

John  
Graves  
Simcoe  
to  
Henry  
Dundas  
June  
2  
1791

6815

Col. Simcoe respecting the Establishment of the Province of  
Upper Canada

It appears to me that the Colony of Upper  
Canada, in its original form, should contain  
within itself an Epitome of those Establishments  
Civil and Military, which must be gradually  
but necessarily extended hereafter, as it shall  
increase in numbers, in political and  
commercial Consequence, and become  
capable of supporting its own Expences, or  
contributing to those of the Empire; and  
that the utmost attention should be paid that  
British Customs, Manners and Principles, in  
the most trivial, as well as serious matters,  
should be promoted and inculcated, to obtain  
their due ascendancy, to assimilate the  
Colony with its Parent State, and to bear  
insensibly all their habitual Influence in  
the support of that British Constitution,  
which has been so wisely extended to that  
Country; and I shall endeavour as  
concisely



concisely as possible to explain why such a general System ought instantaneously to take place, and not to be procrastinated to a future Season, and this I shall hope to accomplish by such Reasons as have induced me maturely to adopt those Opinions.

I hold it to be determined upon and incontrovertible, that Great Britain is at all events to maintain her Possession of Canada. It will be therefore absolutely necessary to establish the Frontier Government, between the Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron, on the most solid and unassailable Basis.

The form of Government, which has been already bestowed on Upper Canada, may be considered as the foundation of this important Fabrick. There are Thousands of the Inhabitants of the United States, whose affections are centered



centered in the British Government and the  
 British Names; who are positively Enemies  
 of Congress, and to the late Divulsion of the  
 Empire. Many of their Connections have  
 already taken refuge in Canada; and it will  
 be true wisdom to invite and facilitate the  
 Emigrations of this description of People into  
 that Country; it being obvious, That from  
 such Emigrants, their Descendants (and in  
 some measure all Clases of People) will adopt  
 that habitual attachment to the British  
 Nation; which is a great bond of union between  
 the Subjects of any State, and a powerful  
 Barrier against any attempts which may be  
 made to overthrow, or undermine the existing  
 Form of Government. Nor let it be supposed  
 that this aversion from Congress, so advantageous  
 to the new Colony, if rightly improved, has or  
 is near dying away; The contest of the Natives  
 of Great Britain with the Subjects of the  
 American States was decided by Arms and  
 terminated by Treaty. That of the American  
 with



with the American still exists under all the  
injurious Remembrances of open or covert  
vexation, under the taunts of Triumph, —  
Taxes and Family Confiscations. —

Other Classes of Americans will emigrate  
to better their fortunes, and whose indifference  
to any form of Government may be  
converted into zealous attachment to that  
under which they shall live, whenever  
they shall feel the advantages of its  
beneficence and wisdom, of the equality  
of its Laws, and its protection from the  
probability of Foreign Invasion. —

Emigrations of hardy, industrious and  
virtuous Men may be reasonably expected  
from the Northern parts of Great Britain.

To settle these various descriptions  
of Men, so as to promote the Cultivation  
of the Land, to give power and energy to  
Civilization, Efficacy to just Government,  
and to combine a force whose appearance  
may prevent the very meditation of  
hostility



hostility; it is indispensably necessary that a Capital should be established in some central Situation, and that as soon as possible, almost instantaneously, a great Body of Emigrants should be collected in its Vicinity, so as to become the very Transcript and Image of the British People, and to transfuse their Manners, Principles and Attachments thro' the whole Colony.

I conceive the Peninsula, surrounded by the Waters of the great Lakes (a kind of lesped Continent) to be the most favorable Situation in Nature for a British Colony. It is the Country in which Champlain, the Founder of Canada, intended to have made great Establishments; but which has been since neglected, except by the casual Erection of a few Posts.

There are but a very few Indians, who inhabit within it; the greater part of the Soil has been purchased, and the whole ought to be, before it will become of Value, as the Indians will not want for Suggestions to  
enhance



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enhance its Price.

I consider this Country to be of immense value, whether it be regarded in respect to its immediate advantages, the future prospect of advantage, or the probable grounds for supposing that it will remain the most permanent foreign Possession of Great Britain.

The immediate Advantages which will result to Great Britain are, that it is a Soil, Climate and Situation better — adapted to allure American Settlers, than any she possesses: that the very Circumstance of its Peninsular Situation, is likely to prevent Emigrations from this, to the circumjacent Shores, till the whole Country shall be filled up; and that this condensation of a numerous, industrious, agricultural People is the real Force of a Nation, and the most desirable strength of a Frontier Colony.

