These Memorandums are taken from the beginning of the Memoirs and should be read first.

King James II. born October 14th. 1633. about twelve at night — went out of London with his Fr. and Queen and Princess Mary to Dover — Duke of York sent back to St. James's — P.C. only going to York. — about Easter, Marquis of Hertford ordered to bring the Duke of York to him — M. had received order from Parliament not carry the Duke of York out of Town; yet did — went with E. Pal. and other Lords and Gentlemen to Hull — the King intending to follow next day — Sir L. Dwies came next day before dinner, told the Governor the King would dine with him — they were on the Platform by the Water side — the Governor turned pale, and trembled — desired the Duke and Company to retire to their Lodgings — gates shut, Garrison in Arms — the King came — seeing the Gates shut, asked to speak with the Governor, who excused himself from letting him enter, as trusted by Parliament; the King gave reasons in vain — He had received advertisement from York, from W. Murray one of the King's Bedchamber, as a Friend, advising him not to let in the King; who resolved, if Master of the Town to secure him and cut off his head — Nothing falser, yet had effected Hotham. — The King desired his Son, E. Pal. might come out to him, they were sent out one after another. The King went back to Beverley and York. — the Magazine of Arms and Ammunition in Hull, for above 20,000. Men, and Train suitable — the King could not carry 100. Men — had the King not sent Sir L. Dwies before, he might perhaps have been admitted, and would then be Master of the Town, which was affectionate to the King, and the Gentry attending were too numerous for Hotham to resist. — the Soldiers of the Garrison all threw down their Arms, upon being called on by some of the King's Train without to do so; nor did they take them up again, till the Officers with their Swords in hand forced them. Some vigorous bold Man that was

with

with the Duke of York, should have been trusted with the design, with an Order on the rest to obey him; for it was in their power several times after Hotham had ordered the Gates to be shut, to have secured or knocked him on the head; either would have done the work; Hotham came into the Duke's Room without any Officer with him; where he had before confined the Duke of York &c. yet none seized the opportunity.

Sir J. Dives and W. Murray, Groom of the Duke of York's Bedchamber were the only ones for such a step, and resolved to kill him; but were confined before they could do it, and a Guard set on them, yet let out with the rest.— The King wanted Money and Arms. The Queen sent Captain T. Strahan with Arms and Ammunition and Officers, in the Providence from Holland; else the King could not have formed an Army— Strahan brought them into the Humber, where least expected, to run a ground at a place appointed— from Brill to Humber the signal not answered, forced to anchor when the Tide spent. Parliament Ship of 54 Guns came down from Hull, and anchored with another from Grimsby, near him— ordered him abroad— but commanding one of the King's Ships he refused, waited till the flood— and then stood toward Hull till near high water— passed over a Sand, then but 12 feet Water, and when past it, ran a ground.— Parliament Ships drawing more water, not able to follow— Providence drew but 11½ feet water, got into the other Channel, by bearing up with all his Sails— Parliament Ships trying to follow— stuck fast— and Strahan landed at Paule some Miles below Hull on the same side of the Humber, and ran his Ship ashore, so that it served for a Battery to defend it, whilst the Arms &c. were landed; and Seamen, Officers &c. entrenched, so as Hull Men durst not attack them— a convoy sent from York— the King would not let the Ships be burnt,

after

after the Guns taken out and carried to York — Seamen made Gunners.

October 23d — Essex's Men posted in the Vale near Kineton — the King's marched down the Hill to fight them — Ruthen, who had served as Major General under the King of Sweden, and Earl Brentford, being ordered to draw up the Army, Lindsay took it ill, and said, he would serve as Colonel, and put himself at the head of his Regiment of Foot, posted against Essex's — the King's Army above 8.000. Foot, and 4.000. Horse — the Rebels 3.000. stronger in Foot, but had not many more Horse, and few cannon — three in the afternoon before the King's Army embattled when marched slowly, but with great resolution receiving the Rebels shot, till came to push the Pike — both sides retiring back, as by consent, a few paces, stuck down their Colours, and stood firm till both drew off when it began to grow dark — the Enemy's left Wing fled, when charged, pursued without falling on the Foot: the Enemy's Foot made the King's retire to their Cannon, which playing with success, stopped them — Prince Rupert could not stop his Horse from pursuing, or make them charge Foot — Lord Willoughby's gallant behaviour over his Father's Body, when Leg broke by a Musquet Shot, and carried him to bed rest, but taken by some straggling Horse by the way; Sir E. V. killed and Standard taken, but recovered by Sir James Smith — Both Armies retired to former Post, and the King sent early next morning 500. Horse which brought off his own Cannon and six of the Enemy's — Sir F. Fortescue had given notice of his intent some days before, not full 6000. on both sides slain, as the Persons who buried, and counted them said, Lord Aubigny, and Lieutenant Colonel Monroe slain. Earl Lindsay died of his wounds at Warwick, about 60. Standarts taken from the Rebels, the King marched to Edge and

Bonbury

Banbury taking the Castle, so to Oxford but of fatal consequence that he did not march to London, which in the fright would not have cost him a stroke — Rupert the day after the Battle, desired the King to send him with more of the Horse and 3.000. Foot to London, where he would get before Essex, seize Westminster, and drive away the rebel part of Parliament, and maintain it till the King came up with the rest of the Army; but this opposed, by advice of many of the Council; afraid the King should return by so openly, but by the only way, and the King persuaded to advance so slowly to London, that Essex got there before him, and Parliament ready before to fly, took heart; all the King's old Foot lost in the Siege of Gloucester and Battle of Newbury; the Duke of York might have escaped from Oxford, if Sir G. Ratcliff his Governor would have suffered it, without a positive Order from the King; carried to London where the Duke of Gloucester, and Princess Elizabeth had been left when the King went to the North; the Earl of Northumberland made his Governor, all respect used to him. G. Howard Brother to Earl Suffolk, and Colonel J. Bampfield contrived his escape, the first carrying all the messages between the Duke of York and Bampfield, which was all he had to do. All things prepared the Duke of York, supped at the usual hour about seven, with his Brother and Sister, and after Supper, all played at hide and seek with the rest of the young People in the House, having played at it every night constantly for about a fortnight before; and the Duke of York used to hide himself in some place, where they could not find him for half an hour or more, and then would come out to

them

them, to prevent suspicion of his being gone when he really was. The Duke of York locking up a little Dog that used to follow him into his sister's Chamber, to prevent his coming after him, slipt down the Back Stairs, went into the innermost Garden, and so into the Park, out of a back door of the said Garden, of which he had got a Key, where Bampfield stayed for him, having a Footman with a Cloke, which the Duke of York put on, with a Peruke he had ready, and went through Spring Garden, where one Mr. Trip stayed with a Hackney Coach, which carried him to Salisbury House, where the Duke of York and Bampfield went out of the Coach, as if going in there, and Trip went with the Coach into the City, and kept it as long as he could at that end of the Town. But as soon as the Coach was gone, they took Boat and landed on the same side of the River, close to the Bridge, and went to one Lowe a Surgeon, where they found Mr. Murray who had Women's Cloaths ready for him to put on. He was drest presently and went with Bampfield to Lion Key, where stayed a four Oared Barge for them; they went in it down the River, Tide serving them; they were no sooner entered the Barge, then the Master suspected something, Bampfield having told him to be there with his Barge, and he should bring a Friend with him, not saying it should be a Woman; he thought something more in it, and was so frighted, that as they went down, he did nothing but talk with them how impossible it was for them to pass by the Block House at Gravesend, sans being discovered; and that they had no other way to get on board the Ships that stayed for them at the Hope, but to land at Gravesend, and get a pair of Oars to carry them down, and when they debated the difficulty, and shewed him

the

the hazard of getting a Boat to carry them to the Ship; he objected the light of the Moon &c. satisfied him fully that his Woman was some disguised body of great Quality; for peeping through a cranny of the Door in the Barge, where they had then had a Candle burning, he saw the Duke of York put his Leg upon the Table, and pluck up his Stocking in so indecent a manner, as he concluded what he had before suspected; (as he told them afterwards) which confounded him so, as he hardly knew what he did or said; which they perceiving thought it best to tell him the truth, and trust him, knowing him to be an honest Man; so the Duke of York told him who he was, and assured him to take care of him and provide for him, and if not safe to return to London, would carry him to Holland. The Man's mind was settled, he resolved to pass by the Block House, sans going ashore; and when they came near the Town, put out the light, let the Barge drive down with the Tide, passed unadiscovered by the Block house, and got the Ship (a Dutch Pink of 70. Tons) lying ready for them at the upper end of the Hope, that had been cleared at Gravesend, where Sir Tho. Armorer, Colonel Mayard, and R. Johnson, three Gentlemen with each a Servant, expected them whom Bampfield had trusted and sent before, that by their help he might master the Vessel, if need. — They set Sail at break of day with a fair wind, and anchored early next morning before Flushing, where they stayed, expecting the Tide to carry them up to Middleburgh — the Master with two or four hands went on Shore with the Boat to Flushing, intending to be back by the time the Water was high enough to go to Middleburgh; but before he came back, Owen, Master of the Barge, who came along with the Duke of York

came

came down in a great fright to the small Cabbin, telling them a Parliament Frigate was coming in, (to look for them), and would be with them presently, and they must get their Anchor on board, and sail for Middleburgh — He was positive it was a Frigate. The two Seamen would not get up the Anchor, till the Master came back, but forced by the Gentlemen and Servants to do it, though the Men said there was not Water for it, and the Ship would be lost. The Ship prove only a Merchant Man. The Vessel struck twice or thrice, and the Master coming on board, and Tide serving, they got to Middleburgh before the Tide was spent. The Duke of York landed in Women's Cloaths, stayed all night, went next morning to Dort, and sent Bampfield next day to the Hague to acquaint his Sister and the Prince of Orange with his arrival, and desire Cloaths.

The Duke of York in about an hour's time was missed at St. James's, not found on search, notice given to Whitehall, and General Fairfax — all ways, especially Northern, laid and towards Wales — Ports stopped, he was first passed Gravesend.

May 1648. Rising in Kent, Rainsborough commanded Squadron in the Downs, 1, 2, 3, or 4, 4th 1, 5th 3. or 4. 6th Rates, and some Ketches (Constant Reformation, Convertin, Antelope, Swallow, Satisfaction, Kind, Roebuck, Pelican, Constant Warwick) These, on notice of the 3. surprised and seized by the Insurgents, declared for the King, and R. hearing they of Deal had been instrumental in it, went on board a Ketch, to go nearer into the Shore, the better to see what was doing there, and thence sent Orders to his Ship to weigh and get

under

under Sail, and stand as near as they could to the Shore, to batter the Town. Accordingly they worked to get Anchors on board, in doing which, in Con. Ref. R.'s own Ship, and heaving at the Capstern, one of Boatswain's Mates, Robt. Lindale, thought it the proper time to execute the Resolution he had taken some time before, of doing something to serve the King (having opened himself to three more of the Common Seamen) whom he had found to be of his Principles, proposing as all Kent had declared for the King to get some of the Ships to do so. They now, as heaving the Capstern, began to grumble at the Orders received, saying, had no reason to batter Deal, full of their Wives and Children and Relations, to destroy it and them. This working on the Men, they ventured farther to say it would be better to join with them for the King. On crying one and all for the King, Lindale told them, he believed the Lieutenant and some other Officers of the Ship would be against it, and they must immediately pop to the Gun Room and arm themselves, and then they might seize their Officers &c. that would not join them. They did so, secured the Officers telling them they would declare for the King, and as they would not, put them in Hold, till set them on Shore, and such as had a mind to go with them.— The Officers forced to submit. This done, he got under Sail, and passing along the broad Side of next Ship, telling what they had done, and bid them do the like and secure their Officers, else they would sink them, and so from Ship to Ship, till every one had declared for the King.

R. seeing his Ship got under Sail, and yet not come up to him as ordered, but speaking to one another,

went

went to them with his Hetch, and asked his own Ship what they were doing. They told him he must not put foot in it, they having declared for the King, but would send him his Servants and some of his Officers. They did so, and on his beginning to talk with them to return to obedience, bid him hold his Tongue, or they would fire at him, so he went away in his Hetch up the River, to acquaint the Parliament. The other Ships turned out all their Commanders, then came on Shore, to tell the Kent Gentry what they had done, and to desire some that were Seamen to come on board and command them, as Sir W. Palmer, Captain Bargrave, Captain Foy and others did, and put in other Officers. Before they got out of the Downs, Earl Warwick came down in a Hetch, sent to them by Parliament to get them to return to Duty, and desired to come on board them. They sent to know first, what his business was. He offered pardon, redress of Grievances, if they would declare for Parliament; their Answer was, they value not promises of Parliament, had declared for the King and would be loyal. Earl Warwick shewed a letter in which he had been invited down by some; All these were sent to him. Earl Warwick desired one of the Ships for his better accommodation, to carry him up the River, promising on his honour to send it back; they let him have the Nicodemus a 6th Rate, but he did not keep his word. They then went to Holland, where the Duke of York was to receive his or the Prince's commands and arrived at Helvoetsluys, D. went and staid on board with them, till the Prince came by sea from France, took the command, and sailed for the Downs, leaving

D.

D. in Holland, having first discharged Bampfield, an unquiet intriguing (from his Brother's Service) tampering with Seamen, and driving on a Presbyterian Interest, which so offended the Duke of York that he would never take him again into his Service, whatever application was made, yet supplied him with what he was able in his condition, till the Restoration.

The Prince about the end of the Summer came with the Fleet to Helvoetsluys; Earl Warwick, with the Parliament Fleet, followed to the same Port — the Dutch would suffer no hostility — Warwick returned — Prince Rupert made Commander of the King's Ships, went with Prince Maurice to Ireland, Port. — Straights and the West Indies, where Prince Maurice and some Ships lost. Prince Rupert returned in 1653. to Europe, landed at Nantes.

The Duke of York went to Paris a few days before his Father's Murder, the King came thither in his way to Ireland, where nothing considerable in the Rebels hands but Dublin, but staid all the Summer at St. Germain, or Jersey, till the end of September, where he landed September 26th. and received the Account of the Rout near the Nath Mines. Thoughts of Ireland laid aside, and the two Ships sent by the Prince of Orange to transport him, sent back to Holland. — Addresses made here from Scotland by one Wendram an honest Gentleman. The King resolved to return to Holland to treat with the Scots. The Queen Mother met him at Beauvais, after some days stay proceeded to Holland, agreed with the Scots Commissioners, went to Scotland; the Duke of York staid at Jersey till September 1652 went to Paris the 17th by the King's order, but left it on October 4th came to Brussels October 13th staid till the middle of December. The Prince of Orange died of the Small Pox November 6th the Princess delivered of a son November 14th nine days after his death.

— West

— Went to the Hague, staid till 12th January 1651. when the English Ambassador was there received, and then went to Breda, but some days after returned to the Hague — ordered in June by the King to return to Paris, and follow the Queen Mother's advice, arrived there at the end of June; the King landed about the middle of October at Fecamp in Normandy, and coming to Paris, Cardinal Retz brought him a vast Sum of money in his Coach, which the King would not receive, not knowing when he should be able to repay it, the Cardinal ever shewed himself very Affectionate to him; proposed his Marriage with the Duke of Orleans's Daughter; the King visited her often, but she grew cool, being put in the head of marrying the King of France and that Queen would be forced to consent to it so the Marriage broke off; Mademoiselle only Daughter of the Duke de Longueville, by his first Wife, sister of Count de Soissons was proposed at the same time for the Duke of York the greatest Match next to Mademoiselle in France; but the Court of France would not consent. The Duke of York went a Volunteer in Campaign 1652.

Extracts from King James II. Memoirs

1660. The Earl of Bristol had declared himself a Roman Catholick some months before the Restoration, so not of the Privy Council, but trusted as before with the Secrets; he did not long continue united with Clarendon and Ormond, endeavouring to get more power and engross more into his hands than Clarendon cared he should, and by ways, besides the Earl of Southampton struck up with Clarendon who never had a good opinion of Bristol — The Duke of York was ordered by the King to live well with his Ministers. When his Sister the Princess Royal came to Paris to see the Queen Mother, the Duke of York fell in love with Mrs Anne Hyde, one of her Maids of Honour, besides her person she had all the qualities proper to inflame an heart less apt to take fire than his; which she managed so well, as to bring his passion to such an height, as between the time he first saw her, and the Winter before the King's Restoration, he resolved to marry none but her, and promised her to do it; and though at first when the Duke asked her King's leave he was refused and dissuaded from it, yet Charles at last opposed it no more, and the Duke married her privately, owned it some time after, and was a true friend to the Chancellor for several Years. — Clarendon was faulty in not getting all the destructive Laws in the long Rebellion Parliament of Charles I. repealed, which most were of opinion might have been done, and such a Revenue settled on the Crown as would have supported the Monarchy, and not exposed it to the dangers it has since run; whether this arose from oversight, or fear that Monarchy would then not need a Parliament is uncertain, or a dread of the King's bringing in the Roman Catholick Religion, he apprehended the last; in all other things he supported the Authority of the Crown to the utmost.

The Gentry were pleased at the King's Restoration, yet the

restless

restless republican spirit began to ferment. Venner on Sunday January 6th. after preaching to his congregation, and fasted all day within, being before provided with Arms, marched out of the Meeting house between eleven and twelve at night, about thirty crying Live King Jesus; that all that were for him should join with them, and those who would not, keep their house; the Constables and Watch durst not venture to attack them. Venner not joined went into Woods near Highgate. The King was then at Portsmouth to see the Queen Mother and Princess Henrietta embark for France; the Duke of York was indisposed and remained with the Dutchess at Whitehall, the Marriage being owned before. General Monk at the Cockpit allarmed, came to the Duke of York account some Gent horse off (that Lord Gerard had listed for Horse Guard) and the Generals own Troop commanded by Sir Philip Howard sent after them; but Venner kept in the Woods two or three days, and then came with twenty nine to London, through Aldgate about seven in the morning crying as before, so to London Wall, the Exchange, and Wood Street, when twenty of Gerards Horse met them, and drove them into Wood Street, where they made head till the Train bands grew numerous, and the Duke of York with the General and twenty Horse, and abundance of Nobility and Gentry came to St. Pauls, when the Lord Mayor Sir R. Browne informed them, that they were killed or taken. Venner had nineteen wounds, yet kept alive till condemned and hanged. This

prevented

prevented the General's Troop of Horse Guards and Regiment of Foot from being disbanded, which had been paid off that very day, and caused more men to be raised. Daniel Oneil was sent with the Account to the King, who immediately ordered a new Regiment of Guards of twelve Companies, under Colonel Russel (Brother to the Earl of Bedford, and always loyal) to be raised, and a Troop of Horse Guards under Lord Gerard, and a Regiment of Horse of eight troops under the Earl of Oxford, and sent for the Duke of Yorks Troop of Guards from Dunkirk; and gave Commissions to the Earl of Cleveland, Northton, and two other Earls for Regiments of Horse, and to name their under Officers, to levy Men, to be not in pay, but readiness in case of need. Lord Dawley told the King, he now looked on him as one of the men in England, since he had raised those Troops; since his Enemies would fear him, and his friends love him the better. The Nation saw the Secretaries would not be at quiet.

1661. The Duke of Gloucester died about the middle of September, a Prince of the greatest hopes, great courage, admirable parts and understanding, and a particular gift of languages, master (besides Latin) of French, Spanish, Italian, and Low Dutch, he was but twenty. The Princess of Orange also died on Christmas Eve at the Age of twenty nine.

The King's friends quarrelled, Bristol sate up for himself, made his Court to the Dutchess of Cleveland, then angry with the Chancellor, forbidding his Wife to visit her. The King threw

Bristol

Bristol much countenance, and he got the Regiment of Horse for the Earl of Oxford, then a pretender to his Daughter, since married to the Earl of Sunderland; and had he not drove too fast, might have got more, and by the help of his the friend ruined the Chancellor; but the King knew him too well to put him at the head of his affairs, which made him accuse the Chancellor in the House of Lords, and flew in the King's face by making that indecent Speech, and then justified it in Lord Aubigny's presence, flew out into outrageous expressions, threatening his Enemies, and that the King should feel it, so that he should have been thrown out of the Window had not the King been too good. This did his business with the King.

Abbot Montague, or Lord Jermyn had a little before the Restoration proposed to Cardinal Mazarine to marry his Niece the beautifullest young Woman in the World (since Dutchess of Mazarine) to King Charles, but the Cardinal would not hear of it not thinking the King's affairs in a good condition; but would fain have brought it about after the Restoration offering a vast portion.

1662. The Infanta landed in the beginning of May at Portsmouth; the King went thither, was married privately by Lord Aubigny a Secular Priest, and Almoner to the Queen, according to the Rites of Rome, in the Queen's Chamber none present but Pere three Portuguese Men of Quality, and two or three Portuguese Women; what made this necessary was, that Lord Sandwich did not marry her by Proxy (as usual) before he came away; how this happened not known, nor did the Chancellor and others know of this marriage; but the Queen would not be bedded till pronounced man and Wife by Sheldon Bishop of London.

In the beginning of 1662. Sandwich sent into the Mediterranean with a Squadron to protect the English Trade against the Algerines, Tunisines, and Tripolines, this fleet consisted of twenty Men of War, Sir E. Lawson Vice Admiral, and Sir R. Stainer Rear Admiral; Sandwich came back with Stainer and left Lawson with twelve Ships to prosecute the War, till others were sent from England, as the P. C. Henry &c. and concluded the marriage with Portugal, and bring the Infanta over the first of Her quality that ever stirred out of Her Country without marriage by Proxy.

The Chancellor knew nothing of the Duke of York's marrying his Daughter, whom he had fallen in love with in 1657. when the Chancellor and he were on ill terms and continued so till just before the Restoration, and the Duke of York having in the height of passion promised to marry her, kept his word; the King before he came to England had refused his consent and dissuaded him, which made him not own it for some months after his Marriage.

1663. The House of Commons ready to give the King any thing till after the Dutch War, — might have settled a Revenue, the want of which was the true cause of all after troubles. Factions at Court increased, fomented by the Republican party; little oeconomy in managing the Revenue, the Crown in debt — the £1,200,000 for Dutch War well laid out in Naval Stores repub— privately to raise insurrections. Designs against the King's person and Government, but wanted money to provide Arms and other necessaries, which the wealthy of them would not spare; they could not agree what sort of Government to

declare

declare for in Church and State, and always broke up in an heat as to the first, unable to agree, and coming to no conclusion, their Council consisted of Dissenters, Quakers &c. so the reduced to six yet seldom met without running into some inconveniency. The King advertised hereof from time to time by Spies and false Brethren. — and secured some of the Officers of the Army, Major Wildman, Briner, Creed &c. keeping them in prison till 1667. when Chancellor Hyde was laid aside — Designs of Insurrection at London, and in the North about York — In London some of the Trainbands were to shoot him, when saluted at a Review, and one Bradford a Serjeant of a Militia Regiment at said if others should miss the King he would dispatch him with his Halbert, nor did he deny his words when taken and brought in Chains to the King — they were afterwards at his tryal — One Ridge a Preacher (Presbyterian) denied all at first, but confessed afterwards, and served for a Witness at Tryals, the Man became a true Penitent, was Master Master at Sea, killed in 1666. in the four days fight — Rising in Yorkshire discovered also by false Brethren, no Gentleman engaged in it but Mr. Stockdale — and only mis prision — served after in St.

In the War they kept intelligence with the Dutch, but the old General discovered all their designs, else they had risen when the Plague was in London, and the King had left it — the Arms they had provided were all lost in the fire of London, which they had been gathering together for some years.

The

The Chancellor continued Chief Minister, Lord Falmouth in highest favour, minding his Master's, not his own concerns, killed at Sea, and died not worth a farthing, though not expensive — served the old Cavaliers — Arlington come back from Spain, tried to get into favour, supported at first by the Chancellor and Bristol against Falmouth, but after Falmouth's death the Chancellor repented it — Sir William Coventry the Duke of York's Secretary was a very able man, not well with the Chancellor — helped the Chancellor's fall — the of Bucks not of the King's Privy Council, insinuated also into his favour and made Master of the Horse — by his set the King against the Chancellor.

Patent for Canary Company recalled, though they obliged the Canarians to take great quantities of English Manufactures in part of payment for Wines, and take reasonable rates — who would take nothing but ready money when the Company broke, and raised the price very much to the damage of the Nation.

Declaration about at Com.n put in on promise of Bisport to conform — made to the Chancellor and Gauden Bishop of Exeter — not one conformed — Dutch endeavoured to supplant England in Trade every where — the Chancellor alone against the Dutch War.

The Duke of York got a Patent, a joint Stock, and sate up the African Company when near ruined — Sir Robert Holmes took some English Forts on the Gambia, which had got into Dutch hands, and settled the Company's affairs — the Dutch sent a squadron against him, and fell on the English on the Coast of Guinea — and De Ruyter victualled at Cadiz for his Expedition, when Sir J. Lawson coming thither with twelve Men of War also judged by it of his design, and would fain have fought him, but durst

not

not without orders, so came for England. Ruyter took twelve of the English Company's Ships at Anchor, at Cape Verd, with the Fort — the got away, destroyed all the Factories on the
1664. Coast of Guinea. In 1664, a Squadron ordered against Ruyter of twelve Ships, 3d, 4th and 5th Rates and the Company's Ships forty Guns, under Prince Rupert, but Oldam being second to Ruyter, Prince Rupert waited at Spithead a farther recruit, some 2d 3d and 4th Rates ordered to join them in November.

The fleet had been much increased in the usurpation, yet by changes and Revolutions, after Cromwell's death, was but in ill condition at the Restoration, Naval Stores much exhausted, Magazines empty — Parliament giving £1.200.000 the King understanding the true interest of the Nation and a particular inclination to Naval affairs, ordered £400.000 of it for the Fleet, most of which laid out in Stores, to fill the Magazines, to be ready to fit out a Fleet — encouraged the East India, Turkey, Hamburgh, Canary, and other Companies of Trade; set up one for Guinea, necessary for the Support of the Plantations — and hindering the Dutch being absolute Masters of the whole Trade; and by the industry of Sir Ric. Ford. and other Merchants, got a secret from the Dutch of dying Says of such a colour the Blacks liked, and giving them the smell in packing up, as the Dutch used to dent Leyden, whence all the Says sent to Guinea were brought before. The Dutch during the Civil Wars in England had encroached every where on English Trade, and dispossessed England of Castel Cormantin on the Gold Coast. The Duke of York on setting up the African Company borrowed two Ships of the King, and

sent

sent them under Sir R. Holmes with some of the Company's Ships, and a few Land Men, seized the Forts at Cape Verd, retook Castel Cormantin, left Garrisons in both, settled Factories of the Company all along the Coast. Some time after the King gave the Duke of York a Patent for a long Island in the West Indies and a Tract of Land between New England and Mary Land, which always belonged to the Crown of England, since first discovered, upon which the Dutch had encroached during the Rebellion, and built a Town and some Forts, to secure the Beaver Trade to them. The Duke of York borrowing of the King two Men of War, sent Sir Richard Nicholas, Groom of the Bedchamber, an Old Officer with 300. Men to take possession of the Country which the Dutch gave up on Condition without bloodshed; most of the Dutch Inhabitants remaining there, the rest were English Inhabitants and some of other Nations, who had planted there at first, with the English, and Col. Nicholas remained there in peaceable possession of the Country, then called New York and the of River Albany All this happened before the breaking out of the first Dutch War; and as the Duke of York did all on his side to advance trade; the Parliament on their, pressed by the King did their's to make it flourish, by the Act of Navigation &c. for encouraging Trade and building Ships, all peoples hands, hearts, and purses turned that way — began to enquire into the injuries and depredations of the Dutch, during the late Civil Wars, in all trading parts of the World; and at last the House of Commons entered into it, and the Nation in general concluded satisfaction should be had of the Dutch — impracticable sans o wit —

the Dutch

the Dutch would give no satisfaction or redress, to Merchants in injuries done them, believing the Nation would not enter into the Merchants Quarrel, at the expence of a Sea War, especially Chancellor Hyde being averse to a War, nor was the King enclined to it, but the impetuosity of Members of the House of Commons as well as the Traders, and of the Seamen they having got the better of the Dutch in Oliver's time, the Chancellor could not withstand the bent of the whole Nation, which drew it on sooner than otherwise it would have been. The Duke of York told Van Gough, the Dutch Ambassador, that it would be carried against the King's and the Chancellor's inclinations, unless satisfaction given, but in vain; De Witt having had a private power from the States, with advice of three or four more of their body, to do what he judged best for the public good, on advice of what Sir R. Holmes had done, ~~sent~~ private Orders to De Ruyter, then in the Streights with twelve Men of War, to take in a sufficient supply of victuals at Cadiz, and sail for Africa, to take Castel Cormantin, and ruin all the Forts on the Gold Coast. Lawson found by the sort of victuals Ruyter's design, but in a Council of War, resolved not to attack him without orders.

The Duke of York put to sea with forty Men of War in December 1664. to stop Obdam between Portland and La Hogue — After four or five days returned to Portsmouth, Obdam having orders not to stir, a small Squadron left to cruize off the Isle of Wight.

about

1665. About the end of June the Duke of York ordered to leave the Fleet, brought Bacy of Rore after the Engagement of June 3. with Obdam blown up, and come to London, Earl of Sandwich left to command.

