

Duke of Portland

Feb. 3 1797

8317

The Duke of Portland having been prevented by indisposition
from paying his Duty in person to Your Majesty, begs leave
with all humility to take this method of acquainting
Your Majesty, that Sir George Keith Elphinstone & Admiral
Forster ~~are~~ both whom, he understands, it is Your Majesty's
pleasure to confer the honor of the Peerage of Ireland, & to
extend that favor to the latter by including all the Sons of
his

his late Father Sir Braumont Asham & their issue male in
the limitations of that Honor, have desired him to submit
to Your Majesty the titles they would humbly propose to
take if they shall not be disapproved by Your Majesty
that which Sir George Keith Elphinstone would be
inclined to assume is Keith of Sorehaven Kermischalle &
Admiral Asham would prefer that of Asham of South
Dalton - they also requested to know whether Your Majesty

Duke of Portland

Feb. 3 1797

8317(2)

would permit them to have the honor of kissing Your Majesty's
Hands on next Wednesday —

The Sheriff has sent to the Duke of Portland to let
him know that the City have voted an Address to Your
Majesty on the capture of the late Bastille, & desiring that
he would take Your Majesty's pleasure respecting the time
at which they should attend ~~at~~ St James's to receive Your
Majesty's Commands —

Buckingham House
Friday 3rd Feb^r 1797
10. p. m.

Duke of Portland.

4. Feb. 1797.

Proffing as the intelligence is, if it in any degree resembles
the description given of the event in the "Journal des Defenses
de la patrie" it is of too much importance not to be laid
before Your Majesty without a moments delay, & the Duke
of Portland therefore opens his Box for the purpose of
inclosing it —

Saturday 4 Feb: 1797
^m
40 p. 1. a. m.

Mrs. H. Drake (née Baronne de Hoya)

Feb. 6 1797

8318

Sire,

L'accueil gracieux dont Votre Majesté
m'a honorée à sa cour, lors mon séjour
en Angleterre et son caractère reconnu

Mrs. H. Drake (née Baronne de Hays)

Feb. 6 1797

8318(2)

de bienfaisance, m'inspire la confiance
de la supplier très humblement de
vouloir bien me faire la grace d'accorder
à mon fils cadet une place dans son
nouvel institut de jeunes étudiants à
Hanovre. Je sais qu'on n'y prend que
des enfans du pais, mais comme mon
mari a le bonheur aussi d'être sujet
de Votre Majesté, étant le fils de feu
Mr Drake Gouverneur de Bengale,
et que je suis d'une famille que S. A. R.
Madame la Duchesse de Brunswick a
de tous tems honorée de ses bontés,
j'ose me flatter que Votre Majesté daignera
à ses considerations, faire une exception.

Je me trouverai non seulement par cette
faveur soulagée à raison des dépenses que
demande l'éducation de nos quatre enfans
comme nous avons peu de fortune, mais
encore mon coeur maternel avroit la
satisfaction de voir ce fils établi pour la
suite d'une manière avantageuse dans les
états de Votre Majesté. Il n'est que trop
dur pour mon mari qui adore son roi,
et pour moi qui au moins ai eu le bonheur
de l'approcher, d'être privés par notre modique
fortune, de vivre sous ses heureux auspices.
Que Votre Majesté à qui il ne coûte qu'un
mot pour faire des heureux, daigne au moins
m'accorder ma très humble demande.
J'ai l'honneur d'être avec le plus profond respect

Sire

De Votre Majesté,

La très humble et très obéissante
Servante H. Drake,
née Baronne de Hays

Brunswick ce 6 Fevrier.
1797.

Baroness de Hoym

Brunswick 6. Feb 1791

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text in French, likely the body of a letter.]