The future Prospects this Peninsular Country holds out are, that proportionately  
as



as the surrounding Countries become populous, it will become the secure medium, as Holland is to Germany, of the most profitable Intercourse with all the Inhabitants between the Apalachian Mountains and the Mississippi, now colonizing in a fruitful Climate, capable by a little Commercial encouragement of being made to produce a variety of raw Materials, which Great Britain at present procures from foreign, if not from hostile Nations, and which will be exchanged for British Commodities; and this commercial Intercourse may acquire Establishment at the very period when every Nation seems to aim at acquiring Commerce and Naval Power, by Imports and Acts of Navigation of its own.

The Spanish Court is particularly jealous in preventing these trans-Apalachian Americans from passing down the Mississippi, in consequence they must be reduced to the paths over the Mountains, to obtain all those Commodities, which they are necessitated to import from Europe, or they must procure them



them, by means of their Rivers, which are navigable within ten, twenty, or thirty Miles of the Lakes.

It is our business to seize hold of the opportunity, while the League of Congress with the House of Bourbon prevents them from assisting their trans-Appalachian Subjects in forcing the Passage down the Mississippi, and while those new Settlements are in their Infancy, which would render such an attempt on their part, without the aid of Congress, tho' the Indians should be neutral, precarious and difficult. It seems to be our business to grasp at this moment, to possess ourselves of this growing Trade, and to turn it, by all the Powers of first Possession and Habit, into this advantageous Channel, bearing always in mind, the immense Strength, which the carrying Trade of this increasing Commerce, and which, by means of Quebec we shall exclusively possess, will add to the

Bulwark



*Bulwark of Great Britain, it's Naval Power.*

*The permanent Prospect of this Peninsula ever remaining subject to Great Britain arises also from it's Situation. There may be a distant period in which it may be possible that the Inhabitants of the Sea Coasts of Canada and on the River S.<sup>t</sup> Laurence shall conceive that an unrestrained Trade will be more beneficial to them than a dependant Connection with Great Britain - but such can never be the ideas of the Inhabitants of Upper Canada. The Wisdom of Great Britain has secured to that Province all her Commodities at as cheap a rate as possible, in return for such raw and merchantable Materials as she shall receive from her Neighbours, or be enabled to raise by her own Industry. - Lower Canada must possess herself of a Capital and Credit equal to that of the British Merchants before in a Commercial view, it will be the Interest of Upper Canada to wish herself to be independant*

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of the Crown of Great Britain, and to place  
her total reliance on the Inhabitants of  
Quebec or Montreal, for the cheap Importa-  
tion of European Commodities. This very  
circumstance may prevent any similar  
Ideas or Attempts, that might be given  
way to in the more doubtful Province of  
Lower Canada.

It is therefore apprehended, That it  
should be the true Policy of Great Britain,  
to give efficacy to the wise form of  
Government, which at so critical a  
period, she has given to her Canadian  
Subjects, by not losing a moment in  
opening this Country; by facilitating  
it's Settlement, and by establishing it, in  
such Force, Union and Civilization, as  
may render it impracticable and unwise  
in any of it's Neighbours to aim at it's  
Destruction.

To effect these purposes at the  
quickest, easiest and cheapest rate, I  
propose



propose that there should be a Corps of Troops raised, independent of those of the Line, and who should be employed to the Civil — purposes of the Colony, in the construction of the various Public Works, of Buildings, Roads, Bridges and Communications by Land and on the Waters. That this Corps should also take upon itself as soon as it shall be duly instructed therein, the navigating of the King's Vessels on the Lakes for the various purposes on which they may be required, and it should be carefully taught the Duties of Sailors on those Fresh Water Seas. — The Establishment of this Corps to consist of four Independent Companies of an Hundred each Rank and File, three Officers only, and the usual Staff to each Company. — To these Companies it is essential that a Body of Military Artificers should be added. — This Corps will be infinitely less expensive than what was allowed for the Establishment of Georgia in 1744.

To



To the more general and public  
Utility, It may be added that no inconsiderable  
Advantages will accrue to the Community,  
as the individual Settler will be enabled  
solely, to attend to the Cultivation and  
Extension of his own Lands and that a  
variety of Soils and Situations will be  
opened to the Emigrants, Circumstances  
that could not happen, where those  
Individuals necessarily to be employed  
on the Duties which it is proposed that  
the Soldier should perform. At the same  
time, Government will have it in its  
choice, to retain in its own hands, for  
the purposes of Revenue, such portions of  
Land, as may appear from peculiar  
Circumstances, to be likely to become  
valuable from its Productions, or Situation.