The Fleet had rendezvouzed at the Gunfleet, and the Duke of York went from London March 23. to command it, but could not vail till the beginning of May; yet he did not lose his time, calling the Officers on Board him every morning, and settling the Orders of Battle &

for though they fought well in Cromwell's War, yet without order; bravery alone carried it, the War this Year was the first in which the Fleet was drawn up in a line, and in order, the Fleet of ninety eight Ships of the line, 3. 1.st Rates, 11. 2. 15. 3. 32. 4.th 11. 5.th and 26 Merchant Ships, armed with forty or fifty Guns, 4. Fireships, 3. Frigates 6.th Rates, and 3. Yachts, besides Catches. The Duke of York commanded the Red, Vice Admiral Lawson, Vice Admiral, Sir W. Berkeley Rear Admiral, Prince Rupert Vice Admiral of the Fleet, commanded the White Squadron, Sr — & Captain Sen his Vice and Rear Admirals, the Earl of Sandwich Rear Admiral of the Fleet, commanded the Blue, Sir G. A. and Captain Tideman, his Vice and Rear Admirals. In May the Duke of York sailed to Holland from Scheveling to Texel, where he saw the Dutch Fleet at Anchor — ten leagues off to let the Fleet come out. about nine one morning the fog clearing up, he saw ten

Dutch

Dutch Merchant Ships escorted by two Men of War, which had escaped, but the Merchant Ships were all taken. A Storm destroying the Masts of some Ships he returned to Gunfleet to refit and take in Water. About the end of May sailed again to Sea, expecting the Dutch Fleet at Sea, as it proved, and got on June 1st with great difficulty to Southwold Bay — two Scout Ships sent towards Holland under Captain Golding of the Diamond, and Captain Aylliffe in the Yarmouth, took two Zealand Ships five hundred Colliers passed by him with an escort, and about an hour after the Dutch Fleet 113. of the line, and 13. Fire Ships under Opdam appeared; a brave man, but no Seaman. Tromp under him commanded the Amsterdam Squadron, J. Evertzen, Admiral of Zealand, Stelingnherse of Frise. Next day June 2. at break of day the Dutch Fleet not seen till ten, two leagues off, some English were pressing Sailors out of Colliers to make up Equipage, the Duke of York sailed towards them, and eight leagues East of Leostoff came within a small League of the Dutch before night. The next day, June 3d the Dutch Fleet in a Line like the English, a little Wind South West rose at break of day, the fight began at three, the finest day that could be for an engagement, the Sea smooth, not a cloud in the Sky. Sir J. Lawson wounded in the knee by a great shot, his Ship disabled and forced to lye by to refit, and all his Division not yet well versed in fighting orders did so to look after their Flag, so that the Duke of York with four or five Ships only on of him, bore the brunt of the Fight. The Earl of Falmouth, Lord Muskerry, and Mr. Boyle, all slain

with

with one shot; (the Earl of Marlborough and his Nephew the Earl of Portland, slain) as they stood on the Quarter Deck by the Duke of York; Muskerry Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Duke of York was a brave man and good Foot Officer, Falmouth a good Horse Officer, and Captain of the Duke of York's Guard; Boyle was the Earl of Burlington's son, who had never been in service before. By the fire of the Duke of York's lowest Tier of Guns, at the third Shot, Gun after Gun, Opdam blew up, and the Dutch Fleet all fled, about half hour past two, four of their Ships fell foul of one another, and the Duke of York ordering a Fire Ship to clap them on board, were all fired in a moment, and their Men jumping into the Sea, were taken up, a fresh Squadron of Dutch appearing to Windward, the Duke of York laid by, whilst the Body of the Fleet followed the Chase; the Duke of York getting again on head of the Dutch, three more of their Ships fell foul of one another, about six in the Evening, and were burnt by a Fire Ship, very few saved, the Dutch pursued till night, and would most have been taken next morning before they got in the Texel, but for an accident; When it began to grow dark, the Duke of York ordered the Norwich a 5th Rate Captain West to keep up close with the Dutch, that if they should alter their course, to fire Guns, and make false Fires, and put up more lights, and steer the same course they did, so as not to lose them in the night, in order to engage them at day break. After these Orders, he staid on Deck, till quite dark then went down into his Cabbin for a little rest; but before he lay down, went on the Quarter Deck to see how all went, and

going

going down about Eleven, repeated his Orders, to be sure to keep close up with the Dutch, to fight when Day broke. He had no sooner laid down on a quilt, his Cloathes on, when H. Brounker went up to the Quarter Deck, and tried to persuade Captain Cox, Master of the Royal Charles, to shorten sail, not to expose the Duke of York by running amongst the Enemy in the night, his Ships being so good a Sailor, that not only he might find himself at break of day so far engaged among them, but be exposed also to have some of their Fireships clap him on board thwart his Hawse in the night, that He should take care of the Duke's person, dear to the Crown. Cox answered he was but Master of the Ship, the Duke of York had ordered making what Sail he could; and without a Command from him, or Order from some superior Officer he neither could nor would do it. Brounker then addressed himself to Captain Harman first Lieutenant, a brave experienced Commander, an a very good seaman, induced the same arguments, but in vain unless ordered by Sir W. Penn the Captain. Brounker went under Deck, and coming up again, told Harman the Duke of York ordered him to shorten Sail, though he did not go into the Duke's Cabbin. Harman not supposing a Gentleman could tell a Lye, not only shortened Sail, but after some time brought to, (as was proved on examination of the Affair in Parliament by the House of Commons) but fearing it might produce some disorder in the Fleet, as it did, put in a short time before the Wind again, and settled his Top Sails a little; and just as day began to break, hoisted them a trip again, a moment before the Duke of York (who knew not what past) came again on the Quarter Deck. Thus the Dutch got a great deal a head of us, and when it grew light, the Duke of York found

himself

himself half a League a head of the body of his own Fleet and half a league a stern of the Dutch, with only the Centurion a 4th Rate, Captain Moulton, and two of his Yachts near him. He fancied his Ship a good Sailor, made him so far a head of his Fleet, and the Dutch had out sailed by our going right before the Wind, and their drawing less Water than we. The Dutch kept all tail to the Vessel, followed by the 3. and 4th Rates, who took some; but the Tide not serving to enter the Vessel came to Anchor so near the Sands, and in such shole Water, that We durst not venture near them, with our great Ships, and they were of too much force, and too numerous (forty sail) for our small ones, We having no Fireships left, four of five of which would have destroyed most of them, before the Tide carried them in — only four when the fight began, three spent, and one disabled, the third had been spent on the Helverton of 66. Guns which clear'd itself of her, but was taken. The Dutch lost twenty or twenty two Men of War, all of 40. Guns but one, eight only were burnt, about 8000. Prisoners, four Admirals slain, Opdam, Courtenar, Stellingworth, and Seram. One Vice Admiral, one Rear Admiral lost near 10,000. Men, slain, drowned, burnt taken, and wounded, English not above 800. slain and wounded besides what lost in the Sir J. Lawson died of the wound his knee. The Duke of York returning to the Buoy in Bore, Earl Sandwich commanded the Fleet, and went to intercept Ruyter and the East India Fleet of Ships from the Straights coming on the back of Ireland and Scotland. The Duke of York would have gone to Sea again, but the King would not let him.

The Plague broke out in London, the King went to

Salisbury

Salisbury, sent the Duke of York to take care of the Northern Counties, and left the Duke of Albemarle with the Earl of Craven, half the Foot Guards and a Troop of Horse Guards, to take care of London, least the Republicans and the Senate, encouraged by the Dutch should rise. The Duke of York knew nothing of Brounker's affair till the Parliament met at Oxford in October, when very angry it had been concealed from him, the House of Commons examining it, hindered the Duke of York from trying Brounker by a Court Martial, so he escaped punishment, withdrew into France, and the House of Commons cooling only expelled him.

Faction at Court against the Chancellor began to increase the Dutchess of Cleveland Bucks and Arlington raiding against him Sir W. C. all laboured to set the House of Commons against the Chancellor, desired the King to break the Canary Company, who took off every 200,000 of Our Woollen Manufactures, and had the Wines very cheap, the Company being Master of the Trade, when the Company Canarians make the poor paid as much for Wines, and would take nothing but ready money, the reason plain, the first Ship arriving there not carrying what he pays for loading, being sure of selling it as he pleases at his return to England, the Canarians make the rest pay the same rate; which could not happen to a Company. Bristol attacking the Chancellor in the House of Lords miscarried, the King supporting the Chancellor harangued the House of Commons without leave of the Lords.

The fire of London began in a Baker's Shop.

The House of Commons giving but little money, Treasurer Southampton proposed carrying on the War another way, and the

Duke

Duke of Albemarle gave into the project for laying up the one or two Rates to make a Defensive War, and incommode the
1667. Dutch in their trade, and weary them into Peace. The House of Commons weary of War, which they had forced the King into, the Ministers desired Peace, and Parliament not supplying the King to carry it on with vigour. This caused the Defensive War since money would not suffice to fit out the whole Fleet. The Duke of York opposed this Scheme, and thought it would have a contrary effect; for though last year's Success was not great, We losing ten, and the Dutch but four Men of War, yet their Seamen were discouraged by the valour of the English, when overpowered, and could not resist them on equal numbers, that it would be very hard for them to Man their Fleet, and then they would be forced to take the retaliation proposed by the said Lords, and might probably propose a Peace, but if our great Ships laid up, their fleet would want no Men; and though the money was too short, yet with good husbandry and other means, the whole Fleet might be fitted out, and though the project might save the King's money, it would be bardensome to the Nation, for the Dutch being Masters at Sea, all the Militia on the Coast must necessarily be raised, and in Arms for most of the Summer.

He did not prevail, the Chancellor prevailing with the others, though the Duke of York urged the danger the great Ships would run at Chatham. This so encouraged the Dutch Seamen that they were soon and fully manned, came up to the Buoy of Nore, destroyed seven Ships at Chatham, carried away the Charles a 1.st Rate, and had they pushed vigorously on, might

have

have done more mischief. Had the directions given by the Duke of York for securing the Ships at Chatham been executed, and the Fireships and Boats used as projected, the Dutch had not found so easy a work as they did; the disaffected in Parliament made use of this disaster; private meetings of great ones with the Presbyterian party, who are ever ready to disturb Monarchy. The Earl of Northumberland, Leicester, Lord Holles and another, who has for I. Wight conditions, met at Guilford, no secret; the Earl of Northumberland at St. James's talked freely to the Duke of York against the Chancellor, (who was hated) and their resolution to impeach him; but said that was not all, the Nation would not be satisfied, unless the Guards were disbanded, and other grievances redressed; talked very seditiously though the Duke of York checked him. The Earl declared he had said nothing but what he would repeat to the King next day, as he did with insolence enough. The Duke of York urged in vain, the necessity of the Guards for the King's safety, and the Nation's quiet, he want had been fatal to the late King and Government. The seditious stuck to their point, joined with the Chancellor's Enemies, and hope d impeachment would breed a quarrel between the King and the Duke of York.

The King took the Seal from the Chancellor, and said to the Duke of York it was not from dissatisfaction with the Chancellor, but the necessity of his affairs; that it was better to do it himself, than to let it be torn from him by Parliament; he ordered the Duke of York to tell him he must send the Seals, and to shew his regard for him, he would confirm the little private pensions he usually received. The Chancellor the Seal,

and

and told the Duke of York, that his Enemies would not stop there, but proceed to the last degree, and expose the King and Crown, so they might ruin him, so it proved.

The Parliament met October the 10th Sir T. Littleton moved thanks to the King for his Speech, and taking the great Seal from the Chancellor, and to consider the head of and the King's Speeches; the clause about Clarendon would hardly have passed, had not the King ordered his Servants to let it be known he desired it, and Clarendon charged his Friends not to oppose it, having resolved not to let any of his private concerns obstruct the King's business and affairs. The same measure did in the House of Lords when moved to join in an Address; else it had not passed there; when put to the Vote the Duke of York and several withdrew, not to oppose the King, and looked on it as an ill p- for the Crown.

October 26th Clarendon accused in the House of Commons on public fame, a Committee appointed to consider of proceedings precedents &c. That very day the Duke of York discoursing with the King, about the talk of Clarendon's advising him to govern by an Army, and lay aside Parliaments; the King assured him, Clarendon had never given such advice; his Enemies not considering public good, but private malice, and getting to the head of Affairs, gave the King and Crown a fatal blow, the King soon found the effects. The Duke of York seized with the Small Pox in the beginning of November, and before his recovery, the heat of the prosecution was over, else he would have been charged with influencing the Lords not to imprison Clarendon. Bucks, and G. Lord Berkeley were so malicious, as in their common discourse to insinuate the King was in danger,

by

by letting his brother have his own guards to wait on him in Whitehall, none knowing what the Duke of York might be prevailed on to do, by Clarendon, and his Duchess. Some Presbyterians sent to Clarendon, offering to stand by him if he would stand by himself. He saw the malice, and the King apprehending heats in the House of Commons sent to him to withdraw out of the Realm privately. Clarendon sent the Duke word of this message as he was recovering, and of his resolution to obey it; at which the Presbyterians were very angry. So fell the Earl of Clarendon from whose fall one may date the beginning of all misfortunes happened since, and the decay of the Authority of the Crown, he generally supporting the Prerogative, which his Successors never minded. He was a private Gentleman of a good Family bred in the Law, had good sense, and very eloquent,

esteemed for good parts, and chose by the King as a private manager for him in the House of Commons, which he performed with great dexterity and fidelity; intrusted at Court with the most secret affairs, for services made Chancellor of the Exchequer, one of the Council to the Prince in the West most relied on, went with him to France, sent Ambassador with Cotton then Lord Treasurer to Spain, returned to the King at Paris, made Chancellor and first Minister. He had the management of the Restoration with Monk and Sandwich; and in such favour with the King that no one durst oppose him, made his friend Southampton Treasurer, and by the aid of the Duke of Ormond, and Bishops, was caressed by almost. As to the Crown, he let the Court of Wards, and Purveyance be parted with, did not get a good substantial Revenue settled on the Crown, easy to be done in the first Parliament called by the King. This out of

fear

fear the Chancellor should grow too great, and the Roman Catholic Religion brought in, if the King at his ease, the Duke of Ormond and Daniel Oneile having in the King's journey to Spain, observed him inclined to it.

The new Ministers, to gain popularity at the expence of the Crown, released several dangerous Men, all avowed Republicans, and old Officers of Cromwell's Army; as Mr. Wildman, who had opposed all the

Colonel Salmon, Mr. Creed, Mr. Bremen &c. Men of good sense, stout, and great credit with common Men, and disbanded Officers of the Rebel Army; whose confinement the Duke of Albemarle advised, as absolutely necessary for the safety of Government, they wanted only opportunity to overturn it — had still plots on foot: though discovered by the Duke of Albemarle, and some executed for designed Risings, as Rymer, Tong &c. in the North; others for murdering the King, as one Bradford, or Bradley &c (see before) in Tothill Fields, at the Review of the Militia Regiment.

Clarendon removed, his Enemies divided, each pretending to succeed in the Ministry. Sir W. C. (without whose help Buckes and Arlington could not have carried the point) expected it, and was the only fit Man for it, but the other two joining against him, got him, though of the best capacity in the Kingdom, out of all his employments, and then strove who should have most credit with the King, whose affairs suffered by their disagreement and insufficiency

1668. They fell on several of the Chancellor's Relations and Friends, got some removed, others suspended waiting, brought in their own creatures, many not fit for their Employments, and Buckes got the King's leave to buy the Duke of Albemarle's post of Master of the Horse, who before, when any had a mind to treat for it, it was refused

on

on pretence it was not proper for the Old General to quit it; and Secretary Morris not being a Man for their turn, Bucks and Arlington joined to bring in Trevor, a creature of theirs, though not proper for such a place of trust, having been acquainted with matters of State only under Cromwell, with whom he had been very great, which scandalized loyal Men very much; but the two new Ministers minded not much what was said of them, and got the King to pay for the change, though money was hard enough to be got. This done, they began to think of removing the Duke of Ormond from Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Orrery first put Bucks on it, which Earl was famous for changing parties so often, and making a Speech to Cromwell to take the title of King. His tongue was well hung, had some good parts, and reckoned so cunning a man, that nobody would trust him, or believe what he said. Arlington at first would not join with them, against his friend the Duke of Ormond, but at last they threatened him into it. The Earl of Anglesey, who then was, or lately had been Vice Treasurer of Ireland (and had no great kindness for the Duke of Ormond) hoping by that means to frighten him to join with them in it to save himself, which he did) and who had been an old Rebel, but very instrumental in the Restoration & made an Earl. There might be some reason for their accusation of mismanagement of the Revenue, by not paying the Troops and Civil Lists so regularly as ought, and not minding the Government duly; yet the method of proceeding against him was very irregular, and gave great scandal, especially to see one who had been always so loyal (though he might also have faults) arraigned and prosecuted by Men, who had been most of them

downright

downright Rebels, or worse, as Bucks. The Duke of York took his part, looking upon all laid to his charge as false and malicious, knowing his Accusers' malice, and their designs of getting all Loyal Men laid aside, and chuse who had been otherways, or would absolutely depend on them, and at last gained their point as to the Duke of Ormond; and Lord Roberts, who had been a Rebel sertin his room. This encouraged them so, as they believed they should carry all before them, and jealous that the Duke of York might crosse their designs sooner or later, and would not forgive them what they had done to Chancellor Hyde, did all they could to misrepresent him to the King, and instill jealousy, which not prevailing, the King knowing his Brother too well, did what they could to provoke the Duke of York to do some warm thing even to them, that they might ~~have occasion~~ to complain of him, endeavoured to mortify him several ways, and some of their Friends talked of taking the Admiralty from him, his Troop of Guards, and Regiment of Foot, and by underhand means endeavour to persuade the King to be divorced from the Queen as barren, and get another Wife; discoursed with Lawyers about it, and got Divines to write of its lawfulness; in which concurred the Earl of Bristol (another Enemy of the Duke of York's or Chancellor Hyde's account) who was so zealous in it, that he went privately into Italy to see if there were any Princess there fit to be proposed to the King. Others were then even for proposing to the King to own the Duke of Monmouth. (the Earls of Carlisle and Shaftesbury. The Duke of York knew not it was these two Earls that proposed it to the King, till the King told it him, about the time of the Rye House conspiracy) The Duke of York was advertised of these designs, and finding he had not credit enough with the King to take public notice of it, or to have such ill Men continued no longer in ~~his confidence~~, hoped by patience to weather the Storm, and give his Enemies no advantage. They seeing it, took all opportunities of mortifying him in almost

every

every thing, especially in what concerned the Admiralty; hoping to weary him out of it by obstructing what the Duke of York proposed, though never so fit or reasonable, and by getting some of their own creatures into employment there; for whether the Duke of York would or no, they got Sir T. Osborne, and Sir T. Littleton, made Treasurers of the Navy; the first Bucks's friend, the last Arlington's, without so much as speaking, or making the least application to the Duke of York; for though that place, and all Patent Officers are not in the Admiral's gift, yet by him they were recommended, and he gives his Warrant to the Attorney General to prepare the Bill for the King's signing, and the King orders the Duke of York to sign the Warrant for them, without their, or any of their Friends making the least application to the Duke of York, and obstructed Sir Jer. Smith's being made a Commissioner of the Navy for some time, though an old Sea Officer and absolutely the fittest Man in England for it. Though these Ministers joined in mortifying the Duke of York, they did not agree well together, each pretending to have the greatest credit with King, and took all means to ruin one another. To this end, Bucks sent a message to the Duke of York by the Earl of Berks, one of his greatest confidents, to offer his service to the Duke of York in the beginning of December, and made great protestations of what he would do for him; the Duke of York answered, Bucks had several times made such professions, but never had performed, or kept his word, so that he could not trust him, besides it would do Bucks no good, and himself harm, as affording Arlington opportunity to represent to the King that as soon as the Duke of York saw the King withdraw favour from any of his Ministers, the Duke of York joined with them; He looked on it too, as below him to join or meddle with any of their cabals; his business being to serve the King in his own way. Lest Bucks should make any story, or misrepresentation of this, the Duke of York gave the

King

King an account of what had past, but did not name the Messenger.

Bucks and Lord Fr. Villiers were bred up with the King and the Duke of York at Richmond, both handsome proper men unlike one another, both in Face and Temper. When the Rebellion broke out they were sent to travel, and as I remember, returned not back to England till the King was a Prisoner. Their first appearing in Action was with the Earl of Holland, in a rising in 1648. for the King near Kingston on Thames; were routed there by Sir Miles Livesay, Lord Fr. slain, the Earl of Holland taken, and the whole party dispersed. Bucks escaped beyond Sea, joined the Prince, who bred up together, had a natural inclination for him; and when come to the Crown, gave him the Garter, made him Gentleman of the Bedchamber, and glad of any occasion to shew him kindness, took him in all his journies from Holland to France, and Jersey back through France to Holland and Scotland, where Bucks first began to shew his true character, for notwithstanding the King's extraordinary favour to him, he sided with the Marquis of Argyle, (who at the King's arrival had all the power in his hands) against the loyal party; and when the King had made an agreement with his Old Friends to escape from Argyle and head them, Bucks refused to follow him, and the King having entrusted him with some papers he could not carry with him, and had sealed up, charging him not to open them, Bucks did open them, all which the King past over, and took him along with him to Worcester, whence he escaped as well as the King, and came to France where the King continued as kind to him as ever. He staid some years there, and finding friends amongst the Government of England, to go over thither, the King consented, but no sooner arrived than he made Court to

Cromwell

Cromwell, by proposing to marry one of his Daughters, fell to railing, and talked slightingly of the King, and professed he desired nothing more than to venture his Life against Charles Stuart, as he then called him, to ingratiate with Oliver, which had the ~~contrary~~ effect, for when a friend of Burks said this to Cromwell, He said he would never give his Daughter to one that could be so ungrateful to the King (Cromwell always calling the King so whenever he named him) he owing all he had to that Family. Having failed there, he with much ado, got Lord Fairfax's Daughter.

These actions were enough to give the King an ill opinion of him, which he showed at first coming into England, after the Restoration, for when the King came to Canterbury, where he first formed his Council.

He was the only Man, of those that had that honour beyond Sea, not called to it, but this mortification lasted not long, for he had so great an ascendant over the King, and being pleasant in conversation, was brought into the Privy Council, and by degrees into the King's trust and confidence, and being of ill principles was ungrateful, and abused the King's goodness, and joined with factious people against the Crown, on several Occasions, affected Popularity, (which he could not attain, by his too airy wit and lewdness) and to be first Minister, for which he wanted steadiness and application. The Duke of York advised him not to aim at what he could not attain, and was unfit for, but be content with the King's favour, but he would not follow it, nor his Friends about his Estate, 26,000. a year at the Restoration, which he squandered, and before he died, none would trust him or credit a word he said, and King James, at his Accession was forced to

give

give £1000 a year to his Widow for her subsistence.

It was lucky for the Duke of York that at this time Sir W. Armorer, a truly honest Man, very stout, who had been Esquire to Charles I. and had served as an Officer all the War, and followed the King into exile, came bluntly to him, and in presence of three or four of his Bedchamber said he had heard strange news in the Country; where it was warmly reported, that the King intended to disband his Brother's Troop of Guards, and Regiment of Foot; the reasons being, that he had so disobliged him already it was not safe to let the Duke have such a Body of Men under his command, and he must secure himself from him, by putting it out of his power to revenge himself; that this, and such damned discourses were all over the Country. To which the King answered, it was the greatest lye in the World; it had never entered into his head, and on the contrary, he had all the kindness in the World for his Brother; and were he Master of more Kingdoms than he had, he would trust them all in his hands, such was his confidence in him; Sir W. Armorer added he heard it reported, that he designed to have the Duke of Monmouth declared legitimate, which was a thought never entered into his head; he abhorred it, and would endeavour to find out the Authors of so villainous a report, and have them punished. These discourses of the King did not hinder the Party to carry on designs, and insinuate their thoughts into the Duke of Monmouth, who swallowed the poison very eagerly. About this time the Duke of York discoursed with the King if he continued in the same mind as to his Religion; who assured him he was, and desired nothing more than to see about the end of December 1668. and would consult Lord Arundel of Wardour, Lord Bellasis, Arlington, and Sir T. Clifford about it; who met January 25th 1669. yet Arlington &c. opposed the Duke of York as to the Navy.

Sir

Sir W. Coventry gave up his place under the Duke of York when joined in impeaching Clarendon, with Sir T. Osborne, Sir Robert Howard, Mr. Seymour, Lord Vaughan, by Bucks, Sir T. Littleton, Sir W. Temple, and Sir Robert Cotton, by Arlington - fearing the Duke of York would get Clarendon recalled; the Bill of banishment brought in by the King's leave, which Shaftesbury made use of in Sir T. Bonds case. Bucks by his ill conduct lost his credit with the King. Arlington though a weak Man, and with his pride very timorous, yet had most cunning, and was supported by Sir T. Clifford, a man of good sense, bold and generous whom he had once obliged, preserved himself some years, but laid aside by degrees. Sir Orlando Bridgeman, an honest but weak Man. To pave the way for a Divorce, a Bill brought into Parliament to give leave for Lord Roscommon to marry, his Wife alive, and divorced for Adultery, to serve as a precedent for the King much pushed by the party, past with difficulty. The King promoted it - the absent Prelates and the present carried it, of eighteen Bishops only two voted for it - one of these doting - governed by his Sir Gil. Gerard a great stickler for the party, the other a Deist.

Bucks and Bristol great proposers of the Divorce and said if the Duke of York could be persuaded to it, he would be laughed at, and despised by all the World, if he opposed it, they hoped it would ruin him with the King. Doctor Burnet a busy intriguing Man, was one of the Divines that wrote for it - and Sir Orlando Bridgeman was consulted about it. The King said if his conscience would allow him to divorce the Queen, it would allow him to dispatch her out of the World. Northumberland, Leicester, Holles, Rivepoint, Orlow &c. met at Guildford about it. Faction proposed disbanding one hundred of the three Troops of Horse Guards, and twenty of each Company of Foot Guards, but the Duke of York, and Albermarle prevented it — to get an

Address

Address to put the Duke of York out of the Admiralty, and put in others accountable to them, but dropped. Sir W. Temple brought in a Bill for a triennial Parliament — Lady Harvey Daughter of Lord Montague, a very witty and intriguing Woman, got well with Bucks and Arlington, and brought in Trevor to be Secretary.

1669. *Father Simons a Jesuit discoursed with — Ambassador Sir R. Belings to art. with Fr. — Treaty concluded and signed, £200,000

1670. a year by Quarterly Payments, join in a War against Holland Fr: P. O. their Forts, England, Holland, C , W , &

as far as Maestland Sluys. — Lord Arundel went over. — Colonel Fitzgerald come from Tangier, made Colonel of a Regiment of Foot

Lady Harvey and Trevor, bullied Arlington to give up the Duke of Ormond and Roberts made Lord Lieutenant, all done that was possible, to turn out the Old Cavaliers. Sir W. Coventry so provoked at Bucks raileries, as to send him a Challenge to a P. C. and turned over. — Bucks and Arlington differed, both courted the Duke of York, who content to live civilly with Ministers, and concur for the King's Service, but not to engage with any one, and Bucks not to be relied on, would have nothing to do with him. — Bucks had sent his confident Sir Ellis Leighton to France, when known, he endeavoured to throw it on the Duke of York and Arlington.

Osborne and Littleton, and to get Commissioners of the Navy put in by the Duke of York turned; but on examination shewed their own malice, and ignorance in Navy Affairs, and so failed; they opposed Sir T. Allen's commanding Eighteen Men of War against the Algerines, and were for Holmes ill with the Duke of York though he

* All this relates to the French Treaty, but so shortly taken as to be unintelligible

he wanted temper to command a Squadron — opposed Sir Jer: Smith's being a Commissioner of the Navy, though an old Commander and fit — the King understood Sea affairs too well to comply.

Bucks met with his Creatures and Conf. Bishop of Chester, Sir T. Osborne, Sir Ellis Leighton, and sometimes the Earl of Orrery, hoping to be Lord Lieutenant; Arlington trusted and consulted Sir T. Clifford, Sir T. Littleton, Sir Robert Carr, Secretary Trevor; the Lords would supplant each other — Fanatics increased in numbers and strength.

Bucks on occasion of Bill concerning original Causes, moved a Clause, that no peer should be tried but by the whole House of Peers, and had the confidence to say to a P.C. that the King approved of it — It would in December have gone hard with the Earl of Orrery in the House of Commons if the King had not commanded the Duke of York to get some he could influence, to put it off; and it was carried but by two.

1670. January 3d. the Duke of Albemarle died. the Duke of York advised the King to have no General in Chief, and did not desire it for himself; so great a trust too great for any, no need of it in time of Peace. Albemarle's Regiment of Foot given to the Earl of Craven, and made Second Regiment of Guards; Albemarle's Troop called the Queen's made second.

In February the Parliament met, Treaty with France, Lord Widdrington Governor of Berwick, Bellasis of Hull, Bath of Plymouth, the Duke of York of Portsmouth; Fitzgerald to be of Yarmouth with a Regiment — bill to enable Lord Roos to marry, and declare his Son a Bastard,

carried

carried on with great violence by Bucks &c, for a precedent against the Queen and Duke of York who opposed it. The King's countenance made it pass; all the Bishops except Cosins of Durham, old and doting; and Wilkins of Chester, a moral Man, but no Christian, were against it, so Papists and Church of England Lords.

In May, Madam came to Dover to meet the King; the Duke of York against her coming; not present when She persuaded the King to War with Holland, the King to have 50. Ships of War, the French 30. — She got Bucks restored to the King's favour, made Bucks and Arlington friends. She died June 21st. suspected of poison. Bucks sent soon after to France. In winter the Dutchess of York suspected of being a Papist, always before received the Sacrament once a month, now forbore it, and in the illness of which She died, had not prayers said to her, which the King took notice of to the Duke of York in December who said She was resolved to be a Roman Catholick, and was to be reconciled, the King bid him keep it private, as it was, from all but Father Hunt a Franciscan, Lady Cranmer Woman of her Bedchamber, and M. Dupuy the Duke of York's Servant, so not known till She died.

Princess of Inspruck, proposed as Second Wife for the Duke of York by Sir Barn. Gascoigne.

1671. March 13th. Sir Rob. Holmes engaged the Dutch Smyrna Fleet, of 60. Merchant Ships and 7. Men of War in the Channel. The Duke of York opposed in Council the laying an Embargo on Ships, undertaking to Man the Fleet without

it

it, if only the Newfoundland Trade forbid for the Season, Convoys provided by us too, for the Mediterranean, which got us almost all the Trade of the Streights, from the Dutch till the Revolution.

Sir R. Holmes not apprising Sir Edw. Spragg, whom he did not care for, of his Orders, let him pass in his sight to the Downs, when he came out to Portsmouth to fight the Dutch, and would not let Captain Legg go to speak with his Cousin, which allowed the Dutch to get off with little loss. Sir Robert engaged with more courage than conduct. The Dutch lost but 4. Merchant Men, two only of value.

About Christmas the King spoke to Clifford and Arundel to persuade the Duke of York to receive the Sacrament with him (which the Duke of York had forborn, for some months before, though he continued going to Church with the King) least he should be suspected a Woman Catholick.

1673. When the King told Shaftesbury and Carlisle that Mrs. Barlowe was not his Wife, but Mistress, they answered, let him but say it, they would find such as would swear it. The King then declared it publickly, though too fond of the Duke of Monmouth; who was made General for life of all the Forces of England, by Patent; though the Duke of York opposed it; all he could obtain was, that the word <u>natural</u> might be added to <u>Son</u> in the Commission — most of the Orders and directions being for his Son the Duke of Monmouth — sans <u>naturel</u>; he had the like Commission for Scotland; Lauderdale hindered it for <u>life</u>. This about the end of the Dutch 1673. or beginning of 1674. when the Duke of York obliged to resign.

Married

1673. Married with the Princess of Modena, who left Modena the beginning of October O.S. first married by Proxy, by Earl Peterborough; landed at Dover November 21. staid four Weeks at Paris sick — The Princess of Insprruck (on the Empress's death) married to the Emperor, the Dutchess allowed a public Chappel.

1674. The Duke of Monmouth had been bred in France a Roman Catholick under Father Gough, an English Oratorian, his Tutor, I Rose a Scotchman put the thought of legitimacy into his head, and would have Bishop Cosins certify he had married them — the name Walter — who rejected it with and gave an immediate account to the King, who removed Rose from about him. Mrs. Walter born of Welsh Parents, very handsome, little wit and some

Colonel Algernoon Sidney, Son to the Earl of Leicester, being then a Colonel under Cromwell trafficked for her first, and was to have had her, for 50. Broad Pieces. This I had from his own mouth, but being commanded hastily out of London, to his Regiment, mist her, and she went to Holland, where his Brother Robert Sidney light on her, and kept her for some time. The King being then at the Hague heard of her, got her from him, who said at that time to some of his Friends, She had her belly full before he parted with her, which proved afterwards very likely, the Duke of Monmouth proving when he grew a Man, the liked thing to him, I ever saw, even to a very wart on his Face. After she had this Child, She kept so little measures with the King, and lived so loosely whilst he was in Scotland, that when after Worcester Fight he came to France, and she came thither, He would have no further commerce with her — She used in vain all her little Arts, tried to persuade Doctor Boins, She was a Convert and would quit her scandalous way of life, and had at the same time, a Child by Earl Carlingford, who grew up to be a Woman, and owned by the Mother to be hers, and as like the

Earl

Earl as possible — When the King went to Germany, she imposed on Sir H. Dice, an old Resident of the King's at Brussels, to go along with her to Cologne, to ask leave to marry him. All being in vain, she abandoned herself, and so common, that she died of the Pox at Paris, after the Restoration.

When the Duke of Monmouth came over with the Queen Mother, he was called Young Mr. Crofts, pretending to be Lord Crofts's Son, but not long after owned, and made Duke of Monmouth; bred up a Protestant, married to the Earl of Buccleugh's Daughter, Heiress of 10,000 L. a Year. As he grew up the King's kindness increased, he was handsome, well shaped, a good air, a favorite of the Ladies, the Duke of York kind to him till he found his designs. — The Duke of Monmouth had cunning and insinuating ways, when he had a mind to please. went with the Duke of York to the Dutch Fight, when Opdam was blown up — the King bought of Earl Macclesfield the first Troop of Guards for him — sent him in the second Dutch War to serve in France by Land, as Lieutenant General at the Siege of Maestricht, young Churchill with him, behaved well at the retaking a Half Moon. — Staid only that year — grew Ambitious — fond of pleasures — in Summer 1674. at Windsor, desired the Duke of York to get the King to make him Lieutenant General — The Duke of York declined it, as unnecessary; since, as Captain of the first Troop of Guards, he actually commanded all the Forces of England when drawn into the Field — and the Duke of York had on the death of the Duke of Albemarle declared his opinion against a General in Chief — it was an Office he thought too great for himself. The Duke of Monmouth still intrigued for it, he had 30.000 L. a Year coming in, yet not satisfied, fell out with the Earl of Derby, for not complying with his desires of getting

money

money of the Crown. — He struck the word natural out of a Warrant for the King to sign for a Commission under the Great Seal for General, — stopped his patent of General for life in Scotland.

Copy of the Treaty of Nimeguen found in the Prince of Orange's pocket when he fought at Mons.

