approbation, Mr Pitt takes the Liberty
of submitting to your Majesty, that

it might be convenient to have the
appointment declared in Council on
Wednesday

Downing Street
Monday Oct 12th 1789. 5 P.M.

W. W. Grenville

6612

St. James's Square Oct. 15th 1789.
11. P. M.

Mr. Grenville begs leave humbly to submit for Your Majesty's approbation the draft of a letter to Lord Buckingham in answer to his letter in which he requested Your Majesty's permission

to

permission to resign his office, on account of the situation of his health which renders him unable to discharge the duties of it.

Mr. Grenville feels some difficulty in presuming to lay a draft of this act before Your Majesty, on account of his near connection with the person to whose conduct it relates. At the same time he cannot help flattering himself that the expressions which he has made use of are not dictated by his partiality, but that Your Majesty will

W. H. Grenville

6612 (2)

of the
ecrable
t in
Your
with
e same
t the
ot
Majesty
will

think them proper to be used by the person, whoever he might be, through whom Lord Buckingham was to receive the notification of Your Majesty's acceptance of his resignation.

Mr. Grenville

15th October 1789

Mr. Pitt

Oct. 15 1789

6613

Mr Pitt humbly presumes to trouble Your Majesty with a request which he has been desired to submit on the part of Mr Hamilton now Lord Abercorn, in case it should appear to your Majesty that it might be complied with, without Inconvenience or Impropriety. His Object is to obtain from Your Majesty's Goodness, Precedence as for an Earl's Daughter, for a Daughter of

Hon. Pitt

Oct. 15 1789

6613 (2)

the late Lord Abercorn's Brother, whom He has for some Time taken under his Protection, and to whom He now proposes to give a Fortune equal to what She might have expected if She had been born to the Rank solicited. - As under these Circumstances Mr Pitt is not aware of any Objection, and as He understands there have been some Instances of similar Marks of Favor, He undertook to submit it to your Majesty's Consideration

Downing Street

Friday Noon. Oct 15.th 1789

Mr. Pitt
15th October 1789

W. W. Grenville

6614

St James's Square 4. P.M. Oct. 17. 1789

Mr Grenville is extremely sorry to feel himself under the necessity of intruding upon Your Majesty by presuming again to mention a subject which has been already submitted to Your Majesty; and he begs

leave

leave humbly to assure Your Majesty that nothing should induce him to do it but the strongest impression of the extreme importance of the request which he now ventures again to state for Your Majesty's consideration respecting the disposal of the Office of Inspector of Recruits in Ireland which Mr. Abbart has now resigned.

The assurances which were given to Lt. Col. St George of his being to be recommended to Your Majesty for some considerable and immediate mark of Your Majesty's favour were so strong and unequivocal that the faith of Your Majesty's Government is in the strongest manner pledged to that Gentleman. They were founded on his

his
interes
part
Governm
some o
differen
opinio
vantage
and
of the
persona

H. H. Grenville

6614 (2)

his very meritorious and honourable conduct at the late interesting crisis, in which he took a steady and decided part in favour of the measures pursued by Your Majesty's Government notwithstanding his former connection with some of those persons who on that occasion adopted a different line of conduct: and in his adherence to these opinions he rejected prospects of very considerable advantage to himself. It is under these circumstances, and on account of his great anxiety for the maintenance of the credit of Your Majesty's Government, and for the personal honour of those who stand pledged to Col. St George

St George

St. George that Mr. Grenville ventures again to submit to Your Majesty the proposal of appointing that Gentleman to be Inspector of Recruits with Liberty to sell his Commission. Mr. Grenville can with the greatest truth assure Your Majesty that nothing should have induced him to take the Liberty of doing this if he was not himself personally informed and thoroughly convinced of the difficulty, if not impossibility, of finding at this time any other mode of fulfilling the engagements which were taken with Col. St. George. Mr. Grenville is aware of the force of the objection which Your Majesty feels to

the

the admission of this practice in general, and he should therefore certainly not have presumed to trespass any further on Your Majesty's goodness, with respect to it, if it were not for the extreme urgency and necessity of the case. But as the peculiar circumstances are such as he has ventured to state to Your Majesty Mr. Grenville feels himself encouraged to hope that Your Majesty will be induced to allow of the rule being relaxed in this instance as the reward of very meritorious attachment, and as the only means of enabling Your Majesty's Government to redeem an

engagement

engagement contracted at a period so critical in itself, and during which the services of every individual were of such extreme importance.

From his extreme anxiety upon this subject Mr. Grenville is fearful of troubling Your Majesty by a repetition of what he has already said, but he feels it his Duty to mention that in consequence of Your Majesty's former decision upon this subject other modes of arrangement have been tried in vain. If Mr. Grenville could allow himself to hope that his personal solicitation could add anything to the force of what he has already stated, he would venture to take

the

6615 (2)

the liberty of mentioning to Your Majesty the strong and personal interest which he feels in the success of an application which nothing but the circumstances which he has already mentioned could have induced him to renew.

Mr. Grenville has in obedience to Your Majesty's gracious commands made such an addition to his letter to Lord Buckingham as was pointed out in Your Majesty's note; and he is certain that the particular and marked approbation of Lord Buckingham's conduct in Ireland which Your has been graciously pleased to authorize him to signify will be a source

source of the highest gratification to Lord Buckingham.

Mr. Grenville
to
Octobr. 1789

Wm Butler

6616

Extract of a Letter from The Dean of Exeter to Colonel Goldsworthy —

Exeter 17th Octr 1789

I have the honour of your Letter notifying his Majesty's gracious intention towards the discharge of Debtors under confinement in Exeter Goal —. You may be sure, I shall be most attentive to a design of so much goodness, & that I shall carry it into execution according to that plan which you have been so good to communicate —

Mr Fortescue, an active & experienced Magistrate, highly esteemed by all the Gentlemen in this Neighbourhood, has promised his assistance, and we shall proceed immediately to take an account of all the debtors in the County and City Goal — In the latter, a most miserable place of confinement, there are at present six prisoners, in the former thirty five. On account of different Jurisdictions there are in this City and its suburbs two Goals for debtors, and I conclude that the cases of fit objects of his Majesty's bounty are to be enquired after and examined in both; however if in this I am mistaken you will please to favour me with the information, and I shall act accordingly

Mess.rs Coutts are my Bankers but there can be no call for money for some time, as I shall be

anxious to enquire carefully into the state of such cases as can be freed from all former encumbrance, as such only can be really benefitted by this great act of Bounty —

6617

The Duke of Leeds humbly begs leave to inform your Majesty, that the Marquis de La Luzerne has been with him to communicate the Duke of Orleans' intention of coming to England. The French Ambassador seem'd particularly anxious that your Majesty should be apprized that the Duke's coming was not in the nature of a flight but with the consent of the French King, and by no means in consequence of any danger arising to the Duke's person from the unsettled situation of affairs in France.

North Mims
Oct. 18. 1789.

6618

The Duke of Leeds will not fail to prepare the Draught of an Official Letter to the Duke of Brunswick to be laid before your Majesty, in obedience to your Majesty's Commands.

The Duke of Leeds humbly begs leave to acquaint your Majesty that the Marquis De La Luzerne came to the Office this afternoon to communicate for your Majesty's information the news of the Duke of Orleans having been seized by the populace at Boulogne just as he was embarking for England that he was now a Prisoner guarded by a considerable armed force & waiting the orders of the National Assembly.

North Mews
Oct 19. 1789.
10. P.M.

W. H Grenville

St. James's Square Oct. 20. 1789.

H. D. R.

Mr. Grenville has the honour of informing Your Majesty that in obedience to Your Majesty's commands he has conversed with Lieutenant General Warde who has expressed his readiness to serve Your Majesty on the Staff of Ireland if Your Majesty

should

should approve of it. The Grenadier will with Your Majesty's permission go to the General and his appointment in order that he may have the honour of kissing Your Majesty's hand upon it at the Levee.

W. W. Grenville

6620

St James's Square Oct. 27. 1789
11. PM.

Mr Grenville begs leave to mention to Your Majesty that Mr Byam Your Majesty's Attorney General of the Island of Grenada is to be presented to Your Majesty tomorrow, and that

that Mr. Grenville understands it would be a gratification to him if Your Majesty would be pleased to confer upon him the honour of Knighthood.

