

Mr Dundas.

Whitehall 1st July 1791.

6834

Whitehall 1st July 1791
7 M. past 4. P.M.

Mr Dundas with his
humble duty transmits
to His Majesty two Letters
He has just received
from The Lord Lieutenant
of Ireland. By the Review
of them His Majesty will
be enabled to Judge of
the Reasons assigned, and
will be pleased to in-
mate to Mr Dundas His

Majesty's Commands when
He has formed His de
termination on the Subject
of them.

M^r Dundas

Whitehall 5th July 1791.

6835

Whitehall 5th July 1791

one o'clock P. M.

Mr Dundas humbly pre-
sents to forward to
His Majesty two more
letters He has received
from Lord Westmoreland,
which joined to those
formerly transmitted to
His Majesty contain

all the information on
the subject of which
Mr Sundas is possessed.

Ld. Hawkesbury

6836

Adiscombe, Place
July 12 1791

I presume to trouble your Majesty with the Inclosed account of the manner, in which the King of France & the Royal Family escaped from the Tuilleries on the morning of the 22^d Ult. I have reason to believe it to be authentic, as it is the only Narrative, I have seen, which contains the Particulars. I conceived therefore that your Majesty would approve of my sending you a copy of it.

Hawkesbury

Ld. Har

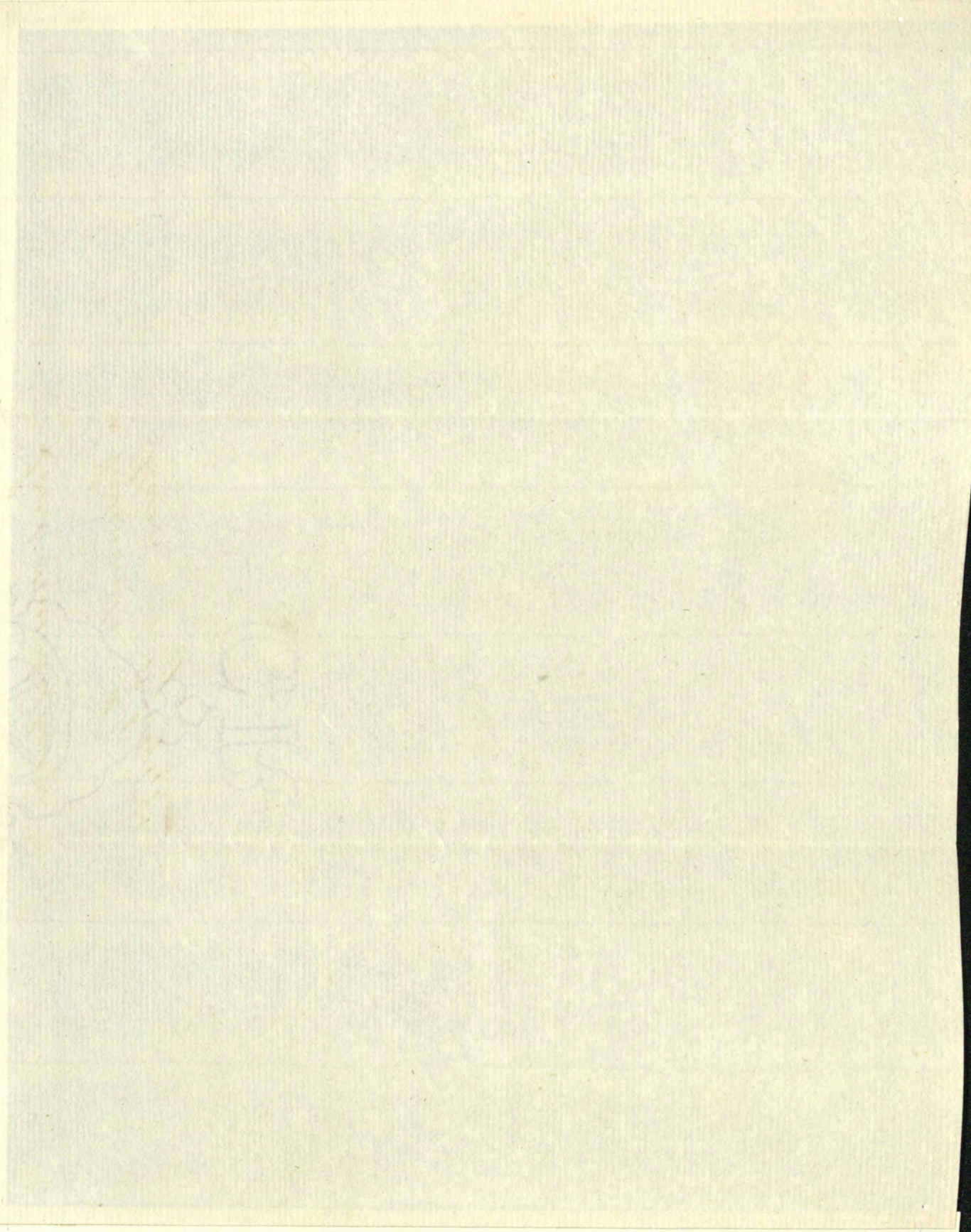
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Ld. Hanikeshwari

83
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Lord Stanbury

Walsingham &
Place 12 July 1991.