Mr Pitt

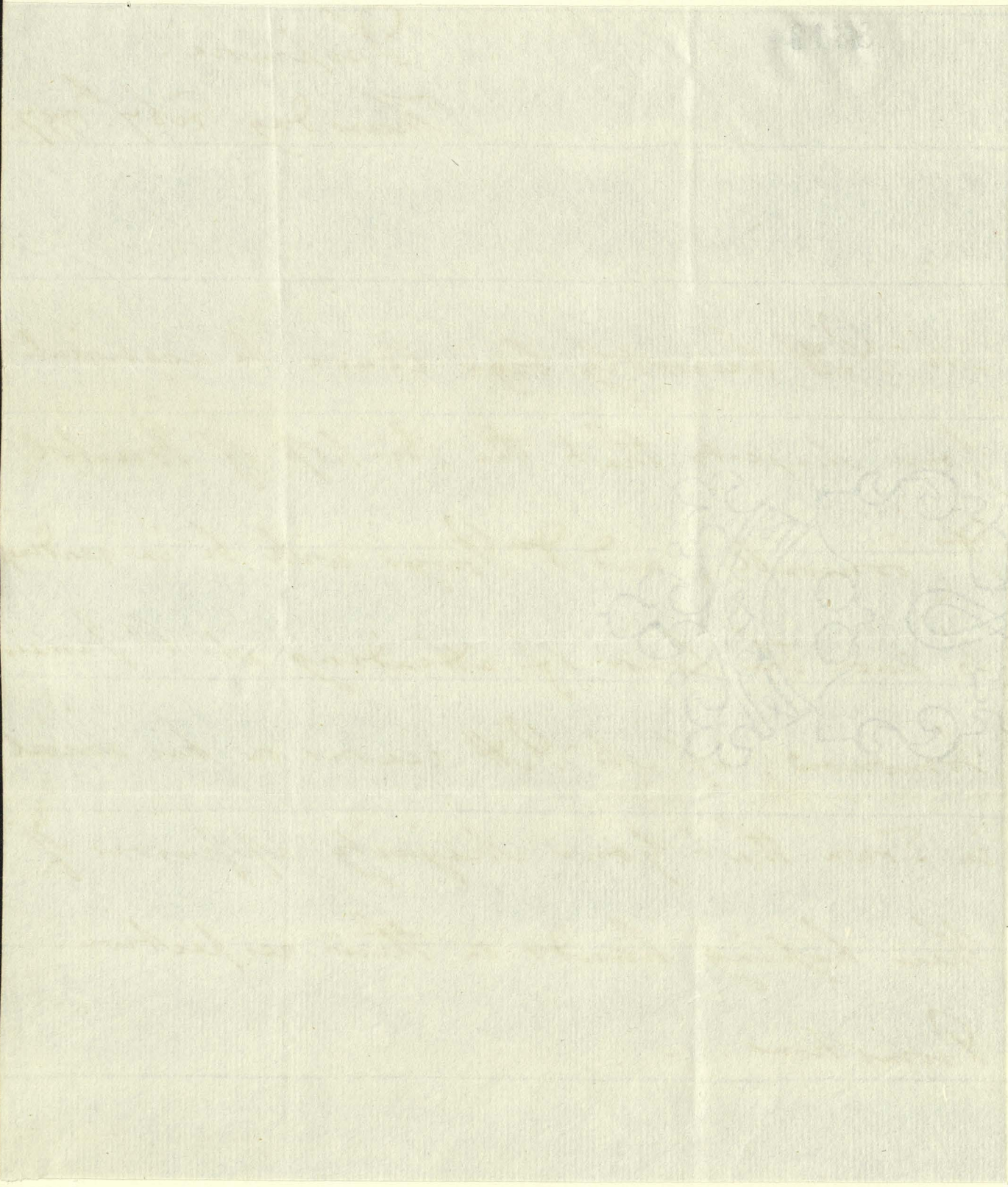
February 7. 1797

8319

Windsore.

Thursday. Feb 7. 1797.

Mr Pitt humbly begs leave to acquaint
your Majesty that the Bishop of Bristol,
Dr Cornwall, and Dr Jowys will be in readiness
to have the honor of attending at St James
tomorrow, if Mr Pitt learns on his arrival
in Town that your Majesty approves of
their helping hands on their respective
Promotions.



Pce of
Hales
6
Hm. Pitt
Feb. 8
1797
AA

8320

J^d Payer

I trust that the importance of the sub-
ject, added to the Interest I must nat-
urally feel in the safety & welfare of
the State; as well as in whatever essen-
tially affects the honor of his Majesty's
Crown & the Happiness & Prosperity of
my Father's Reign, will apologize for
the Desire I feel to call the attention
of Ministers to the following Consi-
derations.

The situation of Ireland, at this
moment, demands their most serious
attention; and ought to engage them
to leave nothing undone to prevent
the Calamities that would arise to
Great Britain from a Civil War in
that Kingdom. [The value & impor-
tance of Ireland cannot be adequately
estimated, or sufficiently proved; and
its Loss or separation would be the
most mortal blow that this Kingdom
could receive. This is well known
to every man who is acquainted
with the relative situation of the
two Kingdoms.

The French government appears
now to be thoroughly apprised of
this truth; and, by their late expedition,
fitted

fitted out at a prodigious Expence, and sent in the depth of Winter, when an Attempt on the Irish Coast was generally deemed impracticable, they have shewn that they consider no Expence too great, no risk sufficient to deter them from the prosecution of the plans they have formed, for the purpose of depriving Great Britain of the aid, support and advantages derived from Ireland -

The first Attempt has failed; but the French, by an Enterprise unequalled in their history, have gained advantages that would more than compensate the loss of the whole Expedition, if every Ship had perished in the Storm. They have destroyed the security we enjoyed from our insular situation, They have proved, by an Experiment, that our Coasts may be attempted with impunity by an inferior fleet, and have destroyed a preparation that had grown venerable by age, and was worth a fleet of 50 Sail and 50,000 men to this Kingdom; That they could not attempt an invasion, without having beat our Fleet, and being Masters at Sea.

From the Circumstances of a part of the Toulon fleet having been brought round

round to Brest, and of the preparations being continued in that Port, subsequent to the sailing of the Expedition under Hockley in December, there is Reason to conclude that the plan was of a very extensive and alarming nature; and, if the first Landing had taken place, that it would have been followed up and supported by successive Expeditions, either to act in Concert with the first, or to divide our attention and strength by a diversion on the Coasts of England or Scotland.

So far their Intentions appear manifest; and, from the continuance of the preparations in their Channel ports, as well as their avowed Declarations and the aspect of affairs on the Continent, it is reasonable to suppose that the attempt will be renewed; and, however they may threaten or infest the Coasts of this Kingdom, that Ireland will be the great object of their Operations. This might have been doubtful before the late attempt, but can scarcely be so Now.