Mr. Grenville
27th October 1789

Duke of Leeds

Oct. 30 1789

6621

The Duke of Leeds begs leave to inform your Majesty that the Duke of Orleans came to him this morning.

The Duke of Orleans began the conversation with a repetition of the French Princes' wishes to continue and even to improve the system of friendship & good understanding which so happily subsisted at present between the two Kingdoms of Great Britain and France; that it never could be the interest of them to quarrel, & that by coming to a fixed & determined system not only of Peace but of intimate & substantial union & friendship, the two Kingdoms would not alone derive advantage, but all Europe must gain by such a connection as it would be in the power of the two Crowns to maintain the general Tranquillity.

The Duke of Leeds in answer to the Duke of Orleans ventured to assert, that Your Majesty wished upon all

occasions to promote the general Tranquillity & to render it permanent & secure. The Duke of Orleans then mentioning the alarm which must arise in France, should the Emperor march an army into the Austrian Netherlands for the purpose of putting an end to the disturbances in those Provinces. The Duke of Leeds after stating your Majesty's friendship and regard for the French King, expressed an earnest desire to learn the sentiments of that monarch on the event of such a step on the part of the Emperor taking place, in order that your Majesty might form a just idea of the apprehensions entertained in France upon the subject, & of course be enabled to communicate directly with His Most Christian Majesty upon the subject whenever it became necessary to be discussed.

The Duke of Orleans replied the King of France wished immediately to sound your Majesty upon so important an event & which was so likely to arise in a short time. The Duke of Leeds in answer observed, that upon general principles it was natural the Emperor might exert himself, in order to suppress the spirit of disorder &

Duke of Leeds

Oct. 30 1789

6621 (2)

revolt now so prevalent in his Sclavonic Dominions, that England was certainly under no particular consternation from any efforts which the Court of Vienna might employ for that purpose; & that the most friendly advice he could give the Duke of Orleans as a friend & Relation, as well as to a certain degree a Minister of the King of France, (where situation, as well as that of his Kingdom your Majesty, and every person in your Dominions possessed of common humanity must deplore) was, not to look to foreign Countries either with hope or apprehension, but to employ his whole thoughts & attention, & to engage others to do the same towards the means of restoring good order & tranquillity at home, without which France could have no Government of her own, & of course could not expect any favorable Estimation on the part of other Nations.

Whitehall
Oct. 30. 1789.

The Duke of Kent
Octr 30. 1820

H. H. Grenville

6622

St. James's Square Nov. 4. 1789

I. P. R.

Mr. Grenville has received the inclosed dispatches this morning. He would have done himself the honour of laying them before Your Majesty today, but that he is confined to his

his House with a cold, which prevents him from paying his duty to Your Majesty.

Mr Grenville
December 4. 1806

Wm. Pitt

Nov. 6 1789

6623

Mr Pitt was unwilling to trespass on your Majesty's Time after the Drawing Room yesterday and therefore humbly begs leave to take this Mode of submitting to Your Majesty a Request which He had undertaken to convey on the Part of Lord Buckingham, a Compliance with which (if Your Majesty should be graciously inclined to accede to it) would be peculiarly flattering in the present Moment, when He

has been obliged from Illness to retire from the Situation which He had the honor of holding. The Mark of Favor which Lord Buckingham presumes to solicit is to be advanced to the Rank of Duke; and He flatters himself from Your Majesty's gracious Approbation of his Conduct on the Late occasion in Ireland, and from the Circumstance of the Number

Wm. Pitt

Nov. 6 1789

6623 (2)

of that Rank being recently diminished by the Extinction of the Dukedom of Chandos, that Your Majesty's Goodness may induce Your to gratify Him in an Object which He has so much at Heart. Mr Pitt is aware that Your Majesty has been disinclined to any farther Creation of Dukes, but He cannot help hoping that the Objections to

Date October 1789

In that measure, are, in a great degree, removed by the Circumstance just alluded to and that the distinguished Part which Lord Buckingham had an Opportunity of taking under Circumstances which rendered his Situation more peculiarly trying than any other may induce Your Majesty to give a favorable Consideration to his Request. At all Events, He Will trust Your

6624

Majesty will forgive him if he ventures to express a Wish, in Case any Objection should arise of which he is not aware, that Your Majesty would have the Goodness to indulge him with an Opportunity, before a final Decision of submitting more particularly the Considerations which have led him to feel very particularly solicitous for the Recall.

Downing Street
Friday Nov 5th 1809

6625

Enclosure to 6609

In Marquis of Buckingham's
Mil: of the 9th Octo: 1789.

(No. 1)

To His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland &c.a &c.a &c.a

Report

Of the Field Exercises of the Garrison of Dublin.

1789.

Oct 1.
Oct 8.

In Obedience to the Royal Commands, I have the Honor to Report to Your Excellency for His Majesty's Information, the Steps that have been taken and the Progress that has been made in the Garrison of Dublin, towards carrying into Execution a permanent System for the Field Exercises, and Movements of the Troops. —

Knowing that it was necessary to begin by ascertaining Principles and laying down Rules by which every one, and in every Situation should be guided; I was enabled early in July to publish the Regulations, which I have the Honor herewith to transmit; and which tho' they must be considered as a Text only, requiring much future Illustration & Explanation in Matters of Execution and Detail; Yet do they contain and establish the great Principles by which all Military Movements should be directed — And I trust that where considerable Alterations may appear to be made from our Customary Practise, they will be found to be indispensible Consequences of those Principles. —

Agreeable

6625
Enclosure 6 6609

Agreeable therefore to the Plan laid down, the Regiments for some time exercised in Divisions, and Singly; they then were Assembled and practised in Marches, in Formations of Various Kinds, and in Changes of Position: These not accidentally taken, but all consonant to the Rules laid down, and made on Lines, and in Directions relative to fixed Objects, and prescribed in Consequence of some prior Intention. —— The Utility of those have finally been shown in some combined Manœuvres of Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery, where Circumstances and the Ground determined the Nature of the Movements that were applied. —— Two of these Manœuvres I have the Honor to transmit, for the better Explanation of the System on which they are founded. —

The great Objects at which we have laboured - are.

1st. A Simple and Natural Formation of the Battalion, such as is prescribed, and without which the Machine would not be adapted to the Duty required of it.

2nd. The Closing of the Files, without which, there is no Energy, or Vigour, or mutual Dependance, nor can the Rules of just Movement be executed. - On this great Principle does the correctness of the March, and the Effort of the Body depend.

3rd. The Equality of Step, both as to Time and Length, on the Attainment of which the March

in

in Line almost totally rests. — As the Step of March cannot possibly be too quick or too long, provided it is consistent with perfect Order; I should have Aimed at One both Quicker, and longer, was it not clear, and Evident, that 80 Steps in a Minute, each 30 Inches in Length, are nearly as much, considering all Circumstances, as any considerable Body either in Line or Column can March in perfect Order; and therefore by that Measure do I propose that all Military Movements should be made; reserving a Quicker Time for the Wheelings and Filings, which are internal Operations of the Battalion, and for some few other Situations to be excepted from the General Rule.

4th. The correct March in Open Column, which is the great Instrument in most Formations of the Line and in Changes of Position, and the grand requisites in which, are, the preservation (by the Officers) of true Wheeling distances from Division to Division, and the exact following of all the Pivot Files, so that each shall correctly trace out, (whether it is curved or straight) the same Identical Line, which the leading Pivot moved along, and on which Line, the Troops are at all instants prepared to Halt, Wheel up, and Form.

5th. The Disuse of Music, (except on Occasions of Parade) as totally destructive of that great desideratum, The Equality of March.

6th. The March in Line, which depends on the Squareness and Position of each Individuals Person, on the Equality of Step, and on the Closeness of Files.