? Enclosure

6837

Account of Louis 16th
Escape from Paris
and of his subsequent

Brussels the 26 June 1791. Apprehension at
Varennes Brussels
the 26 June 1791

About Eight Months ago, it was resolved to
attempt to bring away the Royal Family from
Paris. The King earnestly desired to leave it, tho'
the Risk of His being stopped, either in endeavouring
to get out of the Town, or in the Course of His Journey
was represented to Him. M. de Bouille, who
commanded in Champagne, Lorraine &c, was
perfectly disposed to cooperate in the Execution
of the Project. - According to a Decree of the
Assembly and by Orders from the Minister of the
War Department, He was to take Measures for
securing the Frontiers against Attack; under
Pretext of doing so, he bought Regiments he
could depend on towards Montmedy, and sent
thither Camp, Equipage, Ammunition, and a
Train of Field Artillery. The Place tho' small, is
strong, behind it are the Austrian Territories;

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nor could any thing be apprehended from the
Inhabitants of the country as it is entirely commanded
by the Garrison of the Fort.

Some who had Access to the King and Queen
recommended that they should endeavour to go
to the Low Countries by the ~~the~~ Road ~~and~~ from
thence proceed to Montpelier. Had they done so
it is beyond a Doubt that they would have got
thither in Safety. Though many Carriages left
Paris before, and on the same day, their flight,
they all arrived here without Difficulty. But the
King was unwilling to quit the French Dominions
tho' but in travelling; and the Route given by
Mons. de Bouille, by the Way of Chalons, was
preferred. It was agreed that all the Royal
Family at ~~Paris~~ ~~should~~ leave it on the Night of
Monday the 20. June, and Mons. de Bouille was
advised thereof, that he might make his dispositions
accordingly. The Comte de Sersen was to bring off
those that were in the Villages, and Monsieur
and Madame were to set out at the same Hour
from the Luxembourg.

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6837 (2)

M. de Saverin de St. J. who I understand is a
Master of Requests, applied to M. de Simolin for
his passport to travel. The Number of Passports
mentioned in the correspondence with the Number
that were to go in and attend the Carriage of the
King and Queen. M. de Saverin said that the first
Passport had been accidentally burnt, and
obtained another. He went off with one, and gave
the other to save for the Royal Family.

A strong travelling Coach and some excellent
Carriage Horses, were provided by Saverin; likewise
an ordinary Coach, and a Pair of Horses, like those
that are hired by Strangers, called *des Carrosses de*
Remise. Between five and six on the evening of
the 20th June, Saverin went to receive the King's
definitive orders. The King observed to him, that
La Fayette had just given an order to double the
usual Guards, and that he imagined he entertained
some suspicion of their Design, as he knew of no
other circumstance that could have occasioned
this Precaution. But before the other could reply,
He added, things are now gone too far to recede;
happen what will, I am determined to go on; I

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can never be more sure of my than I am at present.
He then spoke with the King and said that
having taken his final resolution he would kill
himself at once.

Three Garde de Corps had been selected by
M. D. as a present of his Majesty's
Commission that require a long and was provided
with sufficient arms such as many servants in
France and Germany. Travel with them in
the evening two of them were sent to the King when
they were informed by them that they were
they were to accompany him; and that he was
sure of their fidelity yet to guard against
Indiscretion, he locked them up in his closet.
The other Garde de Corps were sent to seven a little
before Midnight. He and his carriage were
as a provision for the travelling Garde de Corps
Quarter of a Mile beyond the Rue de St. Martin; they
likewise brought with them ten riding horses and
they had orders when they saw any one to move
gently on and return again to their Station. —
About a Quarter past eleven seven, acting as
Coachman, went with the other Coach to the
Princes at the Quilliers; some other Carriages were
likewise waiting there; he stopped there the

? Enclosure

6837 (3)

of M^{rs} de Villiquier's Apartment; Mad^e de Tourgen^e was
very soon out of it with Madame Royal, and the
Duchess de Richelieu in a Pint. Jenson having put them
into the Coach drove out, and to the petite Carroucel,
near to the House that is usually inhabited by the
Duchess de la Vallée. A little way; however, not several
other Houses in that Quarter, have any Court, therefore
Carrriages are often seen waiting there for Company.
Madame Elizabeth came next, and Jenson having
spoken to her she immediately went into the Coach;
about a quarter of an Hour after Her the King came,
driving in a four wheel Chaise, and a great Coach; He
was followed by one of the Gardes de Corps, and in a
few Minutes the Queen came, followed by the other.
She was obliged to pass very near to two Sentinels,
One near the Duchesse's Apartment was sitting
down, and probably asleep; and she took the
Opportunity of getting past the other while he turned
his back in walking. - Whilst the Coach was waiting
in the petite Carroucel M^{rs} de la Fayette passed it
driving in his Carriage followed as usual by two Troopers.
- The second time the King who was sitting in the
Coach saw him. - At the same time the Queen was in
the Coach the two Gardes de Corps got up behind it,