The Military Utility of this  
Corps tho' a very secondary Object, remains  
to be separately and cursorily treated  
upon.

Done



Some additional Force will be indispensably necessary for the personal security of the Officers of Government, even should they not depart from the unhealthy Post of Catarogui. If the Capital should be erected in the central part of the Peninsula Its communications must also be preserved.

The Neighbours of this Colony are the Indians and the United States.

The Indians are individually, as eminent for that neglect of Being and passion for Glory, which when duly regulated renders Armies invincible, as any Europeans of the best principles whatsoever; and far excell all Mankind in their patience of fatigue and tolerance of Hunger.

They are at present confederated in a war against the United States. How that may terminate it is not easy to foresee; but it is probable that neither Misfortune nor Victory will disunite the Confederacy.

While these People remain Hunters, they must remain Warriors. They are an Enemy most seriously to be dreaded by any Infant Colony; as their Warfare is by surprise,

devastation



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desolation, torture and destruction.

If the American States give the Indians such a boundary as they shall be satisfied with, and by these means without the Intervention or Mediation of Great Britain make Peace and obtain an Interest in their Affections on whom will the young Warriors wish to exercise their Powers, or whom will the Congress point out as a proper Enemy? The answer is obvious; the Colonist of Upper Canada, and nothing will intimidate the Indian but the reality or appearance of a formidable Force; and a much smaller force than would otherwise be necessary is rendered formidable by true discipline not Military Pedantry, but by that Science which adapts itself to the nature of the Enemy it has to contend with, and aims at superiority in those Points in which he places his hopes and Confidence.

The



The United States are governed by a set of Men who divided as they are in Parties and separated in their Interests by their own — declarations find no such bond of Union as pretended dread or real Enmity to Great Britain.

The best Security that the United States will not openly attack her Settlements, is the present condition of France and that they themselves are vulnerable in all their most valuable Possessions.

In the Neighbourhood of Upper Canada, Congress is now aiming at establishing Posts; and it has there numbers of hardy Hunters, Back Woodmen, as expert and more savage than the Indians themselves, from whom or rather from similar Employments, they have derived a Skill in the method of War peculiar to these Woody Regions very superior to the limited System of Discipline in which European Troops have been and are at this moment instructed.

Congress must acquire a superior Naval Force on the Lake or Huron before she can act with any permanent Effect against Upper Canada, while the Forts and above all the Post of Detroit is retained in the British Possession.

The



The four Companies proposed to be raised might on an Emergency, be solely applied to the navigating on the Lakes, and the fighting a very formidable Armament and which it would require considerable labour and expence in their Enemies to cope with.

This Corps should be of no further Expence to Government than its usual Pay, altho' employed on duties and labours which would require additional Cloathing &c. to obtain which It is proposed that it should be employed alternately on Publick Works and on clearing Lands, which when so cleared should be sold by Auction among those Settlers only, to whom Lands shall be granted and of course would bear a very moderate price to the Purchaser, and at the same time sufficiently reward the Soldiers for their labours, that would be of that nature which are the most severe for the individual Settler to perform and at the same time the most conducive to the rapid Colonization of the Province. — This Corps should also build in the Capital and other Stations, Barracks, Storehouses, Government Houses and the Fortifications which might be necessary, as their stated duty on account of Government, and



and the private Houses for their own staked  
Emoluments.

The proper Situation for a Capital must  
be the object of local Information and of  
mature and personal Enquiry, but it appears,  
That any Station by which in the first place,  
the Rivers that fall into Sturon and Ontario  
and those which run into the Erie and Lake  
Sinclair may be united with the greatest facility  
and the easiest Communications, will be the most  
central Spot for all civil Purposes, and at  
the same time that it is the best adapted  
situation for self Preservation on account of  
its distance, It may avail itself by means  
of its Rivers and their Communications, of the  
most speedy Union of whatever force may be  
now or hereafter scattered in the different  
Settlements.

On the navigable Heads of all those Rivers  
it is proposed to erect Saw Mills, Flour Mills,  
and Inns, as the first Step to form different  
Settlements, and to let them from time to  
time for the benefit of Government and  
occasionally to station a part of the Troops  
on such Communications, and to settle in their  
Vicinity the Soldiers who might from time

to



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to time be discharged, which should generally  
be permitted to the married Soldiers, who  
without any Expence to Government  
should get a Recruit of a proper description  
in his room from any of the neighbouring  
States. The Buildings which have been  
mentioned, many other Resources which  
may start up, and the setting apart  
certain portions of Land for the Publick,  
It may be hoped would shortly raise a  
Revenue, which in its progress, as its first  
Object should pay the Expences of the  
Corps which has been proposed, and  
politically considered it may be no trifling  
advantage to lead and mould the Minds  
of the Colonists into the principle of paying  
themselves for their own Military Establishments,  
by shewing them their Utility, as well as the  
probable Protection they may afford in  
War. There is no doubt but the Civil  
Exigencies of Government will provide  
for themselves and will always be  
cheerfully paid. The Military ones,  
require Foresight, which is the Province  
and



and Duty of those who Govern, and being of more distant necessity are consequently less popular.