I have mentioned these as leading Circumstances

to

to which our Attention has been much directed. The good Effects they have produced, are apparent in the Operations both of the Battalions singly, and of the Line — Among other Things I have the Satisfaction to see, that the Battalions take up their Ground correctly in an instant, without after Shifting, Dressing, Closing in, or Opening out; That the Line can March a distance of 5, or 600 Yards in Front, with considerable Accuracy: That the Close Column of 4 or 5 Battalions Deploys into Line with great Exactness; That the whole of the Open Column of March of 4 or 5 Battalions, on a given Signal Halts at any time on the precise Ground it then occupys, instantly Wheels up and is formed in correct Line ready to Fire, with true distances, and not requiring any future Adjustment.

In Consequence of the Practise we have been carrying on, tho' the great Principles on which we act have been all fully confirmed and exist without any Alteration; Yet many Circumstances and Aids of Execution have occurred, and shown the Necessity of detailing in a fuller manner the Parts allotted to each Individual: The Materials for which being collected, I shall soon be able to give out such farther explanatory Directions on those Heads, as we have found to be necessary.

Altho' the Season has been uncommonly Unfavourable, we have made as good Use of it as the Weather would permit, and as the Year is now considerably Advanced, we shall have few Opportunitys of being in the Field, and must confine our Attention to the Drills of the Barrack; for that Purpose I shall give such Instructions

as

as will enable us to resume our Operations in the Spring with the greater Advantage.

Our small Scale of Experiment altho' perfectly Satisfactory to Ourselves, can give very little additional Weight to a System which has so long directed the Operations of the first Army in Europe, but of whose superior Excellence I am more and more so thoroughly persuaded; that I humbly beg leave to entreat His Majesty's Order, for our continuing to adopt its Principles not only in the Garrison of Dublin, but to extend it to the rest of the Army in this Kingdom, as I am satisfied the most decided Advantages would thence arise, and such additional Regiments as we may be enabled to Assemble here next Spring before the departure of the present Garrison would thereby be qualified the sooner to act in conjunction with it.

In the Conduct and Prosecution of this Business it gives me much Satisfaction to say, that the Attention, and Cordiality of Commanding Officers, & of all concerned, has been strongly marked, and the more so, as proceeding from a Conviction of the Necessity and Utility of the System — The chief difficulty on such an Occasion is rather unlearning, than learning; and when the great Principles come to be more generally diffused & Understood, I have not a Doubt, but that the Execution will be as critically made by the British Troops as by any other.

Colonel Dundas's State of Health has prevented him from making all those Exertions that he could have wished; at the same Time that He has done

much

much more than was consistent with Prudence, or Medical Advice: it is therefore necessary for him to cease for a Time from an Occupation which so ill accords with a Complaint in the Breast; but before the Spring I hope he will be perfectly re-established. — On this Occasion I cannot but express my perfect Satisfaction with Colonel Dundas's unwearied Endeavours and Successful Exertions in the Scene in which he has been particularly employed, and with His Ability and Assiduity in promoting in every instance the general good of His Majesty's Service.

With these Sentiments I should consider myself as inattentive to the Merits of those immediately under my Command, was I to conclude this Report without making it my earnest Request that Your Excellency will be pleased to recommend Colonel Dundas as worthy of some distinguished Mark of the Royal Favour, and Approbation. — This Request I am led to Hope may not be judged improper when it is considered that Colonel Dundas after Thirty-Six Years Service, stands the Second on the List of the Colonels in His Majesty's Army. —

Together with the Book of Regulations, and the Two Manœuvres of the Troops, I am to beg Your Excellency will be pleased to lay this my Humble Report before His Majesty, and to express my earnest Hope, should it be Honored with Approbation, that on this Subject He will graciously condescend to signify the farther Royal Commands. &c.

W. Pitt

Dublin. October 1st 1789.

Report of the Exercises
of the
Garrison of Dublin.
1789.

Manœuvre of the Garrison of Dublin, September 1789.

The Line – 3 Light Companys – 40th, 64th, 70th, 61st, 27th Regimts – Grenadiers – 2 Light Companys.

Cavalry

March in three Columns.

The Corps will March from the Barrack, and from the Left by half Companys in the following Order — 3 Light Companys — 5 Battalions — 1 Battalion of Grenadiers — 2 Light Companys — Cavalry &c When opposite to the Salute Battery the Corps will break into 3 Columns — The Center One of 3 Light Companys & 3 Battalions will leave the Star Fort on the Right — The Right Column of 2 Light Companys, the Grenadiers (both these being brought up from the Rear to the front of this Column) and 2 Battalions will leave the Star-fort on the Left — The Left Column of the Cavalry will follow the High Road to the Powder Magazine —

Assembly of the Columns.

(A.)

The Heads of the Columns of Infantry after surrounding the Fort will nearly meet and halt at the Ravine A in the Wood and there double up to Companys at half Distance — The Cavalry will also halt on their Left near the small Artillery Butts. —

The Light Infantry supported by the Grenadiers will be sent forward to clear the Wood betwixt and the 15 Acres, and will halt, and form

form in Companys on the Skirt B of the Wood, The Grenadier Battalion will also form behind the Light Infantry. —

Position of the Enemy.

(D.)

The Columns of Infantry will move on and Halt at C when their Heads arrive behind the Light Infantry Just in the Opening (among the scattered Trees) into the 15 Acres, on the other side of which the Enemy D are posted, with their Right to the Hibernian, their Center behind the Old Ditch, and their Left in the Clump near the Secretarys Wall, which is a kind of Redoubt — The Cavalry will also halt in Line to the Left of the Heads of the Infantry Column at E. —

Formation in Oblique Line.

(H.)

Altho' the Enemys Left is to be attacked yet to keep him in Uncertainty, and to Alarm him for his Right, an Oblique Line will be taken advanced to the Left — For this purpose the Cavalry will advance about 200 Yards to F into the Open Ground, and Halt; and the 3 Light Companys will march and Halt 60 Paces in their Rear — The 2 Right Light Companys will also be advanced on the Right towards the Secretarys Wall. — The Head of the Left Infantry Column will be conducted to a Point b, in the Oblique Line H, Wheel to the Left and enter it with its Pivot Flank, (the Right;) March in Column at Open Distances along it, followed by the Right Column which will take care to join the Rear of the Left; and during this March the Battalions will take their Intervals

equal

Position

the Lef

March

Change

equal to 20 Paces, which is necessary on Account of the Subsequent Operation — The Column will halt by Command — Wheel into Line H with the Intervals of 20 Paces — And the Grenadier Battalion which has Remained on its Ground, and has not entered into the Column, will form 30 Paces behind the Right Battalion. —

Position in Echellon (I.) the Left Advanced.

The Left of each Battalion will remain Fixed, The Left Company of each will be wheeled up to the Left & and placed so as to be parallel to the Enemys Front (which is now apparent to every One) One Man for the Center, and another for the Right of the Battalion will be placed forward in the Line of this Company — The other Companys will Wheel each 1/16th to the Left, and then march up into the new Line — Each Battalion will perform this on its own Left, and the Line I will then stand in Echellon of Battalions with the Left advanced. —

March in Echellon

The Echellons will now advance preserving their Distances from the Left, till the Head comes near the Cavalry when the whole will be ordered to Halt! —

Change of Disposition

The Disposition will be now Changed — The Left Light Companys will be Ordered to Attack (faintly) the Hibernian wall supported by the Cavalry — The Right Echellon will be ordered to advance directly upon the Clump; the other Echellons will follow in Succession

at

at 30 Paces distance, and the Cavalry will Line with the Flank of the Rear Echellon — The Grenadiers March behind the leading Echellon at 40 Paces distance, and the Right Light Companys, keeping close to the Secretarys wall, advance, and Fire upon the Clump. —

Change of Disposition

The whole move on in K at the Ordinary March, and when within 250 Yards of the Clump, the Grenadiers Form (Quick) Column of Companys in Front of their Right Company, and at Half Distance, The Column is now behind the Right Company of the leading Echellon and at 20 Paces distance.

Advance of Echellon from the Right

(K.)

The last 150 Yards, the Right Echellon Steps out a lengthy Step (the Light Companys keeping up a Fire) Halts within 50 Paces of the Clump, and begins Firing from the Center by Companys, and afterwards by files. — When the leading Echellon halts, the Head Grenadier Company Inclines to the Right, and to the Front; and all the others in same manner form up to the Right of it till that Battalion is nearly at Right Angles with the Rest of the Line and Enfilades the Front of the Clump, the Light Companys at this time falling Back. —

Position

Attack of leading Echellon.