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and Jersen drove away to the place where the other
was waiting. The Royal Family having gone
into the travelling Coach, Jersen and one of the
Gardes de Corps mounted these four Horses, and the
Garde de Corps got up in the Coach Box which
was made of iron, and used the Horses, as I
have already observed, used as a Postilion. The
Coach that brought them from the Tuilleries was
drove to a little distance from the road, and
crossed into a ditch. The four Horses that
brought the Coach from the Barrier St. Martin
were changed for fast Horses at Bondy, nor could
this occasion any suspicion, as it is very common
for those who come from Paris to come the first
stage with their own Horses to a post, paying for
the Poste Royal. One of the Gardes de Corps
remained on the Box, one rode by the side of the
Carrriage, and the other went on before, to order
Horses at the next stage. Jersen accompanied
the Royal Family about three Miles beyond Bondy
and there took leave of them, to go and join his
Chaise that was waiting for him at Bourgh.
He came from thence to Paris where he arrived

? Enclosure

6837 (4)

in the night of Sunday; and Monsieur likewise
arrived there nearly about the same time.
He came to Paris, Meunier, in order to deliver
a Message to Monsieur, and to give Notice of
what had happened to M. de Mercy here, and to
the King of Sweden at Aix la Chapelle. Having
done this, he set off for Montmedy, but on the
Road thither he met M. de Bouille, who informed
him of what had happened at Varenne.

You may conceive what their Feelings were.
Those of Sensen arose purely from Gratitude
and Affection; but besides those Sentiments,
de Bouille felt all the Range of disappointed
Ambition, which, if I am not extremely mistaken,
is his predominant Passion, tho' by the Accounts
of all who know him, he is a very honourable
and worthy Man. While under the first Impressions
of Grief and Indignation, de Bouille has written
a Letter to the Assembly, a Copy of which I have
seen. I think had he deferred it till he was
more in Possession of himself, he would have
made in a Plan that would have been more
generally approved, and that would have been
less exceptionable; For in speaking of the

Intentions

Intentions of Foreign Powers, if what he says were true, it is indiscreet to mention it; if not, it is ridiculous. — He tells the Assembly, that it requires all that Love which he possesses for his Country, all that inviolable Attachment and Respect that he entertains for his Sovereign, to have so long given him Force to subdue his Feelings, and submit to the Humiliation of corresponding with them, and of apparently obeying their Decrees.

The Proclamation, or Manifest, that was left by the King, was written by Himself and Monsieur, but is principally His own Composition.

Wm. Pitt

July 14 1791

6838

Mr Pitt has the honor of transmitting
to your Majesty the two Letters put into
his Hands by M. de Calonne.

He humbly begs leave to submit
to your Majesty that on mentioning
the subject to your Majesty's Confidential
Servants, they seem inclined to imagine,

From what may be supposed to be
 the Nature of the Letter, that it can
 only be necessary to return a very
 general and cautious Answer, intimating
 at the same Time to M. de Calonne
 that there could be no Difficulty in

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Wm. Pitt

July 14 1791

6838 (2)

satisfying any Power who wish to
obtain an Explanation of your
Majesty's Sentiments, whenever they
make a direct Application for
that Purpose.

I remain Sir
Your Obedient Servant

Thursday July 14th 1791

Mr Pitt,
Downing St. 14. July 1791.

Henry Dundas

6839

Whitehall Monday 18th July
^m
45 past 2 p. M. [1791]

Mr Dundas humbly takes
the Liberty to forward
for His Majesty's Informa-
tion the most recent accounts
received from Birmingham
from the long continuance
of these riotous Proceedings,
and the danger of their
spreading to other Places,

Mr Dundas, having advised
with Lord Grenville and
Mr Pitt, has thought it
expedient to send further
reinforcements to Birming-
ham and its neighbour-
hood, and as this mea-
sure necessarily occasions
several movements and

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Henry Dundas

6839 (2)

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arrangements of His Ma:
jesty's troops, Mr Dundas
has requested Sir William
Faucitt to proceed to
Windsor to give every
Explanation His Majesty
may require, and hopes
to be honoured with
His Majesty's approbation

upon the different suggestions
which are to be
said before His Majesty

Mr Dundas humbly pre-
sents to forward for His
Majesty's perusal, a letter
from the Lord Lieutenant
of Ireland, and one
from the Lord Provost
of Edinburgh.

Mr Dundas
Whitehall
10 July

Ld. Grenville

6840

St James's Square July 18. 1791.

$\frac{47}{2}$ p. 1. P. M.

Lord Grenville has thought it his
duty to lose no time in transmitting to Your
Majesty, two letters which he has just received from

Mr.

Mr. Ewart, and on the subject of which Lord
Grenville does not presume to add anything, except
the respectful assurances of that dutiful and grate-
-ful attachment which he must ever feel towards
Your Majesty's Royal Person and Family; and of that
joy which, as a faithful Subject, and servant of
Your Majesty, he must derive from any Event tending
to add to Your Majesty's domestic happiness, and
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Ld. Gren

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Ld. Greyville

6840 (2)

Lord
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still further to increase the public security for
the continuance of the Government of these
Kingdoms in your Majesty's illustrious House.

Lord Grenville,

St James's Square

10 July 1791.

Henry Dundas

6841

* Whitehall 20th July 1791
½ past 4 p.m.