This Corps should be disciplined in the desultory manner of fighting in which the Indians excell, united to European regularity, and above all, the Savages at any accidental Conferences should be convinced that the Soldiers of it were better Marksmen than themselves.

It is proposed that the Officers should principally be taken from the Half Pay of the late Queen's Rangers or First American Regiment who have offered themselves for the Service.

It would be unbecoming in me not to state that They are Men who fought for, and who won the Honor of being enrolled in the British Army. That they are among the first, who took up Arms in defence of the British Government; that they are Loyalists on Principle, and who having learnt to measure their own Duties by the Standard of what they owe to the Publick would undertake zealously and vigorously to perform what should be required of them, tho' not in the

general



general system of Military Duties. nor is  
it of small moment, that having been  
accustomed to obey and confide in their  
old Commander they would readily enter  
into his Designs for promoting the Civil  
Works of the Province, and in case of  
Military Necessity would carry that  
Experience and Ability into action (and  
command) which in the terms of their  
Recommendation for British Rank  
has been recommended to them by Sir  
Henry Clinton who recommended them,  
"That His Majesty's Army might  
"not on a future day be deprived of the  
"Services of so many experienced and  
"valuable Officers -"

In entering into the detail of this  
Corps, I by no means offer my Opinion of  
what Force is sufficient for the Military  
Protection of Upper Canada. that must  
depend on relative Circumstances on which  
Government only can determine - It is a  
continental Frontier, and as such and from its  
distant Situation cannot be considered as on  
a Peace Establishment. 9



I hold it to indispensably necessary that a Bishop should be immediately established in upper Canada.

The State propriety of some prescribed form of public Worship, politically considered, arises from the necessity there is of preventing enthusiastic & fanatical Teachers from acquiring that Superstitious hold of the minds of the Multitude which Sermons of such a description may pervert, and are generally inclined to pervert to the Establishment of their own undue consequence in the State; and often to meditate, and not infrequently to turn such an ascendancy to its injury and destruction; & this prescribed form of Worship becomes more or less necessary, as the minds of the People are more or less susceptible of superstitious Impressions, and as attempts to turn them from the national Form of Church Government are more or less prevalent. Those who shall be bred in Solitude and seclusion, which the first Settlers must necessarily in a great measure be, & to whom perhaps the stated periods of public Worship are the only ones in which in their meetings, and Associations, they shall become acquainted and sympathize



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sympathize with each other, such a Description of Illen, will be the fittest Instruments for the mischief making Enthusiasm of the Sectaries to work upon, and this at a period, when we know that all Men read, and only one description of People write, & when the aim of the Sectaries is avowedly to destroy the national Establishment.

At this very moment we see Episcopacy happily introduced or introducing into all the United States. Nor in Parliament in the Canada Bill, have we seen any objection taken to the Episcopal Function, which was supposed to take place of course, but to the admission of the Bishop to a Seat of the Legislature, which it is to be hoped while there is an Establishment, the wisdom of this Country will always insist upon.

There are duties of Office in respect to the Laity of the Church of England, which a Bishop only can perform. It is of the most serious importance that his Power & Supervision over the Clergy should prevent or censure Clerical Offences; and inculcate through all Sermons and Descriptions of People a sober,  
an



an industrious, a religious and conscientious  
 spirit, which will be the best Security that  
 Government can have for its internal Preservation.  
 Schools and Seminaries of Education must be  
 erected, or there will be no considerable Immigration.  
 These, should be under the Superintendency of  
 the Bishop. without this head, the levelling Spirit  
 would naturally infect the very teachers of the  
 Episcopal Church, and which, at an after Period,  
 the Introduction of a Bishop may not have sufficient  
 weight to counteract. in short, an Episcopal  
 Church without a resident Bishop, seems to be  
 an Absurdity in fact, as well as a contradiction  
 in terms; and therefore we know that in the  
 earliest Periods the Bishop preceded & established  
 the Settlement of the Church in his foreign Missions,  
 and it is to be supposed, that while the distinction  
 between the Clergy and Laity shall exist, while  
 a Body of Men shall be set apart for religious  
 Duties, while an Episcopal Church shall be  
 established by Law, It is to be supposed that such  
 a national Church will not for a moment be  
 suffered to remain in our distant Colonies,  
 deprived of all its useful Qualities, Civil and  
 Ecclesiastical



ecclesiastical, and exhibiting a spectacle of degradation and Inferiority in that very Colony where the British Constitution has been more effectually and eminently introduced.