English Forces were sent to garrison Newport, Ostend Bruges &c. some went as far as Brussells, more ordered to be in readiness, the Duke of York was preparing to go over. The Duke of Monmouth went to Flanders time enough to be in the Action of St. Denis and Casteau, near Mons. (August 1674) In this Voyage he began to take measures with the Prince of Orange, and lay the groundwork of what he undertook after; and by all little Arts and mean Complaisances gained the Prince of Orange's favour, promising to stand by him whenever he should have occasion in England — He endeavoured to gain an Interest in the English and Scotch Troops in the States Service, and succeeded with very many Officers and Soldiers, — The English recalled. — Parliament more troublesome, and not content with stripping the Duke of York of commissions by the first Test, resolved by an Additional Act to drive him from the King's presence, but disappointed by the Duke of York's friends in the House of Commons in to exempt him from the part of the penalties. It was carried but by two votes, which came that Morning into the House, Sir Charles Gaudy, and Sir Anthony Dean.

Shaftesbury hearing it declared he did not now care what became of the Bill, yet left not off the design, but carried it at last by help of Earl Danby the Treasurer, whose friend he had been before, though it was against his will he had been Treasurer of the Navy. yet seeing him serve with fidelity and care in that Office, he grew his friend, and had so good an opinion of him, and his capacity, that when Clifford laid down, he recommended him to the King for Treasurer, as fittest.

He

He did it very well, and served the King with great vigour and fidelity, till he took a distaste at what the King did in favour of Bucks. It happened thus. + The Faction seeing the King had more Friends and interest in the House of Commons than they cared for, thought to break the Parliament on a nicety of Law and Custom of Parliament. This they designed to effect at the first meeting of the House, and were some time before very industrious in going about it and speaking to Lords of all sorts to bring it about, pretending they could prove the Parliament dissolved. — They sent Lord Wharton to the Duke of York (who though of the Party, pretended great kindness to him) out of friendship and gratitude, the Duke of York having some years before saved him from being ruined, to endeavour to persuade him it was actually dissolved, and gave his reasons for it. The Duke of York said he should hear those reasons &c. in the Debate, and would judge who spake most reason. Shaftesbury and Bellis spoke with Arundel of Wardour, Bellasis, and most of the Roman Catholick Lords to persuade them to join with them, and draw the rest of the Roman Catholicks; but they would not. — The turbulent party urged their Arguments with so much heat and sedition, that Bucks, Salisbury, Shaftesbury and Wharton were sent by the House of Lords to the Tower, to remain during the King's pleasure; but not long after, on petition to the King and owning their fault, released. Wharton staid somewhat longer than the rest, because he chicaned, and had no mind to own his fault in plain terms; but seeing no remedy, did it either in that or the next Session.

Another warm debate happened in the House of Commons on a Bill brought in, or proposed by Lord Danby, and

supported

+ See the Lords Journals

supported by the Court and Episcopal party, by which no Peer was to sit or vote in the House, that did not take Oath or Test, not to endeavour any alteration in Church or State, as then settled. The party especially the four Lords sent to the Tower, the Duke of Monmouth, and Halifax opposed it, and Shaftesbury and Hollis pressed the two Roman Catholick Lords above, again to join with them in opposing it, they said it was not prudent for any of them to irritate the King who might execute Laws against them, and find means to turn them out of the House, and perhaps their party might give an helping hand to it. Shaftesbury swore he and his friends never would, and wished his tongue might cleave to the roof of his mouth, if ever he spoke for so unjust a thing; yet not above two or three Roman Catholick Lords joined with the party, which in another Debate proposed an addition to the Standing Rules of the House of Lords (read constantly at the first sitting of every Parliament) declaring that no Peer was to lose his place or seat in the House by reason of any Oath tendered to him — On which the Bill was laid aside.

1668. In May Bucks bought the place of Master of the Horse, giving the General 1.000£ a year land of inheritance for it — concluded almost before any heard of it — to the wonder of all. — Prince Rupert having had a mind to it some years before, and they almost agreed about it, and the King would not consent, because the General's quitting it would be prejudicial to his affairs.

In July, Bucks's designs against the Duke of Ormond appear. He &c. appointed to enquire into the Affairs of Ireland. He had frequent meetings with the Earl of Orrery — Army some months in arrear — Debt 200.000£. — The Duke of York spoke to the King for the Duke of Ormond — In September Secretary Morris struck at, succeeded by Sir S. Trevor

Report

Report of the Irish Committee of Council at Lord Orrery's House. Earl of Anglesea charged in it, near 200.000 £ debt, who desired a Copy of the Report, and time to answer, was promised a Copy, but on sending for it refused; on complain to the King, told he should have it. Committee hindered it; their Report not being so perfect as to be fit to be offered the King in Council, till which, not fit to give a Copy to any.

In November, the design of taking the Admiralty from the Duke of York, or to mortify him in it, and disband his Troop of Guards, and Regiment of Foot. December 1st Sir William Armorer told the King of Reports as above.

1669. A day or two before the King declared his resolution at the Lord Keepers for dismissing the Duke of Ormond from the Command in Ireland, Bucks pressed by his friends to make good his promises to them, sent Ralph Montague to Arlington, to let him know he would have nothing to do with him, unless that affair was done in a day or two; on which Arlington went to the King, and it was declared the next day.

March 3. Sir W. Coventry for challenging Bucks, turned out of all his Employments.

April 4th About this time, Bucks went to Newhall, to persuade the General to consent to breaking of Parliament and resign the General's Post — and accept that of the Admiralty, the Duke of Albemarle refused to consent to either. The Duchess of Bucks and Lady Harvey went at the same time to persuade the Duchess of Albemarle to promote their views.

May Reports about the Alliance with France.

June. In the beginning of it the Queen miscarried Dr. Con. and Dr. Wos present. Bucks instructed them to deny it, and spread a report that it was impossible for the Queen

to

to bear any Children.

July. The Duke of York at Tunbridge assured Doctor Burnet he had no bitterness against the House of Commons, and was against all persecution merely for conscience sake, looking on it as an unchristian thing, and absolutely against his conscience.

September. Jealousy between Bucks and Arlington began to be visible to all the world, and Prerogy encouraged Bucks in it.

October. The Duke of York moved the King for part of the Jointure of the Queen Mother lately dead.

November. The House of Lords Angry that a Bill about original causes, and their own Judicature, should begin in the House of Commons, and resolved to prepare another Bill to the same purpose — Bucks moved a Clause for trial of Peers by the Whole House.

1670. February 22d. The King proposed to the two Houses to raze out of their Journals, all that had passed about Skinner, as he had given Order to do in the Council Books and Exchequer. — This expedient proposed to the King two days before by Lord Ashley. — was agreed to.

March 7th. A debate till nine at night, whether Lord Roos's Bill be read a second time. Contents 41. Not Contents 42. Proxies for the first 16. for the latter 6. — All the Bishops except Durham and Chester against it. Protest by 2 Archbishops, 10. Bishops, and all the Roman Catholick Lords but one.

March 28th. The said Bill passed. Lords Content 42. Not Content 35. — 14. Bishops present, all but Chester against it.

June 22d. The news came of the Dutchess of Orleans's death, suspected to be poisoned, Counter poisons were given her, but opened in presence of the English Ambassador, the Earl of Aylesbury, an English Physician and Surgeon, there appeared no grounds for the suspicion of any foul play — yet Bucks talked openly as if she was poisoned, and so violent, as to propose to Foreign Ministers,

to

to make War against France &c.

July — Bucks sent to France, in return to the King of France's compliment by Marshal Belfont. — The Dutch Ambassador &c. alarmed at it — as to break the Triple Alliance.

December 26th At a Meeting at Lord Arlington's, the Accident happened to Sir J. Coventry considered. — Bucks proposed the King should send for the House of Commons and from the Throne speak to them in the House of Lords on the Thursday, as best to begin with them. The Duke of York seconded him in it, all present of the same mind. — The King ordered Bucks and one or two more to prepare the heads of his speech, which were read and approved next day; that he had heard what had happened to Coventry, and the Occasion of it, disapproved what had been done, — troubled they had suffered such words to pass ran p , expected they should right him, and would ever be tender of letting them have full liberty of speech; that it concerned him and them, not to let his and their Enemies take advantage to break Parliament &c. and concluded with a compliment.

December 28th In another meeting at Arlington's, this Resolution laid aside, and the King should say nothing next day, and not obstruct the Law.

1671. March — In the beginning a design was carried on by the Bishops of Winchester, Salisbury, and Chester, to introduce Comprehension under the name and pretence, so cunningly and Artfully, as like to pass the House of Commons. — Many zealous for the Church of England being made to believe that the Archbishop of Canterbury, and all the Bishops were for it, till Mr. Chomley asked him whether it was so or no. — On which he disabused so many, as it was rejected when proposed. — The Duke of York was against it.

April 19th The House of Commons resolving not to agree with

the

the Lords in the Bill for foreign Duties — The Parliament prorogued April 22. Easter Eve. — Bucks had endeavoured to set both Houses by the Ears.

May. The report of the Duke of Bucks marriage to the Countess of Shrewsbury by Doctor Pratt his Chaplain, and he owned it, (and the true Dutchess called in raillery Dutchess Dowager)

Bucks soon after chose Chancellor of Cambridge, several Bishops writing letters of Recommendation for him, to the scandal of all.

July. On a dispute between Osborne and Littleton Treasurers of the Navy, ordered in Council that no Treasurer of the Navy should have any poundage, but a good Salary, and should neither sign, vote, nor have any thing to do with making Contracts, but might be present when any thing was done.

October. — Bucks disappointed of not having the command of the Troops designed for France.

1672. July. — Bucks proposed to the King if he would break off the marriage with Lord Harry and Arlington's Daughter, he would get Lady Percy for Lord Harry. — Answer it was too late, the other being concluded, and Bucks at the same time offered to the Countess of Northumberland, to get the King's consent, that he should command the Duke of York to marry her.

November. Shaftesbury made Chancellor, Lord Clifford Treasurer, though Arlington against it.

1673. March 20th. The Duke of York told that Mr. Vaughan was to move the House of Commons for an Address to the King to put away the Queen, to marry a Protestant Wife, and to offer him 500,000£. for her portion, and that some of Whitehall promoted it. Next day told, it was proposed to the King, but absolutely rejected.

March

March 23d. The Chancellor endeavoured to get the Treasurer to join with him in breaking the Alliance with France.

May 7th. The King tried to get the Duke of York and the Lord Treasurer to conf but both resolved to quit their Employments.

1673. June 15th. The Duke of York resigned all his Commands — Lord Admiral, Warden of the Cinque Ports, General of the Army, Governour of Portsmouth. — The King kept the Cinque Ports in his own hands, put the Admiralty in Commission, gave Portsmouth to Geo. Legg.

July. — The Duke of York's Marriage with the Youngest Princess of Modena resolved on. — Acts proposed for the King's marrying a Protestant — for Legitimating the Duke of Monmouth to incapacitate any not of the Church of England, to inherit to the Crown. Some were for hindering the Duke of York's marrying a Roman Catholick if Parliament met before.

May 25th. The project for making the Duke of Monmouth Regent of Scotland.

October 17th. The Duke of York informed the King of the turbulent party's designing to fall on Mr. Seymour the Speaker and to oblige all Peers to subscribe the late Declaration, or else not to sit in the House of Lords, nor come within twenty miles of Court; this Bill levelled at the Duke of York.

November 9th. The Great Seal given to Sir Heny Finch — Shafts pardon past the Great Seal.

The Duke of York advised in vain to withdraw from Court.

December 14th. Lord M advised the Duke of York to stand for King of Poland, or to comply, both refused, Lord R. pressed the last.

December 22d. Earl Ba informed the Duke of York that Lord Mayor having been long pressed to call a Common Council for a Bill to mend and pave the Streets, had called one; but

instead

instead thereof it was proposed to thank the King for what he had done about Popery, to desire him to take off his protection from Bankers that they might be prosecuted; and to thank him for the proclamation about Parliament, and recommend following its advice, and said some had been with him to ask leave for such an Address, but no more in it.

1674. January 14th. The Duke of York in the House of Lords told them, the reason he had not yet taken the Oath of Allegiance, was not for any scruple he had to take it, if the meanest subject had not been readier to testify his to him, than he was; but he doubted whether he was to take it, since it was plain Prince Henry had not done it, and by authentick Records, other Princes had been exempted from it; and being unwilling to do any thing, which any who might come after him, and be in the same Post he was in, should complain he had lost them a privilege he might have had if he had pleased, he desired for his own justification and satisfaction, their opinion and judgement in it. At first it was proposed to refer it to the Committee of Privileges, but the Duke of York seeing by the Debate, that many Lords were of opinion he ought not to have the same privilege as that Prince, desired them not to give themselves that trouble; that he acquiesced and would take it, having done his part in making his claim, and would not stand upon it; and took it, as soon as the House adjourned.

1674. January 24th. After the King's Message about the Dutch offers for Peace, the Earl of Salisbury moved for a Bill to breed the Duke of York's Children in the Religion of the Church of England, the Earl of Carlisle seconde, and

farther

farther for a Bill that the King nor none of the Blood to such a degree, might marry without the consent of Parliament. Lord Halifax moved the disarming all Roman Catholicks and reputed ones. Lord Mordaunt that all English Priests might be removed from the Queen.

February 9th Articles of Peace with the Dutch signed at London, it had been negociated, concluded, and signed by the Marquis del Freono the Spanish Ambassador, who had full powers from the Dutch for that purpose. Next day in debate in the House of Lords about a Clause proposed in a Bill to hinder any of the Blood marrying a Roman Catholick without the consent of Parliament, Carlisle and Halifax proposed, that the penalty should be declaring them incapable of succession; for which being reproved by Lord Peterborough, who termed it an horrid Motion, he was answered by Shaftesbury, that it was not so horrid, and spoke for it not as a thing he desired should look backward, but forward; and for which there had been precedents, but his discourse and precedents were severely answered by the Lord Keeper, who said farther, it was streching their Liberty and freedom of Speech to the utmost, to hold such discourse, as they had held. He spoke very well, and home to the whole matter, proving it against Law, and shewed the sad effect things of that nature had had in this Nation. The Bishop of Winchester and other Bishops spoke to shew how any thing of that nature was against the Rules of Christianity in general, and especially against the Doctrine of the Church of England; and at last the

proposition

proposition was laid aside with scorn, and the Head resolved on only in general, that the King nor none of the Blood within such a degree, should marry a Papist, without the consent of Parliament, and no penalty put upon it.

February 24th. The Parliament prorogued to November 10th. This Resolution carried so close, that none of the House of Commons believed it would be done, expecting only to be told of a recess in eight or ten days — look very discontented when done — no Bill of any kind had been passed by both Houses, and but one private Bill, and two public sent up from the House of Commons, and but one of each kind sent from the House of Lords. Shaftesbury and Carlisle were to propose to the House of Commons disbanding the Duke of York's Regiment, named Duke and Dutchess of Portsmouth &c.

March — Shaftesbury pretending fear of his Throat cut by Roman Catholicks lay one Night at least in the City, in the House of Mr. Cooke a Fanatic, and both then and before did all he could to promote petitioning His Majesty for speedy calling a Parliament for redress of griefs, and endeavoured to get the Lord Mayor to consent to the Common Council meeting once a month; and had it proposed in the Court of Aldermen, but the Lord Mayor would not consent, and said they should not use him as the King had been used. The King also sent Sir Paul Neal to Shaftesbury to let him know, he heard he was about taking a House in the City, to

live

live there; that He absolutely forbad him at his peril, looking on it as a design to observe him there, as he had done in Parliament, and that he would do well to go down into the Country, as soon as the weather would permit. Shaftesbury answered he had no design of

July 17th The Duke of Monmouth being in the Evening with the Duke of York, the last told him he feared Arlington though quitting the place of Secretary of State, for the White Staff would still have some part in affairs, and by his fearful Counsels ruin the King's affairs, as he had already done; and he knew it his design to ruin the good understanding between them. Monmouth answered, he could not believe he had such an intention else he would have nothing to do with him. For which the Duke of York made him suitable Returns — and parted, the Duke of York conjuring him to take care of Arlington's practices. The same Night after supper, the Duke of Monmouth came to the Duke of York, and desired him to move the King for his having a Commission as General during pleasure only, and to lie by him, not to make use of at present, but in case of any disorder, which he desired because he had been told by several, and some Officers, that if any thing should happen, they could not obey him, nor fire on any, unless he had such Authority to command. — The Duke of York answered he did not see it was for that reason only necessary, since already by

his

his Commission of Captain of the King's Troop of Horse Guards, he was empowered to command all the Troops now of Foot, as eldest Colonel; that he believed a Commission of General could give him no more power, for the words of killing and slaying, would not be in any such new Commission, no more power, for the words of killing and slaying, would not be in any such new Commission, no more than in that he had already; they not having been used in the late Generals Commission; and that it was but a misinformation of those that had persuaded him to desire it, on that ground; and any such Officer as had said this to him, or should make any such difficulty, did not deserve to be one, or have a military Employment, that could be so foolishly scrupulous; neither Lord Craven's Regiment, nor the Queen's Troop had any such difficulty in the disorders of Whit Tuesday. And on the Duke of Monmouths saying they had Orders to do what they did, the Duke of York put him in mind, they could have none, being accidentally drawn up in Lincolns Inn Fields, when the disorders began, and fell upon the Rabble, and dispersed that part of them before Orders could come. The Duke of Monmouth insisting on it still, the Duke of York told him plainly, he could never speak to the King about it, nor consent he should be any General, a post not fit for any body in time of Peace, and on the Duke of Albemarle's death, had advised the King against it when no thoughts of the Duke of Monmouth.

1674. September 13th. The King told the Duke of York he thought it would be necessary, for his service to give the Duke of Monmouth a Commission of Lieutenant General to capacitate him to command all the Troops, else inconveniences might happen, on some refusing to obey him, in case of a sudden rising — The Duke of

York

York said he thought, the King had taken the resolution to the contrary, when the late General died, and besides there was no necessity for it, the Duke of Monmouth being Captain of the Guards.

October 20th Sir R. T. told the Duke of York what he had heard from another hand, that at a meeting at Lord Mordaunts, at Parsons Green, it had been resolved by that Gang, to get such a Vote against him, as against Bucks and Duke of L at the first meeting.

October 24th The King told the Duke of York in Lauderdale's presence, he had just come from speaking with W. Howard, who had told him news of Holland; and among the rest, the Prince of Orange had said, he heard Arlington's designed to persuade the King to own the Duke of Monmouth his Legitimate Son; on which the King said he had said to W. Howard, that it was true, one Person (Shaftesbury) once had the impudence to come near proposing it to him; but he had answered as became him, he could never be so base as to think of any such thing, and had rather see James (meaning the Duke of Monmouth) hanged up at Tybarn, than have any such thoughts - exclaimed against it, &c.

November — Application of Doctor Owen, Mr. Jekel, Mr. Gould &c. to the Duke of York to get the King to stop the prosecution of Conventicles.

The King sent Arlington to the Prince of Orange to know his mind as to Peace or War, that he might take measures accordingly. The Duke of York against Arlington's going, as too much a friend to the Prince to make a faithful report, and a day or two after, when the King told him Lord Ossory was to go and offer for a marriage with Princess Mary, was against the Commission, since the Prince of Orange ought first to seek it. — The King said Lord Ossory was to say nothing of it,

till

till the Prince of Orange had done all he expected, and spake first to him of it. The Duke of York acquiesced in his pleasure.

1675. January 25th The Archbishops and Bishops prest by the Ministry to propose the King's executing the Laws against Dissenters and Roman Catholicks — The Prince of Orange complained to Arlington of the King's being moved to own the Duke of Monmouth by his good friends Carlisle and Shaftesbury — Arlington told him how the King had rejected it.

February — After severe orders of Council against Roman Catholicks & ..... the Duke of York said to the King he hoped he would not be displeased if he did not wait on him to Church as he had now forbearing to receive the Sacrament.

1765 April 24th The Duke of Monmouth told the Duke of York that he had asked the King's leave to persuade Colonel Rupel to part with his Regiment of Guards, that he might have it, and Lord Ossory have his Troop — and he would put the Regiment in a better Condition.

April 30th In a debate of the Lords, the Treasurer moved that the Lords might not for refusing the Oath be incapacitated to sit in the House, this approved, the Duke of York moved it might be general for all Bills — which was agreed to the standing Orders.

May. The Treasurer's friends in the House of Commons consisted of zealous Church of England Men, and Old Cavaliers, influenced by the Bishops and Clergy. — Arlington's friends for moving the Duke of York to get capac. for his Employments, meant to put the House of Commons into a heat — in order to a dissolution.

June. The Duke of Monmouth's agreement with Colonel Rupel being near finished, the Duke of York opposed it.

1676. January 14th came to the Duke telling him as Lady Mary his Daughter was of Age to think of preparing for receiving the Sacrament, he asked leave to confirm her. the Duke of York said, since he could not communicate with him,

he

he was against his Daughters; and though he had not instructed his Daughters in his own Religion, it was because if he had, they would have been taken from him — bade him inform the King of what passed — who ordered them to be confirmed.

February 20th Shaftesbury had refused to go out of Town on the Kings Message to him by Secretary Will.m on hearing he was about things contrary to his service. — The Bishops got leave from the King to send Orders to number C. and Roman Catholicks through England.

December — The King on occasion of somewhat debated in Council about Coleman, (relating to a Book written by one Bury, a reputed Priest) said to the Duke of York, he was an ill Man, very busy, did prejudice with meddling with every thing, and looking on him as a person not fit to be employed in the Dutchess's Service, would have had him dismissed. The Duke of York desired some proof of his meddling.

Bill proposed for a Test to be made for every King of England to take; in case of refusal, then as any Bishoprick became void, a number should be chosen by the rest of the Bishops, out of which the King should chuse one. The like to be done for all Deanries and Church Preferment, and that the Children of such King or next Heir of the Crown, should be under the care of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and some other Bishops, till a certain age. — As for Roman Catholicks in general, penal Laws should be repealed, for such as should register their names; but all Converts after the Act, to have them still in force against them. No Catholic to be capable of any Office, but to fine for such as were chargeable, and pay the King annually the 20th of their Estates, not to come to Court without leave, to be liable to penal Laws, if offending against the two last Clauses, for Priests, death, and perpetual Prison; other Roman Catholic to have meeting

Houses

Houses out of Towns; incapable of Office, but to fine for the chargeable.

1677. January 25th Sir W. Godolphin's letter informed the King this day, that Don John had told him, France had proposed Peace, on conditions of Spain's giving up the rest of the Low Countries, for which Spain should have Roussillon, all Sicily and 12.000.000. of livres ready money; which would put her in a condition of recovering Portugal, and Don John 4.000.000. for himself; that Fribourg should be restored to the Emperor with some places in Alsace; and the same day the French Ambassador offered the King in his Master's name, to enter into a Treaty, to put Ostend, and some neighbouring places into his hands, and give Antwerp to content the Dutch.

March When the Duke of Ormond was to be sent to Ireland, Lord Ranelagh put the Duke of Monmouth on being Lord Lieutenant, and to let Lord Conway be his Deputy.

April 3d The King this day assured by an infallible hand, that the Spaniards by means of Don Bernado &c. Salines, Fonseca, and other Agents fomented all they could, a Rebellion in England, and this by order from Flanders and Spain.

April 10th Prince Rupert told the King he had opposed a design in the House of Commons to address for his being High Admiral; but hoped he would make him so in case of a War — The King said it was time enough to consider what was to be done in case of a War. L. W. party expected in this Parliament, the Ministers would be impeached; grievances make a great noise — Government arraigned — no Money given without sacrificing some Great Officer, or parting with some great Flower of the Crown — and the prospect was dismal enough; great disorders hoped — vast crowds of Old Rump Officers &c. at opening it — four Lords probably expected or

had

had not been so resolute — for their Friends in the House of Lords M. Windsor. L. Halifax, Hollis, advised them not to trust the point of Parliament being dissolved by fifteen Months prorogation; telling them they would it and would bring inconveniencies to themselves. — Their ill success frighted their friends and party, and they durst not fall on the Ministers, and could not hinder giving money to build Ships, nor the Additional Excise for three Years — all they could do, was to address for a War with France.

September The King at Newmarket had advice design to murther him and the Duke of York there, or at London, on Lord Mayor's day in a Balcony, and the Prince of Orange on the way from Harwich — but laid aside because not enough prepared — the Duke of York had like advice.

October 15.th The Prince of Orange spoke to the Duke of York about his match with Lady Mary.

November The Archbishop of Canterbury died — The Treasurer and Bishop of Winchester pressed hard for the Bishop of London objection, married, and Wife alive.

Those, who since the Peace with Holland, 1673. had pressed for a War with France (out of no good end, but to force the King to disoblige France, and by a War get him into such necessities, as they might improve on him what they pleased) were now the only persons that opposed a Supply, at least such a one as was requisite to carry on so expensive a War

1674. February 7.th Bucks waited on the King in private, the Duke of York, the Chancellor, the Treasurer, the Duke of Monmouth, and no Minister knowing of it.

April 27.th A Commission for the Duke of Monmouth under the Great Seal, to be General signed by the King — the

word

word natural struck out by the Duke of Monmouth.

June Letters from France of Dumbarton's and Regiments being reduced, from 1,800. and 1200. Men to 600. and 400. only 7s. 6d. given to Men disbanded in Dauphine and Burgundy.

September 24th. Israel Tong, a Fanatic, known infamous Villain that in rebellious times did what he could to destroy both Universities turned out of Tangier and all places wherever he had been — brought an information, the day before the King went to Windsor, of one Kerby a broken Merchant, that he had a terrible Plot of murthering the King to discover by night to the King charged the Jesuits with the Plot Papers, to the Lord Treasurer Mr. Bedingfield brought Letters directed to him in counterfeit hands, signed by Jesuits, and soon after another packet of counterfeit L signed BL . . . . all to the same tune, about a Plot.

October 13th. Oates related his Story with such circumstances in Council, as to gain some credit, till he came to be examined, when the villainy appeared. Asked if he knew the hands of the Letters sent to Bedingfield. He said He did, and Council making the Clerks shew him a line of each Letter, the rest being folded up, he presently said they were Irelands and Fenwicks own handwriting. Both those denied it, and several of their papers taken with them, being compared, they were proved not their's. When Oates said they were counterfeit hands, they denied it too, or that they knew ought of the contents; and as to the Letter of Ireland, dated from St. Omers in August last, he proved himself in England at that time, and had not been beyond Sea a great while. Blondels Letter appeared to be the same hand as Tong's deposition; other hands counterfeit, and

yet

yet named signed at length — packet directed to Mr. Bennyfield at Windsor, to be left at the Post house — so Whites Letter appeared forged. — Oates after telling several improbable things of Don John, and that he was in the Room when the money was told out in Don John's presence, to be sent to Sir G. Wakeman, the King asked him, what kind of a man Don John was? he answered, a tall proper man; when he was known to be a man of little stature, but a little fat — Oates did not know where the Jesuits professed or Novitiate Houses were, but said near the Louvre.

November 22d. Ds. proviso carried for him in the House of Commons, Yeas 158. Noes 156. the Treasurer for him, the Presbyterians against him. — Bedlow deposed to Edm. Godfrey's murther in Somerset House. Corps in back Stair, all the Queens servants coming up them constantly; her Meat brought; Footmen waiting constantly, a Centinel Night and Day, Her Majesty and Family in the House; Centinels at all the Doors, and a Foot Company on the Guard; and this discovered, but by such a Fellow, long after.

1678. November 25th Oates before the Council sent with Lord Osery and Lord Bridgewater to Somerset House to shew them the place where he heard the Queen say what he accused her of, and saw he could not shew the place.

The King could not persuade the Duke to abstain from Court to prevent an Address for removing him from his presence, he Council was forced to order him to do so.

December 19th The King informed by Letters from Sir Lionel Jenkyns, that he had been advertised, Mr. Montague, Envoy to France, had secret conference with the Nuncio at Paris, the King in Council ordered his Papers to be seized, and Sir J. Ernly acquainted the House of Commons with his reasons for it; Montague said his letters were not seized, but safe, and sending for them, Danby impeached.

December 30th confessed the falsehood of all he had sworn about Godfrey.

Ireland and Grove knew not till ten at night, that they were to be tryed at eight next morning, so not prepared to prove their innocency.

The

The Treasurer blamed for not putting an end to the Popish Plot, before the Parliament met. The Duke of Lauderdale persuaded the King not to go to Newmarket, but stay and end it; the Treasurer did not second them if the Plot had been examined to the bottom, it would have end, the perjuries being detected. He never acted heartily for the King's service after he King had seen Bucks at Mrs Gwyn's instance, and persuaded the King to send the Duke of York abroad.

May 28th. The Duke of York's letter to the King Brussels - 10th May June 11. (27) 28. 29. July (1.)

October 13th. The Duke of York came to London with the King's leave in his way to Scotland; a week after in Town, Lord and Mr. Hyde came to tell him, the King thought it fit for his service, that he should go for Scotland, as soon as he could; but did not intend he should stay longer there, than January. the Duke of York resolved to obey; sate out October 27th — Essex and Halifax, probably the cause. — The Marquess of Montrose came to him at York,

1680. told him of differences about his sitting in Council sans taking the Oath of Allegiance.

March 22d. The King at Newmarket, the Council met at Whitehall on information of great numbers of Prentices listed by one Alford, under pretence of burning the Pump. He was secured by the Lord Mayor and committed by Council for High Treason, as he deserved for offering to list Men. — Sir W. Waller and Fanatics endeavour to make it thought a Popish Plot; and some so malicious as to write into the Country (as Sir Samuel Barnardiston &c.) that the Guards were to join with them to fire the City, and cut the Throats of the Protestants. These the very words of some of the letters, adding that the like design had been discovered in Ireland.

March 24th. Lord Shaftesbury sent to tell Council of a new Popish Plot in Ireland, by the Primate Plunket and his Clergy, to deliver that Kingdom to the French; desired a private Committee for imparting all he knew; the President, Lord

Bridgewater,

Bridgewater, Essex, Secretary Coventry, and Mr. Hyde — the Author not to be named — powers to examine without the knowledge of the Duke of Ormond or the King — all granted, but Mr. Hyde told the Chancellor, and complained against it to the Council.

May Don Pedro Ronquillo came Ambassador in place of the Marquis de Bourgament with powers for D. of not from the King of Spain, but D would send for them — Treaty concluded in June.

June 26th Shaftesbury came to Westminster, and made a speech to the Grand Jury sitting about the danger of Popery — invective against the Duke of York; offering an indictment against him for recusancy and Witnesses to prove his hearing Mass; and desired them to represent how unsafe it was he should have the Management of the Post Office, that 2d, 3d of his Estate might be saved, and that they would declare the Duchess of Portsmouth a common Nuisance.

October 9th The Duke of York had notice from Mr. Hyde that Sunderland and Mr. Godolphin were of opinion he should retire abroad. Essex and Halifax were of the same opinion, but he was more surprized at the first, who had obligations to him, and professed to be his Friend — the Duchess of Portsmouth pretending to ~~[illegible]~~ grant his not giving her Assurance during ~~the King's~~ late illness (an Ague) of his Friendship in case of the King's death (though not decent for him to do, and needless, because the King's illness was slight, and not dangerous) was employed to draw the King to the resolution of sending the Duke of York away. She had

gone

gone from Windsor several times to London, to make up matters with Shaftesbury, an d party, by the canal of Lord Howard of Escrick, and having done it, promoted their measures. The King signified to the Duke of York that his affairs required his absence, and He advised him to go to Scotland, sending before him a Letter, that he had sent him to take care of the Affairs of that Realm. Some proposed a pardon for him, before an Impeachment, which Shaftesbury threatned, in which case it was undoubtedly valid. The King thought the Commons would proceed by Bill, not impeachment, as the Shorter way; but was against a pardon, and in any case assured him, he would dissolve the Parliament.

The King came from Newmarket to London, the Duke of York's remove abroad was discoursed more than ever, Sunderland and Godolphin both assured him, the King thought of no such thing. Coming to London, Mr. Hyde told him, Sunderland was grown cold to him (Hyde) and though they often saw one another, had never opened his mouth about any business, which made him and the Duke of York believe the Reports were true; but Hyde did not think his friend Godolphin of that mind, but was undeceived the day after the King came to Town, when they told him they thought the Duke of York's absence for the King's service, and the next day, both said so to the Duke of York — Essex was for his retiring to Flanders, Halifax only from Court, the

King

King in doubt whether he should be able to stand by him
— Essex and Shaftesbury reconciled — Halifax an Atheist and
had no bowels.