Mr Dundas with Humble
Duty sends the accompa
nying Papers for His Ma:
:esty's Perusal. Mr Jun:
:das being obliged to re
:turn from St James's to
the office on account of
some signatures which

required Dispatch, is pre-
 vented from laying them
 personally before His
 Majesty. Mr Jundas
 humbly begs His Majes-
 ty's permission to express
 his Majesty's approbation
 of the conduct of such
 officers employed in the

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Henry Dundas

6841 (2)

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Restoration of the Publick
Peace at Birmingham
as by their activity ap:
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Mr Dundas
July 20. 1791

Mr. Col. Oliver De laucay to Sir Hen. Farncott

6842

Dear Sir William Birmingham July 21. 1791

My time was so taken up yesterday with the Magistrates of the County, and in some necessary attentions to the troops, that I had little left beyond what was required for my letter to the War Office, I was therefore prevented writing to you as fully as I could have wished. You have had from this place very full accounts of all that has happen'd, the Trenches have been very much exasperated and from the disposition of the Party that has suffered I make no doubt will be much more so. The Story as far as I can learn is this.

The two days previous to the 14 of July were spent by Doctor Priestly who lived here in preparing the People to celebrate the anniversary of the French Revolution, at the same time the most inflammatory papers were handed about, and as the Church was parted a paper on which was written, "No Church no King, this damn to let" This offended the Inhabitants

Lt. Col.

2
 to a very great degree and on the 4th of July a party
 of about 40 having met to dine some disloyal trash
 was taken as a signal by the populace who finding
 that Doctor Priestly's fears had prevented his dining
 there immediately proceeded to his meeting house
 which with another of the same description they
 effectually destroyed. They then went to his house in
 hopes of finding him but being disappointed they
 destroyed it at the same time declaring they
 would have been satisfied had they met him &
 it is certain they could have hanged him directly
 thus as far as I can find was the conduct of
 the first party that collected & it was then thought
 their violence was ended. Next day however a
 still greater concourse of people were assembled.
 Their cry was Church & King for ever and the
 inhabitants found no security for their houses but
 in the strongest expressions of zeal for the King and
 on my arrival here the display of Loyalty was very
 general for there was not a house seen for miles
 round the town in which there was not written in
 very conspicuous characters "Church & King for ever"
 this

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Mr. Col. Oliver De laucey to Sir Hen. Farncott

6842 (2)

This second mob however was differently constituted from the first for it appeared now that man had taken advantage of the spirit that was raised and the popularity it had gained to cover their intentions of plundering. Their fury was directed against the houses of the most considerable proprietors. Those that were detached & from which no danger could be expected they burned but when an numerous man lived near to one such opinion they favoured they with great care destroyed the property bringing it into the streets and breaking it to pieces. When the magistrates found the enormity of the outrage & the little attention that was paid to their remonstrances they swore a number of people as constables whom they assembled in the church yard but this civil force was soon found to deserve very little confidence for a great part retreated privately and what remained quarrelled and fought among themselves so that therefore of tranquility were entertained but from the arrival of troops and by

U.C.P.

4

The exertions of Captain Pothill the officers commanding a detachment of the 15 Light Dragoons who marched from Nottingham at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning and arrived within two miles of this place (a distance of 57 miles) at 7 o'clock the same evening the riots were stopped & from that time the town has been in a perfect state of tranquillity. It is natural however to suppose that a tumult of this nature would leave strong impressions of fear on the minds of those who felt themselves to be the objects of its fury and consequently continual reports have been made of parties collecting in the country with intent to commit outrages but hitherto not one of them has turned out to be true and from last night they have discontinued, most probably from finding that it was not expedient to let the troops be harassed by riding about the country on every trifling alarm.

Several people said to be concerned in the riots are taken and are confined in the town goal without the

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Mr. Col. Oliver De laucey to Sir Hen. Foxcroft

6842 (3)

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least appearance of a disposition on the part
of the people to release them & I must say I
never saw any Town when the people seem better
disposed which is evident from their obedience to
the local magistracy by which they are governed
I do not mean by this to say any thing personally
to the discredit of the magistrates but merely from
its being in the hands of only two County Justices
not even I believe resident in the Town

Then tumults must appear very extraordinary
to a Military man for in all former disturbances
they have been held out as objects of resentment
but in this case they few recruiting Officers
have been treated with the greatest respect
in the midst of the greatest excesses they were
allowed to pass freely & the most obnoxious persons
desired security from being seen in their company

The rage of the populace seems to have been directed
against the houses of the Deputees that were
most conspicuous, the particulars of which have
been detailed in the news papers. many people are
said

Lt. Col.

⁶ said to have perished by the fire and from
Intoxication but I do not hear that any one has
fallen a victim to the violence of the Mob

Informations are coming in very fast and
the magistrates are finding some difficulty in
repressing the Malignant Prosecutions that will
take place & it will be a happy thing if it
should fall only to the lot of some very unworthy
Characters who were committing Depredations to
be made examples to the rest of the Town.

The disposition of the people which urged them
to oppose the Republican Party was I must own
very little expected by me in this Town for I had
always supposed that when the factious Leaders
erected the standard of sedition they would have
chosen this spot from a conviction that it
contained the most numerous body of their
Friends and if the Spirit of the people who opposed
them here had been merely confined to the tran-
sactions of the first Day it would have been
attended.