I have recommended Mr Peters late of Connecticut to the Inquiry of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Jenville as a proper Person for the Episcopal Function.

I shall not here expatiate on his Loyalty, and his sufferings, his ability & Integrity, but I shall merely state some political Considerations why I think he may be eminently useful in the Settlement of the new Colony.

At the time of the American Revolt, out of three hundred different Congregations in Connecticut, there were Seventy three Episcopalians, Eighty old Lights, Eighty seven new Lights (both these latter descriptions are the ancient Puritans and Modern Methodists) There were but two Presbyterian Churches, the remainder were composed of People who followed the Tenets of their respective Teachers.

The Episcopalians were all Loyalists, and from them the Provincial Forces in the  
Service



Service of Great Britain were principally raised;  
 The Queens Rangers, and Brownes were entirely  
 composed of them. There are few or no doctrinal  
 Tenets in which the Puritans differ from the Church  
 of England; Their Ground of Secession was taken out  
 of hatred to the Cruel and unjustifiable Use which  
 that Church in the days of Laud had made of  
 its Secular Power; and since the Peace, many of  
 the Puritans, and in great numbers have flocked  
 to the Episcopal Church in that State.

Connecticut is so populous that annually great  
 numbers of young People emigrate from that  
Circumscribed Country. Vermont has been  
 principally founded from it; and Its inhabitants  
 are now sending out fresh Swarms, to those Lands  
 which the Congress have admitted solely to belong  
 to Connecticut westerly of New York & Pennsylvania,  
 and Southerly of Lake Erie. The Indian war it is  
 presumed will check these Establishments. The  
 Settler from the other Colonies is generally Solitary,  
 and sets himself down where it suits his Conven-  
 iency at the moment. The Emigrants from  
 Connecticut generally go out together, mark  
 and



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and fix upon some Township and become the  
most industrious of Planters.

I should propose that Mr Peters if appointed  
Bishop should immediately go to Connecticut,  
that he should invite Six Loyal Clergymen  
of the Church of England, or of those Puritans  
who would embrace its doctrines to settle  
and to form with their Parishioners, and  
such Settlers, as they might engage in the  
proposed Capital. To these Clergy, on the  
performance of certain conditions, men of  
pious and virtuous lives, should be given the  
Stipend which Government and the Society  
for the Propagation of the Gospel allow to the  
Missionaries. bearing always in mind, that  
the Price of all Necessaries but Food must  
be double in Upper Canada, to what it is in  
the Lower, from the distance and from the  
Circumstances of the Navigation.

The Political advantages resulting from  
this pure source of Emigration would be, that  
future Emigrations from Connecticut might  
be expected to flow into this Channel, and  
that



that a Connection might be formed between this Colony of Upper Canada, Connecticut & its offspring of Vermont, and the new Settlement on Lake Erie, which would baffle or prevent all attempts which Congress would make on Quebec, (and probably on Detroit) their mutual Citadel and Emporium.

The administration of public justice has been nobly provided for in the selection of a Gentleman to fill its principal Office of such respectable personal and professional Character as may ensure the equal and just Execution of its responsible Duties. It is not to be doubted but that great Care will be taken in filling up the inferior Stations.

There are many Offices of great Trust which it will be highly necessary should be carefully guarded against being made the Property of incapable Men. There are American Loyalists sufficient to execute the whole of them with ability and Integrity.

It would be particularly useful if some Man of known and tried Integrity & ability was appointed



appointed to watch over the public Expenditure and accounts. He also might collect the Rents of Government for what should be let in a public manner. An officer of this nature in the process of time will be required and every Economical Principle should be laid down at the outset, that when the Colony shall be able to pay its own Expenses, it may find that they have been regulated on the most simple and perspicuous Plan, and that every check has been provided that can render it improbable that Frauds can take place in the Collection, or application of the public Revenue.

There are some objects of importance which I have not thought proper to commit to writing: others may require fuller explanation which I shall be happy to give.

To conclude Every officer in every department should be appointed upon the public principle of his being capable of performing his duty & being Zealous, Active, & Honest therein. - There should neither be a sine curae Mind, nor a sine curae Body, through the whole Province.

and



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And the whole Mass of Men of such a description  
actuated by one spirit for the public good, will  
lay the foundations of an Empire which may  
remain if justly administered, for ages united  
and attached to the Parent State.