The French have declared that they went to Ireland, as friends, and not as Enemies. I hope they would have been deceived in their Expectations. but still the opinion must have been formed either from direct communications from that Country, or from known Circumstances operating to Discontent in that Kingdom, or lastly from a Conviction arising out

out of the former, of their being able to propose superior Advantages to Ireland from a Connection with them.

That the French have been excited by direct Communications from Ireland, there is reason to suppose from the number of Districts in the North of that Kingdom that have been proclaimed by Government to be in a State of Insurrection.

I shall not question the Wisdom or Policy of such Proclamations. If they do not originate in Party Disputes and private quarrels, they increase & extend them; and one dangerous effect of them is evident: They render the proclaimed Districts desperate, and give Encouragement to a foreign Enemy. And if I am rightly informed the Districts so proclaimed are not the most dissatisfied or the most dangerous parts of the Kingdom.

I understand that the Town of Belfast, though not proclaimed, is in reality the Centre of Dissatisfaction and perhaps I might say of Disaffection. and that the wealthy & independent Presbyterians of the North are at the bottom of all the secret Machinations that agitate that Kingdom. Whatever the private Views of the leaders may be they have hitherto confined themselves to demand a Parliamentary Reform. In this they have acted artfully by comprehending the Roman Catholic Claims in their demands, and thus forming two bodies, hitherto opposed, into one, under the Title of United Irishmen.

If the secret object of this Union be a Revolution in the Government and a separation from Great Britain, as there is too much reason to apprehend, It is alarming from its Object, and formidable from its numbers, and a moment should not be lost to disunite its Members; particularly, as I hope the Roman Catholics are not, as yet, to any degree tainted with Disaffection; though they may be led, by degrees, to go the full length with the Presbyterians. —

If it be alledged that very few indulgencies remain to be granted to the Roman Catholics, and those not of a nature to interest the Multitude, I should say that the Man is little acquainted with human nature who does not know that mankind are more guided by pride & passion than by interest: and that an affront operates more forcibly than an injury. Besides, the rich and powerful Few, in this case, influence the thoughtless and unreflecting Many, and the Term Emancipation, applicable only to a State of Slavery, is selected on this occasion to indicate the general sense entertained and propagated on that head among the People.

Without therefore entering into a fruitless inquiry whether the Discontent on this score, be just and founded. It is sufficient that the Discontent exists: and that the party in Ireland, who are suspected of Republican principles and of being inclined to a Connection with France, make use of this Grievance, supposed or
real.

real, to attach the Roman Catholics to
their views, and form a Common Cause.
Without also entering into the policy of
withholding or refusing these concessions
on former occasions, I shall only say that
Circumstances may render it prudent to
grant, at one Time, what has been re-
fused at another; and that without any
Inconsistency. And therefore, without
any retrospect to what is past, I feel
myself called on to declare my decided
Opinion, that no Time ought to be lost
in repealing every exclusive Restriction
and Disqualification on the Irish Roman
Catholics.

If formerly the Suprema Lex justitiae
justified those prohibitive statutes, and on
no other principle can they be justified,
I am persuaded that it now imperiously
demands their Repeal: The Irish Roman
Catholics are naturally Loyal, and at-
tached to Monarchy; they have behaved
well, in a distinguished manner, on
the late threatened Invasion. The
affectionate attachment and Zeal they
have shewn on that trying occasion
deserves every possible return from
the Throne; and any concession granted
in consequence, will appear a Reward
for past Services and encourage to fu-
ture Exertion: and, above all, by exci-
ting warm and grateful Sentiments,
for

for which the Irish are particularly distinguished, It may be fairly expected that such a measure would detach the Roman Catholics from the disaffected party; without appearing to have that for its object —

If this measure be adopted, I should express my Wish and readiness to undertake the Government of Ireland, great and arduous as the Task appears, under the present Circumstances; with a View of securing the full benefit of this Concession to the Throne, and in the hopes of more firmly attaching that valuable Kingdom to the Crown of Great Britain, and animating the Spirit of that loyal and affectionate People to the most powerful Exertions against our desperate Enemy, if they should again renew their Attempts on that Kingdom

I am thoroughly aware of the great Responsibility that attaches to Ministers on the score of Ireland; If my opinion be adopted, I am willing to share that Responsibility with them. If it is not it must remain with them. I recommend it to them to grant this Boon before it is asked. If it is asked, it must be granted; But it will then appear extorted from our fear, and not granted from our Affection; and the whole
Benefit

Benefit will be lost.