When the leading Echellon halts, the others succesively move up at a lengthy Step into Line L and each fires from the Center by Companys and then continues to keep up file firing till a Signal is given

Attack of the Line.

(L.)

Disposition

Echellon
Right

Position of Retreat.

(M.)

Echellon.

Retreat.

Line.

given to Cease, on the Retreat of the Enemy. — The Cavalry remain about 250 Paces in Rear of the Center of the Line. —

It being necessary to Retire from this Position across the Open Ground — The 2 Right Light Companys, are sent to occupy the Clump; The Grenadiers form in Line 30 Paces before the Right Battalion — The Cavalry stand fast, the other Battalions break into open Column to the Right, and make a Change of Position to the Rear, so that the New Line M is at Right Angles with the Left of the Right Battalion; The 3 Light Companys of the Left are before the 2nd. Battalion. —

In this Situation the whole Retire Viz^t. the Line by Wheeling half Companys backwards, on the Right, and the Grenadiers & Right Battalion by facing about and Marching in Line — The Grenadiers take a Distance of about 70 Paces & when they are 200 Yards from the Clump, the Light Infantry quit it, and place themselves on the Right of the Grenadiers — The Cavalry Retire in proportion with the Line.

Once or twice during the Retreat, the whole front, and form up, The Cavalry move up

6

6626

up, the Light Infantry Skirmish, and the Grenadiers fire by Companys, being prefsed by the Enemy — The March is Resumed as before, and when the Head of the Column arrives at the Point N on the Skirt of the Wood, it wheels to the Right, and Circles along the Open Trees, till the Rear has arrived near N, when the Column Halts and fronts, the Right Battalion also moves into the Wood, and Fronts, the Grenadiers take their place on its Right, The 2 Right Light Companys are beyond the Grenadiers; The 3 Left Companys go to the Left point of the Wood, and the Cavalry are in the Open Ground near the Butt.

Retreat and formation on the Skirt of the Wood.

(N.)

Artillery

The Grenadier Companys will be formed in Battalion in the same Order as the Line, and Commanded by a Field Officer.

Grenadiers.

The 2 Divisions of the Light Companys will be commanded by the eldest Captains of each — The Light Infantry will keep up a considerable degree of Skirmishing both in Advancing and Retreating —

Light Companys.

The General positions of the Cavalry, must depend on those of the Line. —

Cavalry

Dismounted Light Dragoons & the Recruits of the several Regiments will be posted in the position D to represent the Enemy, and the Mounted Light Dragoons will patrole from the Clump to the Wood and Skirmish on the 15 Acres, both when the Corps is Advancing and Retreating.

Enemy Represented.

(D)

N

Two Pieces of Cannon will be attached to each Battalion — their General Position is in the Interval to the Right —

When the Echellons advance to the Attack, they move before the Right of their Battalion, Fire in a proper Direction and thereby cover the March — Their relative Positions in the Retreat, and in other Situations are expressed in the Plan. —

Artillery. —

They must Take Care each 2 Cannon to act in the Space of 12 Yards, which is the Interval between Battalions and when in Column they must move on their Allotted Ground. —

In the Course of this Manœuvre the following Movements are particularly Applied — The March in Columns — Entry and forming Line from Open Column — Wheeling up from Line into Echellon — Changing the Flank of the Attack — March and Attack in Echellon — Retreat, part in Column, part in Line — Forming an Irregular Line in a Wood.

After the Corps has Retreated to the Position in the Wood, and made some short Pause, the Grenadier and Light Companys will join their respective Battalions, and the whole will advance in the following manner. —

Movements.

March

8

The Left Company of the 2nd and the Right Company of the 3rd Battalion will stand fast, the rest of the Line will Wheel inwards towards them by Companys. — | March in Open Columns.

The whole will advance from the Wood in 2 Open Columns into the 15 Acres. — The leading Battalions will Halt in Close Column, and the following Ones will move on into Line with them before they Halt so that the whole will stand in 5 Battalion Close Columns O, with their Intervals of 12 Paces betwixt each, and their Cannon remain closed up in the Rear of each. — | Close Columns. (O.)

The whole will be Ordered to Deploy into Line P, on a named Company, and Battalion — The Cannon will accompany the Deployment of their Battalions each when opposite to its proper Interval, will move up briskly 15 Paces before the Front of the Line, and Fire deliberately to cover the Forming; the Cannon of the Named Battalion beginning as soon as they come up in Front of the Line — The Cavalry will Form on the Left — At a Signal the Cannon will cease, and fall into their Intervals. — | Deploy into Line. (P.)

A Central Change R of Front will be made on a named Company; by part of the Line moving forward and part backward, this will be done by the

Half

6626 Enclosure 6 of 6609

6627
Enclosure to 6609

6627

Central Change of Position

(R.)

Half Wheel, and the Diagonal March of Companys; the Cannon must move in their proper place, so as not to occasion an Encrease of Intervals — When this Change is half Compleated, the Cavalry will move briskly by the Rear, and Form on the Right of the Line. —

March past in Open Column

The Line will March past in Open Column by Companys, the Cavalry leading — For this purpose the Line will Wheel backwards on the Left by Companys — In this Order it will March past at Close Ranks, and without altering its distances — Officers do not Salute — The Commanding Officer of each Battalion will take care that his two Guns March abreast, and close well up to the preceding Battalion, — The Music of each Battalion is on the off flank of the Grenadiers, begins to play when the Rear Company of the preceding Battalion has passed the General, and ceases when its own Rear has passed — The Music does not halt, but moves with the Grenadiers, & thus only one Band plays at a Time.

Assemble in Close Column.

When the Head of the Column has passed, a sufficient Distance so as not to impede the March of the Rear; it will Halt, the other Companys will successively move up to Close Distance, till the whole is Assembled in One Close Column, Ready to Receive farther Orders.

D: Dundas. Ad.Ge

6627 Enclosure to 6609

Manau
Dublin G.
1789

1.

(R.)

A Marquis of Buckingham's
Recd. office 9 Octo. 1789.

(R.92.)

Manau
Dublin G
1789

PHOTOGRAPH

8627
Enclosure to 8609

Manaw
Dublin Ga
1789.

(R.)

(R.)

A Marquis of Buckingham's
Secy: office 9 Octo: 1789.

(R.02)

Manauvre.
Dublin Garrison
1789.