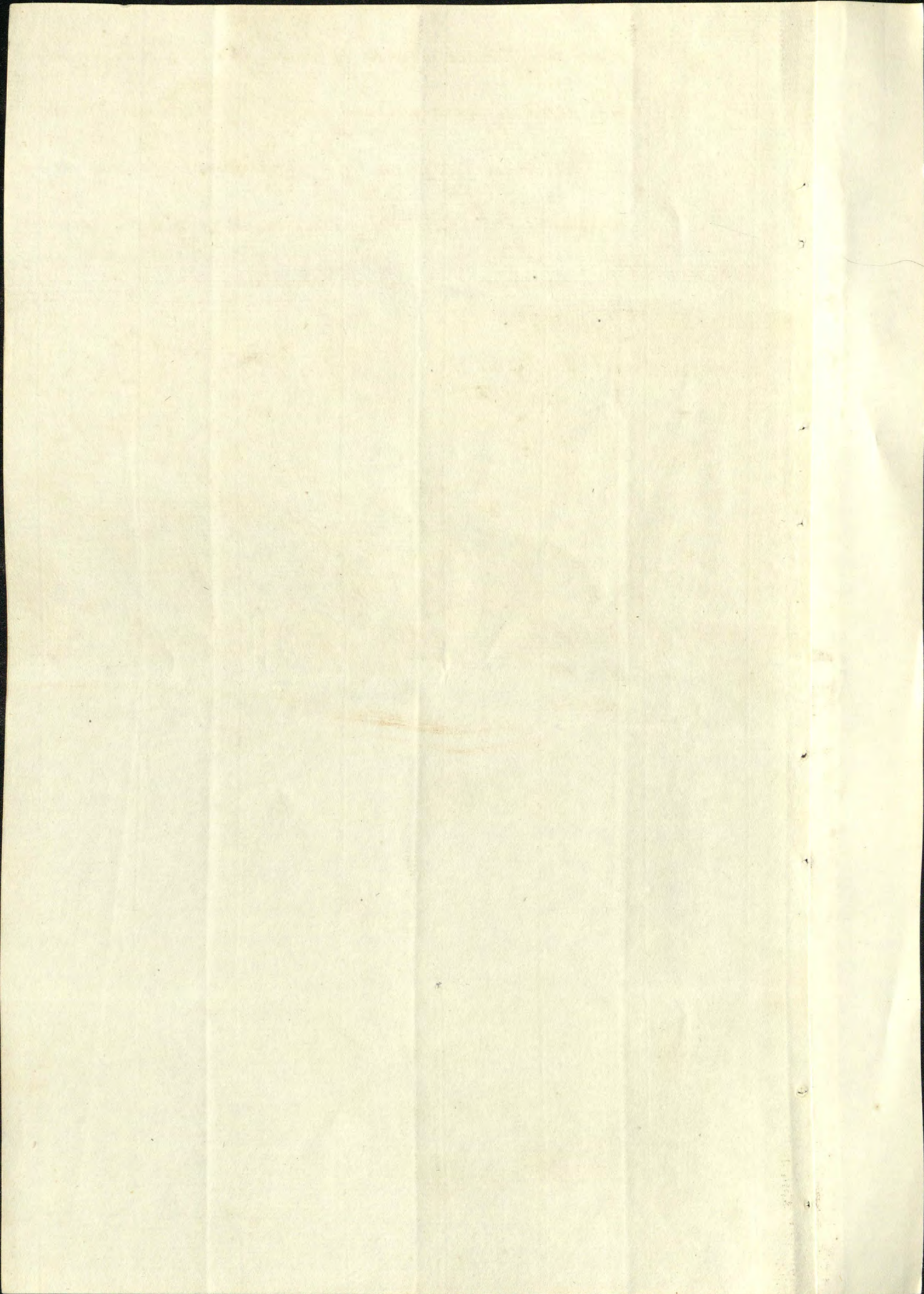
London June 2<sup>d</sup> 1791.

(signed) J. P. Simcoe

To the R<sup>th</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup>

Henry Dundas Esq<sup>r</sup> & Co<sup>rs</sup> & Co<sup>s</sup>







Wm. Pitt

June 11 1791

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Mr Pitt humbly presumes to beseech  
on your Majesty's Indulgence, in consequence  
of an application which he has just  
received from the Duke of Leeds, soliciting  
that Mr Woodford may be included in  
the Creation of Baronets. - The Duke of  
Leeds represents that Mr Woodford had



Mr Pitt

June 4 1791

formerly had some Hopes this Lord Suffolk  
of a Red Ribband, which some other  
Arrangement prevented his then obtaining,  
and as the Duke seems very anxious now  
to procure for him. this Mark of your  
Majesty's Favour, Mr Pitt begs leave  
to submit to your Majesty the Propriety  
of adding his Name to the List.