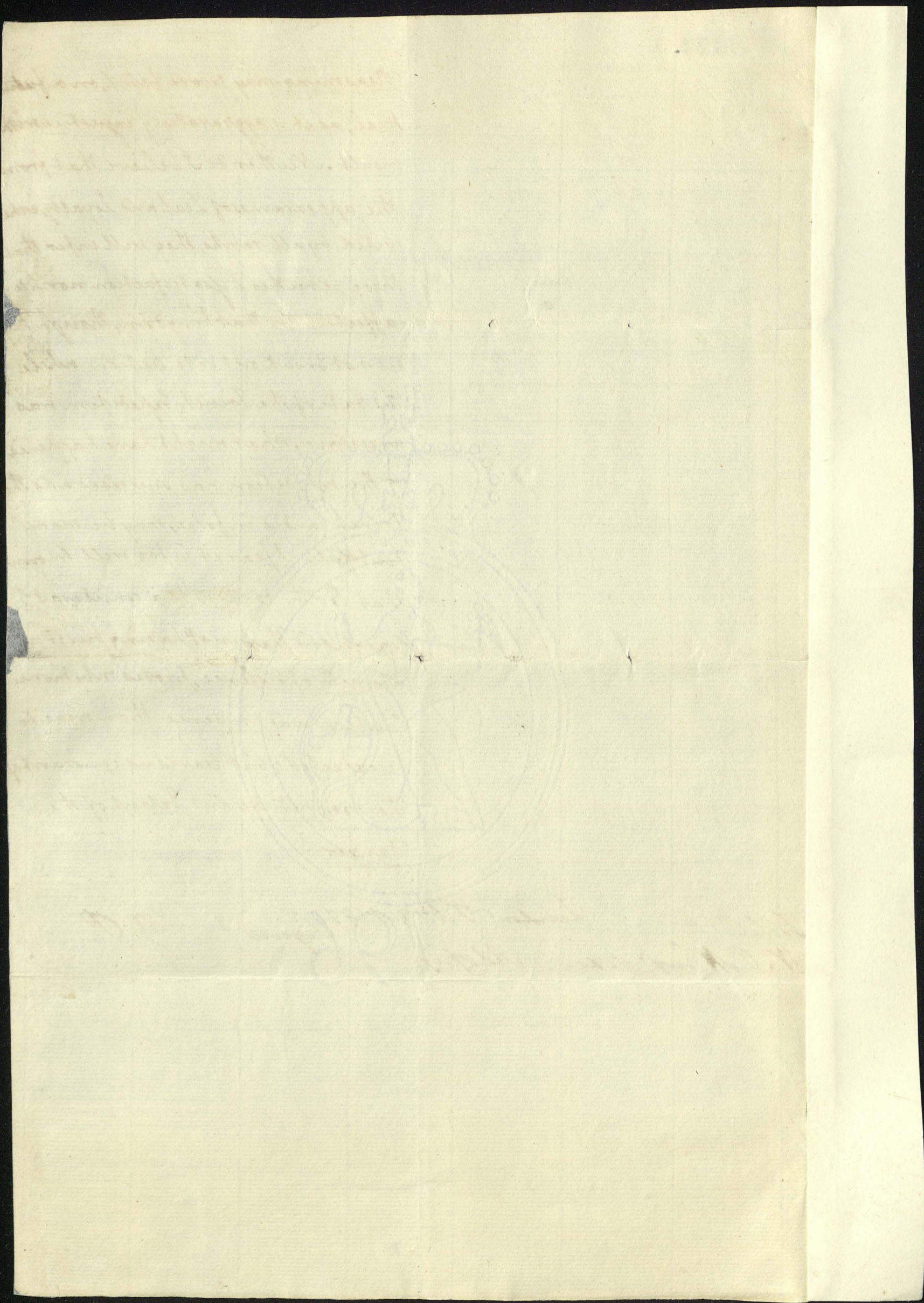
I recommend a Preventive measure, and request them to weigh it with the Consideration its Importance requires. The Interval of suspended Invasion is favourable, and should be improved with the most sedulous Attention, in order to adopt this and such other measures, as promise most effectually to divert the impending Storm - or to break its Force.

I shall, at present, forbear to consider the other Measures, that it may be proper to adopt for conciliating the affections, and extinguishing the Dissentions that agitate parts of that Kingdom. as likewise the relative advantages that may be held out by France and Spain to Ireland on the score of Commercial Intercourse. These are subjects of great Importance that will naturally present themselves to the judgement and penetration of Ministers.

I cannot suppose that they will impute the loyal behaviour of the Irish Roman Catholics, on this late occasion, to a perfect acquiescence in their Situation, and from thence infer that the present system should be continued. So perverse a mode of Reasoning

Reasoning may prove fatal, on a future trial, as it is aggravating injustice with insult. Neither do I believe that from the appearances of Zeal and Loyalty, exhibited by all ranks, they will infer that there is neither Dissatisfaction nor Disaffection in that Kingdom, though they did not break out into action while the fate of the French Expedition was uncertain. What might have happened if the Expedition had succeeded and the French landed in force, may be more doubtful. I fear it is too well known that Both do exist to a considerable degree, and their not having burst out into acts of violence, proves only more Caution and prudence than were to be expected; but leaves us ignorant of the magnitude and Extent of the Danger.

John Pitt
 W. Pitt imp' deca. London Feb 7 8 1797 (Signed) J. P.
 Alfrey



Duke of Portland

Feb. 8 1797

8325

X

The Duke of Portland humbly begs your Majesty will
be pleased to have his attendance to day at St James's but
a severe return of your goodness makes it impossible for him
to appear there in his bed without incurring a considerable
degree of pain & subjecting himself to the risk of a long
confinement. The Duke of Portland has the honor of laying
before

Your Majesty a fair copy of the answer to the City Address
which Your Majesty was graciously pleased to approve.

Buckingham House

Wednesday 8 Feb. 1797

11. a. m.

Wm Pitt

8326

Downing Street

Wednesday, Feb 10th 1797.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p 11 AM.