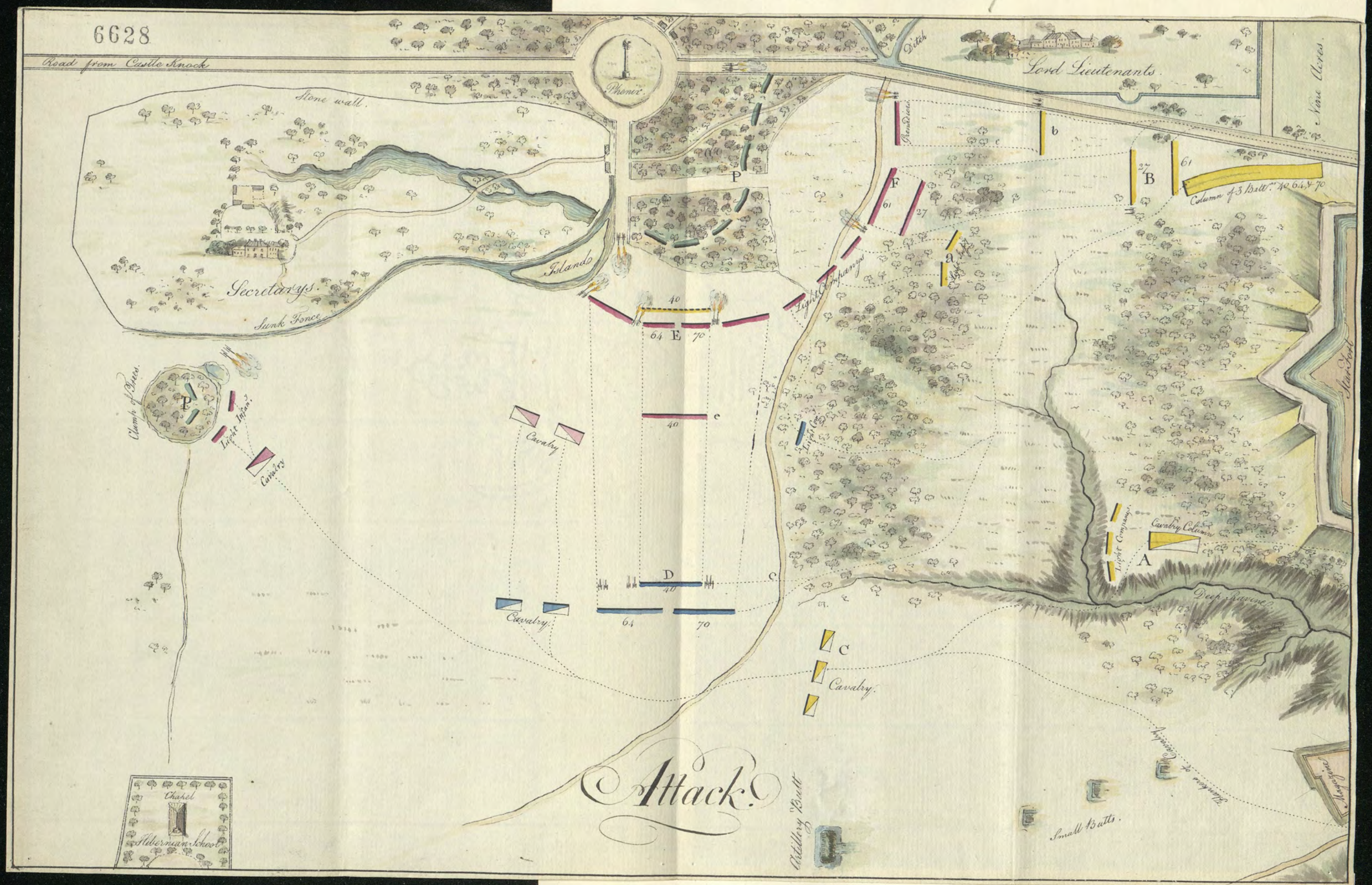
6627
Enclosure to 6609

Ld Marquis of Buckingham's
Mil: of the 9th Octo: 1709.

(Accompanying inclosure
No 3.)

6628
Enclosure b 6609

6628
Enclosure to 6609

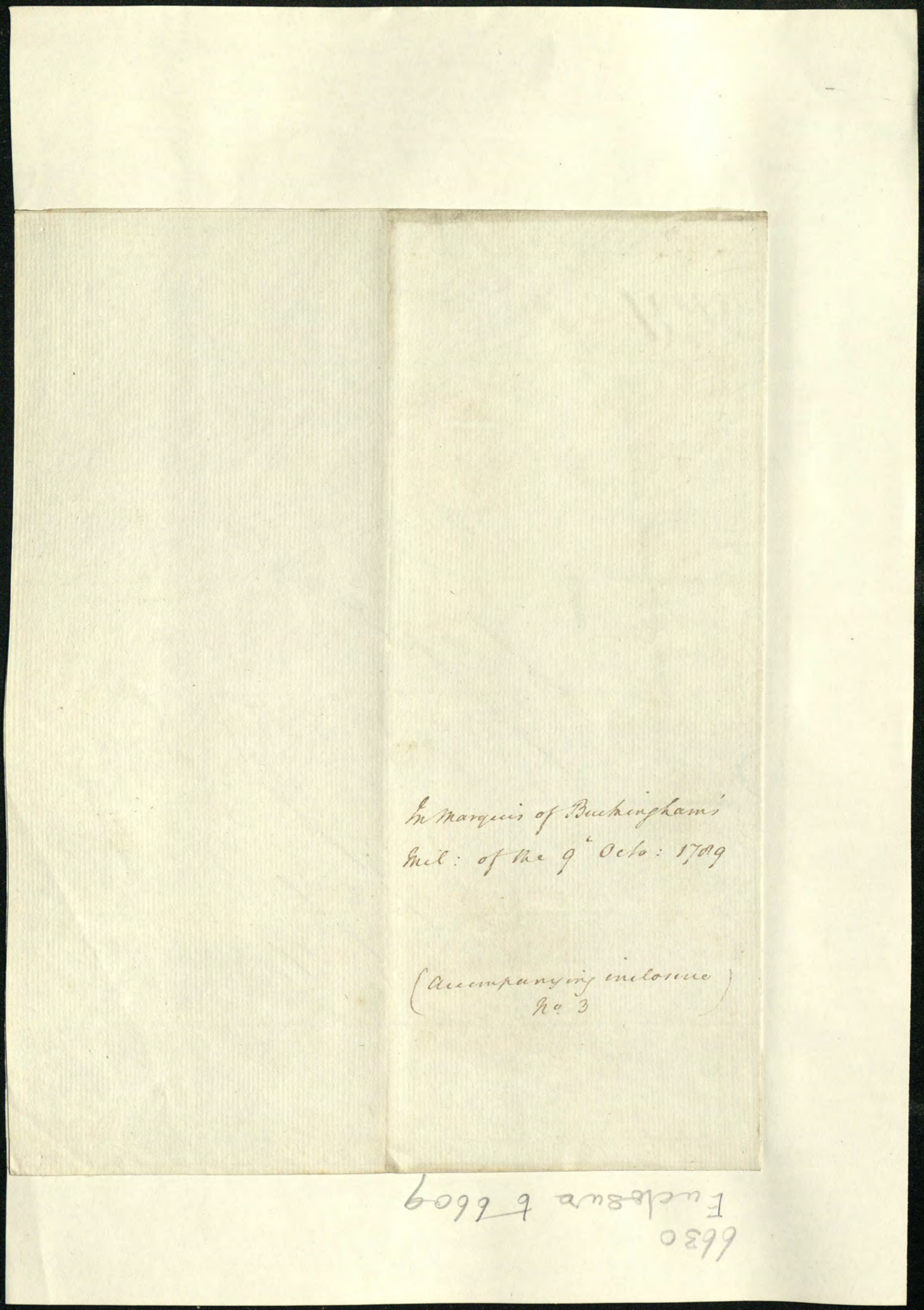


6629
Enclosure to 6609

In Marquis of Buckingham's
Mil: of the 9 Octo: 1789.

(accompanying inclosure
No. 2)