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Mr. Col. Oliver De laucey to Sir Wm. Farncott

6842 (4)

attended with very beneficial consequences but
even as it is the sufferings of a few individuals is
very far counterbalanced by the advantages that
will be gained to the public for it will at least
for some time be considered that an appeal to the
populace is rather of too hazy and vague a nature
to be frequently resorted to & the Magistrate will
derive additional power; from all descriptions of
people who have property seeing that it can only
be protected in proportion to the support that is
given to the legal Government of the country and
I think it might also remove the prejudices
under which the Army has always laboured
in this country when it is seen that no man
can be secure in his property without their
assistance. I have just got a letter from the
Secretary of State & have sent a party of an officer
& twenty men of the 11th Regt of Dragoons to Woodstockhampton
& remain till further orders. The Troops that are
here

I have extremely ready a will & am satisfied
if any questions had been wanted from them I should
have found them very much to be depended on.

I must now apologise to you for this long
letter which has grown out of the subject a request
you to believe I shall ever be your
most obliged & devoted servant

St. John's

Colt. DeFancey.

Birmingham, 21st July,

1751.

Lord Salisbury

Warley Camp 23 July 93

6843

Warley Camp 23 July 93

Sire

On leaving Your Majesty last
Wednesday, I offered to make the
Provost of Eton Chaplain to Your
Majesty in the room of the late
Doctor Boscawen deceased. This
Honor he has not accepted of, having
declin'd it on a former period.
I have therefore presum'd to make
your Majesty acquainted with this

Circumstance not considering myself
at Liberty to dispose of it till I
knew Your Majesty's further
Pleasure. With every sentiment
of Duty & the most profound
Respect, I am

Sire

Your Majesty's
most dutiful
and
loyal Subject

Salisbury

John Robinson

6844

Cottage
Egham Heath
23^d July 1791

Mr Robinson aware of His Majesty's Engagements
this Week in town, avoided troubling His Majesty,
until His Majesty's return to Windsor, to say,
that Mr Robinson has received the Honor of,
His Majesty's Commands, thro' Mr Cole, in
respect to, The Dressing and Turning, at the proper Season,
part of the Banks of the Wick Branch of Virginia
Water, the manner of laying the Heath Stones on the
Banks of the Rivulet, and in the rivulet, below the
Cascade, and completing the dressing of the Hill
on the North East End of the great Bridge, which
Mr Robinson begs leave to assure His Majesty shall be
most carefully attended to. Mr Robinson laments
that his detainer from the Works, the later part of last
Week by Business from the Board of Treasury, prevented his
being so fortunate as to be in attendance there on Saturday
last when His Majesty was pleased to view them.

Several of

Several of the Works submitted to be carried on, in the
Improvements about Virginia Water, can best, and
with the least Trouble be explained to His Majesty,
by Views of the Ground, which would enable His
Majesty to understand the Plan more completely.

If His Majesty would therefore have the Goodness
to order Mr Robinson to attend His Majesty at any
time for this purpose, it would make Mr Robinson
happy, as it would prevent his erring, and doing
anything that might not be approved by His Majesty;
and if His Majesty wd be pleased to permit the Plan
last sent to His Majesty to be returned to Mr Robinson,
he would have added to that Plan, all the Lines of
the Works now carrying on, and proposed, and all
the Purchases to be made necessary to carry the whole
into Execution.

Lord Grenville

6845

Whitehall July 23^d 1791.
4. P. M.

Lord Grenville has the honour of
submitting to Your Majesty a draft which he
has prepared in obedience to Your Majesty's orders,
of a letter from Your Majesty to the King of
Prussia.

Prussia. As Lord Grenville is not sure whether
he has executed Your Majesty's ideas on this subject
in the manner Your Majesty wished, he humbly begs
to be honoured with Your Majesty's commands as to
any point in which the draft may appear deficient.

Lord Grenville having this morning
finished his despatches for Tuesday next, and the
Dutch Mail being arrived without bringing anything
of

Ed. G.

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Lord Grenville

6845 (2)

Neither
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of importance, Lord Grenville has taken the liberty
to go for two days to Stone, but he will be back
early on Tuesday morning in case Your Majesty
should have any further orders for him. He hopes
Your Majesty will have the goodness to excuse his
not having previously asked Your Majesty's permission
for this absence, but he had not expected to be
able to go.

Lord Grenville.
Whitehall. 23 July 1791.

Comte Raderer

Aug. 3 1791

Le Colonel de Bischoffwerder, qui se trouve actuellement à Vienne, après avoir suivi l'Empereur dans sa tournée en Italie, a cru devoir consulter les circonstances du local, pour signer sans cesse de donner les teins d'en attendre l'ordre exprès, le projet d'une convention préalable, qui est destinée à faire la base d'une alliance à établir entre la Prusse et l'Autriche. Le Roi de la Grande-Bretagne et son Ministère ont été à portée de suivre, quant à l'essentiel le cours de cette négociation, qui depuis quelques teins a fait l'objet principal des rapports du Lord Elgin. Cependant pour ne rien laisser à désirer à mon Allié et pour lui donner une nouvelle preuve de la confiance illimitée que Je me plai, et me plairai constamment à lui marquer en toute occasion, Je n'ai pas voulu différer un instant de lui faire l'ouverture franche et cordiale de ce qui vient de se passer et de lui communiquer sous cet effet in extenso le projet même de la Convention, tel qu'il a été signé entre le Sieur de Bischoffwerder et le Prince Kaunitz. Je ne laisserai pas même ignorer à la fois de Londres, l'article secret dont les deux Stempotentiaires sont convenus, et J'ajoute, vrai pour achever la confiance, qu'il reste encore à régler entre eux un article qu'on a oublié d'insérer, et qui a pour but la Garantie réciproque de la Constitution germanique d'après les Traités et les Capitulations antérieures.