Mr Pitt thinks it his duty to submit
to your Majesty a Paper which was very
unexpectedly delivered to him by Lord Keith,
by the Order of the Prince together with a
Letter from Mr Conolly to His Royal Highness.
Mr Pitt presumes to send them at this
Time as profitably your Majesty may run
your Eye over them before he has the

honor of receiving your Majesty's Commands
at St James's, and Mr Pitt may in that case
be enabled to communicate the Paper to the
other Ministers, which as it is addressed to
them generally, he does not see that he
can forbear doing, tho he knows sufficiently
beforehand the sentiments which must be
entertained on the subject. Mr Pitt begs
leave at the same time to apprise your

Wm Pitt

8326(2)

commands
that can
to the
referred to
that he
affluently
will be
I'll beg
your

Majesty that he has been strongly urged
by Lord Spencer to entreat your Majesty
to offer a British Peerage to Sir
John Jarvis. Lord Spencer seems strongly
impressed with the Idea that Sir John
Jarvis's Merits have been so eminent on
point of Activity and of restoring Discipline
that he might naturally be hurt at not
receiving some Mark of Favor at this

Mr Pitt
Pitt's papers 15. 1994

Time. Mr Pitt is sorry to add that he also
finds Lord Spencer very much impressed with
the Idea, that the Distinction conferred on Lord
Northam, if understood to be for Naval Pretensions
would in itself produce no good Effect in the
Navy; and Lord Spencer unluckily feels some
personal Embarrassment, from the Circumstances
of his having accidentally been unapprised of it
till it was on the point of being executed. Mr Pitt
hopes your Majesty will forgive him troubling you with these
particulars, which he has done lest he should be detain
ed from the King's Audience.

Ed. Speacer

Feb. 21. 1797

8327

Though Earl Spencer is convinced from several
concurrent circumstances that it is highly probable
that the Alarm described in the accompanying Letter
which he has the Honour to lay before your Majesty,
has arisen from some Mistake, and at most is only
owing to some Convoy of the Enemy or perhaps a
small Squadron of Frigates going down Channel
yesterday; he cannot however in justice to the
several Officers of your Majesty's Navy at and
about Portsmouth refuse himself the Satisfaction
of laying before your Majesty this very pleasing

Testimony of their Zeal and Alacrity on any
appearance of Danger which may arise; and shall
be happy in being commanded to signify to Admiral
Sir Peter Parker your Majesty's Approbation of the
Activity and Readiness that appears to have been Displayed,
the Signification of which cannot fail to prove the
strongest incitement to a Perseverance in the same laudable
Spirit on any future Occasion.

Done 7. 21 Feb: 1797. 1/2 p. 11 A.M.

Since writing the above, a Letter from Sir Charles Grey

Ed. Speacer

Feb. 21. 1797

8327(2)

has been communicated to Earl Spencer by command of
His Royal Highness the Duke of York acquainting His
Royal Highness that this oblong originated in the
mistake of a signal, there being actually nothing but
one of the Enemy's small duggers in sight at the time.

1/2 part 12.

Charles Grey

Lord Spencer
February 21. 1794

Wm. Pitt

8328

Downing Street.
Saturday Feb 25th 1757.
9. P.M.

Mr. Pitt
Downing Street Feb. 25. 1757

Mr Pitt is very sorry to be under the necessity
of acquainting your Majesty that the Alarm
(very disproportioned to the occasion) which has
lately taken place in different Parts of the
Country from the supposed Probability of Invasion
has led to a Demand for Cash from London which
has produced the greatest Difficulties. Mr
Pitt entertained a hope that his Progress could
not be so rapid, as not to be checked by
the first Opportunity of Public Discussion;

but from the Reports made him yesterday and
to day from the Bank, He is satisfied that
the evil cannot be suffered to proceed further
without the danger of its producing permanent
consequences which could neither be avoided
nor easily repaired. - The only possible
Remedy appears to be to restrain the Bank
from paying in ready money till the Impasse
has subsided. There might otherwise in a
short Time not remain money enough
to satisfy the Indispensable Demands on
Government for the Army and Navy.

Wm. Pitt

8328(2)

For this Purpose It seems absolutely necessary
that an Order in Council to the Effect suggested
should be made tomorrow; and all those of
Your Majesty's Servants whom Mr Pitt has
been able to see, concur with him in that
Opinion. - The Importance of the Occasion
is such that He fears the Measure could
not be properly taken except before Your
Majesty in Council, and he therefore cannot
help venturing to express a hope, that it
may not be too inconvenient to Your Majesty,
to hold a Council in Town tomorrow at
some hour before Five. He should wish

presume to be thus particular, if it were
not essential that the Bank should be apprised
of the Final Determination early enough
tomorrow to prepare their measures for
Monday morning; Nor should he have
troubled your Majesty so abruptly if
he had not retained as long as possible a
hope that the difficulty might either subside
without any measure on the Part of Govern-
ment or at least allow of waiting till
next Week. Mr Pitt has great Satisfac-
tion in adding that he finds the Persons
best informed at the Bank strongly convinced
that by the difficulty being now met in Time
a great Inconvenience will be avoided

Duke of Portland

Feb. 25 1797

8329

The Duke of Portland begs leave with all humility to lay at Your
Majesty's Feet the intelligence he received this morning from Lord
Sulford respecting a descent which was made on the 22^d at
Fishguard in Pembrokeshire from the French Frigate of the
appearance of which in the British Coast accounts had been
given yesterday - The Duke of Portland has communicated
Yours

information to the said detachment of Ireland by the way of
Port Patrick as well as by that of Holyhead, & has also
acquainted Lord Malpas with the force which His Royal
Highness the Duke of York has ordered to march immediately
to that part of the Country where the Enemy is said to have
made a landing.