Downing Street.

June 4<sup>th</sup> 1791



Mr Pitt.

June 10. 1791

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Mr Pitt begs leave humbly to  
acquaint your Majesty that the Bishop  
of Salisbury has desired them to express  
with the utmost Gratitude his acceptance  
of the Bishoprick of Durham, and  
to request your Majesty's Pleasure, whether  
he may be permitted to kiss Hands to day.



as He has some particular Business  
which makes Him anxious to leave  
Town.

Downing Street.

Wednesday June 8<sup>th</sup> 1791



Wm. Pitt

June 9 1791

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Mr Pitt humbly begs leave to submit  
to your Majesty that Lord Apsley has  
expressed a desire to relinquish his  
Seat at the Treasury, and Lord Pelham  
his, at the Admiralty before the  
Conclusion of the Session. Mr Pitt  
would humbly recommend to your  
Majesty's gracious Consideration that



that Mr Hopkins should be removed from the Admiralty to the Treasury, and that the Vacancies at the Admiralty should be filled by Mr Smyth of Death and Mr Pybus, both of whom are likely to be efficient & useful in Business.

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Wm. Pitt

June 9 1791

6825 (2)

If your Majesty is graciously pleased  
to approve of these suggestions, it  
would be desirable that Mr Wopkins  
Mr Smyth and Mr Dykes should  
trip down tomorrow, so that  
their writs may be moved before  
the Provoost

Towning Street

Thursday Night June 9<sup>th</sup> 1791



Mr Pitt  
London  
1791



ld Downshire

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ld Downshire

Hanover Sept 16<sup>th</sup> June 1791

May it please your Majesty

I have humbly taken leave of your Majesty without presuming, as I wish'd to do, to request the Honor of an Audience, because my Spirits wou'd not support me to carry it through, nor, if it shou'd be necessary to stand any time, wou'd my Strength enable me; but before I set out, I humbly request that your Majesty will be pleas'd to permit me to address you in this manner, to express the great Comfort and Consolation, I have felt in the Honor of seeing your Majesty after so long an Absence, and to return your Majesty, my humble Thanks for the late Favor you have been graciously pleas'd to confer upon me.

I do not trouble your Majesty, with any Observation



upon what has pass'd in Ireland, because you cannot  
 but be perfectly inform'd of it, and because my  
 connexion with it, makes me ashamed to  
 recollect it. The great Favours your Majesty has been  
~~pleas'd to confer upon many of your Subjects of that~~  
 Kingdom would have demanded a very different  
 return of Duty and Gratitude than that which  
 you have receiv'd.

What I am going to add is a delicate Subject for me  
 as it concerns my near Relation, but I will venture  
 to say to your Majesty that the Duke of Leinster  
 from being the only Duke in Ireland has a degree  
 of Influence which I am sorry to remind your  
 Majesty has not been exerted as it ought, or  
 as I should wish it to be. If your Majesty should  
 be pleas'd to raise another to equal dignity  
 in that Kingdom, it would justly diminish  
 his Superiority - I will take the Liberty to say  
 that if I might hope for so distinguished a Mark  
 of your Majesty's favor, though it could not

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Ed Donnell

6826 (2)

increase the Duty and Attachment I have ever felt  
and profess'd towards your Majesty, it would add  
very much to the great Obligations already  
confer'd on me

I do not presume to mention to your Majesty the  
Zeal and Affection which in the course of upwards  
of five years, I have exerted to the utmost of my  
power and Ability in your Majesty's Service and  
in revising the unworthy Conduct of those who  
have labour'd to injure their Country; How far I  
may have succeeded it does not become me to  
determine, but I have attempted it both by my  
Conduct and Influence in Parliament, and  
my Exertions in the Country during the violent  
contested Elections in which I have borne my  
part in such a Manner as I may venture  
to say has been of real Service to the Support  
of your Majesty's Government. I will only  
add, that I am anxious to obtain a Distinction  
which will particularly mark your Majesty's



Approbation of my conduct, and be a further  
proof of that Goodness, which I have so  
frequently experienced from Your Majesty.  
I have the Honor to be, with the Utmost  
Devotion and Respect

May it please Your Majesty  
Your Majesty's  
most dutiful Subject  
and most Obedient  
Humble Servant

Downshire

Marquis of Downshire  
at  
Hanover Square, 16 June 1711.