The King consulted the Privy Council, who of opinion the
Duke of York should not go; yet the King continued of the
same mind: Two days after, desired their advice, whether
he should break Parliament if the Duke was impeached, but
that a question not to be answered — so no resolution taken
in Council about the Duke of York — Sunday the
King proposed his going to Scotland, and wrote on Monday to
his Council there that he had ordered the Duke of York's
repair thither, to look after the affairs of that Realm, the Duke
of York on Wednesday took leave of the King, and sate out.
The King expected Parliament would move for the Militia,
or some Act to retrench his power, and would then dissolve
them — the Dutchess of Portsmouth complained of the
Dutchess of York as kinder to the Dutchess of Mazarine
than to her. — After the Duke's return from Scotland, the
Cavaliers disobliged at directions given to the Judges in
favour of Non Conformists, and Judge Ellis not being turned out.

November 29th Edinburgh — Letter of the Duke of York
December 14th in answer to praising him to be a good
protestant — the Duke of York was zealous in hindering
the Duke of Gloucester's being turned a Roman Catholick,
himself was turned after coming to England and reading Histories
of the Reformation — withdrew Communion in 1672.

The Republican party was earnest to bring the Non

Conformist

Conformist Ministers into the Church, in order to infect that body of Men who they now look on as the only support of the Crown. — the Earl of Shaftesbury set about buying Colonel Rafsel's Regiment.

1681. February 22. The House of Commons are better composed than the last resolved at some of their Cabals to begin with the Bill of Exclusion. Either that, or a Bill of Limitations would be destruction of the Monarchy — It would serve for a precedent to meddle with Succession on all occasions, and make Monarchy Elective.

April 4th Some Roman Catholicks zealous to advance the Roman Catholick Religion, but no plot — Oates at first examination before the King and Council said he had ventured his life for his Majesty at Sea, and his soul at Land; he owned, he confessed and read constantly once a week at Jesuits, to discover their designs, yet no Roman Catholick in his heart, but to get favour with the Jesuits, when on his accusing Lord Arundel and Bellasis, and Sir G. Wakeman as knowing of the Plot, the King said, the two Lords had served him and his Father so eminently, that unless proofs were full, no credit was to be given them. Oates answered, God forbid he should accuse any unjustly, he did not say they knew it, but were to be acquainted with it by the Jesuits. The King mentioned this publickly. At the first examination he said he had been at Madrid, when the 5. or 10. £000. were telling out before Don John to be sent to Sir G. Wakeman, as a reward for promising to poison the King. On the King's asking what Man Don John was, he said a lean tall black Man, yet Don John was a little fat, well complexioned Man, though brown hair. — He said he had been at the Jesuits Colledge with Pere la Chaise, the King of France's Confessor, knew not which, but said the House just by the Louvre.

Oates

Oates so little credited that Sir G. Wakeman was dismissed after examination, Oates told none of the essential parts of the Plot at first – See Journals of the Lords for his Perjury about L. before whom he had sworn, that he had no other person of Quality whatever to accuse – this a fortnight before he accused other. – The Lord Chancellor asking him at Council if he had ever seen Coleman, he said no; yet at the tryal told another story – impossible that the Jesuits should trust Oates after turning him out of their Society for ignorance and debauchery.

Lord Bellasis a brave Officer, was infirm, troubled with the Goat and unfit for employment – Petre was no Soldier and timorous. Sir Fr. Ratcliffe no Man of the Sword, finical; and when Oates swore he had given him his Commission in Wild Garden, had not been in London in two years, but at his house in Northumberland, not having in that time lain a night out of it, as was known to all in those parts, as Dan. Collingwood testified in the House of Commons, when he was first accused. Colonel Thomas Howard was growing very infirm, and died of his indisposition, about the time named by Oates, who swore he gave him a Commission in Wild Garden, when F. Howard was at Bath; and after he came to London never stirred out twice, being so lame and infirm, that he could not walk up Stairs, but was carried in a Chair, not able to stand or Walk, died a fortnight after he came from Bath. Sir W. Goring not of Age, lately came from abroad, was unfit to have so many thousand pounds pass through his hands, no meeting of Jesuits at White Horse Tavern, though ~~once~~ in those Years to chuse a Provincial and other Officers Secretary, Doctor; all that died in prison, or were

executed

executed, denied it, no Commission produced or appeared, no Arms in any Roman Catholick House searched, besides a fowling piece or case of pistols.

Bedlow when first examined before Secretary Coventry and Williamson in the King's presence, declared he knew nothing of any plot, but only of Godfrey's Murder. See the Journals of the Lords yet turned Witness for the Plot made a foolish Story of Spanish Pilgrims to land at Milford, swore against Whitebread and Fenwick, though when brought to the Bar, and examined, he denied when asked on Oath, that he had any thing to say against them. Yet they were condemned and hanged on his Evidence, which agreed with Bates, He swore Godfrey's body lay upon the Stairs at Somerset House, a common passage for Pages and Footmen, between eight and eleven at night.

Prance (a popish Silversmith) after accusing the four Men hanged for Godfrey's Murther, being sent for to Council to be examined, desired Captain Richardson to carry him first to the King having something of consequence to tell. Carried to Chiffin's Chamber the King came, Prance fell at his feet trembling and shaking; the King seeing called in Bick and Chiffin then Prance confessed he has perjured, and not a word of truth in all he had deposed; that he had no rest till he had told this to the King; being brought to Council he made the same confession, but got back to Prison, unsaid it again, and swore to it as at the Tryal of the

three

three persons he had accused, and who were condemned. The fourth Bury, reprieved, a protestant told Doctor Lloyd, he would not tell a lye to save his life, and all France had sworn was false; when he would not confess the fact, was after fifteen days hanged — died a Protestant. Godfrey not seen by any body after one, the day he was missing. Bedlow saw the body lying in the Queen's Back stairs which looks into one of the Courts — France says in a Room which looked into the Garden; they differ in the manner of the murther — Bedlow's perjury against Atkins Mr. Pepys's Clerk.

July 15th Edinb. — P. O. made Algernon Sidney General, in E. Ossory's place.

Proposals about Scotland — Nobility there in general well affected to the King dreading nothing more than to see either Presbytery restored according to Covenant, or England made a Common Wealth, which would make them Slaves, as in Cromwell's time; only one or two suspected of Republicanism.

The Duchess of Portsmouth came out of France in the beginning of July. Her first work was to make Sunderland's Peace. Halifax opposed it, but done in the first Week of August.

Shaftesbury sent a message to the Duke of York as if a mind to come in; yet reported at the same time that Portsmouth designed to make her son the Duke of Richmond, Prince of Wales; this designed to make a misunderstanding between the Duke of York and Portsmouth.

September 1st Report of the Duke of Monmouth's coming in; no ground but his Wife's endeavours to persuade him to the King without capitulation; Shaftesbury, Lord Russel, Montague &c kept him from it, and in the beginning of September sate out for Cheshire, received at Coventry with the acclamations, a Monmouth and no York; not so at Litchfield.

1683. February 4th Either just before the Meeting, or during the

Sitting

sitting of one of the last P.ts a considerable Sum was wanted to pay off several Ships, newly come home, and the Commissioners of the Treasury were put to it, to find ready Cash for it; several ways tried in vain, but the Commissioners of Hearth-Money (encouraged by a good bargain of the Overplus of the Tax for £4000. a year after best enquiry of Commissioners of the Treasury) advanced it, for the demurrage of the Ships to be paid off, would have been very chargeable; so good husbandry and credit to Government, besides nobody offered more, nor so much, as those that had it. Bargain concluded a year since. One Shales, who had to do with the Affair of Chimney Money, came and brought a Project to some Courtiers, that if they could get that Bargain of Overplus, and he and Friends have the collecting it, they would give the King £20,000. more than he was to have, and as much to the Party as he should get it. This brought to the King, sent to the Treasury, examined, judged impracticable. Shales angry with the Treasury and Lord Rochester in

applied again to the King, who would have sent him to Rochester, but desired it might be to Halifax, who embraced the proposal warmly representing it as bringing £20,000. to the King, and that if the King did not prosecute the Managers of Hearth Money, any body else might. This said to the King. At Halifax's instance, ordered the Lord Keeper to enquire into the Grant made to the Managers of the Overplus, whether good in Law. The Lord Keeper after hearing Shales and with the Attorney and Solicitor, examined the affair, reported their Opinion, that the Grant was

Legal

Legal and not to be broken; that the King could recover nothing of the Managers, nor could any body else. So Hale far desired the affair might be dropt, and no farther Enquiry made in their Books, to see what they had got by the bargain.

March 5th. When Oates and Tonge first came to discover the plot, before they had appeared in public or any body but the King and Danby had heard of it, or they had been with Earl Godfrey; being prest by Danby to let him see some of the Jesuits Letters, Oates pretending he was so trusted by them, that he oft saw some of them, and they had past through his hands. He promised, but did not perform in some weeks. Still prest, at least to tell him where they were directed, that they might be intercepted at the Post Office, even this he could not do. After many puttings off, in the end of August or beginning of September, he wrote to Danby, whom he thought at Windsor to tell him; if he sent to the Post House then he would find letters directed to Mr. Bedingfield, that would make out what he said of the Plot and design to murther the King. Danby was gone to Lord Norris in Oxfordshire, so that a packet of letters so directed was delivered to Bedingfield's Man, sent for letters to the Post Office for Mr. Bedingfield to be left at the Post House at Windsor till called for. As soon as he received it, he carried the letters to the Duke of York against whom as a Roman Catholic in general, he judged there was some design; the letters being counterfeited, the names of the King, Whitebread, Fenwick, Ireland, and Blundell, he knew, but sure it was none of their hands, which he knew very well. As to Fogarty's, he could say nothing, having never seen his writing, but believed it counterfeit, as the rest. Fenwick's name wrong spelt. The letters all in one packet, four fingers broad, five inches long all to the same purpose giving account in plain English that they had received letters from Peter Talbot Archbishop of Dublin, that all things were ready in Ireland and Scotland, and they would

rise

rise in Arms as soon as they heard 48. The King was dispatched; and attended with desiring him to remember them to Mr. Coleman. Bedingfield desired the Duke of York to deliver them to the King, or one of the Secretaries, and tell how he came by them, and his belief of their being counterfeit, and designed to do him prejudice, for he knew of no such design. The Duke of York did so, and desired Secretary Coventry might have them. The first letter the King opened and read, was signed by Blondel, and said he was of the Duke's and Bedingfield's mind, there was villainy, the hand counterfeit, and he had seen one very like it, and would keep the letters to compare with some he had seen. The Duke of York pressed Darby the letters might be read at the Committee for Foreign Affairs, but could not get it done till just before the King went to Newmarket, when they were read there. Oates's first Narrative was also read, of Fenwick's hand writing, and then the letter with Blondel's Name compared with the narrative, and judged to be in the same hand, and the whole Affair was a mere invention. The whole Committee was there present, the Duke of York, Prince Rupert, the Chancellor, Treasurer, Lauderdale, Arlington, Coventry, and Williams. When the Jesuits were seized, their papers were compared with these letters, and found not at all alike, and when after all were delivered to Sir W. Jones Attorney General, and Sir Rd. Southwell Clerk of Council, they compared some of Oates's writing with those letters, and verily believed one of them was of his hand writing. They were produced at none of the Trials of those whose names were put to them. Letters sent by the Post, and so ill worded, that none but such an illiterate Dance as Oates could have writ them, or his Instructor Fenwick, who made all for Oates, as His Majesty was told by one, who being at

Supper

Supper with those two Villains, who being warmed as usual every night fell out, and called one another by their true names; and Tong said to Oates, You Rascal was it not I that made the plot for You, which You had not invention enough to do, and could never have made any thing of it but for Me; and the person who told the King desired him to ask another about it, who when the King asked him, confirmed the truth of it.

December 8th. The Duke of Monmouth owned to the King, the Duke of York present, at Secretary Jenkins, the whole Conspiracy, that he knew all of it except the designed assination, and all the Persons concerned with him in it, and did not contradict any thing Lord Howard said, but in one particular not material, owned what Colonel Rumsey had said as to Lord Russell's saying, when French had failed them, he would immediately put on his boots, go down into the West, and to Taunton, and make them rise himself; wondered no more Witnesses came in against Wildman, since no Man more active in the Conspiracy, that the Council of Six gave £15. a Man, to send down Aaron Smith to Scotland, said Sir W. Courtenay, Sir Drake, and other Gentlemen, knew of it in the West, and Mr. Booth was the person they depended on in Cheshire; Sir G. Oldham in Yorkshire; owned the visiting the Guards in order to their surprize, and that Doctor Owen, Mr. Mead and all the chief of the Non Conforming Ministers were privy and active in the Conspiracy; that Major Hurst of Chichester said it was easy to surprize ~~Portsmouth~~, and that he was ready to undertake it for the Officers on the Guard were most part drunk every Night.

The Duke of Monmouth being asked by the King whether he had any correspondence with any in the Guards,

or

or Court he positively denied it. As for Scotland; that Sir John Cochran and Monroe's coming up hither about the Carolina business, was but a pretence, it being really to adjust matters as to the rising there, at the same time it was to begin here; that Cesrock, Rouallan, Bayley, and other Scots in were all engaged in it, that they complained they only wanted Arms, but not good will; that Argyle could bring many Men to help the Western Men: that they had a design to surprise Sterling C—le, an old Gutter or Sally Port towards Balarquith, where there were no Centinels; that they were to seize the Chancellor and Treasurer in Edinburgh, which they thought they could do with 40. or 50. Horse, which they could easily get into the Town, without notice being taken.

December 24.th Luzaney, who would have passed for a Doctor of Sorbonne though no Priest, nor a Gentleman, but son to Beauchateau a Player, accused F. S. Germain, and that Coleman had been brought into the Affair; but this last got off, when examined by the Committee of the House of Commons, he was busy, and Kesting soon after ordered him out of the Dutchess of York's Service; the Duke of York had him beware of his Papers and Person upon advice from S. Godfrey in the beginning of September when mentioned in Oates's deposition) yet he let his papers be seized, sure there was nothing to hurt him & to S. Williamson.

1684. January Some time after the Duke of Monmouth was forbid Court, he went privately beyond Sea, only one Gentleman with him, and a servant; embarked at Greenwich in a Fisher boat, landed at Ferveere; went to Bergoptzoom, Antwerp and Brussels; spoke with Fonseca, if not M. de Grane said he would go to Holland, and could say that to the Prince of Orange in a quarter of an hour that would satisfy him.

February. After the Duke of York had been at Yorkin in the first Dutch War, he moved the King to make Sir J. Savile a Viscount; pressed it earnestly, and it was done some time after; yet when he came into the House of Lords he

always

always ran along with the popular party, and joined in opposing the King's concerns. When Oates's plot was first brought on the Stage, none was so violent a driver of it as he, being one of the Secret Committee with Shaftesbury, and not so favourable to the Duke of York as might have been expected.

May 20th The Duke of York to the P. of Orange, found the D. of Monmouth had been to see him, sans advertising of his coming, odd enough after engaging in a conspiracy for altering the Government, and ruining our family, and refusing since he had his pardon to own that under his hand, which he had confessed to the King in the D. of York's presence. This to keep up his credit with his rebellious party, and vain pretentions to the Crown, for nothing else could make him refuse to sign.

1685. January 24th Stop put to passing the Pardon for Roman Catholicks; the Attorney General being to be heard against it, at the Lord Keeper's desire.

November 26th Captain Middleton came to me, and asked pardon for having been engaged in a Conspiracy; owning he was the Chief promoter of it, and that it was the last year after the D. of Monmouth, when he was a Captain in the first Regiment of Guards. The design was to surprize the Tower, one day whilst I was hunting, to seize the King and Queen if they could, put all in disorder and declare for a Common Wealth; that he had been at the Tower to view it, and lay his design of surprize and had engaged several

1666. The fire of London began in the night between Saturday and Sunday September 2d. O.S. in a baker's in Thames Street; Lord Mayor declined Soldiers, and scrupled the blowing up houses. the fire spread and about noon sent for Troops; the E. of Craven sent with Lord D. with what he desired; the D. of York went in the Evening, a strong N.E. wind hindered approaches to the Fire, by tourbillons of smoke and flame. Houses of Wood fired at a distance; the troops and labourers could scarce retire, an old Woman proposed blowing up houses by powder.

Lord Falmouth was second Son to Sir Ch. Berkeley Comptroller of the Household to Charles II. three or four years older than the D. of York with whom bred in his youth; Groom of his Bedchamber, Engeign in the E. of Bristols Troop of Gens d'Armes, made all the Campaigns with the D. of York in Flanders.

1679. September 8th. The D. of York began his journey from Brussels for England on advice from Lord Feversham &c. that the King was in danger of an Ague, and advising him to come as privately as possible, that it might not be known at Court till he appeared at Windsor told only the Dutchess, took Peterborough, and Lord Churchill with him, came from Calais in a French Sloop to Dover, not known there but to the Post Master, an honest Man, that kept the secret; left Peterborough to do post with Churchill to London, took Coach in Southwark went to Philip Fowde at the Post Office, and lay all night at Sir Allen Apsleys near got to Windsor the King waked, being better by Jesuits powder. the D. of Monmouth then at Court gone to hunt that morning; Sunderland knew of his being to come, yet denied it positively to the D. of Monmouth. The King received him kindly, but would not let him stay long, all the Ministers being against him; the Duke

returned

returned in a Yacht to Ostend; came to Brussels in the first week of October K. S. took his Dutchess and Princess Anne and Isabella to see the Princess of Orange in Holland leaving the Groso his family at Brussels, staid little at the Hague, embarked at Maeslandsluys in October in the Yacht for London; and about the end of October went by Land to Scotland, leaving his two Daughters at St. James's.

September 6th He received a letter from Sunderland that the King was ill, but he hoped it would pass over; Feversham wrote he would send an Express if the King grew worse. On September 7th Letters from both, and the Dutchess of Portsmouth by an express, that the King was ill again, and had a severe fit of an intermitting Fever. On this Sunderland had advised Portsmouth, Feversham, Halifax, Hyde, Godolphin, and agreed to send for the D. of York immediately, the King on proposal agreed to it, but all this to be a secret, and he was to say he came of his own accord, to come privately. Sir R. Bulstrode sent for Friday at his setting out to tell [illegible] there at Hamare, the reason, Essex knew of his being sent for, and approved it, but none of the D. of Monmouth

got to Windsor by noon on Sunday Morning; Monmouth looked much disturbed, though ordered by the King to behave civilly. It was necessary to prepare for Parliament, so Sunderland, Essex, Halifax, Hyde, Godolphin, thought he should return to St. on condition the D. of Monmouth sent out of England, and the commission of General of England and Scotland taken from him; and that he should be sent for back; a few days after the end of the next Session. The D. of Monmouth's Commissions recalled, and he sent away continuing his correspondence with Shaftesbury, Montague &c. next day, the King in presence of the above Lords declare this resolution to the D. of York and D. of Monmouth, who in a heat told the King he did

not

not think it proper for him to keep the conduct of the Horse Guards, since he was no longer General, desired the Duke of Grafton might have his Troop. Next morning he came in better temper, and told the King he was ready to submit to what he ordered; and that Evening went to London, where yet he had a private meeting with Mr. Montague, and disaffected persons, and gave out, this disgrace befell him because he was for the King's agreeing with Parliament, and because a Protestant.— This being publickly discoursed, some of the Duke's old friends were much against his going, especially Secretary Coventry, who spoke to the King in vain, for the Duke of York's stay, Sunderland of the same mind; Essex and Halifax for going; Hyde for staying; Godolphin for going, since Monmouth gone.

The faction were against the Duke of York's going for Scotland for reasons (as an intelligencer informed) that determined the King for it; Essex approved, Halifax objected, but at last acquiesced

1680. December 7th Algernoon Sidney and the ablest of the Republican Party, said if a Bill of Limitations once got, they should from that moment think themselves sure of a Republic— So the King judged.— Memorial of States, when Bill of Exclusion rejected by the Lords; that the King would agree with the Parliament— encouraged by Sunderland, and directed in it by Sidney, the King's Envoy, else would not have ventured on it.— Spain and Holland wanted to engage the King in War, and then the Parliament would have the management of it, putting in all Officers &c.

Danby concurre with the faction about the Popish Plot to save him from the Storm raised against him— desires a Nolle prosequi, to prevent his being convicted on Presentation last term, by the Grand Jury.

1681. December 2. Lord Hyde came to Edinburgh August 31. 1680.

and

and brought answer to a Message sent by Churchill, for leave to wait on the King; the answer was, that except the Duke of York resolved to conform entirely, and go to Church, no leave was to be had; that if he did not conform, the King could no longer support him, though he had hitherto done it; that I should ruin myself and him. — Hyde execute his Instructions well, in pressing and representing the State of affairs; when after two or three days discourse he saw he could not prevail, he shewed the Duke of York a short note in the King's own hand, that if I would but go to Church, sans going more, I should have leave to come to him, as soon as the Parliament was up.

1682. The Duke of York still in Scotland the beginning of this Year, but hoping to return speedily to England, since the Oxford Parliament dissolved, followed by the turning out of Sunderland and others, of that gang; and his discountenancing and letting Portsmouth see his being displeased with her running in with those of the rebel party for the Bill of Exclusion; and nothing saved her from more marks of displeasure, but the King's having owned her son so publickly, so that doubts whether her journey to Bourbon was for health, or by order; but she managed affairs so well, as to prevail on the King to propose to the Duke of York to consent to settle on her a Rent Charge of £5,000. a year; for which he would give an equivalent out of some Fund of the Hereditary Revenue. The Duke of York answered, he was ready to comply, and sign any paper the Attorney General should think necessary; but thought it could not well be done, without her being at London, in presence of Judges, to make it valid, as was generally believed. The Duke's answer calculated to make his return necessary to dispatch the

affair

affair, as much desired by Portsmouth, who was greedy to have it in her power, to raise £100,000. as soon as the Grant should be passed, without which desire of her's, it was not likely from her former behaviour to the Duke, that she should press his return. This made him keep that affair to himself, which by Providence none knew, or had observed, but himself, which was that it was not in his or any bodies power to do what was desired, but by an Act of Parliament; so little did those who put her on asking it, or even the King's learned Council know or remember the purport of that Act. The Duke of York keeping it secret from truest friends, to get her interest and credit to facilitate his return from an honorable banishment she had promoted, as well as Halifax and Mr. Seymour, who were still against his return.

By her influence the Duke of York returned, embarking at Leith, in a Yacht, came to Yarmouth, and Newmarket in the beginning of March. Halifax and Seymour pressed the Duke of York's speedy return to Scotland, desiring the Affair might be dispatched there; but could not prevail. Hyde solicited his stay, on the pretext already mentioned. The King to satisfy his Brother and Portsmouth gave him preterces enough for going with him to London, and at his return thither, ordered the Attorney General to prepare a Deed, to be signed by the Duke of York to do that affair out of the Post Office; but after perusing the Acts, the Attorney General found nothing but an Act of Parliament could empower the Duke of York to do it. So the King and Portsmouth disappointed. She was then in France, and forced to be

satisfied

satisfied with the reason of its not being done, and could not blame the Duke of York, though still wanted to raise £100,000. some other way. She returned in August and was in as great credit as ever, and (she lived seemingly well with the Duke of York) began to use it to restore Sunderland to favour, and support that party.

Sunderland was made Secretary of State again in the room of Conway, and missing £5,000. a year out of the Post Office, got £1,000. a Quarter out of a private Fund, which She had no notice of till then, and was kept a Secret from all the World but the Duke of York, by whose means it was first had; negotiated by Churchill, and then paid to the first Commissioner of the Treasury; had Portsmouth known it sooner, She would have got her payments sooner, for the last quarter's payment was not made when the King died. This secret and the credit the Duke of York had with the King, made her jealous of him; her fears were encreased by the frequent conferences the King had with the Duke of York about Religion, which She supposed regarded Politicks. This set her so against the Duke of York, that Sunderland being recalled, She endeavoured to send the Duke of York back to Scotland, had not the King been carried off by an Apopleay.

1682. March 6th The Duke embarked at Leith in the Henrietta Yacht, landed at Yarmouth, lay that night at Norwich, and got next day to Newmarket. No Ministers there but Conway and Hyde; Halifax at

London

London, Seymour at his Country house in the West, the Duke of York by the advice of friends, meddled in no affairs.

1684. October 4th When Portsmouth came out of France, she was but recovering the credit she had lost with the King by taking part with Monmouth, Shaftesbury, and that Party.

1685. February 2. The King seized with an Apoplexy, about eight in the morning, being dress'd and just come out of his Closet, where he had been some time, after he got out of Bed. The Duke of York advertised, but before he could get to him, Doctor King a Physician, being in the withdrawing Room had been called in, and let him blood; this done the moment after he fell; and by the help of other remedies prescribed by his own Physicians, he came to himself, and so perfectly in his Senses, that great hopes of him the next day; but on the 4th day all the Physicians gave him over.

Mr. Hooke told me, that Danvers and others who were to have made the rising in the City (sent to him by the Duke of Monmouth from Bridgewater to London) to propose the dispatching of the King by shooting, as coming in a Barge to Somerset-House; or stabbed at Whitehall or St. James's; but Hooke said they were at open War, and it would be base to do it, and if they would not promise him to desist from that Attempt, he would discover them all. If the Duke of Monmouth had not been beaten, they had risen, and had Men ready for it, Danvers, Manby, Poynton, and this Hooke, which others were to have headed.

1687. When Rochester was laid aside, the King declared he would never have a Lord Treasurer, yet in the beginning

of

of this month was advertised of a meeting between Sunderland, Sir R. Butler and Father Petre, when Sunderland proposed his being Treasurer, Sir R. Butler Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Father Petre Secretary. A little before Christmas Sir R. Butler in discourse with the King recommended a Treasurer, as better than Commissioners in Parliament time, the King shewed his own opinion not so. In the beginning of January 168⅞ Sunderland declared to the Queen that Sir R. Butler and Father Petre had pressed him for some months to be Treasurer, but he never desired it, being content as he was; the Queen said she was glad to hear it.

Original Letter, Endorsed Princess of Orange
August 17th 1688.

P. 215.

Sir

Being to go to Loo next Thursday, if it please God, I am come to this place to back at night. Last Thursday I received Your Majesty's of the 31st of July, by which I see You had heard the Prince of Wales was no more prayed for in my Chappel; but long before this, you will know it had only been sometimes forgot. M.d Abbeville can assure You, I never told him it was forbid, so that they were only conjectures made, upon its being sometimes neglected; but he can tell, as I find Your Majesty already knows, that he was prayed for here, long before it was done in England. This excessive hot weather continues longer than ever I knew it, which I shall sufficiently find in my Journey. I have nothing more to add at present, than only to beg Your Majesty to believe wherever I am, I shall still be Your Majesty's
Hague Aug. y.d 17. Most obedient Daughter and Servant
Marie

Lord

Lord Dover told Me that the Duke of Grafton owned to him, that when he went down to the Fleet, a little before the Prince of Orange came, that it was to prepare the Commanders to be for him, which he did; and assured that he had the words of two thirds of them, owned he and the rest of them had designs to have invited Lord Dartmouth on board Captain Hastings or Mathew Aylmer, to have seized him there, and declared for the Prince of Orange; but did not say how it was not done; Dover said, Lord Godolphin and Churchill had informed him, that Lord Dartmouth had got them to speak to the Prince of Orange that he might keep his place of Master of the Ordnance, and they had prest for it.

The King was also told, that Dartmouth had written from Portsmouth to the Prince of Orange, that he had hindered the Prince of Wales going from thence.

P. 220. I was informed from a very good hand, that the Princess of Orange seeing her husband the Prince of Orange much troubled at the news of the King's being gone to Ireland, told him, he might thank himself for it, for letting him go as he did.

Mrs. Dawson being sent for by the Princess of Denmark to come to her, when She was dressing herself to go to Her Sister's Coronation, She asked Mrs. Dawson if really that Child which was called Her Brother was the Queen's Child? Dawson answered her it was, and that She could answer for it as much as She could that She (the Princess of Denmark) was the late Dutchess's, having

seen them both born; and added, that she wondered very much at her Royal Highness's asking her the question, since she could not forget that when she was going to Bath, coming in the morning to take leave of the Queen and His Majesty, making her (the Princess) feel her Belly; she said to the Queen, by the Child's stirring so strong, she believed the Queen would be brought to Bed before her return from Bath. This I had from a Gentlewoman who had it from Mrs. Dawson herself.

Lord Churchill owned to Lord Dover, before they last came from London, that the design his several other Officers, was laid before the Prince of Orange landed. — Captain G. Churchill, Commander of the Newcastle, owned to Lord Buckley, that he and Captain Mathew Aylmer, with some other Commanders had a design to have seized Lord Dartmouth (that the Duke of Grafton, Lord Berkley, and Sir John Berry knew of it) before the Prince of Orange landed.

Captain Powell, of the Queen's Regiment of Dragoons, told Cornet Recorder that when Sir T. Lanier was sent to Ipswich, to oppose the Prince of Orange's landing, in case he should have endeavoured there, with the Queen's and Prince's Regiments of Dragoons, Oxon and Ham.no Horse; that Sir T. was resolved if the Prince of Orange had landed, to have declared for him, and had agreed with ten Officers to have secured Lord Oxon, Colonel Richard Hamilton, and Colonel Connor.

It was the middle of September before the King gave

any

any credit to the advices, from his Envoy at the Hague, and others, of the Prince of Orange's design to invade him — repeated Assurances he had from the States by their Ambassador, and others in their name, that the preparations were not designed against him; the Prince of Orange confirmed the same to him. Sunderland and others he trusted, persuaded him it was impossible for the Prince of Orange to go through with it, and Sunderland turned any one to ridicule that seemed to believe it; and indeed none the King trusted, except Dartmouth, ever said he credited the Report, and he, from the time Monmouth was beheaded always told the King he was confident that sooner or later, he would attempt it; but the King did not till then believe it; he ordered more Ships to be fitted out, to fortify the Squadron at Sea, on the notion he had of the Dutch fitting out Merchant Ships; and though he did not then accept the King of France's offer of sixteen sail to join his; yet he desired him to have them ready at Brest, in case of need; and when Mr. de Citters the Dutch Ambassador, allarmed at the Report, took notice of it to the King, he answered, he did not intend to make use of them, unless his Master obliged him to it. The King convinced of the Dutch Invasion went immediately from Windsor to London, ordered his Fleet to be made up thirty Men of War all third and fourth Rates, with sixteen Fireships, and Troops of Horse, Foot, and Dragoons to be recruited ten men

in

in each, except the Guards, and gave out Commissions for new Regiments of Horse and Foot; ordered the Troop of Guards, Regiment of Horse, that of Dragoons, and three Battalions of Foot, to march from Scotland into England; sent for three Battalions and a Regiment of Dragoons from Ireland; so that his Troops would be in all near forty thousand Men. He thought this a sufficient Force to deal with the Prince of Orange, as it would if they had been faithful to him. — Writs had been issued for a Parliament, some Elections made, but as He could not be at the Head of the Army, and attend Parliament at the same time, both necessary, he put off the meeting of Parliament, and as his Council and the generality of Officers were ~~adverse~~ to French assistance, he did not send for sixteen Sail from Brest — Those who had advised his measures, which gave most offence, were for undoing all, even liberty of conscience, to disoblige the Roman Catholics, now Church of England was offended — Of these, was Sunderland, Catholic as he had pretended to be, since his public declaration in July last, though privately reconciled some months before — He restored to the Church of England Magdalen, and Sidney College, which he had designed for breeding up Roman Catholic Scholars — but did not recall Liberty of Conscience — The King had kept the original Petition or Remonstrance of seven Bishops, in his pocket; yet King drew his Army near London, Dartmouth, Sir Roy. Strickland, and Sir J. Berry the three

Flag

Flag Officers of the Fleet.

The Prince of Orange at first steered Northward, but the Wind turning contrary next day, and blowing very hard, dispersed many, and drove them back to Portsmouth. — Lanieres, Major General, Arran's and Hamilton's Regiments of Horse, with the Queen's Regiment of Dragoons under Colonel C — sent to Ipswich; two Regiments of Horse, one of Dragoons to Colchester. Dartmouth proposed to get Anchor to the East of the Galloper, clear of the Sands, to stretch away as he pleased; but the East Wind taking him, and blowing very fresh, he anchored abreast of the long bank; the Prince of Orange past by to the West. Dartmouth's Scouts took a Dutch Fly boat (a league and half a head) — why he did not is not certain, said he could not get about the Long sand back, as Wind and Tide were, yet some Commanders said, he might have done it — if he could, and true, he might have destroyed the Fleet, or hindered their landing.