Quelque avancé que paraisse ainsi l'ouvrage de l'Alliance proposée avec la Maison d'Autriche, et quelles que soient les facilités que l'Empereur ait apportées en cette considération, à l'applanissement de différends qui avoient arrêté les conférences de Sastow, Je n'en ai pas moins pris la résolution de renvoyer la ratification

ation

tion des Art. préliminaires, jusqu'à ce que la pacification avec la
 sorte soit entièrement consommée, et même jusqu'à ce que les enga-
 gement qui en résulteront immédiatement aient été remplis et
 exécutés. C'est là le sens des nouvelles instructions, que J'ai envoyées
 au Colonel de Biehoffwerder; et la négociation s'ouvrant par
 conséquent encore suspendue, J'ose me promettre de l'Amitié de
 Sa Majesté Britannique, et de la prudence de son Ministère,
 qu'ils me garderont sur toute cette affaire un secret impénétrable,
 et qu'elle sera également dérobée à la connoissance des Ministres
 d'Angleterre dans les cours étrangères, afin de ne pas l'exposer à
 des embarras & à une publicité prématurée, qui pourroient nuire
 aux relations déjà subsistantes entre les Anciens Alliez, relations
 dont la solidité et l'intimité doivent être cimentées plus que
 jamais. J'en donne aujourd'hui le premier exemple et le
 jour de Londres peut être persuadée qu'après cette explication
 sincère et sans réserve, Je continuerai certainement à la
 mettre au fait de toutes les notions qui y seront relatives, et à
 l'instruire dans tous les détails qui pourroient l'intéresser.

Vous ne ferez aucune difficulté de montrer le présent
 résent en pleine confiance à Mylord Grenville & à
 à Berlin ce 3^e d'Aoust 1761.

25 July 1791

Tous les objets des Commissions importantes, dont s'occupait
chargé M^r. le Colonel de Bischoffwerder, et dont il s'est acquitté
avec autant d'exactitude que de célérité ayant été discutés
et amiablement arrangés avec lui, il en a résulté

Que de la part de la Cour de Vienne il ne reste plus rien à
faire relativement aux négociations du Congrès de Sistova où
le Traité de paix entre l'Empereur et la Porte est peut être déjà
signé, actuellement ou doit l'être au moins incessamment,
attendu que de la part de la Cour Impériale il ne reste plus
aucune difficulté quelconque

Quant à un Traité formel d'Amitié et d'Alliance défensive,
entre la maison d'Autriche et celle de Brandebourg, il a été
arrêté de le conclure et signer, dès que la paix entre la Cour
Impériale de Vienne et la Porte Ottomane sera rétablie et
qu'en suite la dite Cour sera invitée d'y accéder en même temps
que les deux Puissances maritimes et son Altesse Sérénissime
l'Electeur de Saxe

Pour accélérer et préparer en attendant l'arrangement
définitif du dit Traité on est convenu d'avance d'y adopter
pour base les points suivants

1^{mo} Les deux Cours se garantiront réciproquement leurs Etats
respectifs contre toute agression quelconque. La quantité, la
qualité et les termes des secours mutuels ou en tout cas
leur équivalent en argent / ainsi que l'entretien des troupes
auxiliaires seront réglés dans le Traité sur le principe d'une
réciprocité parfaite

2^{do} Elles ne contracteront aucune alliance à l'insu l'une
de l'autre et donneront ordre à leurs Ministres dans les Cours
étrangères de se communiquer amicalement toutes les
importations de parvenir à la connaissance des deux Puissances
amies

3^o On confirmera par ce Traité tous les Traités antérieurs et
notamment ceux de Breslau, de Dresde, de Hubert, Burgel et de
Peschau

N^o. Les deux Cours s'entendront et s'employeront pour effectuer
incoûpablement le concert auquel Sa Majesté l'Empereur vient
d'inviter les Principales Puissances de l'Europe sur les affaires
de la Prusse, et elles se porteront de plus, à leur requisiion res-
pective, secours et assistance reciproque, au cas que la tranquillité
interne de l'un ou l'autre de leurs Etats fut menacé de troubles

Independamment de ce point généraux ci dessus, qui serviroit
de base au Traité d'Alliance et d'Amitié, les deux Cours sont convenues
d'y joindre un article séparé concernant les affaires de la Pologne
sur le pied suivant

Les interets, et la tranquillité des Puissances voisines de la
Pologne rendant infiniment désirable qu'il s'établisse entre elles
un concert propre à éloigner toute jalousie ou apprehension de
prépondérance, les Cours de Vienne et de Berlin conviendront et
inviteront la Cour de Russie de convenir avec elles, qu'elles n'en-
treprendront rien pour altérer l'intégrité et la maintenance de la
libre constitution de la Pologne, qu'elles ne chercheront jamais
à placer un Prince de leurs maisons sur le Trône de Pologne, ni
par un mariage avec la Princesse Infante, ni dans le cas d'une
nouvelle Election, et n'employeront point leur influence pour
determiner le choix de la République dans l'un ou l'autre cas en
faveur d'un autre Prince hors d'un concert mutuel entre elles.

En foi de quoi nous avons signé le présent Acte préliminaire
en vertu de nos pleins pouvoirs respectifs sur les objets dont il y
est fait mention

à Vienne le 25 Juillet 1791.