Sir Geo. Yonge

June 21. 1791

6827

x

Sir George Yonge has the Honour  
to inform your Majesty of the  
Death of Sir Frederick Haldimand  
Colonel Commandant of the  
First Battalion of the 60<sup>th</sup>



Stn Gees

682

Regiment of Foot at Gverdun  
 in Switzerland, and to enclose  
 for your Majesty's Information  
 a list of Officers who have  
 applied to be mentioned to

you  
 of F  
 Es  
 Ines  
 for



St Geo. Younge

June 21. 1791

6827 (2)

your Majesty for Requisitions

of Fort

Essex House

Tuesday June 21. 1791

Five o'clock P. M.



Mr George Yonge.  
Court House. 25<sup>th</sup> June 1791.



Ld. Grenville

6828

x

St James's Square June 24<sup>th</sup> 1791 -  
3/4 p. 10. A.M.

Lord Grenville has thought it his Duty to lose  
no time in transmitting to Your Majesty the account  
which has just been received from Lord Gower, of  
the King & Queen having left Paris in the morning  
of the twenty-first Instant. Lord Grenville understands  
that



Lord Grenville.

St James's Sq. 25 June 1791.

that the Impenzer in passing near Calais heard a report which was pretty strongly asserted, that they had been stopped by the national guard at a place called Quinault.



ld. Grenville

6829

x

S. James's Square June 26. 1791.  
H. A. R.

Lord Grenville has the honour to transmit to Your Majesty a note which he has this moment received from Sir Ralph Woodford whom he had sent yesterday to the French Ambassador in order to apprise him of the particulars contained in Lord Gowen's dispatch. If Lord Grenville should learn  
learn



Lord Grenville.

St James's Place 26 June 1791

learn any further details that may be interesting to Your Majesty he will trouble Your Majesty with another messenger.



Ld. Grenville

6830

Whitehall June 26. 1791.

$\frac{1}{2}$  p. M.

Lord Grenville has the honour to transmit to your Majesty letters from Lord Gower and the French Ambassador, with the further accounts of what has happened in France. A Courier is arriv'd from Lord Elyin this morning with the account of M.

Bischofsweiden's



Lord Grenville.

Whitchell 26 June 1799.

Bischoffwerder's interview with the Emperor, but as  
these dispatches do not contain anything decisive  
and are very voluminous, Lord Grenville imagines  
Your Majesty would not chuse to be troubled with  
them the tomorrow morning.



Ld. Grenville

6831

+

Whitehall June 26. 1797.  $\frac{15}{2}$  p. 2 P.M.

Lord Gowen's messenger being just arrived  
Lord Grenville has thought that your Majesty would  
chuse to see the dispatches from Paris immediately  
and



Lord Grenville.

Mitchell 26 June 1791

and he has therefore taken the liberty to trouble  
your Majesty with another Messenger. Dispatches  
are also arrived in cypher from Lord St Helens by  
a Messenger who had been sent to Madrid.

Lord Grenville has also thought it right  
to send some papers which the Messenger brought  
with him, tho' they do not contain much more than  
those which Lord Gower incloses.



Mr Dundas.  
Whitehall 28 June 1791.

6832

x

Whitehall 28<sup>th</sup> June 1791  
1/2 past 3 PM

Mr Dundas takes the Liberty  
of forwarding the accompa-  
nying Papers to His  
Majesty, presuming His  
Majesty may find it  
convenient to give his  
order to Mr Dundas  
on the subject of them



tomorrow after the Levee



ld. Grenville

6833

x

S<sup>t</sup>. James's Square June 28. 1791.

H. A. P.

Lord Grenville has the honour to transmit  
to Your Majesty letters from Col. Gardener and Mr.  
Wilson. The former contains some particulars respecting  
the manner of the King's escape from Paris; the  
information



hd. a:

68

information of his being arrived at Longwy must  
Lord Grenville fears, by the dates, be ill founded, and  
was probably occasioned by some of the persons in the  
secret who had gone forward when he was so near  
the frontier.

Lord Grenville has also the honour to  
transmit to Your Majesty the copy of a letter  
to Your Majesty which he has received from M.

Rizand



ld, Grenville

6833 (2)

Regaud late Syndic of Geneva. Lord Grenville  
humbly requests to know whether Your Majesty  
would approve of M. Regauds having an audience  
tomorrow to present the original.

oy must  
ded, and  
ns in the  
so near

our to  
letter  
m. M.  
Regaud



Lord Grenville  
23<sup>rd</sup> June 1791