6629
Enclosure to 6609

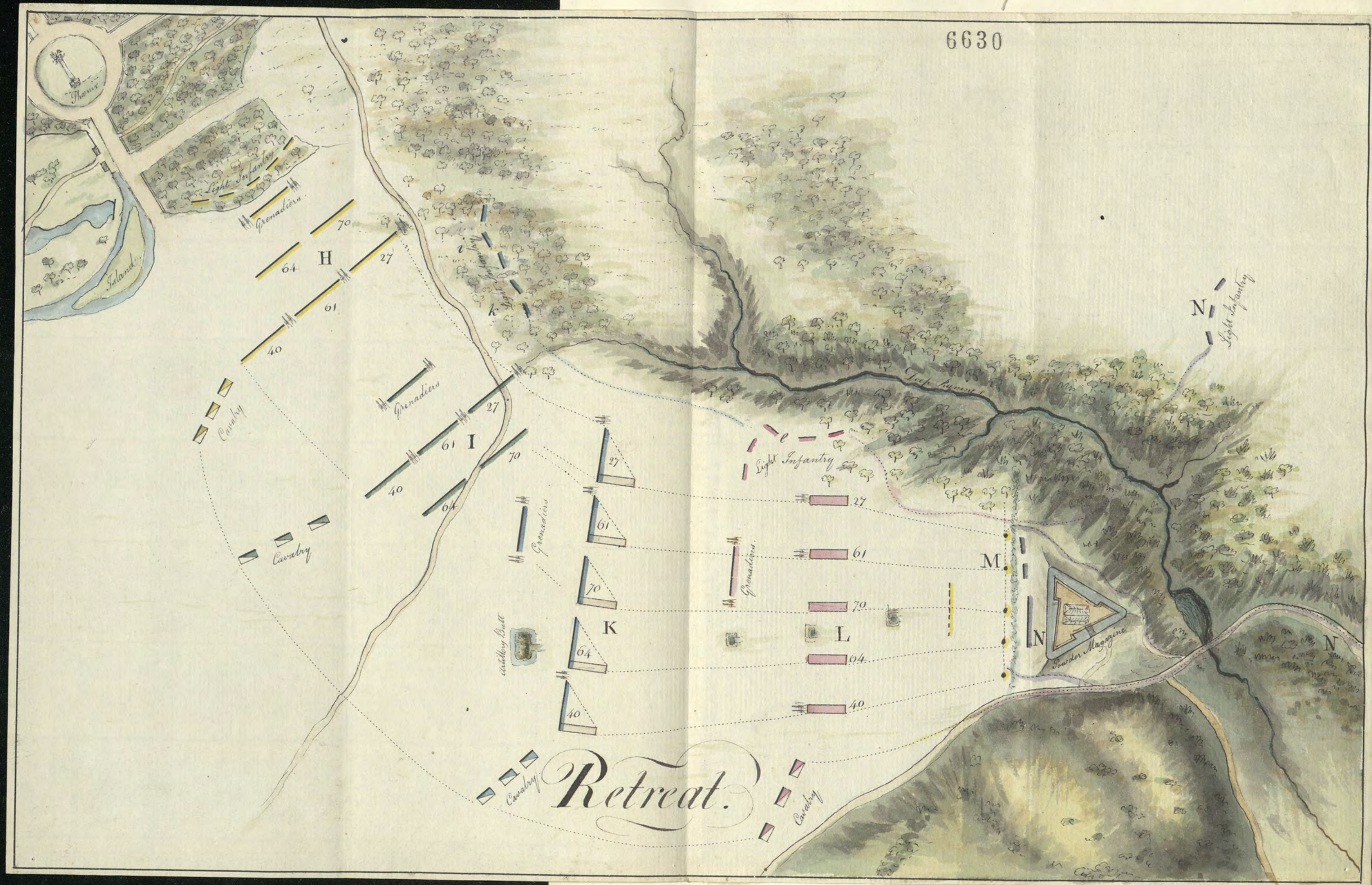


Ld Marquis of Buckingham's
Mil: of the 9th Octo: 1709

(Accompanying inclosure
No. 3)

6630
Enclosure to 6609

6630



Manœuvre

Of the Garrison of Dublin. September 1789.

The Line – 3 Light Companys – 40th 64th 70th, 61st, 27th Regiments – Grenadiers – 2 Light Companys.

Cavalry.

Order of March.

The Garrison will March Out – Cavalry – 5 Light Companys – Grenadier Battalion – 5 Battalions – The whole from the Right by Companys. –

The Cavalry will form in Front of the Salute Battery, and advance Out Posts. –

When arrived in the Park the Head of the Infantry will be halted, & the Column closed up to Half Distance.

March of Light Companys & Cavalry

A.

The 3 Light Companys of the 3 Left Battalions will be detached to leave the Star Fort on their Right, to proceed gradually and to halt on the Ravine in the Wood at A they will be followed by the Cavalry who will halt in Column on that Hill, having during the March detached a flanking Party to march by the Powder Magazine Road, and to flank them on the Left. –

March of the Column of Infantry.

The great Column will keep the high Road, will send forward the 2 Light Companys, will form the Grenadier Battalion in Front when the Ground allows, and will be followed by the Column at 100 Yards Distance. –

As the Columns advance it will be found that the Enemy P are strongly Posted near the Phœnix, blocking up

6631
Enclosure 6 6609

up the Entrances of the several Roads that lead from it, and that their Flanks are secured by the Lord Lieutents and Secretarys Wall so as not to be turned. —

Position of the Enemy
P.

The 2 Light Infantry Companys will be shown their Post a forward where they will remain & Return the Fire of any of the Enemys advanced Posts — The Grenadiers will be shown their Post which they are to march up to, and be formed at b. — The Leading Battalion will be brought up to its Point where its Head will Halt, and the 2 first Battalions will form at B in Lines behind each other, by marching up Obliquely. —

Position of the Right
B.

As soon as the Front of the Column is Halted in Order for the Head Battalions to form in Line; and that from the Situation of the Enemy, and the Ground the disposition of Attack is determined on. — The three last Battalions who are to make the Attack on the Left will be ordered to change their Situation so as to be in Column with the Left in Front instead of a Column with the Right in Front as they now Stand. — For this purpose the last Division of the Column will Face to the Left — March quick till clear of the Column; then Front, and Move on at the Ordinary Marching Step — Each other Division will successively do the same thing & follow, till the whole of the 3 Battalions are in the Column C. —

Change made in the Left Column
(C)

The Column will be led on in the Rear of the formed Battalions, and will proceed at Open Distances till they come near where the Light Infantry & Cavalry are posted — 2 Companys of Light Infantry will be ordered to take the Head of the Column and one will be thrown to the Right of it to Flank it, and from the Edges of the Wood to fire at the Enemys Position — The Cavalry will cross the Ravine on their Left, and form at C, near the Butts — driving in any Skirmishers that approach them. —

March of the Left Column & of the Cavalry
C.

the

Formation of the
on the 15 Acres
D.

Attack of the
E.

the Enemy.

P.

the Right.

Formation of the Left on the 15 Acres.

D.

made in the Column

the Left of the Cavalry

C.

Attack of the Left

E.

The Column will proceed to the Left Edge of the Wood C, that bounds the 15 Acres — When the Ground allows, the 2 Light Companys will move in Front, and the leading Battalion of the Column will enter the Open Ground on an Alignment parellel to the Enemys Position. — At this time it being apparent that besides the General Position at the Phœnix, the Enemy have a Post, and 2 Pieces of Cannon at the Clump of Trees on the far Side of the 15 Acres; the 2 Light Companys are sent off, and March quick to attack it, supported by one Squadron of Cavalry. — In the meantime the leading Battalion of the Column moves on, and when its Rear has passed the Road, it will Halt, Wheel up, and Form parellel to the Enemy at D. — The other 2 Battalions who are coming out of the Wood, and have taken an Alignment parellel to, but some Paces in the Rear of the Leading One, Halt and Form behind it, and so as to Outflank it on each Flank by a half Battalion; by this Time also the Cavalry have moved & are at some Distance on the left of the Infantry.

The leading Battalion with 2 Pieces of Cannon on each Flank, moves on to the Attack; and when within 150 Yards takes a lengthy Step, halts at 60 Yards distance, immediately Fires once from the Center by Companys — and then File Firing from the Right of Companys — The 2d. Line, allowing the First to take 200 Paces, follows it and during its Attack marches up deliberately till within 12 Paces of it; such parts of this second Line as out flank, will move up to the Cannon, and fire File Firing: The First Line when the Second halts behind it will be prepared (by Ceasing to Fire) immediately to File from the Right of Companys to the Rear thro' that Line, and the Heads after going back 150 Paces will be Halted, Fronted, the left Pivots dressed, and Wheeled into Line at C. The Center-part of the Second Line will

advance

6631
Enclosure 6 6609

advance between the Cannon, Halt, Fire also File Firing, and after some Time when it appears the Enemy are beginning to Retreat, they will move on quite to the Edge of the Wood – Halt and give 2 Volleys by Battalion. – During this the Cavalry support in Third Line, and the Light Infantry of the Left having carried the Clump remain in it – The Light Company on the Right of the Attack, moves on in the Wood in proportion, with the Line, and Fires. –

Attack of the Left

E

While the Left Column is in March and about the Time that its Head comes near the thin Wood thro' which it passes into the 15 Acres (and which will be visible from the Right) the Officer Commanding the Right will with his 2 Light Companys a, and his Grenadiers b, make a false and faint Attack on the Enemys Left, so as to engage their Attention, and will support it by moving forward his Battalions, but not approaching nearer than 300 Yards. –

False attack on the Right.

But when he finds from the Platoon and heavy Firing on the Left, that the Attack is there begun, he will immediately order His Rear Battalion to pass thro' his Front One by Files &c. &c. – And will at a lengthy Step move on in Front, having his Grenadiers on his Right, his 2 Companys of Light Infantry on his Left, and being supported by the Right Battalion now in his Rear – He will Halt at F within 60 or 70 Paces of the Enemy and keep up a continued Fire till they have abandoned their Position P –

Attack on the Right.