Whitehall

Saturday 25th Feb. 1747
25. p. 5. p. m.

Duke of Portland

Feb. 25 1797

8329(2)

The Duke of Portland has taken the liberty of procuring to
add a letter from Mr. Cothe to Mr. Grenville, as he imagined
it may be agreeable to Your Majesty to receive the earliest notice
of the Irish Parliament's having voted the supply, & an
augmentation of ten thousand men to Your Majesty's forces
in that Kingdom

Duke of Portland
February 23 1799

5. Compt. Books 350
3. George's Paper Store 130
5. Queen's Paper Store 35
George's Paper Store 22
105

Duke of York.

8330

His Guards February 25th 1797

Sir

I have the Honor to acquaint Your Majesty that Intelligence has been received this morning at His Duke of Portland's Office from Lord Milford that three French Frigates and a Sloop, which had previously appeared off the Coast of Devonshire had cast anchor on the 22^d in the Evening off Falmouth, in Pembroke-shire, and had in the morning of the 23^d landed about twelve Hundred Men with Guns, Lord Milford had immediately assembled the different Seamen and Volunteer Corps in the Neighbourhood and nothing could exceed the Zeal and Loyalty which has been shewn by all the people upon this Occasion

Though I confess that in my own opinion I can only consider this as a predatory Expedition and that the Enemy will probably have already disembarked, yet

I trust that Your Majesty will approve of my
having immediately sent the orders of which the
enclosed is a copy, to Lieutenant General Broome
for the movement of such force as could be assembled
in the moment and that I trust in any situation

will be adequate to the service

I have the Honor to be

Sir

Your Majesty's

Most Obedient Son
and Subject

Fredrick

Sir,

Information having this day been received that a Corps of the Enemy consisting as it is reported of 1200 Men, landed on the Evening of the 22^d Instant at Birk Guard in Pembroke Shire, It becomes necessary in consequence that some Troops should be immediately put in Motion towards that Point, and I am therefore to desire that You will immediately order three Troops of the Super Penible Cavalry and five Companies of the Buckinghamshire Militia, with the Field Pieces attached to the Regiment to cross the Swane at the New Passage and proceed on the Route to Brecon. - You will Yourself precede this Force and endeavour to inform Yourself of the Movements of the Enemy and make such Arrangements by pushing

forward these Troops or halting them should it
 Lieutenant General Cooke

As - as - as appear

appear that they have reembarked, as Circumstances
may require. - The Romney Grenade Company at
Worcester, Gloucester, Ludlow and Salisbury, will receive
Orders by Express together with five Companies of
the Staffordshire Militia from Shrewsbury to
march upon Brecon, to whom You will in like
manner give such Orders as may appear to You
expedient. -

You are hereby authorized to take upon
You the Command of all Troops of all Descriptions, that
it may be possible to collect throughout South Wales
for the purpose of opposing the Enemy, and to
make such Disposition of them as may best answer
the purpose of effectually repulsing them. -

It is possible that the Enemy in
this precipitous Incursion have only in View the
destroying the Towns on the Sea Coast of
Pembrokeshire, or possibly have for their Object
the liberating the Prisoners of War confined

8331 (2)

in Pembroke Castle, and that their Incurssion will be but momentary, and not with an Intention of maintaining any Position in that Country. In either case, I trust to Your Skill and Abilities to take every Measure possible with the Means You have, for the Good of His Majesty's Service.

The Naval Force attending this Expedition of the Enemy is said to consist of Two Fifty Gun Ships, One Corvette and One Sloop with Arms to put in the hands of such Prisoners of War, as they may succeed in getting at Liberty. — Instructions are sent to the King's Ships at the Ports in the West of England, and at Cork to endeavour to intercept the Enemy, and I trust that the Measures taken will be attended with the desired Effect.

You will be pleas'd to report to Me by Express whatever Intelligence You may receive, and such Steps as You judge

necessary to take upon this occasion. Should You
find that the Enemy have disembarked, and that
they have left the Coast, You will order the Romney
Benevolent Cavalry to march to Scunford and the
five Companies of the Staffordshire Militia to
Bristol, from whence they will receive orders to
proceed to Weymouth. — The Detachment of the
Superior Benevolent Cavalry and Buckinghamshire
Militia will in the aforementioned Count
return to Bristol.

I am Sir,

Signed

Deserick

Copy of a letter from
Mr. Genl. Deserick
to Mr. Genl. Weymouth
at
St. James's Place
25th February 1797.

Mr Pitt

February 26 . 1797

8332

+

Mr Pitt has the honor of enclosing
the Copy of the Order of Council which
it has been thought expedient to send
to the Bank, and which appeared to your
Majesty's Servants the best Mode of
taking the Measure to which it relates.

He takes the liberty of also submitting
for your Majesty's Royal Signature, the
Messages proposed to be delivered tomorrow
to the two Houses of Parliament, which

it has appeared advisable to make
as short and general as the case would
admit.

Thomas Stueck.

Sunday. Feb. 20th. 1797. ^{1/2} p.m.