Three Battalions of Guards, the King's Regiment of Dragoons, one hundred Horse and Grenadiers ordered for Portsmouth — if the Prince of Orange gone farther, to march to Salisbury — most of the Troops ordered to the West. — Lanier to command the Troops at Salisbury, Sir John Fenwick at Marlborough; another Body ordered to Warminster — Feversham to come to Salisbury, and March West to hinder the Prince of Orange's advance, and others joining him.

This

This body consisted of twenty Squadron of Old Horse, and ten of Dragoons — all the Foot ordered there also.
The public talk in the Prince of Orange's Army, that he was betrayed, none coming to join him — his own Officers were for reimbarking — Colonel Strangeways &c. sent his letters to the King, none joined till Lord Cornbury began the defection, Colonel of the King's Regiment of Dragoons, and Chief Officer by
ordered the King's Regiment of Foot under Sir Francis Compton, Lieutenant Colonel (the Duke of Berwick being at Portsmouth) of three Squadrons, St. Albans, two Squadrons, Fenwick two, to march pretending orders; and marched to Blandford, Dorchester, and towards Honiton; when his own Major Clifford, asked to see his orders, or at least to know his design, in making so great a march towards the Enemy, Compton said, it was to beat up a Quarter of Horse in those parts; and when they came to Axminster, he commanded sixty Dragoons to fall into that Quarter, at Honiton. By this Major Littleton and other Officers suspecting the matter, and beginning to question him, Compton went away with those commanded Men, and their Lieutenant Colonel Hayton, Captain Russel, and the rest of the Captains then with the Regiment, without letting the Common Men know their intention. Langston with his two Squadrons, being the Chief Man that concerted with Compton, not letting his Officers know it. When they came

to

to Honiton, two Regiments of the Prince of Orange's Foot were ready to receive them, one commanded by Palmash; and being there, Langston told his Men, he had brought them to serve the Prince of Orange, which Horton his Major, and several Subalterns refusing to do, were immediately disarmed, and dismounted, and plundered; and with much ado, got leave to go back on Foot to the King's Army. The other two Regiments seeing themselves betrayed, marched back in great disorder; only Cornet Compton and two or three more Subalterns, with about ten Troopers of the King's Regiment of Foot deserted. Clifford's Major of Dragoons brought back the body of the Regiment; the Common men were generally Loyal, though so many Officers deserted, and many Troopers of St. Albans came back, as they found opportunity, with their Horses. Though number of Deserters

it had great consequences, caused a jealousy in the Troops, who suspected one another; encouraged Country Gentlemen to go to the Prince of Orange; animated the Enemy, before discouraged; the King at London when this happened; Feversham just come from Salisbury, and the Foot to Andover, and those on the march, to return to Windsor, Staines, &c. This surprised all at London, and the King stayed to settle their minds, before he went to Salisbury; made a Speech to all the General Officers about Churbury's defection; offered to dismiss them, if they

died

did not care to serve, all promised fidelity.

Sate out for Salisbury November 17th. the Prince of Wales sent at the same time to Portsmouth, escorted by some Scotch Horse and Irish Dragoons; but the night before He left London, some of the Bishops presented a Petition signed by them and some Peers, seventeen in all, of which the Dukes of Grafton and Ormond (the Marquis of Halifax, the Earl of Nottingham, and several considerable Lords, having refused to join with them) the King said it was too late (ten at night) that He could not give an Answer in writing, being to go the next morning to Salisbury; that it was not a time to call a Parliament nor fit for him to treat with the Prince of Orange, who had invaded contrary to the Laws of God, Duty of a Nephew and Son in Law; told the Bishops it would have become them better to have declared a dislike of the Invasion, than present such a Petition; the Bishop of Winchester, and some others, had been for signing their dislike.

November 19th. The King got to Salisbury too late to execute his first project, for advancing with Horse and Dragoons to Axminster and Lamport, to hinder the Country's going in, and coop up the Enemy, the Foot to support them in hedges as good as Retrenchments. The Prince of Orange at Axminster, the Train of Artillery, Scotch and Irish Dragoons, and

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a Troop of Horse Guards not come up. In the mean time the King resolved to visit the advance Quarter at Warminster, commanded by Major General Kirke of Foot, Trelawney and Maine, Brigadiers of Horse, who had the third Troop of Horse Guards, Warden a Troop of Horse, two Battalions of Dutch — Kirke and the Queen's made the two other Battalions and the Queen's Regiment of Dragoons. But the Evening before, his Nose fell a bleeding, and doing so the next morning, a considerable quantity, and continuing to do so several times that day, he was obliged not to go, but to be let blood. It was three days before it could be quite stopped. It is generally believed, had it not been for this accident, Churchill, Kirke, Trelawney &c., who deserted soon after, with some in that Quarter had designed to seize the King in going thither, or coming back, and have carried him to the Prince of Orange, easy enough to do; the King having no suspicion of them; but a few days after, he began to doubt some of them, and once intended to secure Churchill and the Duke of Grafton, and have sent them to Portsmouth; but on further consideration, did not think fit to do it.

In a Council of Officers, Feversham, Colonel de Roy, and Lord Dunbarton, and the truly loyal advised retiring to London, Churchill &c. were for staying at Salisbury; the first advice followed, Churchill and Grafton went off that night or the next. The next morning, advice came, that Rogers Lieutenant of Horse Grenadiers, Colonel Levison, Captain St. George, and two or three other Captains of L Regiment of Dragoons

gone from Warminster, with some few of the Common Men
Kirke did not execute his orders for marching to the
Devizes, and by Hungerford to Reading. The King
marched the same day, designing to post the Foot
and body of the Army behind the Thames; but ordered
Feversham to stay behind with the Horse and Dragoons,
to eat up the Forage, and maintain Reading as long
as he could, sans exposing himself to have his
Quarter beaten up. The King went from Salisbury the first
night to Andover, and that night Prince George, the
Duke of Ormond, Lord Drumlanerick and others
deserted, and several Officers from other Quarters. The
King fearing Kirke would do so too, ordered Dumbarton
to take two squadrons of Horse to help bring off the
four Battalions of Foot ordered from Warminster, but
before he could join them, as they were to march from
the Devizes, Brigadier Trelawney who commanded
them, with Lieutenant Colonel Churchill, and all his
Captains (but Captain Fox) and about twenty or thirty
Common Men, and some Subalterns, the rest of the Men
being Loyal would not go. The King continued his
March to London, and the Troops to their Quarters at
Maidenhead, Windsor, Staines, Egham, Chertsey, Coobrooke,
every day some Officers, though few Common Men deserted,
and the King arriving November 26th at London, found his
Daughter (Princess of Denmark) gone off with Lady
Churchill and Mrs Berkeley; whether by Prince George's
direction, or the two Ladies advice, uncertain, though with
Child, much affraid, and very apt to miscarry; she was
under the Bishop of London's conduct, at least he met
her as soon as she was out of Town; and her nurse and the

Earl

Earl of Clarendon went up and down like mad people, saying the Papists had murdered her, and asking the Queen's People what they had done with Her. But it was known the next day, which way She went. Some days after, a letter of her, or bearing the title, came out in print to the Queen, as if left on her table, when She went off, but no such was found, or at least delivered to the Queen. Prince George and Lord Churchill sent letters to the King with reasons of withdrawing. The Duke of Berwick coming to the Army, Lord Dover had been sent to command at Portsmouth, with dormant Orders to send away the Prince of Wales to France if things grew worse, and to the Captain of the Mary Yacht to transport him, and Lord Dartmouth to facilitate it, who was come to Spithead with the Fleet much shattered by ill weather. He had got the length of Torbay, and saw the Prince of Orange's Fleet at Anchor, under Herbert; but the weather so bad he could attempt nothing on them, and his Fleet much dispersed and damaged; some forced back to the Downs, he to Spithead, and Captain G. Churchill put into Plymouth, to stop a leak, and finding that place had declared for the Prince of Orange, did so too. None of the defections so much surprised the King as that Bath's, who had received so much from the Crown, and was of so loyal a Family till then, thought above temptation to do an ill thing; but he declared, and secured Earl Huntingdon, whose Regiment was in Garrison in the Citadel, and all the Roman Catholic Officers and Common Men of that persuasion, and kept them prisoners, Ferdinando Hastings (his Cousin's Lieutenant Colonel) and some other Officers joining with him in it.

Every

Every body now vied, who should first abandon the King, who soon after his arrival at London, had advice that Sir G. Hormer, Lieutenant Colonel of Montgomery's Regiment in Garrison at Hull, hearing that several Lords were up in several places of the Realm, combining with Copley, Lieutenant Governor, the Protestant Officers and some Magistrates, had surprised the Governor Lord Langdale, and Lord Montgomery by Night, in their Lodgings, and declared for the Protestant Religion, and kept the said Lords and some Roman Catholick Gentlemen of the Country, that retired there for safety, Prisoners, and then let them go. Before this, Lord Derby and many persons of Quality had met at York, and seized Sir J. Reresby, who had only the name of Governor, having but one Company of Foot with him; declared for a free Parliament and the Prince of Orange seized all the King's Money in Collectors hands; disarmed the Roman Catholics, demolished the Roman Catholic Chappel in the Town, and raised Men; forcing them into Troops and Companies. About the same time the Earl of Devon sent to the Duke of Newcastle, to come and join him, yet some Nottinghamshire Gentlemen together, declared at Derby — but the Duke of Newcastle refusing he plundered him, of what Horses and Arms he had at Wellbeck. Before this, Lord Delamere was up in Cheshire and Lancashire, on the same account, disarmed the Roman Catholics, and some new raised Men, demolished the Roman Catholic Chappels, and drove about with four or five hundred disorderly ill armed Men.

The

The King wrote to Lords Dover and Dartmouth, to send off the Prince of Wales most of whose Baggage was on board; when Dartmouth sending for Dover to dine with him, told him, it was against Law to send the Prince of Wales out of England, sans more positive Orders, and he would not let it be done; and every night after, examined every Boat and Vessel that went out. He had before sent up by Lord Berkeley a strange Address, signed by the Commanders of the Fleet, for calling a Parliament, and declaring for the Protestant Religion. The Fleet would certainly have fought at first, such was their animosity against the Dutch, but the case altered. The Prince of Wales sent for to London, under the Escort of Salisbury and H[illegible] a Regiment and some Irish Dragoons, which they did in two days.

In a meeting of Lords, the King advised to treat with the Prince of Orange, sent Halifax, Nottingham and Godolphin with proposals to him; when they came to Andover, the Prince of Orange sent them word to go to Ramsbury, where he delayed them a day or two. His answer come, the King went away with the Queen and Prince.

1688. December 16th Monday about 12. at night, the King went privately from Whitehall to Vauxhall, there took Horse about one, with Sir Edward Hales, Sir George Quartermaster and a Guide; passed the Medway at Aylesford Bridge; took fresh horses at the Wool Pack, sent before by Ralph Sheldon an Esquyer, got by ten to Emley Ferry near Feversham; where a Custom House Boy hired by Sir Edward Hales waited for him. When on board, they four did had

no ballast, and it blowing fresh, the Master easily persuaded the King to let him take in ballast at Sholey; it was half Ebb before they ran ashore there to take in, designing to sail as soon as a float, when three Fisherboats of Feversham, with fifty men, boarded them, seized the King and the two others supposing them Papists endeavouring to escape; and when the Vessel was a float, turned with the Tide up Feversham Water; the King not known, Sir Edward Hales whispered the Captain, and clapt fifty Guineas privately in his hands, as an earnest of more, if he would let them go, before put a shore, the Captain promised, but kept not his word. Coming to Anchor before the Mouth of the Creek, he went to the Mayor, told he had Sir Edward Hales and two more on board, came back, took what money they had, under pretence of securing it from the Seamen, yet the Seamen came down and searched them. They were guarded to Town in a Coach, by one Edwards and some Rabble, to an Inn, where the King was discovered, and told Lord Winchelsea, and most of the Country Gentlemen, were at Canterbury, sent to him to come. Mean time the King tried to get off, and had a Custom House Smack, but Edwards and the Rabble beset the Inn, so that the King could not get to the Horses he had got to carry him to the Boat. Several Protestants and Roman Catholicks had been seized on the Road, and Judge Jenner, R. Graham, Mr. Barton Protestants, Mr. Arundel and two Ladies of that name, Doctor B. Walker, and two or three more Roman Catholicks, the King lodged at Mr. a loyal Man, Winchelsea

came

came, the Seamen guarded the King, but said a Hair of his Head should not be touched. Sir Bas. Dixwell and Sir James Oxender, came the next day with the Militia, on pretence of securing the King from the Rabble, but to hinder his escape. The King's for Cloaths, Linnen, and money from London was stopt one Night. Lord Feversham with some Horse and Grenadier Guards comming to convey the King to London; they sent to the Prince of Orange for Orders what to do with the King. Early on Saturday morning, Feversham came to the King told him Guards were at Sittingbourn, the King conveyed thither by the Militia and by Guards to Rochester that night, and sent Feversham to the Prince of Orange that night.

The Queen and Prince of Wales sent away privately on December 9th at night under conduct of C. de Lauzun, in a Yacht, Captain Grey Commander. The King sent the Prince of Orange word, he would be at London on Monday, and treat to settle the Nation. He doubted the fidelity of the Troops, and passed to Whitehall through the City, it is not to be imagined the acclamations were made, and the Joy shewed at his coming back, among all orders of men. He never saw the like. Whitehall crowded, and the like joy there. But he no sooner got to his Bedchamber, when Zulestein came with a letter from the Prince of Orange, that what Feversham proposed, was of too great consequence to be then answered, and the King had best stay at Rochester, the King said had Zulestein come before he

had

had left Rochester, he would have staid there, but now he hoped the Prince of Orange then at Windsor, would come next day to St. James's to speak about his proposal by Feversham. Zulestein said he believed the Prince of Orange would not come, till the King's Troops were sent out of Town; and the King gave him a letter to the Prince of Orange, and hearing Feversham was confined, expressed to Zulestein his surprise at a breach of a Law of Nations, and desired the Prince of Orange would release him. He did not, nor sent any answer to the letter. Next day the Prince of Orange left Feversham Prisoner in Windsor Castle, and came to Sion, and at nine at night the King informed that C. Solmes was coming with the Prince of Orange's Guards to take post in Whitehall; but supposed they would only do so at St. James's, where the Prince of Orange was to come next day; but at eleven that night, Earl Craven came to the King as going to Bed, and told Solmes was in the Park with three Battailons of the Prince of Orange's Foot guards and Horse to take post at Whitehall. The King sent for Solmes, told him he believed it a mistake, but Solmes said his orders were Post for Whitehall, and shewed them to the King after arguing the matter the King told Craven, he might draw off his Men and let Solmes take Post, which he did immediately. Shrewsbury and Delamere were with Solmes in the Park, but came not up with him. Soon after one in the Night, Earl Middleton waked the King and told

him

him, Halifax, Shrewsbury, and Delamere had called him up, and told him they had a Message from the Prince of Orange to deliver immediately to the King, would not stay till morning, called in, delivered a Paper signed by the Prince of Orange, that to avoid disorders the King's presence in London would occasion, he would positively have the King go to Ham, and to be gone before ten, with what Servants he would, and the Prince of Orange would send Guards to secure him. The King excepted to Ham as not being furnished, a bad winter, and had rather go to Rochester as mentioned in the Prince of Orange's letter by Zulestein, they would ask the Prince of Orange and bring an answer by nine; but he must positively be gone before ten. The King said he could be guarded there by some of his own Foot, but Solmes sent a party with him. The King would have gone by Water to Gravesend, but Halifax opposed it rudely. Shrewsbury was very fair and civil, and agreed to the King's desire; who took Barge attended by an hundred of the Prince of Orange's Guards, before and behind, so long embarking that the Tide was lost, the King arrived not till seven at night; lay there; received next day a blank pass from the Prince of Orange to send one to London, Guards not exacted at Rochester confirmed the King in opinion that the Prince of Orange wanted to have him gone. and he that brought the Pass, brought order to the Captain of the Guards, not to look so strictly after him, so they put Centinels at the Fore door towards the Street, but none to the Back door towards the River; yet the King apprehending if he did

not

not get off, the Prince of Orange would have sent him out of the World another way. The King came to Rochester December 19th in the morning, staid till 22. at Night. Several of his Servants, Lords Arran, Dunbarton, Aylesbury, Litchfield, Gentlemen of the Bedchamber, three of his Grooms as Fanoy Griffin, and Biddulph, Major General Fenwick and Sackville, Sir George Talbot Brigadier, and Sutherland Quarter Master General of Horse came to him, who all gave up their Commissions as before he left London, Lord Newburgh, Griffin, &c. had, others did next day. The Prince of Orange had convene all the Spiritual and Temporal Lords; the Archbishop of Canterbury refused to come, or do any thing whilst the King was under restraint, the Lords adjourned next day, to the House of Lords at Westminster, some Bishops &c advised him not to go, at least out of England. Doctor Brady his Physician was sent to him, and argued the matter, but could not convince the King. They did not think the Prince of Orange would attempt the King's life, who argued it after with Lord Middleton, who owned at last, there was no safety in staying, and the King resolved to go. The Prince of Orange had sent orders to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, not to give Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy or to Common Council chosen December 21th and ordered them to act without taking them, and Captain Macdonald bringing word before twelve at Night December 22d that Captain Trevanion was come up with a Shallop, the King left a paper with reasons of his withdrawing and charged Lord Middleton to have it printed, when he got to London, but left it with Dunbarton, to be given next day to Middleton. The King told Earl Litchfield of it, trusting

him

him entirely, a man of great honour, had always served with steadiness and fidelity, forced also to trust Milesbury, else he would have lain in his Bedchamber (with servants in the room through which the King was to pass) The King went to Bed at the usual hour; Comp. gone he got up dress'd, and went by a back stairs through the Garden where Macdonald staid for him, to shew him the way to Trevanion's boat, with Doctor Brady and Mr. Biddulph at twelve at night, and rowed down to the Smack waiting without the Fort at Sheerness. It blew hard right a head, and Ebb tide being down before they got to the salt pans, it was near six before they got to the Smack; and Captain Trevanion not able to trust the Officers of his Ship, they got on board the Eagle Fireship, Captain Wilford Commander (wind and tide being against them) they staid till day break, when the King went on board the Smack. It blew so very hard E. N. E. and E. N. when got to Buoy of the Nore, they durst not venture to come down any lower, and obliged to bear up the River towards Lee, and anchor on the Essex Shore, under the Lee of the Land, in smooth Water, till next tide of flood should be gone. It blew very hard all the day (Sunday) as it began to be dark, the gale slackened a little, so that when the Tide broke, they got under Sail, and turned it down as far as the Red Sand. Next morning, fair weather, got under Sail before Sunrise, and sans tacking, reached Buoy of the Narrow, turned through it, and so to North Foreland, designing to go on the back of the Godwin, not through the Downs, but could not weather it, so went through the Downs, where seven Ships anchored, but not under Sail. It began

to

to snow about six, and not able to fetch Calais, bore away for Bologne, and anchored before Ambleteuse, where they landed about three on Tuesday morning Christmas day.

1689. March 12th. The King landed at Kinsale, then follows affairs of Ireland p. 293. &c.

1692. Soon after the French Fleet was beat by Rapel, Captain Lloyd came to the King at La Hogue, having been dispatched by some of the Kings Friends in England, with a Message of great consequence two months before; but could not find means of getting over; and the French being beat, nothing could be then done; however, the correspondence was kept up, though Lloyd being seen accidentally by some of his Acquaintance at La Hogue, durst not return to England, and the King come to St. Germains sent Mr. E to England about August, who did not return till January 1693. and brought the King eight propositions, which he agreed to, they would restore him immediately, and on notice of his consent, would send Lord Middleton to him fully instructed. The King by the King of France's advice, agreed to them, and January 12th. wrote so to Lord Middleton.

1693. June 30th. Mr. who had been very well with Sunderland and Tyrconnel, told the King their intrigues soon after he came to the Crown, that they with Lord Dover and Father Petre had agreed, that Petre should be a Bishop, then a Cardinal, Sunderland Treasurer, Tyrconnel Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and then get Sunderland £5,000. a year land of Inheritance in Ireland or £50,000. in money out of that Kingdom. St. Jermyn to be made a Lord, Captain

of

of the Guards, and other good Employments. Mr. was sent by Tyrconnel to expostulate with Sunderland, on delay of what promised by L. and threatned if not soon done, to inform the King of all intrigues.

1694. June 8th Doctor Taylor newly come from England, told the King he had seen the Bishops of Norwich, Bath, Ely, and Peterborough, Marquis of Worcester, Aylesbury, Lord Yarshaw, Clarendon, who with true Church of England Men, desired the King to make no farther engagements with the Republican party &c.

1696. On a proposal for a descent, with ten or twelve thousand Men, the Duke of Berwick sent to England to persuade the King's friends to rise first, only fourteen thousand Troops then in England; they could not assemble, nor rise till landing, else the English Fleet would interpose, but would the moment the King was in their several Coaches.

Mr. Powell was sent over in January or February to persuade the King to come with that force, and give reasons for all things ready at the end of 1693. for seizing and bringing off the Prince of Orange. The King rejected it, proposed afterwards by others, rejected again in 1695. one Clerck proposed it, and desired a Warrant to empower. The King rejected it, charged him not to meddle in it, nor speak more about it, yet when he came to England he did, to his Club, and to of another. Charnoc

doubled

doubted of Clench.

A thin Collume with, King Charles letters to the Duke of York 1679. March 7th 13th April 5th May 3. 22. 28th June 9th 11th July 25th Plot not yet blown over, though less credited. If the Duke of York came over it would revive, though what said of him in Colemans letters very frivolous, yet false. Witnesses easy to be had, till Oates and Bedloe have their due — August 8th 14th October 4th approves the Duke of Yorks journey to Scotland, and by which way he would. November 11th glad to hear the Duke of York was so well received in the Countries as he passed to Scotland. Earl of Essex Commissioner of the Treasury had desired to lay down accepted, Fox to be put in. 28th the Duke of Monmouth sent the King word last night that he was come to Town. the King surprised at it, but if he did not go to Holland tomorrow, I will never see his face more. The King sent for the Duke of Albemarle resolving to give him the Duke of Monmouths Troop. November 30th the Duke of Monmouth had not obeyed him yet. I have taken all his places from him, Government of Hull given to Mulgrave, Master of the Horse not yet filled up. December 6th Shaftesbury intended in a few days to petition the King for a Parliament, but could not yet draw the City into it. December 22. January 3. 26th November 13th

1680.

February 8th March 4th the Duke of Yorks youngest daughter died. March 30th Oxford Parliament dissolved on Monday last.

1681.

April 27th Fitzharris Indictment before the Grand Jury tomorrow the King confident it would be found, and though all practices imaginable used to pack a Petty Jury, yet proofs so clear against him, that they would hardly find twelve men so wicked as to perjure themselves so impudently against Law and Justice

in

in the face of the world.

June 24th August 7th the Prince of Orange's journey to England to persuade the King to call a Parliament presently, and it was shewed him clearly by myself and those I trust, that the only effect it would have, was to be broken again in a few days, and by it, absolutely dishearten our Alliances abroad; yet such was his prepossession, as I did not perceive we gained anything on his judgement. We parted very good friends, though very different in opinion in many things, and it is plain great pains have been used to mis-inform him; and you know it is not any easy matter to convert him; though he was as well baited as possible, and had very little to say to particulars; made the King great professions at parting, and though he does not love to be convinced, I believe in the main, when he has thought well on what was said to him here, he can not be of the mind he was, when he came over.

September 1st sent by Lord Hyde; September 6th Faction displeased, and cast down, at the proceedings in Scotland

— House not pleased.

October 8th good Lord Mayor chose, and next year good Sheriffs hoped for. December 16th Letter sent in form for passing sentence on Argyle; but now put it in till further orders.

1682. February 17th by Lord Arran, States pressed for Parliament by concert with Faction. February 24th by W. Legg desiring the Duke of York to meet him at Newmarket where he should be next Saturday, the Duchess and his Daughters to stay behind, till they met

Letters

Letter to the Duke of York

1681. The King in Council, orders Writs for a Parliament at Oxford March 21st. Earl Salisbury spoke first, said he was sorry for the resolution, but since the King had forced the Lords to offer any advice on it, he looked on himself as unfit to serve him at that Board, and begged his attendance might be dispensed with. The King answered with all his heart, ready to grant so reasonable a request. Essex Faulconberg, and Sir Robert Carr, spoke very meet against the dissolution, the first calling it a desperate and pernicious Council and of fatal consequence, if the King removed from London. Privy Seal would fain have spoken against a dissolution, but according to frequent custom, ended with no opinion; none else said any thing.

1680/1. January 25th Bill of Exclusion declared by the Party not sufficient without the Bill of Association to make it good, and all the power they could think of put into their hands, during the King's time — Parliament at Oxford, to prevent the designed war between Faction and the City — Earl Craven One Troop of Guards to go with the King to Oxford. — Halifax against a Dissolution of Parliament till further trial.

Prince and Princess of Orange to be made Protector for the Duke of York's time, who when the King

Halifax but not sure of the Duke of York, this a pretence. The King could not depend on the Guards under Colonel Russel. — Conway to succeed Sunderland — Seymour answers for him — Yesterday the King declared at Council that Sunderland, Essex, and Sir William Temple, should come no more there. — Chesterfield Aylesbury and Oxford to be sworn in. — This day about noon Essex, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Clare, and six more Lords presented the King a Petition signed by thirteen or fourteen hands, for the sitting of Parliament at London; the former part of it a Remonstrance. — The King said it was the Opinion of so many private Men, but

he

he was of another, and those were things they ought not to meddle about. The Duke of Monmouth and L. Bedford signed the Petition, but came not with it. Lord Townshend was desired to sign it, but refused, and hindered several from signing it.

Expected that Manchester, Suffolk, Macclesfield, be put out. Lord Newport much affraid.

The King promised the Foreign Ministers, that the Oxford Parliament should meet, else it would not; but he resolved if on old measures, to dissolve, not prorogue it. — a hundred new Members in the Oxford Parliament, not in the last.

Wildman, one, the greater part for the Halifax for Bill of Exclusion, if sent to the Lords, must lye some time on the Table, and expedients offered before thrown out. — The Dutchess of Portsmouth in great credit, — way from the King's lodgings to hers, to the King perpetually there — not — she is implacably enraged at the Duke of York.

Sir R. Carew moved for a Bill of Exclusion, and seconded Colonel Birch was not for going so fast, but hearkening to expedients, and moved for a day — Hampden of the same opinion — resolved in Bill, rejected all expedients. Dutchess of Portsmouth together

Danby out of the Tower, to persuade the King to give up the Duke of York as to Exclusion.

May 3. whether Fitzherris's Council would submit to Jurisdiction of the Council? Danby moved Counsel to Bail &c. Dutchess of York in Scotland.

24th. Halifax drew at Oxford a promise from the King that he would not send for the Duke of York.

Saturday night Shaftesbury came to the Chancellor to tell him there was a new Witness for Sir E. G.'s death, whose

behaviour

behaviour and he was — Lost, but without a pardon
dare not reveal aught, and pressed the King for one Obj.
after three years time, many proclamations and pardons
granted, it was and ridiculous to grant more to this
point, or any other Plot.

P. 96.

The Duke of Ormond says the King's declaration on
dissolving the Oxford Parliament, had very good effects in
Ireland — where the King might be obeyed if he would,
and where they should observe the motions of England, as
Soldiers ordered to do that of their right hand Man, and
since he came into Government, resolved not to march
slower, but dare not go faster, least he should put the King
to the inconvenience of defending an indiscreet zeal,
or abandon a Servant that resolves, as fast as he is able
to support the Right of the Crown and the fortune of it.

May 28th. Whilst the King and Queen went to Sheerness
and Chatham, Portsmouth went to visit her beloved Friends
at A—ley, Ranelagh and Mr. Crofts were her Attendants,
the visit made a great noise.

June 9th. Fitzharris found guilty of Treason, Johnson,
Foreman who had made a treat for the Duke of Monmouth
and petioning Lords, at Wapping about six Months ago,
he made scruples on late Votes of Commons. But Lord
Chief Justice Jones, and Pollen took the pains to clear
it. His plan was being employed by the King in secret
services. Portsmouth called, said she had begged some
charity for him of the King; but not privy to any of his
concerns. Mrs Walls said, her husband received £150.
or £200. but it was for bringing in eminent Persons to
the King's — Merry was one, Howard of Escrick another.

14th. Howard of Escrick, sent to the Tower, Mrs Fitzharris
and her Maid both overring, he set her Husband at work

on

on the libel; and the greatest part was of his own writing. Attorney General to prefer an Indictment next morning and suppose he will make his peace by a full discovery.

P. 455. 18th The Prince of Orange had made Sidney General of the English in the Dutch Service, Conway by the King's orders wrote to the Prince of Orange about it, and that he would not dispose of it, sans the King's consent first had. The Prince of Orange persists he had disposed of it, but he would not have it — if in vain, might write of it to the States.

Fitzharris sent on Thursday last to the King, that if he would give him his life, he would declare, who had put him on accusing the Queen, the Duke of York, and Danby. He was to be examined to that point last night; Shaftesbury and Gang much out of order, disturbed at ~~Parliament's going~~ to be held in Scotland, chiefly at the Duke of York's being Commissioner. Dennis offers to make a large confession who put him to accuse the Queen, the Duke of York, Duke of Ormond &c. and if he says true, great Men are reflected on — Howard to be indicted on Tuesday before the Grand Jury. Dutch insolent refusal of Skelton to be the King's Envoy — in a way of discovering Shaftesbury's designs.

30th Brian Haynes had made considerable discoveries, once a Favorite of Shaftesbury, who had used interest to get his pardon — all all he said about Godfrey's death a mere fiction — College and Kent, a Servant of Sir T. Player seized on Haynes's discoveries.

July 2d Shaftesbury sent to the Tower, three or four depositions that he would depose the King, the party terrified, papers seized; Fitzharris executed yesterday; delivered a paper to the Minister of the Tower.

3d Shaftesbury had prepared to be gone in two days, all the Boys huzzad him through London, but a Traytor — sent by War — the Prince of Orange referred Sidney's affair to the King's

pleasure

pleasure.

July 9th. The Grand Jury would not find a Bill against Escrick, the Sheriffs of London would return none but of that Party, who would not find any thing against them.

Sidney had a considerable sum due from the Wardrobe; if paid, would quit his command, and use endeavours to undeceive the Prince of Orange in the measures he has taken, for which would have the Prince of Orange invited over — the Duke of York would beat public prayers at Parliament of Scotland.

Sidney came over this day, and delivered the Prince of Orange's letter to the King, desiring to come to England, and a Yacht to be sent for him.

14th. Lady Anne went to Edinburgh July 13th.

P. 541. 26th. The Prince of Orange came to Windsor on Saturday night; Sunday afternoon had a long conversation with the King who sent for him on Monday morning, had Seymour and the Writer present, and Hyde and Conway. The Prince of Orange positively declared, that unless the King could assist his Allies, Flanders and Holland would be lost; that the King could not assist them sans a Parliament, therefore a Parliament to be called. The Prince of Orange was asked if the meeting of Parliament on no better hopes of agreement than the last, could contribute towards support of Her Kings Allies, and he was told what were the desires of the last Parliament. asked whether he thought those things should be granted, whether he would advise the Exclusion? He cried out he abhorred it; whether he could propose any limitations. he said the Crown could not be tied; whether the Militia, Navy, Judges, sea Ports, should be put out of the King's power. he said he would never advise it. Whether all the Ministers and Officers about the King, suspected or esteemed to be the Duke of York's creatures should be removed and con then Prot. put in; he disclaimed it all. He was told these were the substantial

Matters

matters of last Parliament, and if a Parliament was necessary he should propose somewhat for a better agreement; he replied he knew them only abroad, understood them not at home, pressed extremely to propose somewhat; he desired time to think of it. The King had called several Parliaments purposely to assist his foreign Allies, instead of it, the very treaties he had made with them, were urged as a suspicion for support of Popery in England, and Parliaments so far from giving a penny to assist them, that they would not give a farthing to preserve Tangier. The King desired the Prince of Orange to propose somewhat to remove jealousies. England had then a greater aversion to the Prince of Orange than to the Duke of York

July 30th Prince of Orange invited to dine at Lord Mayor's resolved to go obstinately; but the King sending from him to Windsor he obeyed; departed in August, sent a great compliment to the City. Halifax, Seymour, Hyde dissuaded him in vain. pressed hard for the preservation of the Fleet, undertook the States should do whatever the King would do, but he must take the first step, the King on the other side offered to do any thing he was able in conjunction with the States and King of Spain, they disagreed these points.