Signé Kaunitz

Signé Bischoffswerder

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Brother.

Bro. John C. Deem

Aug. 16. 1791.

Actes séparés et secrets.

Monsieur le Colonel de Biehoffwerder ayant été chargé de
présenter la Cour de Vienne si dans le cas ^{de} défaut de Saxe,
«*Duino-masculine*» dans la branche Electorale de Saxe, réeli-
sat le droit de retrait compétent à la maison d'Autriche sur
les deux Margraviats de Saxe, elle n'inclinerait point à
s'entendre avec la Cour de Berlin sur cet arrangement de
limites qui, sans empêcher essentiellement la réalisation de
son droit éventuel sur ces provinces, seroit toutefois propre à
mieux apaiser la tranquillité et sûreté d'un voisinage mutuel,
et Sa Majesté l'Empereur ayant témoigné son désir d'obliger
en ce point Sa Majesté Impérienne, on est convenu que par
un article séparé et secret du traité d'Alliance à conclure,
les deux Souverains se promettent et réserveront de donner
les mains à un pareil arrangement amical.

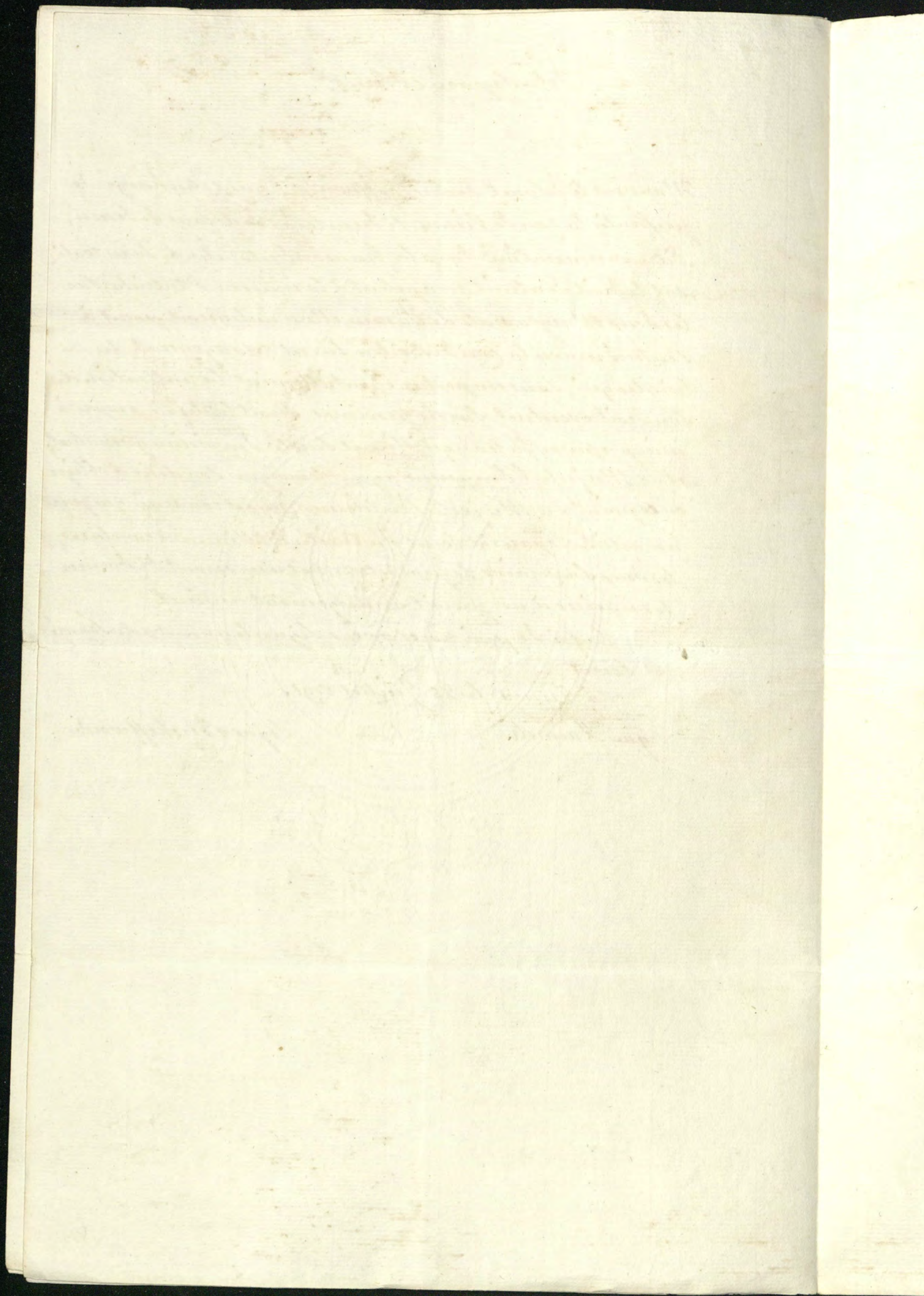
En foi de quoi nous avons signé le présent acte séparé
et secret