F

From this Situation the whole Corps will either retire, or be ordered to March into the Open Ground, to make such Movements as may be Ordered.

Enemys Po

P

Artiller

Mounte

Light Dra

6631 (3)

k of the Left

E

Enemys Position

P

The 13th Dragoons Mounted and Dismounted with 2 Pieces of Cannon will be posted at the Clump. — Spare Artillery Men with Arms and the Awkward Men of the Garrison with Arms will represent the Body of the Enemy and be posted Circling in the Wood, with their Right to the Secretarys Wall and their Left to the Lord Lieutenants Wall — They will have 4 Pieces of Cannon – 2 on the High Road before the Phœnix, and 2 on the Road from the Secretarys Gate into the 15 Acres: These will Fire on the Advancing Corps, and Retire in due time. —

attack on Right.

Artillery.

Each Battalion will have two Pieces of Cannon on its Right, who will Receive Orders when to begin or cease Firing, and the Cannon of the Second Line will be probably during the Attack moved up to join those of the first.

ck on the Right.

F

Mounted Light Dragoons.

The Mounted Light Dragoons may be posted near the great Butt, may Skirmish for a few Minutes with the Cavalry when passing the first Ravine, but will Retire on their Advancing; and go totally behind the Clump, when the Light Infantry and a Squadron of Cavalry are Advancing to attack the Clump. —

The Posted Corps when it quits its Situation will Retire with its Cannon by the Castle-Knock Road.

In

6631
Enclosure 6 6609

In the Course of this Manœuvre the following Movements are particularly Applied — The March in different Columns both at half and whole Distance according as the Object of Formation was to the Front or Flank — The changing the Flanks of the Column which Circumstances of forming require. — The Marching into, and forming on in Alignment — The March in Line — The Support of the Second Line — The Passage of Lines both to the Front & Rear.

Position.

Position

After the Attack in the Wood P, and that the Enemy has been forced — The Corps which is in the Position E, F, will prepare to Retire. —

Retreat.

The 64th and 70th will stand fast, and line correctly; the 40th will take Ground by half Companys to the Left, so as to Out-flank the 64th; — The 61st and 27th, will March in Column of half Companys, by their Left, and join in Line on the Right of the 40th. — The Grenadiers will also March by Half Companys, by their Right, and Form Close to the Wood, before the 64th and 70th. — The 5 Companys of Light Infantry will be advanced in the Wood; the Cavalry will be on the Flank of the 40th. and the whole in the Position H. —

Position H.

Position

Position

The Two Lines will Face about, and Retire to I. — When the 3 Leading Battalions Halt and Front, the

64th

6631 (4)

Position I

64th and 70th will still go on, pass thro' by Files, and Form Seventy Paces in the Rear, and at this Time the Grenadiers will fall back within 100 Yards of the Line, and the Light Infantry who have kept up a Fire in the Wood, will Quit it, gain the Wood on the Right, and Form at i on the Skirt of it. —

Position K

The 3 Battalions will Face about, March, Pass in File thro' the 64th and 70th, remain in File, and when the Right Flank of the 27th arrives at O, it will there Halt, and the other Divisions will assemble in Open Column, the Right in Front, on the Line O, K. and Wheel up into Line. — The 64th and 70th will Face about, and by a gradual Oblique, and Wheeling March to the Rear, will take their proper place in Line, the 40th marching to the Left flank, to make room for them — The Grenadiers also fall back; and the Light Infantry remain nearly as before at k. — The Cavalry are still on the Left.

Retreat.

Position L.

Each Battalion Forms a Column at half Distance behind its Left Company — The Columns Retire to L; The Grenadiers March in Line; the Light Infantry Cover the Right Flank, & the Cavalry the Left.

Position H.

Position M.

The Columns Retire to M, and Halt, Front, 3 Companys of Light Infantry are detached over the Hollow to the Star Fort, and the Cavalry are in Column on the Road.

Position N.

At M. each Column Counter-marches by Companys, and each becomes a Column faced to the Rear with the Right in Front — The Cavalry move on the high Road, and cross the Ravine — The 27th Marches briskly forward followed by the 61st and 70th, and

leaves

6631
Enclosure 6
6609

leaves the Powder Magazine on their Right — The 64th followed by the 46th leaves the Magazine on their Left, and this last Column falls into the Rear of the other beyond the Magazine — The Grenadiers and 2 Light Companys line the Hedge at N and afterwards Retire along the Road. —

Position N

The whole Corps Assembles on the Heigth at the Salute Battery. —

In these Movements — The March in Lines — The passing thro' of Lines — The Obliqueing and Wheeling of Lines — The Retiring in Column — The Countermarch of Divisions in Colum — are applied.

A: Dundas. Adj: Ge

6609

6631
Enclosure 6

Marquis of
Buckingham's
Dublin Ciphers
1789

Ld Marquis of Buckingham's
Dispatch of the 9th Octo: 1789.

(No 3)

Manœuvre.
Dublin Garrison
1789.

Enc. 6 Hbog

(5)
DO NOT PHOTOGRAPH.

6631A

E. de Dewitz to H. M.

6632

Sire

Comte de Dewitz
December 20 1906

Tout éloigné et même peut-être oublié que je puisse être de Votre Majesté, je n'ai pas laissé Sire, de faire des vœux très fervents et d'adresser des prières très ardentes au Ciel pour la réunion de Votre Majesté

Celle-ci achevée, grace à Dieu, mon cœur en est si sensiblement touché de joie, Sire que je ne puis pas m'empêcher de Lui présenter mes très humbles compliments de félicitation sur cet événement heureux et si béni de tout ami de la religion et de tout cosmopolite.

Le propre cœur de Votre Majesté doit lui dire quelles inquiétudes et sollicitudes, sa maladie a du causer à tout homme de bien et même à toute l'Europe.

Quelles funestes fantômes ne nous fit entrevoir et craindre l'avenir durant son état de maladie! mais grace à Dieu, qui en rendant à Votre Majesté sa première santé vient de dissiper à la fois, toutes nos peines, nos craintes et nos angoisses.

Qu'il plaise à la divine bonté de prolonger les jours de Votre Majesté, si précieux aux amis de la religion – si salutaires et nécessaires pour le bien public, jusqu'à l'age le plus avancé!

Que Votre Majesté aussi bien que Son Auguste Epouse jouissent paisiblement des benédictions célestes, et que pour le bonheur public celles-ci se répandent sur toute Sa Famille Royale – sur tous Ses fidèles – et sur tous ceux qui Lui sont attachés de cœur et d'ame!

Moi, Sire du nombre des derniers, entré depuis peu dans la 69me année de ma vie, dont j'ai passé 39 dans le Service des Serenissimes Ducs de Mecklenbourg, je deviens vieillard, ayant toutefois la satisfaction de voir

20 Mars

Sire, que le Tout Puissant continue de bénir mon ministère. Au nombre de ces bénédictions divines je puis compter, Sire, la bonne harmonie établie récemment entre les deux Cours de Mecklenbourg la quelle n'a jamais été plus cordiale et intime que depuis mon engagement ici: preuve de ceci je puis alléguer, que Mgr le D. et Madame la D. ont été à Strelitz le mois passé, pour 10 jours. Vigile que Mgr le D. de Strelitz et Madame la Pr. ont rendue il y a 15 jours, à l'occasion de l'anniversaire du jour de naissance de Madame la Duchesse. Encore le bon Dieu m'a fait voir ici le temps du rétablissement des bâtiments des fen R. de Pr. au délà de 50. ans — le jour de l'accession de mon Sme maître à l'union des Princes, dans Europe Bienfaisante, et de la conclusion d'un traité de subsides, sans faire l'énumération de maints autres bénédictions. Daigne il plaire à V. M. de m'honorer toujours de sa précieuse bonté et haute bienveillance, qui fera toute ma vie avec vénération et un attachement respectueux et zélé

à Berlin le 20 Mars 1789. Sire, de Votre Majesté le très h. très ob. et très fidèle serv. Sevin

Draft
To the Ld. Chancellor
Windsor Nov.r 22d. 1789.