The King judged it unfit to call a Parliament; but if the King of France absolutely invade Flanders, and broke the Peace, he would call one, though in that case he did not expect they would do any thing for preserving Flanders, without having their will at home, and even in that case he would part with them again. The King was desired to name Commissioners, to speak with the Spanish Ambassador in the presence of the Dutch, to see what they would go on, before the Prince of Orange went away. This agreed the King appointed Halifax, Conway, Secretary, and Hyde. Substance of the Conference was, the Spanish Ambassador desired the King to

Send

send the States word, what he was in a condition to do if France proceeded farther par voye de fait. answer this would put the King on making a step by himself, if the States should not be so forward as the King proposed to be. 2dly asked that the King and the States might appoint their Ministers at Paris to present Memorials, that the King of France would remit all farther pretensions to be decide d at a conference at Courtray, and mean while not put himself in possession of any place, either by Decree of Chamber of Mets, or by force; and if he denied this, 3rdly Ask'd the States should declare, they must take other measures for preserving the Low Countries; and 4th the Spanish Ambassador desired the King would send over two thousand foot to Flanders, by way of Loan, till they could perfect the Levies they were about. To first answer, that what Memorial soever the States would order their Ambassador to deliver at Paris, the King's should have orders to second it; though we had some experience the States would not order their to use the phrase of taking measures; but let it be what it would, as the King had hitherto acted jointly with the States, he would continue to do so; but make no seperate steps; and as to the fourth proposition, the King had no obligation to lend any Men, till War declared; that the number was too inconsiderable for the preservation of Flanders; but too many to spare from his services. This reported to the King in presence of the Prince of Orange. The King agreed to it, and the Prince of Orange fain to acquiesce, though not satisfied; the Prince of Orange's coming contrived by the Spanish Ambassador, and our own people, to try if possible either by the consideration of foreign or domestic affairs, to oblige the King to call a Parliament speedily; in which all the pains, art and industry imaginable have been used; yet if the French continue to proceed as they have done, it will be insupportable, and a Parliament

will

will be called, as the French Ambassador has been told. Faction pretended now to be afraid of France, and would not aim at a Bill of Exclusion.

Easeymour August 12th Since the Prince of Orange's going a project on foot by the Southampton Club, of having a Parliament presently called, in which they undertake for a Supply for presen. and not insist on Exclusion, or question any Ministers, the very dregs of Prince of Orange's council, and by his advice. — had it not been for Halifax — Bill of Exclusion had not been thrown out of the House of Lords.

August 18th College's trial lasted three or four hours in dispute whether a Man within the Liberty of London, could be tryed at Oxford — Oates was witness for him, but exposed himself so, as to do his business even with his own Party.

Witnesses lasted till midnight. College excepted to eleven of the Jury.

September 24th Witnesses against Howard and Salisbury frightened with report of a Parliament, which would certainly hang them, would force the King to declare he should not call one; expected that Sir J. Moore would be chose Lord Mayor on Thursday.

News of Strasburg surprised them, and would have an ill effect on discontented People — The King answered to the Spanish Ambassador's instances about it, he must first see what the Emperor and Empire and States would do, all more nearly concerned than He; and then judge what fit to be done.

October 1st the Prince of Orange carrying on a Protestant Alliance as he calls it, sans acquainting the King with a syllable of it. Conway gave the King notice of it, which moved to the States under an Oath of Secrecy, when the Prince of Orange told them it was agreed on and modelled here in England.

Mr.

Mr. Hales of the Admiralty sent to Holland (to discover measures) as an Agent in that Country. The King of France took Laval, destroyed the Tripoline Fleet in Smirna a port of the Grand Seignor, whom he defies as well as the Pope and Empire.

Shaftsbury afraid of trial, offered if the King pleased, to go and live in Carolina — Lord Chamberlain was for the King's harkening to him.

The Grand Jury would not find a Bill against Rouse.

Van Beuningen come over with project of general league.

October 22d. The King spoke to Lord Hyde, desiring the Duke of York to consent to £5,000. a year of the Post Office, since he could settle nothing on Portsmouth beyond his own life, not to be done, sans knowing what you were to receive from the King and by advice of Council looking into settlements of the Duke of York's Estate, and his coming into England. The Duke of Monmouth had refused the Test — Portsmouth would do the Duke of York all the Service she could — The King of Sweden had come into the Prince of Orange's league.

Hales excusing himself, Mr. Chudleigh chose for Holland.

When a Parliament is called to preserve Luxemburg, the Dutch will not concern themselves, whether it be preserved or no; so that we shall only discompose our own affairs, disoblige the King of France, and do Spain no good — yet the King if blockade continued, told the Dutch he would call a Parliament.

November 26th. Bonfires at night, Thursday on Shaftsbury's acquittal by Ignoramus Jury.

The Dutchess of Portsmouth prest the Duke of York's return earnestly, and with as good reasons as could be used. The King allowed them — Shaftsbury let out of the Tower, Lord Mayor ordered to put the Laws in execution against Roman Catholics

in

in London — Quo warranto brought against the City Charter, which pleases all good Men there — Common Council on the 21st better than last year.

1682. France proposed if Spain would quit Luxemburg to make over all their other claims — The King thought this might serve for a foundation of a Treaty, but the Spanish and Dutch Ambassadors would hear of nothing but a Parliament, though Luxemburg must fall if no Treaty on.

February Halifax agreed to the Duke of York's return, if he did not meddle with business.

The Duke of York owed his return chiefly to the Duchess of Portmouth's great and earnest solicitation — and though proposed he should come to Newmarket and return, yet Hyde advised to come on any terms and trust for to his behaviour to the King.

The Duke of York's coming delayed till the King went to Newmarket.

March 4th when with the King Seymour thought he would prevail not to return.

States again pressed the King for a Parliament.

1678. December 29th Mr. Bedingfield died between two and three in the morning disavowing the Plot.

1679. April 21st List of Council sworn that day, Shaftsbury President, Archbishop of Canterbury, Chancellor, Treasurer, Privy Seal, Admiral or Lord Commissioner, Steward, Master of the Horse, Chamberlain, Groom of the Stole, Bishop of London, Master of the Ordnance, Chancellor of the Exchequer, the two Secretaries, Dukes of Albemarle, Newcastle, Marquisses of Worcester, Dorchester, Lords Salisbury, Bridgewater, Faucenberg, Halifax,

Roberts

Roberts, Hollis, Russel, Cavendish, Sir William Temple, Seymour, Powel. — Commissioners of the Admiralty W. H. Capel, Mr Fenck, Sir T. Lee, and M — Sir Hum. Winke, Mr Vaughan, Dales of Salop, Nephew to Garraway.

Faction divided, some for the Bill of Exclusion; Presbyterians would cut off the Succession quite, and be rid of Monarchy; some for limitations; others would lay the Duke of York aside, and bring in the next Heir; if the Duke of York has a Son, to have the breeding of him, and nominate a Council of State by Act of Parliament, else take the Prince of Orange.

~~Tuesday. The Duke of Monmouth~~ arrived about eight at night at Whitehall, sent by Captain Godfrey a short letter to the King, hoping he would not be offended at his coming over, since with a design for the King's service, and had business of consequence to speak of to the King, desiring leave. The King answered in writing, he was extremely surprised to hear of his coming into England, after so positive and late command not to do it, sans Kings order; ordering him to be gone immediately, if he hoped ever to see his face again; and to do it so privately and suddenly that the World might take no notice of his disobedience. Godfrey returned with repeated instances for the Duke of Monmouth's seeing the King and speaking a word, and would do any thing the King commanded. The King said he would be obeyed, and stood firm. His coming concerted with Lords now framing Petitions for Parliament's meeting; and reason to think the Duke of Monmouth had been three or four days in Town, before he had sent to the King, it being known Godfrey had been there so long, and if the Duke of Monmouth did not go, resolved to send an Officer of the Guards to see him on Shipboard; this the King told Godfrey, on seeing him the second time. The King went to bed, not doubting but the Duke of Monmouth would obey, none as yet knowing of his coming. Late after twelve at night, the Duke of Monmouth came to his Lodgings

at

at Whitehall, and before morning it was known all over the Town

came visit him as soon as stirring. The King rose,
fresh instances made to see the Duke of Monmouth, Lord
Faucenberg, Macclesfield and his son, coming on that errand. The
King refused, ordered him immediately from Whitehall, and
by night out of England, on pain of losing all his places.
He answered by Lord Faucenberg that he was gone out of Whitehall
but begged he might stay in England in any place. The Duke of
Monmouth went to his house in Hedge Lane, where cabal

The King still peremptorily ordered him to be gone,
and if he did not obey him by that night, he must never expect
to see his face more. The King sent for all the principal Officers
of his Troops immediately, and ordered them not to obey the
Duke of Monmouth, and resolved to take away the post of
Captain of the Guards. Ordered Sunderland to make a Commission
for the Duke of Albemarle to be Captain of the Guards, and
send for him to Town. The Dutchess of Monmouth begged the
King to see the Duke of Monmouth, the King bade her tell
him, he would nothing but entire obedience in this matter,
give him no longer time, nor hear any more from him; nor
send more commands. Next morning she sent the King a
Letter, that her husband was not yet gone, and renewed the
request of admittance to his presence, and had somewhat
to justify himself from accusation. The King sent the Dutchess
a verbal answer, to remember what he had said the night
before, and he would certainly be as good as his word. Faucenberg
came in the afternoon with a letter from the Duke of
Monmouth, pretending he had long refused ~~to~~ writing it, but
had yielded to importunity. The King would not receive the
Letter, nor even a message, but that he had nothing to say
to him. The Duke of Albemarle that evening got the
Command of the Guards. Mulgrave Governor of Hull, and
Lord Lieutenant of East Riding, Earl of Shrewsbury Lieutenant

of

of Staffordshire. The Master of the Horse taken from the Duke of Monmouth, but not disposed of. Sir T. Armstrong turned out of the Guards; his Commission given to Mr. Griffin £4000. he paid refunded.

A design was laid to prove the Duke of Monmouth's Mother's marriage to the King; pretended a letter taken from her when put into the Tower, under the King's hand owning the Marriage, and to prove that paper was then taken, they produce a News Book in 1652. calling her Charles Stuart's Wife, and say the letter was a grand secret, Sir Parry pretends to prove the Marriage by a Bishop that is dead.

December 3d. November 30th The Duke of Monmouth remains, the Prince of Orange no stranger to his proceedings.

December 4th — would not go, but stay to revenge the King's death, his person being in danger.

On Sunday Lords, Huntingdon, Clare, Stamford, Shaftesbury, North, Grey, Cherbury, and A. of Escrick came to the King with a Paper, presented by Earl Huntingdon, now printed, Chandos was at the Door and Bedford, who were to make up the four Commissioners for Master of the Horse.

10th The Parliament prorogued to November by Proclamation, another against Petitions and Associations

Sir L. Jenkins had taken more pains to excuse himself from the Post of Secretary of State, than another would to have got it.

Faction disappointed by the ill success of the Petition moved yesterday in Common Council.

1680. January 24th In Norfolk the Grand Jury instead of presenting a Petition to the Justices of the Session, presented the promoters thereof for meddling therewith; in Somersetshire they not only remonstrated against the Petition, but issued Warrants against the

+ now begun the work of Party in this Country, as between Whig and Tory.

the promoters thereof, one of which they indicted for promoting the Petition against the King's Proclamation, and procuring a party's hand to be set to it without his privity. The Grand Jury found the Bill, but the Cause by a Certiorari was remov'd to the King's Bench. The Berkshire Petition presented by Sir J. Stonehouse, Mr. Barker, Wood &c. most honest Gentlemen, though Prince Rupert was Lord Lieutenant, Constable of Windsor Castle and Forest. the only Petition that came so formally to the King. the Yorkshire Petition not presented in Council as proposed. The King saw nothing but time could do good to Parliament.

January 28th. The King said in Council — „I think fit to „acquaint You, that I have sent for my Brother, not having „fear'd such an effect from his absence, as should incline me „to continue it longer, since we have lately seen, and may see „again questions started of so high a nature in themselves, and „to him particularly of so great concern, as make it agreable „both to reason and justice, that He should be present at the „next Session of Parliament; for though it shall always be my „care to preserve him in his Right, yet I think it may be for „his Satisfaction, as well as for his Interest, to be upon the place, „if any such Debates should arise again. And in the mean „time, I promise to my self such a Compliance from him „in all things, that shall be necessary for the general quiet „and Security of the Kingdom, that no body will have reason to be „alarm'd at his Return, or to apprehend that his being near me „will have any ill influence upon the publick.

February 25th. Letters from Mr. Chudleigh come last night, say the States will insist on calling the Parliament; so plain a combination as fortifies the King in his resolution not to call one.

March Journal from Sangier, attacked by the Moors.

This

+ Was the reason of this remove in favour of the Party? or to put it more in the power of the Court. Judges are then durante bene placito, Juries in the power of the Crown with invented Sheriffs.

This day Six Lords, Huntingdon, Shaftsbury, Grey, Cavendish, Russel and Brandon, and nine Commoners, Sir E. Dungerford, Sir Gil. Gerard, Sir H. Calverley, Sir Geo. Hew, Sir W. Cooper, Mr. Thynne, Grenhard, Wharton, and Doctor Oates, went to the Grand Jury at Westminster, and delivered an Information against the Duke of York for being a Popish Recusant. Just as they came to the Jury, they found them going down to the King's Bench with a Petition for Parliaments sitting; which the Foreman delivered to the Lord Chief Justice, who ordered it to be read; After which the Judges spent some time in considering of an Answer to it, and Judge Jones demanded of them, whether they had all their Presentments ready. They replied, a small time would finish them; but then the Court told them, they had spent their time in things that belonged not to them, and neglected things they ought to have done, and therefore they were discharged, and would have returned them their Petition; but they would not receive it, saying they had done their duty and so left it with the Court. This discharging the Jury made a great noise, because they had not given in their presentments, as doth the Information against this Royal Highness, most be having that Shaftsbury would not have troubled themselves with a bare information of the Duke of York's being a Recusant, had not they had something else to be done after they had obtained this.

October 27th. Narrative of the Victory of the Garrison of Tangier over the Moors.

The Duke of Monmouth professed readiness to make all manner of Submission, and hoped he might be received as Earl Huntingdon, and Lord Mordaunt had, Mr. Crofts proposed the King should speak with him, but refused.

November 12th. The Duke of York's absence hindered many from opposing the Bill of Exclusion.

The

The Dutchess of Portsmouth does not find her Account in her late measures, and cannot be preserved by them; she also had no way of preserving herself, but by French Interest, and by that the Duke of York might be well with her again; but it is the most damned and false bottom you can put yourself on, and such as I can never venture in, with any confidence or hopes of success; recommends being well with Scotland, and if the English Parliament get addresses for his removal thence, get a contrary one from Scotch Government. Halifax firm in opposing the Bill of Exclusion; had procured the King's Message on Monday to the House of Commons to destroy the report as if the King consented to the Bill, and petition sent to the Bishops to prepare them for it, as for the King's service and good correspondence between the two Houses, and acceptable to the King, this made his public disapprobation necessary. The King resolved to have the Bill rejected by the Lords at the first reading, and not returned in hopes of mending at the Committee, which had been mightily laboured to get him to consent to to limitations or some temporary in dispute of the the House of Commons always getting the victory of late years.

The Additional Duty on Wines expiring next August to above £300,000. the King could scarce be able to live on his Revenue and pay his Troops and Seamen.

November 15th A protest of the Lords on rejecting the Bill of Exclusion. Halifax signalized himself in the Debate for rejecting it; Sunderland voted the other way, which displeased the King, the point of Religion moved more than the Spirit of Faction

Artifice

* This opinion from the King or the Duke of York is a very fair confession

Artifice to persuade many, they were engaged too far to retreat, and their safety consisted in getting it passed; and that the Duke of York would not forgive. The Commons adjourned next day. The Lords consider how to secure the Protestant Religion, a divorce of the Queen proposed in the Debate.

Lord Peterborough not committed by the Lords on Dangerfields evidence, which Essex did not believe; Contrary to Habeas Corpus to imprison Lady Powis turn for the same Crime. Dangerfield withdrawn; Lord Russel brought up the Bill of Exclusion; when he had read the titles, there was a great Shout at the Bar; debate on Peterborough kept on till three, that the Bill of Exclusion might lie on the table; the Duke of York's friends thought it of the worst consequence, so debated ~~till~~ three till nine, and rejected by thirty three Votes. Halifax spoke incomparably, and bore the burthen of the day. He answered Shaftsbury and Essex as oft as they spoke; he talk'd at least sixteen times, omitting no opportunity, his reasons so strong they convinced every one, not resolved not to hear, yet he proposed next day a Bill of Banishment, that the Duke of York should not come near the King's Person as long as he lived. Shaftsbury &c. turned it into Ridicule, the Duke of York's friends said nothing, and it fell. Shaftsbury said no expedient would serve, but marrying the King to a Protestant Wife, and divorcing the Queen; seconded by Salisbury, Essex, Essex; opposed by Bridgewater, ~~Halifax~~ &c. This also fell, though threatned to be taken up again. Resolved to prepare a Bill of Association as in the times of Edward III. and 13th Elizabeth. The Duke of Monmouth made a Speech against the Duke of York saying nothing should have provoked him to offend his

concern for the King's life, and because he was fully satisfied the Duke of York designed to take it away; Halifax reflected severely on this speech.

For rejecting the Bill of Exclusion 49 Lords 14 bishops that is 63. for passing it 30.

219. in the House of Commons for an Address to remove Halifax, 95. against it, Birch of this member.

Leile a Witness against Mr. Collier, owned he knew her not, nor had ever seen her, Lewis told him she was the Woman he talked with, who had a Hood over her face. The Attorney General added, that for fear of being blamed again (as in Danger field's case) for not making a Pardon full enough, he had asked Lewis, whether he had been guilty of any other Crimes, besides those mentioned in the King's Warrant for his Pardon, viz. Treason, Misprision, Felonies, and Outlawries Lewis owned he had been convicted of Forgery. A Bill of Indictment against Mr. Collier had been found by the Grand Jury of Middlesex, but ought by the Grand Jury of Surrey, the fact being done there. Shaftsbury represented Lewis as a Gentleman of good Birth, fit for any Employment, whereas his top preferment was Footman to Sir J. Moreton. The King had resolved not to pardon perjury.

P. 501. Sir Edward Seymour's answer to articles of Impeachment against him.

November 24th Essex moved for a Clause in the Bill of Association, to oblige the King to dispose immediately of the Lieutenancy of the Tower, and Governments of Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Hull, to none but such as shall be approved by

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4. A Ballad was made „Let them think let them say let what they will, I was the Bishops, the Bishops who threw out the Bill.

by Parliament, and without such approbation, the employment to be void. Shaftsbury called all against the Bill of Exclusion Yorkists.

29th the last of Term, the Westminster Grand Jury presented the Duke of York as a Papist, this could not operate till Easter Term.

December 6th The House of Commons resolved to out the Duke of York's Friends, by Addresses, impeachments, and take away his Revenue and subsistence, disabling him to support his dignity, recommends his turning Protestant as the only means to prevent so many miseries, much less trouble to conquer three Kingdoms, than save them from ruin; conjures him very earnestly.

Dec 17th C. P. L. brought a Bill to distinguish Protestant Dissenters from Popish Recusants, by declaring the Laws of Elizabeth and James I. against Roman Catholics should not be executed against Protestant Dissenters, though intended against both. Shaftsbury and Party owned frankly they would have all Dissenters, who would subscribe the Test, exempted from taking the Oath of Allegiance. This took up a great debate. The Bishops and Lords opposed the Bill, carried in a Committee of the House of Lords, that the Oath of Allegiance should remain still on Fanatics, as on Roman Catholics, so that the Faction did not care for Bill.

December 18th The Lord Mayor, his Wife, the two Sheriffs, the Sword bearer, and some others, have once a year power to make each one Freeman of London, which they usually sell. Sheriff Bethel proposed for his, the Duke of Bucks, but the Court of Aldermen thought at first they had unadvisedly granted it last

Thursday

Thursday would not on consideration permit it. Had this passed, Cornish had presented Shaftsbury, and they two had been Sheriffs next Year, and afterwards Lord Mayors. Had Burks been made last Thursday, he would have been chosen a Common Council Man; He intended to accept it. This looks as if London would set up for a Common Wealth, and this the first step to it.

21th A Petition delivered by Lord Lovelace to the House of Lords sans mention of Lords spiritual. Motion of Earl Salisbury, seconded by the Duke of Monmouth for removing all Persons that depended on the Duke of York, particularly the first Commissioner of the Treasury (Colonel Legg Governor of Portsmouth moved by Shaftsbury) almost all the Roman Catholics in England (above £100. a year) would be put into the Bill of banishment.

Bill about Dissenters to be read to morrow the second time which plainly enough throws down the Church of England, and sets up Presbytery, and get Independants, and Quakers are not satisfied with it, though agreeing against the Duke of York.

Blundel, the younger Brother of a Gentleman, an honest Man of £.4000. a year; but his younger Brother is a most Lewd wicked dissolute Fellow, not worth a groat, he had courted a virtuous young Lady in Lancashire. Her own Sister, Mrs Penington, told her what a Wretch her Brother was; who coming to her House, finding her alone, knew on the ground, beat her terribly, her Servants came

to

to her rescue, pulled him off her; he drew his Sword, cut her in two places of head and face, ran her into the Arm and the use of a Finger lost. Abhorred for this, by all the Country, East Derby alone would receive him into Company, and now he has turned Informer, and begun with his own Sister.

Self denying Ordinance in Rumps Parliament passed, Independents to throw Presbyterians out of all Employments, to get in themselves.

Nation overjoyed at the Restoration, governed by an Army, Officers of meanest sort of Men, Brewers, Colliers, Mechanics, Oliver Cromwell more arbitrary than any King. The Duke of Glocester died in September and the Prince of Orange at Christmas, both of the Small Pox.

The Duke of Glocester had all the natural qualities to make a great Prince, which made his loss more sensibly

P. 5. felt by the Royal Family. The King at first refused the Duke of Yorks marriage with Mr. Hyde, many of the Duke's friends and Servants opposed it; the King at last consented, and then the Duke of York privately married Her, and soon after owned the marriage, her want of birth, made up by Endowments, on her carriage after, became her acquired Dignity.

1661. 6. Venner, the King at Portsmouth to see the Queen Mother and Princess Henrietta embark for France.

Party of twenty Horse under Corbet came up with Venner in Wood Street, but could not break in on them, as the Street was narrow. Trainbands came up, only two men had joined them, and forced to get into an House to defend themselves. The Duke of York as General took Horse, and with twenty (no more being left on Guard) marched towards them, but Nobility joined them, so that before they reached St. Pauls, they were 1,500. Horse. There they met Sir R. Brown Lord Mayor, who told them Venner and all his party were either killed or taken that Venner being retreated to an House, they could not take it without firing, which they durst not; but one Lambert a seaman (afterwards Commissioner of the Duke's Yacht, and slain 1669. on board the Anne a 3d. Rate) persuaded

some

some to follow him, and get up to the top of the House, and forced their entry that way; all Venner's Men killed or wounded before taken, and one only asked for Quarter; at which a Comrade lying wounded in the Room, endeavoured with a Sword to kill him, reviling him for being so mean to ask Quarter; Venner had nineteen wounds, and Surgeons had much ado to keep him alive till condemned and hanged, as the rest were, only two serving for Witnesses.

This made the Council write to the King to stop disbanding the General's Troops of Horse Guards, and Regiment of Foot, to be paid off that day, and to raise more Men for the security of his person and Government, new Regiment of Guards (twelve Companies) under Colonel J. Russel, and a Regiment of Horse (eight Troops) under the Earl of Bedford, and Troop of Guards under Lord Gerard ordered to be raised. The Duke of York's Troop of Guards, then at Dunkirk, sent for. Commissions also for Earl Cleveland, Southampton, and two other Earls, for Regiments of Horse, to name their Officers, who had Commissions to list Men in several Counties, not to be in present pay, but ready in case of need.

Chancellor and Southampton, careless of the King's safety, Hawley, a wiser Statesman. They and Bishops in the House of Lords great Opposers of the King's design, according to promise at Breda, of a toleration of Dissenters, so limited as not to disturb the Peace of the Realm. So the King's word broke. Earl Bristol though no Privy Counsellor as much in secret of Affairs as formerly; Earl Bristol of a haughty temper, yet contributed to the Chancellor's ruin. The Chancellor very loyal and true to the Interest of the Crown, but did not repeal Acts of Charles I. detrimental to the Crown

and

and Revenue.

1662. The Portugal match would have been advantageous to
P. 16. the Crown, if Tangier could (as then thought) be made a safe Harbour for our Ships, or Queen prove fruitful. The Chancellor has brought a Queen to England of his own chusing; yet this occasioned his ruin. The Queen landed May 24th. reposing a little time, she was married by Lord Aubigny, the Queen's Almoner privately, yet outward Ceremony performed by Doctor Sheldon. The Portuguese more scrupulous than other Nations, would not have her married in Portugal, by a Protestant by Proxy, many other propositions made the King, one of Mazarine's Niece, a little before the Treaty of St. Jean de Luz, time of great Confusion in England, either Abbé Montague, or Lord Aubigny proposed the Marriage to Cardinal Mazarine, who believing Bourdeaux, rejected it; but after the Restoration, sought it, offering a vast sum of Money; put off with a compliment.

Republican Party working against Government, private meetings in which all sorts of Disorders but treaken; the King advertised of all, by false Brethren, so Wildman, Bremen, Creed &c. secured, kept till 1667. when the Chancellor turned out.

Serjeant Bradford's Conspiracy, the Chancellor brought the Earl of Arlington's to the King's favour, who afterwards turned against him; the Queen misliked Falmouth; the Chancellor grew jealous of Sir William Coventry's (the Duke of York's
1663. Secretary's) great abilities, though once his favorite, so helped on his ruin; Bucks joined, the Duke of York enquires into the condition £1,200,000. laid out in Naval Stores, D.

encourages

encouraged Trading Companies, set up African for Guinea Trade; got Sir K. Fordve. to discover the Dutch secret of dying Sayes of such a Colour as the Blacks liked, and giving them the smell in packing them up, like that used at Leyden, which furnished all the Sayes for Guinea.

Sir Robt. Holmes sent with two King's Ships, and some of the Company's, to support the Trade against Dutch encroachments, seized Fort of Cape Verd, and Cormantin C. The Duke of York borrowed two Men of War of the King and sent Sir R. Nicholas to take possession of Long Island, after New York.

1664. Complaints of Merchants, satisfaction demanded by the House of Commons and Nation; Resolution of both Houses for redress; Dutch refusal of all reasonable satisfaction; Van Gough perceived the King was not much inclined to a War and Chancellor averse to it, and told the States it would be no War.

When the Duke of York told him plainly in friendship, that sans satisfaction, it would be; he did not believe him, taking it for terror. The King necessitated by general outcry of the Nation, to declare War in the beginning of February, occasioned chiefly, by private Orders sent to Ruyter, then in the Streights with twelve Men of War, to victual at Cadiz, go to Coast of Africa, take Cormantin Coast and ruin all the English Factories on the Coast.

Sir J. L. suspecting his design, gave notice of it to the Duke of York, by On farther news of de Ruyter's sailing southward, and seeing Cape Verd East, Prince Rupert ordered with twelve Men of War, and six

of

of the Company's Ships, at least forty Guns; the Fleet fitted about the Middle of October, but the Dutch having fitted a greater under Opdam; a stronger resolved to be fitted out, under the Duke of York's command, who sate out in November for Portsmouth, and joined Prince Rupert and Earl Sandwich; Opdam durst not come out, but his Ships laid up. The Duke of York then returned to Spithead, and came to Whitehall in December, leaving Earl Sandwich to command.

November 24th Parliament met, gave two millions and half, for the Dutch War. War declared March 4th

1665. November 24th the Duke of York went to Gunfleet, general rendezvous of the Fleet, hastened in equipment, yet not ready in five weeks, yet ordered all Flag Officers every Morning aboard him, to agree on Orders of Battle and Rank, former Battles, sans Order, and in this War, under the Duke of York was the first in which fighting in a Line and regular form of Battle was observed.

In the beginning of May, the Duke of York put to Sea with the Fleet, the greatest England had seen, 96. Men of War. The Duke of York in the Royal Charles; the Dutch not appearing, the Duke of York resolved to visit them on their Coast, anchored near the mouth of the Texel, viewed all their Fleet in the Harbour, they set up Beacons, fearing a landing, takes ten Dutch Merchant Men, returns to Gunfleet to repair, and for fresh Water, goes out again May 30th making all use he could of Tide, because the East Wind would bring out the Dutch to come on the English Coast, yet could not, till June 1st to Southwold Bay, where he anchored; and about one in

the

the afternoon the Dutch Fleet appeared to Windward, 113 Men of War, 11. Firethips and 7. Yachts, under Opdam. Some of the greatest English Ships gone that morning, to make up their Compliment, out of a Great Fleet of Colliers passing by and bound for London, the Wind also, still Easterly fell towards Evening, so that no great way could be made; yet both Fleets endeavoured to get what Wind there was.

June 2d. Dutch not seen till ten in the morning, the Duke of York with fresh gale stood towards them with 30. best Sailors, but thought fit to keep about two leagues distant, till all the Fleet joined and in order; then he advanced forwards, so that before the close of the Evening; both were got within two little Leagues of one another. The Duke of York was then about eight Leagues East of Leostoff, and the Weather calm all night.

About two next morning, the Dutch were discovered lighting their Matches, and preparing for the Fight, same order of Battle as the English, all in a Line. At daybreak, a fresh gale arose at South West, and the Duke of York got the Wind, the White Squadron had the Van, and Sir Christopher Mynns, who fired the first Shot, led it, whilst the Dutch led on by three Flag Ships, Tromp, Courtenar, and Stilingweth.

At three in the morning the Fight began; When the Van of the Dutch came up, the Duke of York ordered a signal to be given, for his whole Fleet to tack; but the Sailor who was got up the Mast to give the Signal, was so long about it, that before he could let the Flag fly, Sir Christopher Mynns had with the Van

bore

bore up round, Ship after Ship, and brought his Starboard tacks on board, which the Enemies Van seeing, sprung their Luff, hoping to weather most of the White Squadron; the Duke of York perceiving this, stopped making the intended Signal, least it might put the whole Fleet in disorder, and instead of bearing up round, as most of the White had done, tacked only when it came to his turn; which little accident lost above six Hours, and then the Duke of York gave the signal, whereby the whole fleet tacked at once, so that both Fleets had now their Starboard tacks on board, and lay as close hauled as they could; but the Dutch found great benefit by this accident; because had the Signal been made, as soon as ordered, both the English and they, would have had their Larboard tacks on board, and have stood towards the Coast of England; so that when the Dutch gave way, they would have been more exposed, by having a greater run to make to their Coast.

In the two first passes, little damage done, only Dutch the Charity of 50. Guns, a slow Sailor, taken from them in the first Dutch War. Both Fleets endeavoured to get the Wind; the Duke of York in the Royal Charles, a very good Sailor, got on head of Earl Sandwich, who was in the Prince, an heavy Sailor, though the stoutest Ship of the Fleet; had not the Duke of York done so, the Dutch had stretched out a head, and might have weathered him; So the Duke of York with the Red Squadron had now the Van, the Blue the Battle, and the White the Rear.

Heat of the Engagement began at 10. in the morning fresh gale at South West not a cloud in the Sky; the Duke of York bore down on Opdam, about two in the afternoon The Dutch fire began to diminish, Opdam blown up at the third Shot of the Duke of York's Guns; all the Dutch Fleet

ran,

ran, except the Orange commanded by Sebastian Seaton a Scot, who attempted to board the Duke of York; but hindered by Sir Jer. Smith, who by a Broadside killed sixty of his Men; and the Royal Catharine poaring in another, the Orange struck; the Marseman of 40. Guns and two other Dutch Ships burnt by a Fireship, after they had struck; the Duke of York ordered the Captain of the Fireship to be tried, but he fled before trial; the Dutch chased to the mouth of the Texel, but got in, the English having no Fireship to fasten on them. The Duke of York stood out to Sea again, and returns to Buoy of the Nore, sends Scouts to watch the Dutch, who take two Ships of 40. Guns. The Fleet by the King's order left to Earl Sandwich, and goes with Prince Rupert to Coast. The Plague in London; the Duke sent to York.