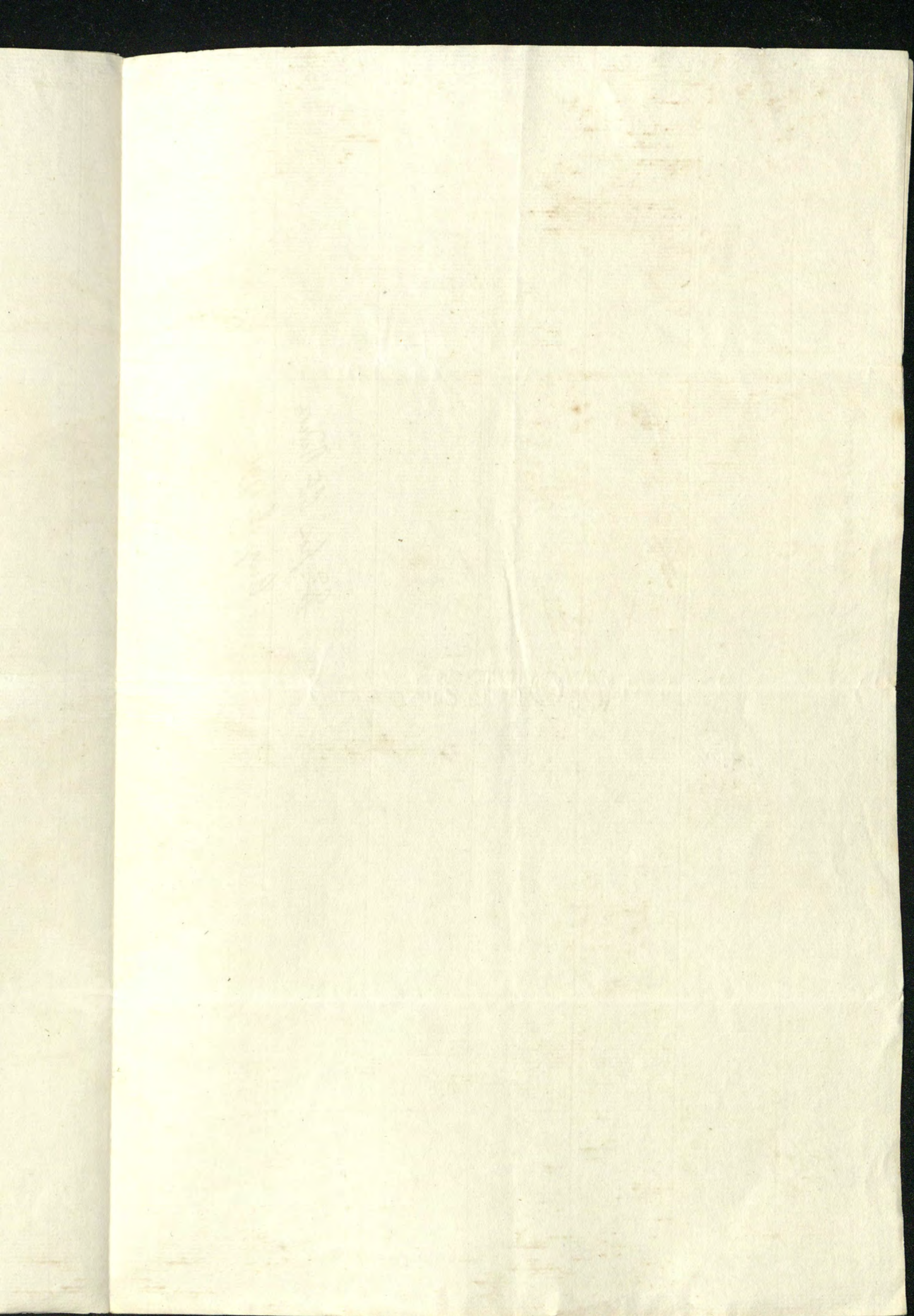
à Vienne le 25. Juillet 1791.

signé Kaunitz

signé Biehoffwerder

Biehoffwerder.





Lette separè & secret.

Gr. pour Lt. Adm.

Aug. 16. 1791.

ms. 10. 1/101.



Commission from
Count de Dorn.
Aug. 19. 1791.

Lord Grenville

Aug 14 1791

6847

St Leonards Hill Aug. 14. 1791. —
L. G. G.

Lord Grenville thinks it his duty to
lose no time in transmitting to your Majesty the
dispatches from Messrs Whitworth & Lawkenor which
have been received by Mr. Lindsay who is just arrived
here. Lord Grenville cannot help adding that altho
the

the termination of the business is less favourable
than might have been wished, yet that he trusts it
will be generally thought that ^{the} terms offered to the
Porte are highly advantageous to them when considered
with a view to the relative situation of the two parties,
and to the recent successes of Russia.

Lord Chatham

August 24 1761

6848

Admiralty August 24 1761 -

Lord Chatham hopes to be able to attend Your Majesty's Commands on Friday, In the mean time he humbly begs leave to submit to Your Majesty, that in pursuance of Your Majesty's pleasure signified for the reduction of the Armament, measures have been taken for the reparation of the Fleet, and it is proposed to pay off, in course the whole of the Line of Battle Ships, and if it meets Your Majesty's approbation, to recommission only twelve as Guardships, leaving a larger proportion of Frigates, and

some augmentation to the Marines, but any particular establishment for that Corps, Lord Chatham defers proposing, till he has an opportunity of receiving Your Majesty's commands. -

As soon as the necessary arrangements had taken place Lord Hood and the Admiral employed under him were directed to strike their Flags. -