The Duke of Portland has great satisfaction in informing
your Majesty that an express just arrived from the Mediterranean
which brings the Letters which are herewith Submitted to your
Majesty & further particulars down to 4 p. m. on Friday by which
it appears that all the French Troops who were landed ~~some~~
to the amount of about 1140 had surrendered & that the Frigates
were supposed to have left the Coast on Thursday the 23rd.
The person who brings this account is the Commissary for France

Inquiries at Penbroke, & the inquiries the Duke of Portland that
by the eminent testimony of upwards of 20 of the Persons
whom he examined it appears that the Squadron in which
they were on board sailed from Port on Friday the 10th inst^o
& was composed of the Vengeance & Resistance of 52 Guns
each 300 Seamen each, & that each of them had 450 Soldiers
on board, the Constance of 22 Guns, 150 Seamen, & 225 Soldiers
& a Luggers name unknown of 14 Guns, that at their departure
from Port they understood that they were destined for
Dunkirk, that they were wholly ignorant of the plan, at
which

which they were landed, & knew nothing of their being to be
 joined by any other troops. it is proper for the Duke of Portland
 to observe to your Majesty that this was the Language of the
 common Soldiers, no Officers having been brought on when
 this Intelligence was dispatched - the force that first landed
 to oppose them was the Pembrokeshire Gentlemen & Yeomanry
 commanded by Lt Cawdor the Cadoganston Militia who
 were rebuffed by the Townspeople of Pembroke from their
 guard over the French Prisoners, (whose numbers the Campaign
 says amount only to 120) the Pembroke Volunteers & the

Esquad Volunteers all the Rank & Sailors commanded
by Capt. Longstaffe the Regulars Captain & Lieutenants
Gulistan & others Messrs. Attingham under whose direction
two main batteries were dragged up to the heights above Troop
by more strength of arms innumerable numbers of Soldiers
Peasantry Farmers Laborers in short neither Age nor sex
retained any one from all the exertions they were able to make
to meet & attack the Invaders nor was there any instrument that
was not employed as an offensive weapon for the purpose. The
loyalty & wisdom of the People was such as if one spirit
Bathurst

situated removed the whole, & it will be peculiarly
 satisfactory to your Majesty to know that not one of these
 brave Royal people suffered the least hurt though there on
 three of the Enemy were killed by the Country people who
 fired upon them with common fowling pieces - that it is
 to be imagined that this expedition will terminate & that is
 only left to be hoped that the Inhabitants may experience the
 same fate as the Land Troops -

The Duke of Portland begs leave to add that the Soldiers
 said

they were under the command of two general officers, &
that they were of the 1st & 2^d Battalion of the 2^d Legion.
The Company observed that several of the men whom he
examined had some marks of having worn fetters on
their legs, & that they had on the floath's which had been
lost at Zuberon — The D of Portland is a fraud he may
have been guilty of many innumerable but it appeared to
him unnecessary that so many should be lost in Cayenne this
inability

8334(2)

before your Majesty, that do trusts to your Majesty
forgiveness

Buckington House
Sunday 26th Feb: 1707
25 p. m.