The Parliament at Oxford £120,000. to the Duke of York.

1666. The French join the Dutch against the English Fleet under Prince Rupert and the Duke of Albemarle; four days fight; in the second engagement July 25th Victory entirely on the English side; 150. Dutch destroyed with two Men of War, by Sir Robert Holmes at Schelling; the Fire of London, 13000. Houses, 89. Parish Churches burnt. The Parliament met in ill humour, fall on the Roman Catholics, laying it to that, give weak supplies. The Chancellor, the Treasurer, Southampton, persuade the King to save Charges, and lay up the first and second Rates, and sent out Ships only to intercept the Dutch Trade, and make a defensive War. The Duke of York opposed it, arguing that our having no Fleet at Sea, would revive the Spirits of the Dutch, and give them time and Courage to set out their Fleet again, what saved in laying up great Ships would be

spent

spent on the Militia, and honour lost by letting the Dutch ride Masters at Sea, under our noses.

1667. June. The Dutch burnt the Ships at Chatham, and carried away the Charles a first Rate. The Treaty of Peace concluded July 9th proclaimed August 24th. the disaffected party encouraged, grow more turbulent. Earl Northi factious discourse to D. the King consents to the Chancellor's removal. Earl Bristol's insolent discourse to the King in 1664. about the Chancellor. The Chancellor incensed in opposing the King's Declaration for Liberty of Conscience in 1662 which had been solicited by Roberts, Ashley &c. pursuant to the Declaration at Breda, and resolved in the Chancellor's own Lodgings.

The Dutchess of Cleveland against the Chancellor, the Canary Company broke, merely out of spite to the Chancellor.

The King orders the Duke of York to acquaint the Chancellor, of being obliged for the good of his affairs, to lay him aside. The Chancellor sends him the Seals. Parliament thank the King for it, and for turning all Roman Catholics out of his Service.

The Chancellor impeached, Sir William C. active in it, his prudence and honesty in rejecting a proposal made by the Presbyterian party, who designed thereby a Division between the King and the Duke of York. He returns to France.

1668. The Chancellor removed, Ministers disagree amongst themselves, Sir W. C. turned out of all Employments by Bucks and the Roman Catholics, all of them join to lessen the Duke's interest with the King, lest he should get Clarendon recalled. The Duke of York recovered of the Small Pox, gave in the House of Lords his reasons for voting against Clarendon's impeachment, because no proof made of any of the Crimes

Laid

laid to his charge; the King on this account colder to the Duke of York; the malicious insinuations of his Enemies fruitless; all the Chancellor's Friends removed; Wildman &c. released; the Duke of Ormond removed; Bucks and Arlington labour to supplant one another; the Duke of York's Enemies, Bucks and Bristol, would divorce the King from the Queen; so the Republican party; Bristol goes incog to Parma, to find out a new Wife for the King among D. P's. Daughters, the Duke of York cautions the King against it. Lord Roos's divorce carried on in Parliament for a precedent.

Ridiculous Bucks, as if the Duke of York would have him murdered, the King laughs at it, and thinks him not fit to be a Minister.

1669. The Duke of York discourses with Father Simons a Jesuit about Religion, who confirms him in his disposition, and require him to quit the Communion of the Church of England and that no Dispensation could be granted for it, though reconciled, on any account. The Duke of York speaks of a Private Treaty with France £200,000. a year by Quarterly Payments; Colonel Fitzgerald to have a new Regiment, and be Governor of Yarmouth. Bucks makes a private Treaty with Madame, by means of Sir Ellis Leighton.

In August the Queen Mother dies, born 26th November 1609.

Salutes at Sea, in the Mediterranean, regulated with M. Colbert.

1670. January 3d. the Duke of Albemarle died; the Duke of York a little before had advised the King not to make a General, not even himself, too great a Trust. The Coldstream Regiment given to Earl Craven, General's Troop of Guards called the Queen's.

Before the Duke of York came to Dover, Madame had prevailed with the King to begin with the Dutch War. Arlington and Clifford gained by her, concurred with her. The Duke of York said, it would unavoidably run the King in debt, and

put

put him in the mercy of Parliament, which was not likely to be in good humour; would not give sufficient supplies, especially since undertaken without their advice, and in conjunction with France; for which reason they would not approve it; and it would give them a jealousy of further designs. Answer, the King's fifty Ships, and France thirty, would serve for War, so no danger of running in Debt, the charge might easily be supported by Customs, estimated at £ 600,000. and if War succeeded, it was not much matter what people suspected; the Duke of York said though fifty Ships might not cost above £ 600,000. yet they could not look the Dutch in the Face with Eighty Ships, such as proposed; and Fire-ships proportionable, and Convoys for Trade, and preservation of the Plantations, with a Recruit to join the Fleet after an Engagement, would go near to cost as much more, not to reckon the Land Forces. Madame reconciled Bucks to the King and Arlington.

The Dutch alarmed at Journey and Bucks sent to France, Suspicion of the Dutchess of York's being a Roman Catholic, Father Hunt a Cordelier, Lady Cranmer, and Dupuy, a Servant of the Duke of York's only privy to her Conversion; She died March 31.th 1671.

1671. Earl Peterborough sent a Proxy to marry the Princess of Inspruck, but stopt at Calais, by news of the Empresses Death, and the Emperor's resolution to marry that Princess.

1672. Bucks, Lauderdale, Arlington, Clifford, and Shaftsbury, of the Cabinet Council called the Cabal; none more zealous than the last, for the Dutch War. Declaration of Marriage 2d.h Money wanting, the Exchequer stopped, but Interest of 6. per Cent for a year allowed to persons to keep union at home. The declaration for Liberty of Conscience.

Embargo

Embargo on all Ships outward bound proposed to Man the Fleet. The Duke of York opposes it, as a stop to all Trade, and damage to Customs, and undertook to Man the Fleet without it; desiring only that Newfoundland Trade might be forbid for that Season, and for main Fleet under his Command, desired only Sixty English Ships of the Line, with twenty Fireships, and thirty French Men of War; these Ships and Men enough would be left for Convoys, and War cause no interruption of Trade.

Sir R. Holmes sent to interrupt the Dutch Smyrna Fleet;

Ruyter with seventy Dutch Men of War, gets to Sea, before the junction of the English and French Fleets; the Duke of York on the advice of France sailed from Brest, and judging by Winds they must be in the Channel, sailed from the Buoy of Nore, with what Ships ready, forty and twelve Fireships, and carried by a fresh gale at West down the King's Channel, had off Long sand head in the Evening sight of the Dutch Scouts, and when got to head of the Sand, stood to South, and as the Night fell, the gale proving fresher, and bad Weather likely, came to Anchor all night; the Duke of York giving at day break the Signal for Sailing, Wind came up East with a thick Fog; so that he passed by Ruyter sans seeing or be seen, and next morning joined the French at St. Helens, where he staid two days to adjust all things, and then sailed to look out the Dutch Fleet, and join the rest of his own.

The Duke of York was in the Prince of 100. Guns, commanded the Red Squadron; Sir Ed. Spragg in the London 100. Guns Vice Admiral; Sir G. Harman in the Charles Rear Admiral; Count d'Estrées Vice Admiral of France in the St. Philip between 80. and 90. Guns, commanded the White; M. du Quesne Vice Admiral; La Rabiniere his Rear Admiral. Earl

Sandwich

Sandwich, in the Royal James 100. Guns Admiral of the Blue, Sir Jer. Jordon in the Sovereign 100. Guns Vice Admiral, Sir T. Hemphorne, (St. Andrew 90. add Guns) Rear Admiral; the Duke of York joined by several Ships from the River, sought the Dutch on their own Coast, who lay behind the Rumble Sand, to draw the English into it. Captain H. Haddock prevented it, Captain Leake confirmed it Scouts sent, experienced it, the Duke of York then stood in towards the Banks of Flanders, Ruyter stood into the Banks, the best Sea Commander of his time, bred under old Van Tromp, good sense equal to his courage, managed his Fleet so that the Duke of York could not engage for a long time, sans disadvantage, his Ships drew less Water, and the Weather very bad, so the Duke of York went to Southwold Bay, let Ships as wanted Water and Provisions, anchor near Shore, as Fireships did to take in fresh Ballast, D. declared when the Wind turned to East he would get out to Sea, ordering that no Colliers or Trading Ships should be permitted to go North, lest falling into the hands of the Enemy's Privateers, they might be advertised how his Fleet lay, yet a light Collier slipt by in the night, and was taken by a Privateer, and carried to Ruyter, who on the Wind's turning East ordered the Fleet to sail at Sun set, in order to attack the English at day break, before in order.

Soon as the Duke of York found the Wind East, he was for standing out to be in a posture to receive the Dutch, and ordered Sir S. Coe, his Captain, to give the Signal for the Fleet to do so, and be in order of Battle.

Coe

Cox urged there was no danger of the Enemy's coming on so soon, their Fleet being in the same condition as ours, taking in Stores and Provisions; that Captain Finch one of our Cruizers, come newly in from the Coast of Holland, had brought no news of their motion; that the Master of the Packet boat was just come in, who being brought to the Duke of York, informed that he came the Evening before through the Dutch Fleet, lying at Anchor off Goree, the most of them had their yards and Topmasts down, and were taking in all sorts of Provisions; so that it was not likely, they could be soon in a sailing condition; and the Duke of York, might be twenty four hours longer for supplying his Fleet with what wanted, which it could not be in several days, if he stood out farther from shore. This was confirmed by the Town Major, and last Elliot his Assistant, who were appointed to take in Water, and other necessaries for the French Squadron. Thus was the Duke of York over persuaded to tarry where he was, and Cox was so sure, that he brought his Ship the Prince, to the careen, to give her a pair of boothose tops, to make her sail better.

Thus on May 28th. was the Duke of York surprised about two in the Morning; Cogolon, Captain of a French fourth Rate, who had been with Captain Finch cruising on the Coast of Holland, brought him the first news of the Dutch approach. His Ship, a bad Sailor, could not get in as Finch did, to the Fleet the Evening before, and forced to come to an Anchor about a league to East of the Fleet, that he might not be driven to the Leeward of it, Wind North East, and a Leeward Tide. This gave a quicker knowledge of the Enemy: for as he was getting under Sail to join the Fleet, two of the Dutch Scouts fell in with him, and though each of equal force, did not fire at him, but brought too, and stood from him, which made him judge their Fleet was not

far

far astern of them. Hence by way of signal to give notice of the Enemy's approach, he fired all the way he stood in to join the English Fleet, which made it prepare to receive the Dutch. At day break the Dutch Fleet was seen to Windward bearing down on us, the Ships of the Line and Fireships nearer in about Shore than Flagman, at first alarm got under Sail, to place themselves in their Stations in order of Battle, but by reason of the Leeward Tide, and East Wind, few could get in when the Engagement began, not above twenty of the Red and Blue, bore the brunt of Ruyter and Van Gh's Squadrons. The fight began about eight in the Morning, the Dutch having the Wind, Prince disabled, the Duke of York name the London, the St. Michael, (Sir Robert Holmes Captain) the French Squadron scarce charged by the Zealand Squadron. Earl Sandwich's Ship, the Royal James burnt, Captain Haddock saved, two Ships sent to burn the Prince, sunk, D. returns to refit, the Dutch follow him in a bravado; but turning on them again, pursued them to their own Coast, and left fifteen of their disabled Ships in the Rear, which nothing but a sudden Fog could have saved from being taken; foul weather hindered him afterwards from attacking them, till on their Banks.

The Duke of York proposed sailing to Weelings to fight de Ruyter there, but Shaftesbury &c. persuaded the King to send the Fleet to intercept the Dutch East India Fleet expected home by the North of Scotland, which might escape whilst the Duke of York looked after Ruyter; the Duke of York thought the best way was to drive Ruyter into Harbour, because if he was at Sea, it would be dangerous to spread our Ships as requisite to intercept the East India Fleet, lest the Enemy should come upon them on a sudden, for Ruyter would easily know our Stations. The Duke of York cruised between the Ely and Texel; anchored there for near a Fortnight in

bad

bad weather, and then cruised towards the Dogger Sands. The Cambridge, one of his Cruisers, boarded an East India Man, but it blew so hard he could not master her; and the Storm increasing, the whole Fleet got by before the Duke of York could be advertised.

After the Duke of York's return to Court, Shaftsbury made Chancellor, and Clifford Treasurer; Arlington discontented, would have had the Staff; but the King said he had too much kindness for him, to let him have it, for he was not fit for the Office; and if he gave it him, it would be his ruin, and expose him to the malice of his Enemies.

1673. The Duke of York suspected of changing his Religion passed an Act for the Test, to put him out of all his commands, and encourage the Duke of Monmouth to pretend to be Legitimate. Clifford resigns the Treasury, and Earl Danby made Lord Treasurer.

Earl Peterborough sent to Neubourg, and then to Modena for a Wife for the Duke of York; the Princess married by Proxy September 30th New Style. The House of Commons alarmed at the match, petition the King to break it; Arlington advises the King to stop the Dutchess in France. She lands at Dover November 21st Doctor Crew marries them, declaring that by Proxy a Lawful marriage. They arrived at Whitehall November 26th the public Chappel stipulated by Articles of Marriage, not allowed her.

Many of the Duke of York's Friends, (Earl Berks a Roman Catholic) advise him to withdraw, he refused, unless the King commanded him; the Great Seal taken from Shaftsbury, and given to Sir Henry Finch.

Shaftsbury in all Revolutions from forty one, was famous for turning from side to side, still foremost in the several turns

of

of Government, though never so contrary one to another, when the Chancellor, a bold and warm asserter of Prerogative, had chief hand in the Declaration for Liberty of Conscience; promoted the second Dutch War, advised shutting up the Exchequer justified all proceedings to Parliament; but when the Declaration recalled, seeing how the stream ran, dexterously tacked about, and closed in entirely with the Republican Party.

1674. Peace with the Dutch, by interposition of M. de Fresno the Spanish Ambassador, who had a plenepotentiary power from Holland. Proclaimed in March. The House of Commons press the King to a War with France. The second Test contrived to get the Duke of York removed from the King's presence, and even from the succession; it was to contain a renunciation of many other tenets held by Roman Catholics. None to come in the King's presence that did not take it, without leave first obtained under hand of six Privy Councellors; but the Duke of York's Friends (by a Majority of two) got a clause to except him; which put Shaftsbury so out of humour, that he said he did not care what became of the Bill; Attempts against his succession; by divorcing the King; setting up the Duke of Monmouth.

The Duke of Monmouth bred up a Roman Catholic under the name of Crofts, very handsome, had no great capacity, but outward parts that made him agreeable; tall, well shaped, a good Air, civil behaviour; none danced better, very brave, cunning and insinuating. He got at last to be made General of the Forces in England, and designed to get the Great Seal put to his Commission as the King's Son, without adding natural; the Duke of Monmouth's Secretary Vernon, had struck out the word natural in his presence, obtained a Commission for General of Scotland; but Lauderdale refused to draw it otherwise than during pleasure and with the word natural. He got also a Commission of Generalissimo, with which, going to command in Flanders against France but stopt by

the

the Peace in the battle of St. Denis.

1675. Ministers to pacify Parliament, contrive a Match between the Prince of Orange and Princess Mary. Arlington sent to Holland. D. against it.

1676. Compton Bishop of London, proposes to the Duke of York to confirm Princess Mary, in order to her receiving the Sacrament in the Church of England. D. refused his consent, but submitted to the King's order.

1677. In June Bentinck sent by the Prince of Orange to England with great professions to the Duke of York.

Project of Shaftsbury and Party to prove Parliament dissolved. In one of their printed papers about it, a clause added affirming that Parliaments had power to alter the succession.

The Prince of Orange's journey into England after the Campaign in October, to concert the plan of a Peace for security of Flanders, and to propose a marriage with the Princess Mary. The marriage (by Lord Treasurer's instances) first settled; and then agreed that Aeth, Charleroy, Oudenarde, Courtray, Tournay, Condé, Valenciennes, S. Guillain and Binche should be restored to Spain, and the King to send again to the French Court to require a positive Answer in two days. Lord Dut sent to France. France surprised, carry it fair, and give a general answer, neither granting nor denying, but the French Ambassador in England should have powers to finish the Treaty to the King's satisfaction.

1678. States strike up a separate Peace with France. The King in pursuance of the plan of peace, raises an Army of twenty or thirty thousand Men in six Weeks, and sends part into Flanders. The Emperor and Spain had not accepted the Peace and the King proposed to Parliament the keeping up his Army for the preservation of Flanders. The House of Commons voted the

Army

Army to be disbanded immediately.

The Duke of Monmouth's meetings with Lord Russel, Montague, Sir H. Capel &c. for removing the Duke of York, and the Treasurer; the last, for his own safety, advises the King to put the Laws in execution against the Roman Catholics, and send the Duke of York out of England his Arts could not save him. The Duke of York more generous.

In April 1678. a little before Parliament Lord Russel and other considerable Men of that Party, sent to the Duke of York, to let him know, that if he would trust and join them, in what they would undertake to remove the incapacity he was under of being High Admiral, or exercising any Public Office, and do any thing else for his satisfaction, they expected his concurrence with them, in prosecuting the Treasurer. The Duke of York said he would join with them for the King's and the Nations good; but to fall on the King's Ministers sans the King's consent &c. unless more visibly guilty of some great misbehaviour, (which did not appear to him) he thought it contrary to the good of the King and Nation, so could not join, but advised them to take other measures.

P. 256. 1678. Oates's Plot. He had gone to St. Omers, and under pretence of becoming a had been admitted into the Jesuits College there, till turned out for insincerity &c. and came into England engaged at the Jesuits, and starving, pretended to have discovered a plot, though never any thing so improbable, founded on such Reports as had raised the Rebellion in 1641. the King was against communicating Tong's information to the Duke of York, till it was thoroughly examined but the Duke of York came to know of it, by the letters sent to Mr. Bedingfield at Windsor.

The Duke of York pressed the King and Treasurer that the Letters might be read, and the business examined

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in the Committee of Foreign Affairs, but the Treasurer hoping it would divest Parliament from falling on him, deferred it till a little before the King went to Newmarket. Oates examined began his narration with such assurance, and accompanied it with such circumstances, as might have imposed almost on any body; but cross examination shewed the villainy. Oates said he knew the hands of those from whom the said pretended Letters came, and a line of each shewed him, told whose they were; but no similitude between them and the Papers of Ireland and Fenwick. — Ireland was in England, when his letter was dated from St. Omers, and had not of a long time been beyond Sea — Fong's depositions the same hand as Blundel's letter — so Fong and Oates contrivers — *Oates wrote one himself none of the letters produced at the Trials; all full of false spelling no points, commas, nor marks of distinction in them; no air of coming from Men of business — Treason wrote in plain terms — Five persons in different places and Nations could not agree to write their own Names, false, in same way, write the same false English, and write on paper that had the same mark, and same size; agree in the same cannot and affectation, which on examination, was found all to be so; nothing but inspiration could work this miracle; and on the contrary, whoever compares the periods, the manner of expression, and strokes of Pen, with Oates and Fong's original Papers, will find, they all came out of the same Mint.

What Oates said of Don John, had as little resemblance of Spanish forms, as his description had of his Person and when Mr. Kirkby blamed Oates for so gross a mistake; he replied, by way

* Sir W. Jones Attorney General and Sir R. Southwell thought so.

way of excuse, he might well give a wrong description of a Man he had never seen in his life. — his contradictions about the Jesuits House and Arundel and Bellasis — were to be acquainted with it, but did not say they knew it, then after accused them. He did not personally accuse any Lord till he had been before the House of Commons, and he saw how they relished it, nor did he till then, give them their different employments which they were very unfit for. L. and D. not accused till a considerable time after. — Oates having before the House of Lords declared upon Oath, that he had no accusation against any person of what quality soever, but who he then named; yet a fortnight after, he accused L — When Coleman was examined in Council, Oates told the Chancellor he had never seen him before, yet told another story afterwards — said he was trusted with the Jesuits greatest secrets, yet they would not trust him with money for his Coach hire, when he went to Dover, but sent Grove with him to pay it. He had delivered so many Commissions, yet kept not one for a proof, though he intended from the first to discover all. — He swore so many Arms were brought, yet none ever found. Armies he said were raised, yet none appeared.

The Plot designed to destroy the Duke of York, whom in the Narration and Information, Oates calls a Rascal, Papist and Traitor — he shall be hanged, and I hope to live to see it; We will have no more regard for him than a Scavenger of Bent Street — hoped to see him at the Bar of the House of Commons where many better Men than he — if the Devil has an hotter place in Hell than other, he hoped he would bestow it on him. These were the flowers

of

of his Eloquence, yet the language was born. The King discovered villainy from the first, and would have nipped it in the bud, had he not been diverted from it by the Treasury who would lay it before Parliament, and it was catched at with such greediness, that all contradictions, impossibilities &c. were swallowed — 1st of September a Petition to execute Penal Laws. November 2d. Shaftsbury moved the House of Lords that the Duke of York might absent himself from Council and business. — The King at first, directed his Servants to oppose it, but soon after desired the Duke of York to abstain — who did, out of obedience — and the House of Lords addressed that D. should withdraw from Court — November 8th the King endeavoured to stop their career — D. excepted out of the Act. November 30th — proclaimed £500. for discovery, this reward made Bedloe come to one Brewer for a description of E. G's person, to get £500. — 10 November 8th deposed E. G. murdered in Somerset House by Lord Bellasis's direction — that himself with some fel — had decoyed him into the Court, where others suddenly rushing on him out of a door, forced him into the House and murdered him; that his body lay there two days, and was at last carried to the place where found. — The King was at Somerset House at the time Bedloe laid the murder — this made him doubt it, and send the Duke of Monmouth with Bedloe to Somerset House, to shew him on the place where every thing had passed. On return, the Duke of Monmouth told the King that the Queen's Back Stairs

was

* See Sir Roger l'Estrange's History of the times
# See Sir Roger l'Estrange E. G's death, fel. de se.

was the place where Bedloe saw the body lie — yet the King there, a Centinel at every door, Foot Company on Guard, and yet no body see or know any thing — the King so sensible of villainy, that he did not care to prolong Bedloe's pardon.

House of Commons business to defeat the Succession. — 30 November 25th the Queen accused. — Ossory and Bridgewater sent with Oates to shew them the place where the Queen said the words charged. He directed them, first to the Guard Room, then to the Privy Chamber, out of which he said went up a pair of Back Stairs to a great Room; whereas there were neither any such Stairs thereabouts, nor any large Room in that Story.

The Duke of Monmouth began to set up for himself, had Cabals with Lord Russel, Sir H. Capel, Montague &c. and Sir J. Armstrong said on several occasions, that the Duke of Monmouth assured him, the King had promised to declare him Prince of Wales, and if the King died, he had four Witnesses ready to swear the King was married to Mrs Barlow. — The King acquainted of this by the Treasurer, had reproved the Duke of Monmouth; but did not change his conduct. — Colonel Birch moved the Treasurer to persuade the King to it, but told the King abhorred such an untruth. — The Treasurer was struck at.

Montague's correspondence with the Nuncio — had apprehension of what intended, and had secured the papers the King designed to seize.

France

France, Dugdale, Dangerfield, Smith &c. offered as Witnesses. — The Parliament would not give the King a groat, yet forced him to maintain this rabble of Witnesses — Coleman condemned — busy — generally hated — five Lords impeached, — prorogued, February 4th dissolved 24th January 28. France re-examined before the King and Council — Green, Berry and Hill executed. — the second a Protestant — Whitbread and Fenwick condemned.

1679. Lady Powis deputed from the Lords in the Tower, to beg the Duke of York to withdraw. — the King lays his conduct before the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Winchester try to persuade the Duke of York to turn Protestant — in vain — the King resolves to send the Duke of York away, assuring him by a letter, that no absence or anything else, should change his affection — the Duke and Duchess go for Brussels. — Lady Ann not allowed to go. — two days after his departure, Parliament met Men of Estates in it. — Earl Danby surrendered to the Black Rod. The Duke of York liked him as a Man of abilities and resolution — but questioned his loyalty and judgement — the readmission of Bucks was the first thing that turned his head and heart — and then thought of resigning — and looked afterwards more for his own safety, than the King's service — Lauderdale and the Duke of York would fain have had the King put off his Journey to Newmarket, to examine the Plot before Parliament. — Shaftsbury would cry louder than the Treasurer — Lady Shaftsbury's butler's story of French

Invasion

Invasion, 60,000. Men — the Duke of York to come with them.

Parliament vote the Duke's Religion gave rise to the Plot — the King resolved not to abandon the Duke of York — offered an expedient — the House of Commons vote to exclude the Duke of York — the King displeased, stiff for the Duke of York — the Duke of Monmouth's view — the King in some conflict with himself, about falling out with the Duke of Monmouth — whom the Duke of York had prefsed him to discountenance, and not put into power, but keep Scotland and Ireland in the same hands — shew his displeasure to Armstrong and young Gerard.

The House of Commons would not allow the Bishops to be present at the trial of the Popish Lords — Parliament prorogued — the Duke of York prefsed his return — the King refused — the King forms a new Council — Halifax, Sunderland, Essex &c. supposed to be the Duke of York's Friends, yet against his return, which could not be till after the Trial of the Lords in the Tower. — Insurrection in Scotland after the Murder of Archbishop Sharp — the Duke of Monmouth him — in his return complimented with the Title of Highness — and received by the King with tenderness — Halifax, Sunderland, Essex, undertook next Parliament shou[illegible] give the King's Money &c. if the Duke of York kept away. the Duke of York's Friends prefs him to change Religion.

June 20th five Jesuits executed — and Langhorne a Barrister, on July 14th — thirds of Roman Catholic Estates £20. a month levied — printer in pris — Mr. Pocheband

Thirging

Thwing executed at York — Plesington at Chester — Merchant of Venice's Story of Sir A. Fichbourne — Information of Bufo. — the Duke of Monmouth's Cock against the Queen.

When Sir G. Wakeman acquitted, people's eyes began to open, yet the King positive against the Duke of York's return. — Shaftsbury continued President of the Council till October 15th so fearful was the King of breaking with a popular Man.

The King treated with the French Ambassador not to obstruct the King of France's designs (provided they related not to Flanders or Holland) if he might find his account in it, so far at least as to be able to live without other helps. France catched at it, but desired the Duke of York's consent might be first had, he having used some sharp expressions against France — so Sunderland acquainted the Duke of York with it; but before the Duke of York's answer, the King fell ill August 22. and sent for the Duke, who came, thanked the Duchess of Portsmouth, and all the Ministers, privy to his being sent for.

The King had found the Duke of Monmouth ~~had~~ managed Scotch Fanatics, as if he intended rather to put himself at their head, than repel them; and more inclination to court their Friendship, than punish their Rebellion.

Ministers had sent one of their number to propose the Duke of York's joining with them, to remove Duke Lauderdale — The Duke of York said, Lauderdale had

served

served the King very well, and his Party of which many testimonies in his absence; and it would be a great discouragement to the Kings Servants, to see a Person who had supported his Authority with so much zeal, so ill requited for it, and he could not concur with them. — The Ministers said, they only proposed to lay him gently aside, to sweeten things before Parliament met, which had a pique against him, and would else fall on him; and hoped the Duke of York would at least be passive in it; he told them, he could not promise that, thinking it his duty to speak his mind freely and sincerely to the King in all such Occasions. — This might possibly give an helping hand to the resolution of sending back. — King promising to recall him, a few days after Parliament up.

When the King told the Duke of Monmouth, he must go abroad; he shewed his dissatisfaction with heat, and since the King did not think him fit to command as General, it seemed improper he should do it as Captain of the Guards; and desired his Troop might be given to the Duke of Grafton — but came next morning more submissive and declared himself ready to obey orders, and went that Evening to London — conference with Montague — resolved that the Duke of York should go; Secretary Coventry proposed to Scotland, rather than Brussels — Sunderland and the King came into it; only thought the Duke of York should go first to Brussels, fetch the Dutchess, and go strait to Scotland; but Sunderland &c. assured him privately that if he came back to court, he should not be obliged to go to Scotland at all.

Faction alarmed at the Duke of York's going to

Scotland

Scotland, which made the Duke of York averse to it, for fear of a counter order to remain at Brussels, so the King communicated it to Essex and Halifax — the former, readily Assented, the last, with some hesitation, so declared to all five by the King, viz. Essex, Halifax, Sunderland, Hyde, and Godolphin. — the Duke of York was to write from Brussels at his arrival, to ask the King's leave to go for Scotland, and to carry Lady Anne and Isabella (lately permitted to visit them) to see their sister the Princess of Orange, and the Jacht be sent for him to Holland, and some Frigates ready in the Downs to carry him to Scotland. — September 25th the Duke of York took leave of the King went to Brussels, to Holland, and came back to London, which troubled Essex and Halifax — season of the year not proper for a Voyage by sea; the Duke waited in the Downs, till leave sent to come to London, the Dutchess being so ill, as to vomit blood.

A week after his arrival, Sunderland and Hyde sent to acquaint him, the King thought it for his service, he should really go for Scotland, though not to stay longer than the middle of June — so sate out at the end of the month, leaving Princess Anne and Isabella at St. James's.

The King ordered Lauderdale to send directions for the Duke of York's sitting in the Privy Council sans Oath of Allegiance. — the Duke of York came to Edinburgh December 4th.

The Duke of Monmouth returned from Holland to London, where he appeared publicly the day after, the Duke of York sate out for Edinburgh — Bonfires, Bellsec — sent Godfrey to the King; the Duke of York by his industry, application, affability and kind reception of the Nobility and Gentry, served the King's

affairs

affairs, and got himself such an universal love and esteem, as dejected his Enemies; and Shaftsbury said, the persecuting of him in England, served only to make him reign (as it were) in Scotland, where he engaged with no Party.

Essex quitted the post of the Treasury; pretending the Duke of York had not kept promise of doing nothing, vans his advice.

Parliament Prorogued to January 26th but not then designed to sit — Factions set to procure petitions for it; the Lord Mayor forewarned by the King — petition of ten Lords — Roman Catholics persecuted.

1680. Parliament prorogued to April 19th — M. d'Avaux soliciting Dutch to alliance with France; and a Prorogation till November, urged for it — so that the King of England could not assist the States if attacked — and so short a prorogation might keep France from invading Holland, and Holland from a League with France. — the King proposed to recall the Duke of York before the Session, though dissuaded by Ministers. — the Duke of York told the Privy Council whom he thanked, that he would acquaint the King he had in Scotland a brave and loyal Nobility and Gentry; a regular and wise Privy Council, and the Judicatures filled with learned and upright Persons; that the disaffected party was not so considerable, as those in England represented them; and having recommended Peace to some Highland Families from to the King's interest — took leave of the Privy Council. the Chancellor answering how sensible of the honour of his presence, advantages of his conduct and advice, and devoted to the King and His Royal Highnesses Service — their letter to the King — the Duke and Duchess embarked at L. and arrived at Privy Stairs February 24th

Address

Address from Norfolk thanked the King for recalling the Duke of York — Faction alarmed at his return.

Shaftsbury told the Privy Council of the Irish Plot — Plunket — black box — contract of Marriage of the King and Mrs. Barlow, the King resolved to search into the bottom of it, and Sir Gilbert Gerard who was said to have seen it, was carried before the Privy Council, and positively disowned he had ever seen or known any thing of it. In May following the King being indisposed with two or three Ague Fits, the Duke of Monmouth wrote to him to enquire of his health, signing at bottom Your dutiful Monmouth; and enclosed it in one to Mr. Godolphin, who delivering it to the King, the King bid Godolphin tell him, if he would make his Actions answerable to the Conclusion of his letter, and obey his Orders, it was the only way to reconciliation. — but if he flattered himself with the support of the Factious party, or that Parliament might interpose in his favour, he should find it would make things worse; and accordingly, about a month after, finding no change in the Duke of Monmouths conduct, he published a Declaration, protesting on the word of a King, and faith of a Christian, that he was never married to Mrs. Barlow, alias Waters, the Duke of Monmouth's Mother, nor to any other Woman, but the Queen; which together with the Oath of all the Lords present, was registered in Chancery.