6633

Windsor Nov.r 22d. 1789.

My Lord, It is impossible for Me not to be much impressed by whatever You suggest particularly on legal points; I have therefore fully considered Your idea of having a question stated to the Attorney and Solicitor General whether the intended Pension for Lord Auckland can be legally granted; as the measure was proposed by Mr. Pitt, I thought it right to communicate Your doubt to Him, and My idea of referring it rather to Lord Kenyon, whose legal knowledge is certainly equal and his situation superior to that of the above mentioned Gentlemen, besides it can be applied to in a less public manner. Mr. Pitt felt the propriety of My proposal, and assured Me he would cordially submit to whatever was the decision of so respectable a person; having advanced thus far it is now necessary for Me to state this proposal to You, who I am certain cannot but approve of a reference to Lord Kenyon; for the greater precision I have preferred stating this on paper to a conversation, and shall take no farther steps till I hear from You. I also mentioned to Mr. Pitt the industry with which a coolness between You and Him is propagated, and how detrimental such an opinion must be to My Affairs; He has in the strongest and

most

most explicit terms assured Me of his inclination to live on the most cordial terms with You, and for that purpose is desirous of having a thorough explanation with You on all subjects, and more particularly on those that may have occasioned any shyness; I think I am certain Your Attachment and I may say Affection for Me, will when apprized how essential I look on a good understanding between You is to the ease of my mind as well as to the prosperity of public affairs, make You equally desirous of having such intercourse as may effect what I have so much at heart.

Ch.

Ld. Westmorland

6634

Holwood: November 23
1789

Lord Westmorland has the Honor humbly to represent to your Majesty, that the Prorogation of the Irish Parliament will expire on the first of December: he has received a Letter from Mr Hobart stating the Wish of your Majesty's Servants in Ireland, that the Parliament should be again prorogued to the fifteenth Day of January, and then meet for the Dispatch of Business —

Ld. Hesh

6634

The Irish Parliament have seldom met so early, but Your Majesty's Servants in Ireland have suggested the fifteenth Day of January, conceiving, that the Act for the better execution of the Law in the Counties at large will continue in force for a Space longer than the next, should the Parliament be assembled previous to the eighteenth of January –

Lord
taking
Chatha
no obje

Ld. Westmorland

6634 (2)

Lord Westmorland has had an opportunity of taking the opinions of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Chatham, Mr Pitt and Mr Grenville who see no objection to Mr Hobarts proposal ——

Lord Westmorland
23rd Nov. 1789

Ld. Chancellor

Nov. 23 1789

6635

By a mistake of His Servants, which He cannot sufficiently regret, Your Majesty's gracious Letter was not sent after the Chancellor into the Country; which has prevented Him from making His acknowledgements more instantly.

There is no Merit in shewing that anxious attention to Your Majesty's Ease, which every obligation of Duty, and Gratitude, indispensably injoins. In comparison of such an object, every Touch of private Complaint must appear too worthy to be remembered. Impressed with this Sentiment, He has always been ready, and still remains so, to

communicate in the most unreserved manner with Mr Pitt, upon every subject, which He has thought, or may think fit to impart to Him. If He has not been fortunate enough to manifest that upon every occasion, which has occurred, He has disappointed His own fixed Intention; which He will pursue for the future, if possible, with still more care.

In the Instance of Lord Auckland's Pension, Mr Pitt seems to treat the Chancellors hesitation as a contest with Him, which He will cordially submit to the Decision of Lord Kenyon. But the Chancellor begs leave

Ld. Chancellor

Nov. 23 1789

6635 (2)

to assure Your Majesty, that His hesitation sprang entirely from Doubts, which appeared serious to Him, arising out of the Subject itself. At the same Time there certainly is no Opinion in England, in which the Chancellor can expect so much satisfaction, or repose His safety and honour upon with so much confidence, as that of Lord Rengon.

He humbly begs Your Majesty will be assured, that no Industry shall be wanting on His part, on all occasions, and in every respect, to fulfil effectually those commands, which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to honour Him with.

23 Novr 1789.

Charles

The Rd. Charlotte
Nov. 20th 1789.

Brought to
To Mr. Pitt Chan.r of the Ex.r
Windsor Nov. 24th 1789
Cn pl. 8 & M.
59

6636

Windsor Nov. 24th 1789.
Cn pl. 8 M.

The last Evening I received an answer from the Chancellor to the letter I had wrote to Him, it is so very proper that I cannot help giving this information to Mr. Pitt though I shall tomorrow shew him the Copy of my letter as well as his very handsome answer; I have now not the smallest degree of doubt but that with the mutual desire of acting agreeable to my wishes I shall have the satisfaction of seeing you both much more cordial than at any time since you have been together in Ministry; the good of the whole must be the real object to fill both your minds and little differences whether occasioned by want of temper or by inadvertencies must be forgot as unworthy of notice where such superior causes ought alone to deserve the attention of exalted Minds.

G.R.

Sir Joseph Banks considers it as his duty to acquaint his Majesty that a Ram & two Ewes procured from Bilboa by Mr. Nepean are just arrived, & that four more are daily expected; also that a Ram & two Ewes from the same quarter, were delivered at Kew on the 26th. of June, of which, as it was exactly the time when his majesty set out for Weymouth, & it was thought imprudent to interrupt the relaxation of that journey, with any business that could be avoided, Sr. Jos: did not venture to inform his majesty.

Sir Joseph after having been repeatedly mortified by the failure of his Lisbon Plan, when he had every reason to believe it at the point of being successful, has lately learned that his disapointments have been owing to the ill health of his Correspondent there, who after having been for many months in a declining state which made him inactive in business, is now in

in a very dangerous way, for [illegible] her Majesty's par[illegible]
[illegible] Commission into other hands, & her good hopes of
its success.

Ld Auckland who has brought with him
from Spain, some samples of the finest [illegible] Sx he ever
has ever seen, speaks of the procuring of them to Sheep
as a matter of so great difficulty; if his Majesty will
lay his Commands on his Lordship, or have [illegible] wrote
with directions to confer with him on the subject, it
is probable that the Corr[illegible] of his Majesties truly
patriotic Plan, may be in [illegible] by receiving
if Sir Jos: is not forward with commun[illegible]
the contrary he intends to set the Sheep off to-
morrow morning

Nov 5 1789

Minute of Cabinet
November 30 1789

From the Duke of Leeds.

6638 Whitehall Nov. 30. 1789.

Present.

The Lord Chancellor. The Lord President.
The Earl of Chatham. Right Hon.ble Wm Pitt.
Mr Secretary Grenville. The Duke of Leeds.

Your Majesty's servants, having taken into their most serious consideration the several Dispatches lately received from Berlin & the Hague, as well as the various Intelligence respecting the actual situation of things in the Austrian Netherlands, humbly beg leave to submit the result of their opinion to your Majesty's consideration.

The main object which the Allies ought to pursue, appears to be the preventing the result of the present troubles in the Netherlands from raising up in that quarter a Power formidable to our system, which might arise to the Emperor, supposing that Prince to succeed in overturning the constitution, or to France, in case the independance of those Provinces was established in any mode which should connect them with that Kingdom.

That the uncertain state of this business in the present moment does not seem to call upon any of the Allies for immediate interference by Force or by Acknowledgment of the Independance of the Provinces, Because it is probable that whatever ~~turns~~ the events in that Country may take, we shall be able to secure the main object of our policy as above stated, and that with more advantage, by our not having pledg'd ourselves beforehand.

That, in the mean time, the two principal points to which our attention should be directed are, First, to place ourselves in such a situation with respect to the Insurgents, as may incline them to look up to us for Protection in the case of their being unsuccessful, and that, for this purpose, it is advisable to hold out to them assurances that we consider ourselves interested as Guarantees in preserving their present constitution, and shall be very desirous of contributing to that object, if the circumstances afford an opening for our interference. — Secondly, to use our influence with them immediately, and without a moments delay to induce them to take steps for preventing the prevalence of Democratical Principles, in the event of the Emperor's being unsuccessful, because this seems to be a point of absolute necessity, in order to prevent such an event from producing an immediate connection with France.