Duke of Brabant
February 26. 1944

Duke of Portland

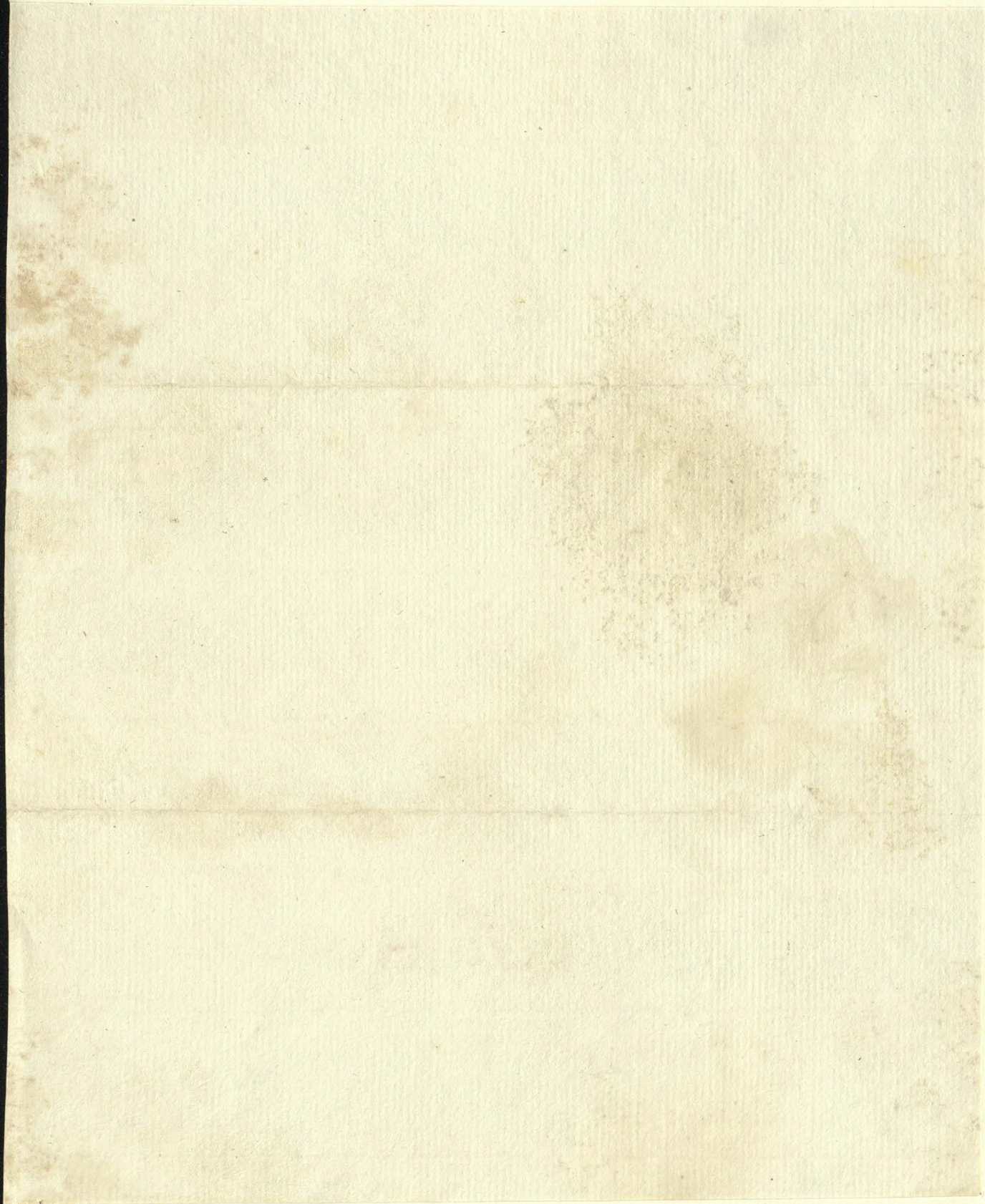
Feb. 26 1797

8335

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The Duke of Portland humbly begs leave to lay before Your Majesty's Letters which he has just received from Lord Cornwallis with two enclosures, by which it appears that the French surrendered themselves prisoners of War & laid down their arms accordingly.

Buckingham House
Sunday 26 Feb: 1797
1/25 p. 8. 11. 12



Mr. Pitt

8336

Towning Street
Monday. Feb 27th. 1797.
 $\frac{3}{4}$ p.m.

Mr. Pitt has great Satisfaction in
acquainting your Majesty that the Measure
adopted yesterday, has produced the best
Effects in the City. A respectable Meeting
at the Mansion House, unanimously entered
into an Engagement to continue the
Circulation of Bank Notes as usual.
The Bank increased their Discount on
Notes, and this appeared among the

Bankers in general, a great Return of
Confidence, which led to some small rise
of the Stocks. Your Majesty's Message
was delivered this Evening, and after some
short Observations from Mr Fox (which
for Him were very temperate) was unanimously
ordain'd to be taken into Consideration tomorrow.

A Motion was then made by Mr Sheppard
introduced by a much more violent
Speech and seconded by Mr Nicholl,

Mr. Pitt

8336 (2)

to delay that no more Gold ought at
present to be exported to the Emperor.
The Order of the Day was moved on
this Motion by Mr Pitt. The original
Motion was supported by Mr Fox who
was answered by Mr Dundas, after
which the Order of the Day was carried
on a Division by 247 to 70. Mr Whit-
bread then deferred his intended Motion
till Friday next.

Mr Pitt
February 27. 1794

Wm. Pitt

Feb. 28 1797

8337

Mr Pitt humbly begs leave to acquaint
your Majesty that the Motion this day
for an Address to your Majesty, in Terms
nearly conformable to those of the Impeachment,
was agreed to without Debate. A Motion
was then made by Mr Pitt for a select
Committee to examine the general State
of the Affairs of the Bank, and the
Necessity of enforcing the Order upon them

from the Privy Council. To this an Amend-
-ment was moved extending the Inquiry
to the causes which had led to the passing
of such measure. The Amendment was
supported by Mr Fox, Mr Hobhouse,
Mr Martin, Mr W. Smith, Mr Curwin
Mr Wilberforce Binn, Lord Wycombe,
Mr Bantard, Sir W. Pulteney, Mr
Sheridan and Mr Grey, and was
opposed by Mr Yorke, Mr Brandling

Wm. Pitt

Feb. 28 1797

8337(2)

an Amend
Inquiry
the Inquiry
ent was
house,
to Curwin
mbe,
W
was
Handling

Mr Dundas, The Attorney General,
and Mr Pitt, on the Ground that
such an Inquiry, tho' it might be
fit Matter of Consideration at another
Time, ought not to take place till
the pending Points now depending were
disposed of. The Amendment was
rejected, by 244 to 86, and the original
Motion agreed; after which a Motion
was proposed expunging the Propriety

of afterwards adopting such an Enquiry
in which it was thought most prudent,
from what appeared to be the general
Opinion, to acquiesce.

Towning Street.

Tuesday. Feb 28th. 1797. $\frac{1}{2}$ Past 11. P.M.

Mr Pitt.
February 28. 1797.

Duke of Portland

Feb. 28 1797

8338

The Duke of Portland most humbly begs leave to lay before
Your Majesty the agreement entered into by the members
of your Majesty's Privy Council for the support of the
Public & Commercial Credit of the Kingdom - & presumes
to add that by a note just received from the Lord
Mayor every thing is going on in the City exactly as might
be

washed.

Whitehall Tuesday 28 Feb: 1797

4. p. m. —