June 16th Shaftsbury &c. came to Westminster to get the Grand Jury to present the Duke of York, for Recusancy, hearing Mass &c. and that the Dutchess of Portsmouth might be presented as a common Nuisance. She soon made her peace with, and joined the Faction;

meeting

Meetings with the Duke of Monmouth &c. laboured to remove the Duke of York from Court (the Dutchess of York had not shewn her respect enough)

Halifax and other Ministers proposed a Bill to banish all Roman Catholics out of the Realm — to secure the Nation though Religion only a pretence; the Duke sent again to Scotland — desired a pardon, to prevent impeachment, but denied.

October 21st day after the Duke's departure, Parliament met; Bill of Exclusion (debates) by Lord Russel, Sir H. Capel, and Colonel J. Harbord.

Expulsion of Members for discouraging Petitions frightening all, had purged the House, and gave the way for the Bills passing.

Bill kept four or five days in the House of Commons till the House of Lords prepared for it — by Addresses from the Common Council of London — rumours of plots &c. Dangerfield — same stratagem as had been used in the House of Commons when the Bill first brought in there — Dugdale and Francisco Perez — Dangerfield thought to lessen the Votes for the Duke of York by accusing his friends — this made the Privy Seal vote for it.

Soon as Dangerfield had given his Evidence, Lord Russel carried the Bill up to the Lords — many of the House of Commons oppose it, but his impetuous temper hurried him on with it — and Members gave a Shout when delivered. Sunderland voted for it.

Proposals for the King's divorce — Commons vexed at the Bill rejected — Russel declared, if his Father had been

against

against it, he would have voted him an Enemy to the King and Kingdom; and if he could not live a Protestant, he would die one — Mr. Leveson Gower said, some might be perhaps for making peace with the Duke of York, but says he, I'll perish first, and my opinion is, we should break up, return each to his own Country, let People see how we are used, and I doubt not but they will soon join with us, their Swords in their hands, and then we will let the Duke know we defy him, and all his Popish Adherents.

Parliament fell on the Duke of York's Friends, Sir E. Seymour for misapplying £600,000. given for building thirty Ships. — Halifax, Lord Chief Justice Scrope — Sir E. S. warded the blow — Halifax offered to withdraw — the King would not suffer it, but Scrope discharged, recompensed by a pension.

New Accusations against the Duke of York about the Plot — Mrs. Celiers engaging Lewis to burn Ships at Chatham.

Dispute about pardon — which and maintenance. House of Commons ord. addressed for — and desired pardon for Perjury too, it not being safe for Witnesses to declare at first, the whole truth, as sworn to day — the Attorney General had been complained of for not drawing Dangerfield's Pardon full enough — Lewis had Forgery in his Pardon, to make him a legal Witness.

November 29th. the House of Commons Address, and Narrative of the Plot — the Duke of York's friends renew Solicitations about Religion. — the Duke of York presented against for Recusancy — Bill of limitation in the House of Lords, and Article of Treason formed against him —

The

The Duke of York to be banished for the King's life, to some place five hundred miles from England; to forfeit his Revenue if he come nearer, and his life if he returned to any of the King's Dominions; and whoever received him in England or Ireland should be guilty of High Treason. — In case of his decease to the Crown, the whole power of Government to be vested in a council of forty one; all Foreign Treaties and Negociations to be transacted by Commissioners taken out of the said Council. Ireland to be governed by it also, and it should have power to fill up all Vacancies, or remove any from Employments; yet subject to disallowance or approbation of Parliament, which sitting, was to exercise all the Authority vested in the other, during the intervals of sessions — this (as Algernon Sidney and Party thought) was a gentle way of dropping the Government into a Common Wealth.

Lord Stafford tried and condemned; he played his game worst, when he had best Cards, made little use of advantage given him by Witnesses; the Duke of York aimed at in all these prosecutions, faction ~~durst~~ not venture trying Lord Arundel, evidence not being full to him.

Carlisle and Ecrie, had voted Stafford heir kinsman guilty; yet moved to change his sentence to perpetual banishment; this rejected, they desired to see him, under pretence of carrying the Bishop of London and Doctor Barnet to him; wanted to get somewhat from him against the Duke of York; but the Lords would not allow them to see him alone, sans a recorder, so the project disappointed.

The King was advised in sitting neuter, and leaving all his servants to their own judgement.

All Men in power, the Dutchess of Portsmouth &c. against the Duke of York; the prospect of his affairs dismal.

Rob. Sidney — from the Hague — Dutch and Spanish Ambassadors try to persuade the King to pass the Bill of Exclusion —

Dutch

Dutch had deserted the Allies at Nimeguen. — The Duke of York gains ground in Scotland, the Scotch as zealous to support his right, as the English to invade it.

Great endeavours used to remove the Duke of York's friends from the King — Grey quoted precedents of Persons removed on reports.

The Lords had passed a Bill about the Trial of Peers. — Bill of Association.

1681. Parliament impeach the Duke's Friends, the King prorogued them; but they first pass some violent Votes — one to meet at Oxford March 21st.

The Duke of York pressed to change his Religion.

Salisbury quitted Council, Grey, Sunderland and Sir William Temple dismissed.

The Duke sends Churchill to the King with proposals not to suffer Parliament to sit, at least till popular heats abated; nor engage in Alliance with Spain and Holland, so as to break with France, since Parliament would leave him in the Lurch in case of War, and France only could enable him to subsist without a Parliament — France dreaded a Common Wealth in England. — Spain and Holland desired it and to solicit his return.

The Prince of Orange complained of the proroguing Parliament, and was for a Bill of Exclusion.

The King agreed to a Treaty with France, so as to allow the Duke of York to bring it about, but he would not move for it himself, and cautioned the Duke of York not to consent to any Article that might preclude from calling a Parliament if he thought fit, and to press that the first payment might be more considerable, though succeeding ones less, and that the person sent by the Duke of York might come strait to London, and there deliver his Letters to Mr. Hyde to shew the King.

The Duchess of Portsmouth pretended friendship to the Duke of York, but it came to nothing. — Mr. Wall conferred

with

with Mr. Hyde, with overtures for a reconciliation; but Mr. Hyde in the Treasury had shewn more regard to the King's necessities than his credit with that Lady — so no benefit.

On Oates's affidavit that he had seen the Duke of York at Mass, and receive the Sacrament after the Rites of the Church of Rome; the Grand Jury presented him for Recusancy, which allowed the Duke a pretence to appear after proclamation as the Duke of Norfolk &c. had done; but this neither safe nor practicable, so removed by Certiorari to the King's Bench, and if necessary by a Nolli prosequi:

The King to prepare for Oxford Parliament, had some Guards with him, and quartered best part of Oxford's Regiment on the Road, to secure his return — left a body to secure the City — in doubt of Colonel Russel, would have had Earl Thanet buy his Regiment, who agreed, but after declined, on pretence the King went not on for reformation at Court which disheartned honest Men. The Duke of York, would have recommended Mulgrave, but the King prepossessed against him, so nothing done, only chief command left with Earl Craven.

The King wrote to all the Lords to be there, great pains taken to prevent Parliament meeting at Oxford.

Fitzharris Plot — and malicious Libel to alienate people's affections from the King encouraged to it by the French Ambassador — Everard brought privately into his Chamber. Fitzharris denied what he was accused of, but as C — sh told the King knew a higher Plot, if he might be pardoned, two Secretaries sent to examine him, said Montecuculi before he left England, had offered him £10,000. to kill the King; that he refused, and said it might easily be done at Mr. Mazaions by poison, and the Duke of York privy to the design, which effected, an Army to come from France and Flanders to

support

support the Duke of York, a great many Parliament Men to be boiled to death to make a St. Ampoulle, to anoint him and and succeeding King's of England at their Coronations, and money raised in Italy by the Dutchess of Modena to support the design. The King saw the design of this incoherent stuff, and that Parliament would ask a pardon. — ordered a Commission of Oyer and Terminer to try Fitzharris, for his Libel proved by three Witnesses — Sir W. Waller, Everard, and Smith — time before Parliament met only wanting yet prosecution followed with all possible expedition. (This foolish Story made the Duke of York's pardon waved, when the King was for granting it). — Lady Isabella died at London.

Faction tempted the King with £ 60.000. to pass the Bill of Exclusion. — Halifax still against it, but proposed expedients. Birch, Hampden &c. were for them. — but a desire of hot Men to wrest Fitzharris out of the King's hands prevented; to do so, they emp d him themselves, that he might accuse the Queen in to the Plot of poisoning the King as Don Fr. Malo had assured him so to prevent his conviction — the Lords left him to the Law; the House of Commons enraged, ordered the Bill of Exclusion — on Saturday night — read first on Monday, and ordered the second reading, when the King sent for them to the House of Lords, and to their great surprise, appeared in his Robes, the Lords ignorant of it, had not their, and dissolved it — took Coach immediately and went that night to Windsor. This struck them like Thunder, with confusion and amazement — gave the King great reputation — his Friends took courage — the Faction in rage and despair. — the King still would not let the Duke return, till he saw how matters went — and he had reformed the Lieutenancy of the City, Justice of Peace and Militia through the Kingdom.

Arguments of Smith a Lawyer, against removing the

Duke

Duke of York's by Certiorari; the Duke's Council not prepared to answer a thing never yet disputed; so prevailed with the Court to adjourn, till the answer framed, which proving satisfactory Certiorari granted.

The Duke of Monmouth tried to get into favour, the Dutchess of Portsmouth helped him; the King's Officers favoured it — the Duke of York's friends opposed, and whilst he in exile, it was not proper; some of the Duke's friends would have him be content with living at Audley End, or some other House of the King's — and the Dutchess being at Bath or Tunbridge — only Hyde and Secretary Jenkins wished the Duke of York's return at this time — all being jealous Hyde would be Treasurer if the Duke of York returned — the King said his Enemies wished for it, to create new troubles — Churchill sent to Court to beg leave for the Dutchess to go to Bath — the Duke of York's return denied — Princess Anne went to Scotland.

The Duke of York desired (by Churchill) a Parliament to be called in Scotland, this granted, because the other requests denied, and the Duke of York Commissioner not fit for any other to represent the King whilst there — but ordered it not to be opened till the other denied — This known, Faction opposed it — Lord Murray Secretary for Scotland, dispatched the Proclamation July 28. and Letter to Privy Council for the Duke of York's being Commissioner.

Fitzharris tried — Sir W. Waller &c forced against their wills to swear against him — Dutchess of Portsmouth's practices laid open by his trial evidence Shaftsbury's trick to keep up the Plot — Denis, Keth and Mc Namara to accuse the Queen, the Duke of York, the Duke of Ormond and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, of a Plot — stifled by an Action of Subornation against them.

Every

Escrie sent to the Tower — accused by Fitzharris's Wife and Maid, of having greatest hand in the Libel — Plunket executed — last Speech shewed his innocency; and Shaftsbury committed next day on information of six Irish witnesses, five Protestants — sunk when warrant signed. — See his Character, Kirk's Lestrange's History of Times. 123 — a ready Tongue, great addresse in business, sans shame, honour or conscience, no obstruction to ambitious designs, whilst matters went successfully with him; his good humour kept pace with his fortune — none higher for Prerogative when Chancellor, when wind came about to popular party, turned bitterest Enemy to King and Duke — he had rather a subtle wit, than solid judgement, better at pulling down, than building, never any Incendiary had a quicker Invention, and a more protesting Face, without faith or truth — He and Escrie desired Habeas Corpus before the Attorney General was aware of it.

The Prince of Orange comes for England — but returned dissatisfied — Faction failing in this Scheme, began to wheedle with the King, and proffered if He would call a Parliament, to give a Supply, sans insisting on Bill of Exclusion, or limitation. — This Prince of Orange's proposal — Lord Chamberlain and others favoured it.

At meeting in Scotland — Questions about Boroughs — the first trial of Skill in it, carried for the King — Faction cast down — the Duke's friends solliciting his return — Halifax opposed it — Hyde sent to persuade the Duke to Change his Religion.

Scheme for Government of Scotland — the Revenue but £60,000. a year, and seven Commissioners of the Treasury sufficient to manage it — Customs and Excise not to be farmed — Fraud in both — money employed

in

in two Comp[s] doing nothing to be given to Huntley, Argyle, Athol and Seaford £700. each to answer for the Highlands and make good what taken from the Lowlands — the King approved it — Lauderdale at the Duke of Yorks exceptions to Lord Register, Earl Argyle, and President of Sessions, laboured to persuade the King they were all disposed to his Service.

The Scotch Parliament had framed a new Test, refused by D. M. and Hamilton when Ministers at Edinburgh — Argyle prosecuted for refusing it, or explaining it as Privy Counsellor and as Commissioner of the Treasury, when sworn as Commissioner of the Treasury gave in his explanation — guilty of Treason, leasing — &c. Argyle escapes out of Prison, the only design being, not to take his Life, but get a forfeiture of some Jurisdictions and Sheriffs surreptitiously acquired by his Predecessors, and most tyrannically exercised — so execution stopped — escaped out of Prison by means of his Daughter, changing Cloaths with her Footman, and carrying up her Train — past unobserved by the Guards, and got out of the Realm — Sentence then pronounced, Arms reversed — the Duke and Duchess of Lauderdale interceded for Lord Lorne, who had leave to come up and plead for himself Shaftsbury acquitted — Quo Warranto.

The Prince of Orange tries again to get the King to close with the Parliament, and desert the Duke of York.

The King's necessities forced him to a private Treaty with France — £50,000. a quarter, the first payment at the end of June 1681. without any condition on the King's part, but that of Friendship — and with promise on French part, not to distur[b] Flanders nor Holland — but France thinking it no breach to take Strasbourg and Casal, and block up Luxembourg — the

Dutch

Dutch clamoured; and the King had promised to call a Parliament, if France proceeded par voy de fait; so the King forced to send a Memorial to the King of France, that unless he suffered Provisions to be brought into Luxembourg, he must call a Parliament — Halifax for the Duke of York's being sent for — fifty Waggons let in — Parliament to convene at Cambridge — France offers to quit all pretensions, if Luxembourg delivered — sufficient to ground a Treaty — All Dutch vehement solliciations for Parliament came from the Prince of Orange. — the Duke of York comes to Court by the Dutchess of Portsmouth.

G. Jefferys, the Dutchess of Portsmouth's Counsel assured that £5,000. a year being surrendered to the King, he might surrender it again to her, and this might be done by levying a Fine on so much of the Profits of the Post Office, as was
1682 necessary for that end — the Duke of York came to Newmarket by Sea to Yarmouth — Halifax and Seymour opposed the King's taking the Duke of York with him to London — the Dutchess got £10,000. a quarter out of the King's private French Fund, till £100,000. run up — which only Hyde and Churchill knew of.

The Duke of York staid with the King till May 3. when he went from Windsor to fetch the Dutchess from Scotland — went in the Gloucester Frigate, and through unskilfulness or treachery of Captain Ayres the Pylot (who was tried and condemned for it) was in great danger, and Ship lost. Ayres's intent was, to follow the ~~Colliers~~ Road, betwixt Coast and Sand Banks; but against it, ordered him to go out to Sea, thinking to clear them all; but he still pressed to tack, fancying he had time enough to go within the Bank; at least leave given him, when thought themselves far enough out at Sea to go

beyond

beyond them all, but were deceived, for soon after the Ship struck on the Lemon Ore, near Yarmouth Road — where she stuck some time, and had not too much haste been made to save her, all the Passengers and Seamen might have been saved; as soon as she came into deep Water, She sunk, and at least an hundred Persons in her. The Duke of York got into a Shallop, went on board the Yacht. E. Perth, and Middleton with him, none offered to go into it but whom the Duke of York called, viz. Churchill and one or two more; but other Boats coming to their rescue, most of the Persons of Quality and the Duke of York's Servants got off also; and many more might have been saved, had it not been for the timorousness of the Boatman hindering them from coming near the Ship, when they thought her about to sink, for fear of sinking with her. Those left, ready to sink, gave a great huzza when they saw the Duke of York safe. The Duke of York getting to Scotland, declared the President of the Sessions Lord Hadd Chancellor, the Earl of Queensbury Treasurer, the Earl of Perth Justice General, and returned with the Dutchess and Lady Anne by Sea to England arrived on 27th at Whitehall — Shaftsbury for London to Sunderland the Dutchess of Portsmouth soliciting his being restored — though Halifax did what he could to hinder it.

The Duke of Monmouth made offers about the end of April, by the Dutchess of Portsmouth towards a reconciliation though he denied to Shaftsbury, Russel, Montague &c. and resolved on the progress to Cheshire — in which he got a few acclamations from the Rabble.

1683. Quo Warranto against the City — Rye House Conspiracy discovered — the last effort of malice to the King and the Duke of York, the accident of the Fire at Newmarket prevented it. — Discovered about the end of Trinity Term, by Keeling — Shaftsbury said they were too few to do the work — too many to conceal it — so on November 19th one of the Days appointed

for

for a general Insurrection, went with Walcot and Ferguson to Holland — no longer pretending to walk the King out of the Kingdom, as he arrogantly expressed it. ignoramus Juries —

Walcot and Ferguson soon returned from Holland, to join with Monmouth, Essex, Lord Grey, Evenie, Rufel, Algernoon Sidney, Hampden, Armstrong, Romsey, Rumbald, Shepherd, &c. 4.000. Men said to be engaged in the Insurrection. — See Bishop Sprat's History.

The King slow in crediting it, but the Duke of Monmouth at last confessed it — submitting, when Proclamation out against him — owned his knowledge, and all the Conspiracies — but getting his pardon, with his factious and though he had left a letter with the King owning all, got the King to return it, and then denied every word of it — so banished from Court and retired abroad to Zealand.

Princess Anne married to Prince George of Denmark, on July 28th. the Duke of York made Lord Admiral and P. L.

1684. February 2. the King seized with an Apoplexy — the Bishop of Bath (and another Bishop) read the visitation of the Sick, when despaired of — the King saying he repented of sins, the Bishop read an absolution — the Duke of York, proposed sending for a Priest to him, and sent none found but Huddlestone, brought up the Back stairs to a private Closet, and the Duke of York, Earl Bath, and Feversham, Captain of the Guard, in the Room — Huddlestone gave him Extreme Unction and Sacrament. — Company then called in — died betwixt eleven and twelve on Friday Morning February 6th. 1683/4.

1685. Earl Rochester made Treasurer, Clarendon Privy Seal — Halifax President of the Council — Godolphin Chamberlain to the Queen — Sunderland and Middleton continued Secretary of State.

The King shewed the late King's Papers to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who did not think He had been such a Controvertist.

Parliament

Parliament called in Scotland — King's letter March 28th.
Parliament met in England May 24th it the
Revenue — the King's Speech June 9th.
May 14th Argyle lands at Dunstafnag in Lorne — and published a Declaration.

June 11th Monmouth landed with 150. persons at Lyme in Dorsetshire — the King informed of his design by Skelton and the Prince of Orange — the King had been long advertised, by a bottle Companion of the Duke of Monmouth's (one Monpendent) of the strict correspondence of the Prince of Orange and the Duke of Monmouth went first in Holland. Monmouth taken, and wrote on the Road for admission to presence, having some what to say to him, that would give him a happy Reign — Half-Sheldon sent to meet, and being asked who had the Chief confidence with the King, said Sunderland; Monmouth then knocking on his breast, in a surprise, said, why then no Hope for Salvation, he promised to meet me, and desired Sheldon to acquaint the King with it, and that he would inform him of all his accomplices; seeing some had the King's confidence — Sheldon on return was giving the King an account, when Sunderland pretending business came into the Closet, and Sheldon stopped, desiring to speak to the King in private; but the King said he might say any thing before that Lord, which put Sheldon to great perplexity; yet he told what Monmouth said; Sunderland struck at first, said after with a laugh, if that be all he can discover to save his life, it will do him little good.

The Duke of Monmouth after brought to the King begged for mercy; but no great matter of discovery. would not see his Dutchess — his wife in Law, not in sight of God — Proclamation against Dancers, J. Frenchard, G. Speke, Fr. Charlton, and J. Wildman — the Lords Stamford, Delamere, and Brandon seized put in the Tower. — Jeffreys sent to the West — Major Holmes sent to inform Jeffreys of the most criminal, and such as deserved

Mercy

mercy — hanged with the rest — Kirke with his troops made strange havoc.

Lord Brandon Gerard tried, and found guilty November 6th but pardoned — Hampden pleaded guilty — Delamere acquitted and found guilty of Perjury afterwards. Stamford not tried, but pardoned — Dangerfield tried, June 26th guilty of perjury — having been whipped to Tyburn, at returning in a Coach, one Mr. Francis asking him in derision, how his back did, Dangerfield making an abusive reply, Francis threwing in his Cane, unfortunately hurt his Eye, on which he died in some days — Francis was tried and condemned, and though he had deserved well of the King, could obtain no pardon. — Hooke sent from Bridgwater to London, for Insurrection there — On this the King augmented the Guards to 12. or 14,000. Men.

November 9th Parliament met; allarmed at the King's speech, debate about it.

Charge of Government not above £1,300,000. a year; the Revenue two millions; Forces but 14 or 15,000. Men, half as many before.

Address against employing Roman Catholicks, the King's reply; Coke sent to the Tower for indecent speech; Parliament Prorogued to February 10th.

The King in danger from the Prince of Orange; Bentinck sent to congratulate on the Duke of Monmouth's being taken; was in a grievous agony when he understood the King was resolved to see the Duke of Monmouth; and though he found the Duke of Monmouth had said nothing of his Master, was never at quiet till his head was off — and this was so manifest to all, that Lord Dartmouth returning from the execution, and giving the King an account of it, told him, he had got rid of one Enemy, but had a more considerable and dangerous one remaining.

Earl Clarendon dissatisfied with Colonel R. Talbot's reformation and regulations of the Army — yet continued till the beginning of 1687.

When

P. 136.

When the late King died, Sunderland was actually contriving with the Dutchess of Portsmouth to send the Duke of York into banishment again; and the Duke of York knew it, and thought to send him on some Embassy abroad, or Deputy to Ireland, which Sunderland foresaw would be his ruin, and came to Earl Rochester immediately after the King's decession, and told him, though it had been his misfortune to differ with him formerly, it was the effect of the times, not his inclination, but as he had great esteem for him, he would use the interest he had, that he might be Treasurer, and his Brother Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; so made merit to them, of what he knew the King had resolved on, before they asked, not doubting but he could not both laid aside, on account of Religion.

The Scotch Parliament met April 29th. but the Jesuits desired for the Roman Catholic Subjects not well relished.

November 16th. Samuel Johnson punished for a libel, degraded Nov. 20th.

Sunderland, besides a pension from the Prince of Orange, had one from the King of France; the most mercenary Man in the World, veered with all Winds, gets the King to establish a secret Council of Roman Catholics to meet at his Office, or at Mr. Chiffinch the Privy Purses Apartments at the Back Stairs, to consult of matters of Religion, himself inclined to it; drew by degrees all business to it, and shunned Umpire of all, as Arundel, Powis, Bedford, Dover, Castlemain, and Father Petre. Castlemain sent to Rome, Mr. Caryll had been sent before, but a titulate more worthy; got Father Leyburn made a Bishop in partibus for England; but could not get Rinaldo d'Este Prince of Modena the Queen's Uncle made a Cardinal.

Father Petre made a Privy Counsellor contrary to his own judgement, and the Queen's advice, and a Cardinal's Cap solicited for him, a plausible but weak man, abundance of words; Sunderland extolled his Abilities, but not sworn till some time after.

P. 17.

It had long before been agreed, between Sunderland, Father Petre, Mr. Germain, and Lord Tyrconnel, that Petre should be

Cardinal

Cardinal, Sunderland Treasurer &c. the Pope refused the Cap, and Castlemain quarelled with him, an hot man, only getting leave for the King to name three Dicars General, Doctors Giffard, Smith and Father Ellis a Benedictine, who were actually consecrated. The King took the Chappel at St. James's to himself, left that of Whitehall to Protestants — built one there from the ground; for his own use; settled fourteen Benedictine Monks in St. James's; gave the Jesuits leave to build one in the Savoy, and settled a College there for education of Children; two hundred Roman Catholics in it. — Recollects built a Chappel in Lincolns Inn Fields; and some Carmelites settled in the City, some Roman Catholic Chappels were also erected in the Country, the Clergy in their Habits.

Judges Opinion about dispensing power, as to Oaths and Test, agreed upon — Sir Edward Hales's Case.

— Ecclesiastical Comon — Bishop of London suspended ab officio, not obeying the King's letter Jun. 14. about Doctor Sharpe.

November 6th. Neutrality agreed on with France in America in case of a breach in Europe.

1687. February, Tyrconnel sent Deputy to Ireland, Roman Catholics made free of Corporations there, for benefit of Trade — present Lord Mayor of Dublin pleading Charters refused but were admitted him — Charters called from Corporations in Ireland.

January 5th. Earl Rochester turned out of the Treasury, opposing all measures contrary to the King's true intentions. They persuaded the King that Rochester had a mind to change Religion, so the King prepsed him on it, which produced arguments, heats, displeasing to the King, a conference of Divines proposed, scarce begun, when Rochester got up, and said he was more confirmed in opinion than before. The King granted him £4.000. for life, and £1,200. a year

land

land inheritance.

The King resolves on Liberty of Conscience.

February 18th. Liberty of Conscience published in Scotland declared in Council March 18th — Declaration published in England April 4th.

July 23d. Signor Ferdinand D'Adda, the Pope's Nuntio, had a public Audience at Windsor, consecrated in the King's Chappel a Bishop of Armasia.

April 11th Dispute about Magdalen College Oxford, see printed relation of the proceedings.

Dispute about Fr. Alban Francis being admitted A. M. at Cambridge; the Vice Chancellor of Cambridge deprived May 7th — The Queen with Child.

Sunderland endeavoured to be Treasurer, consulted with Father Petre, and Sir R. Butler, a Convert of Petre's, Father Petre to succeed him as Secretary, and Butler as Chancellor of the Exchequer — The last moved it, but did not persuade the King, Sunderland after told the Queen, Petre and Butler would have him Treasurer, but he rejected it.

1688. The King recalls his Troops from Holland, Mr. d'Abbeville (a title given him by the Emperor) repeates all their Dutch excuses.

Pensionary Fagel writes his, or the Prince of Orange's sense against repealing the Test, his letter November 4th 1687.

The King in a progress labours to convince his Subjects of the reasonableness of Liberty of Conscience — endeavours against it — reasons pro and con.

July 2d 1687. Parliament dissolved.

Declaration for liberty of conscience ordered to be reprinted, and to be received in Churches; the Bishops address against it, thinking it illegal to dispense with all sort of Laws, in cases contrary to the very designs of the Law.

The

The Bishops petition May 18th against which they were read May 20th. The Chancellor advised the King to summon the Bishops before the Council on June 9th for a tumultuary Petition, liable to a legal prosecution — refusing bail, committed to the Tower — The Queen expected to lie in, and delivered next day — Princess Anne continued to go to Bath, to be absent when the Queen was brought to bed — perhaps the Bishops had the same motive in forcing the King to imprison them; for he would not only have taken their Recognisance, but even their Word for their Appearance; both refused, because an Imprisonment would inflame the Nation; and prevent the Archbishop of Canterbury's being at the Queen's delivery — the King had earnestly pressed

329. Princess Anne, to stay till the Queen delivered; but the Doctor's opinion pleaded all delays dangerous — the Prince born June 10th the Prince of Orange sent Mr. Keppel to congratulate the King and Queen — prayed for the Prince, who had like to have died for want of a wet Nurse to suckle him.

June 29th the Bishops tried.

The Presbyterians joined with the Church Party to expose the King — The King pressed to come into the League of Augsberg, betwixt the Emperor, the King of Spain, and the Dutch — refuses, and ergo charged by the Prince of Orange with a private League with France; the Prince of Orange told the States at parting, he should live their Friend, or die their Servant. — Abbeville and Skelton from Paris (informed by Deraee, late a Servant of the Prince of Orange and intimate with Bentinck, but dismissed and retired to Geneva) and the King of France sent Bonrepas, to convince the King of his danger. The King thought this last a contrivance to frighten him into an Alliance with France — the Dutch Ambassador denied any design against England.

September

September the Count d'Avaux's Memorial to the States, about their design to invade England — should look on it as a rupture with France, and invade their Country with 40,000. Men, which had it been pursued, would have broke the design.

Sunderland had persuaded the King it was a French stratagem, and got him to reject all advice — had still credit to arraign this step, as affording the Dutch a pretence to arm, and alarming England with the French Alliance against their Religion, so that the King disclaimed Count d'Avaux's Memorial to the Dutch Ambassador, and in all Foreign Courts, and called home Skelton, sending him to the Tower, who in a Conference with Crofty (thinking Sunderland betrayed the King and intercepted Letters) had procured it — but soon after made Governor of the Tower.

October 3d. the Bishops waited on the King with heads of advice, which he granted in a great measure.

October 12th Magdalen College restored. October 15th the Prince of Wales named, his birth proved in an extraordinary Council October 22d. Princess Anne waved being at it, pretending danger in coming abroad being with Child.

The Seals taken from Sunderland, as soon as returned from the Court of Chancery.

October 26th The Prince of Orange sailed from Brill and Helvoetsluys; the Bishop of Winton, and some other Bishops would have signed their dislike of the Invasion, but not a majority. The Princess of Denmark went with the Bishop of London and Lord Dorset to Nottingham, where Earl Devon met her with two hundred Horse, and Prince George met her not long after at Oxford; a pretended letter of her's published.

The King at returning trusted Count Theresa the Duke of Tuscany's Envoy with the papers or Memoirs of his Life; so put in a box confusedly, and given to him. — it was sent to Leghorn, and the Merchant to whose care it was

committed

committed, fancying it to be full of Jewels, designed to embezzle it; which an Italian Servant of the Envoy's mistrusting, got it out of his hands, and conveyed it safe to Leghorn; whence the Great Duke sent two galleys to convey it to France, and is brought to St. Germains, under the notion of Jewels and Treasure. By a writing under his hand, he appointed them to be lodged in the Scotch College at Paris.

1689. February 3d. The King's letter.

P. 113. The condition of Scotland, and their Proceedings at the Revolution.

P. 521. 1694. May 4th. + Lord Churchill informed King James of design on Brest.

Persons tryed for pretended Lancashire Plot.

+ Carte had a Copy of the Letter to King James from the E. of Marlborough

The mischiefs that arose from the Civil Wars were so great and lasting, that the just stating the rise and progress of those horrid times, may be of no small utility.

The Reformation in Scotland was popular, the Crown during that period was either on the head of an absent Queen, or of an infant King, during whose Minority the affairs were carried by the different Regents to the satisfaction of the prevailing humour of the Nation.

When James came of Age, his Kingdom was divided into two parties, the one attached to his Mother then a Prisoner in England, this ~~party~~ composed of professed Papists, or Men indifferent to all Religions. the other her inveterate Enemies, zealous for the Reformation, and fixed in a dependence on the Crown of England.

The King at first gave ear to the former party but after the death of his Cousin the Duke of Guise he married a Daughter of Denmark and ever after was managed by Queen Elizabeth and her Ministers. but he studied to gain the Papists, but at the same time by the address of Bruce his Ambassador in England obtained a written engagement from all the great Men in England to support his right of succession to the Throne of England, without Elizabeth's suspecting it, or those who entered into it knowing that any one ~~besides~~ had made entered into similar engagements.

James on mounting the Throne of England but faintly tried to effect a Union of the two Kingdoms, ~~which~~ added to his setting up Episcopacy in Scotland, and his constant aversion to the Kirk lost him the affection of that Kingdom.

The Dutch having borrowed great sums of Queen Elizabeth, gave her the Brill, Flushing, and some other places of little note in pawn till the money should be repaid. James made a secret treaty with Spain that if the States would not make Peace, he would deliver these places to that Crown, this coming to the knowledge of Barnevelt he persuaded them to redeem the mortgage, which James consented to without taking the advice of Parliament.

The King's profuseness on his favourites and Servants occasioned his taking two measures that broke the authority of the Crown, and the dependence of the Nation upon it. The Crown had a great Estate over all England let out on leases for years, and a small reserved Rent, which made most of the Nobility and many Boroughs dependent on account of those Estates they held; He obtained from Parliament a power of selling those Estates