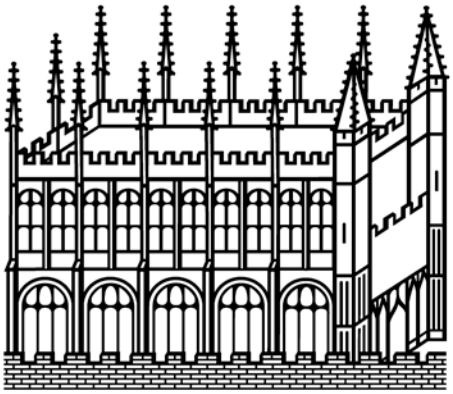

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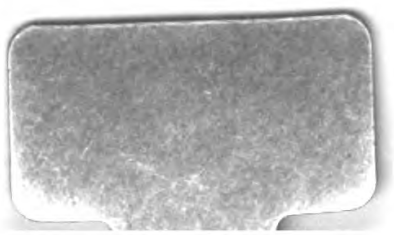

MEMOIRS

OF

THE EARLS OF GRANARD.

MEMOIRS

OF

THE EARLS OF GRANARD.

BY

ADMIRAL THE HON. JOHN FORBES.

EDITED BY

GEORGE-ARTHUR-HASTINGS, EARL OF GRANARD, K.P.

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CORRIGENDA.

Page 10, line 7, *for* 1680 *read* 1650.
" 22, " 25, *for* Dumure *read* Dunure.
" 25, " 27, *for* Fourbins *read* Forbins.
" 27, " 5, *for* Worncestown *read* Wormestown.
" 37, " 15, *for* Agerhehunson *read* Aughnahinshin.
" 48, " 26, *for* hucusque *read* huc usque.
" " " 29, *for* cum *read* eum.
" 80, " 16, *for* Hochstetd *read* Hochstedt.
" 90, " 29, *for* informe *read* informée.
" 201, " 11, *for* twice *read* thrice.
" 283, " 15, *for* par toujours *read* pour toujours.
" 288, " 16, *for* jay *read* j'ay.

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

THE following Memoirs, which I found amongst my family papers, were written by Admiral the Hon. John Forbes, and dedicated to George, sixth Earl of Granard, his grandnephew, and my grandfather; and I have been induced to publish them by the advice of those friends to whom I showed them, as well as from the belief that they contained matter of general interest, illustrating not only very stirring periods of Irish History, but also in a great measure throwing light upon the political and social phases and state of Europe, at the time when the persons whose lives are recorded existed; neither can I dispossess myself of the conviction that, in publishing these pages, I am carrying out the eventual intention of their writer.

I have carefully adhered throughout, not only to the text, but also to the quaint spelling and phraseology of the Author, so that his manuscript appears in its in-

tegrity, amplified merely by some curious correspondence and other family documents, which form the Appendix to the Admiral's work; and, in stating this, I cannot refrain from acknowledging the great obligation I am under to my friend, Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, for the valuable assistance and the judicious advice he has kindly given to me in the editing of these papers.

The Hon. John Forbes, the writer of these Memoirs, was the second son of George, third Earl of Granard, by his wife, the Hon. Mary Stewart, daughter of William Viscount Mountjoy: having, at an early age, entered the Navy, in which profession his father had eminently distinguished himself, he rose, after having acquired a brilliant reputation by his gallantry and conduct in the action with the combined French and Spanish Fleets off Toulon, in 1743, to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet and General of Marines; but, though the greater part of his existence was spent on active service afloat, yet he also devoted a portion of it to the duties of civil life, and took some part in politics, and in the debates of the House of Commons.

It was in the latter capacity that he did what I consider the noblest act of his life, in protesting, as a Lord of the Admiralty, against the judicial murder of the unfortunate Admiral Byng. Uninfluenced by popular

clamour, and the erroneous, though almost universal, public opinion of the day, he gave the following eloquent and calm reasons for doing so:—

ADMIRAL FORBES'S PROTEST AGAINST THE EXECUTION OF BYNG.

"It may be thought great presumption in me to differ from so great authority as that of the twelve judges; but when a man is called upon to sign his name to an act which is to give authority to the shedding of blood, he ought to be guided by his own conscience, and not by the opinions of other men.

"In the case before us, it is not the merit of Admiral Byng that I consider; whether he deserves death or not, is not a question for me to decide; but whether or not his life can be taken away by the sentence pronounced on him by the court-martial, and after having so clearly explained their motives for pronouncing such a sentence, is the point which alone has employed my serious consideration.

"The twelfth Article of War, on which Admiral Byng's sentence is grounded, says (according to my understanding of its meaning), 'That every person who, in time of action, shall withdraw, keep back, or not come into fight, or do his utmost, &c., through motives of cowardice, negligence, or disaffection, shall suffer death.' The court-martial does, in express words, acquit Admiral Byng of cowardice and disaffection, and does not name the word negligence. Admiral Byng does not, as I conceive, fall under the letter or description of the twelfth Article of War. It may be said that negligence is implied, though the word is not mentioned, otherwise the court-martial would not have brought his offence under the twelfth Article,

having acquitted him of cowardice and dissaffection. But it must be acknowledged that the negligence implied cannot be wilful negligence; for wilful negligence, in Admiral Byng's situation, must have proceeded either from cowardice or disaffection, and he is expressly acquitted of both these crimes; besides, these crimes, which are implied only, and not named, may indeed justify suspicion and private opinion, but cannot satisfy the conscience in case of blood.

"Admiral Byng's fate was referred to a court-martial; his life and death were left to their opinions. The court-martial condemn him to death, because, as they expressly say, they were under a necessity of doing so by reason of the letter of the law, the severity of which they complained of, because it admits of no mitigation. The court-martial expressly say that, for the sake of their consciences, as well as in justice to the prisoner, they most earnestly recommend him to His Majesty for mercy; it is evident, then, that in the opinions and consciences of the judges he was not deserving of death.

"The question then is, shall the opinions or necessities of the court-martial determine Admiral Byng's fate? If it should be the latter, he will be executed contrary to the intentions and meaning of his judges; if the former, his life is not forfeited. His judges declare him not deserving of death; but, mistaking either the meaning of the law, or the nature of his offence, they bring him under an Article of War which, according to their own description of his offence, he does not, I conceive, fall under; and then they condemn him to death, because, as they say, the law admits of no mitigation. Can a man's life be taken away by such a sentence? I would not willingly be mis-

understood, and have it believed that I judge Admiral Byng's deserts ; that was the business of a court-martial, and it is my duty only to act according to my conscience; which, after deliberate consideration, assisted by the best light a poor understanding can afford it, remains still in doubt; and therefore I cannot consent to sign a warrant whereby the sentence of the court-martial may be carried into execution ; for I cannot help thinking that, however criminal Admiral Byng may be, his life is not forfeited by that sentence. I do not mean to find fault with other men's opinions; all I endeavour at is, to give reasons for my own; and all I desire or wish is, that I may not be misunderstood: I do not pretend to judge Admiral Byng's deserts, nor to give any opinion on the propriety of the act.

"Signed, 6th February, 1757, at the Admiralty,

"J. Forbes."

Admiral Forbes married, in 1758, Lady Mary Capel, daughter of William, third Earl of Essex, by Lady Jane Hyde, his wife, daughter of the last Earl of Clarendon and Rochester of that line, by whom he had two daughters: the eldest was married to William Earl of Mornington; and the second, to John Charles Earl of Clarendon.

The Admiral died on the 10th March, 1796, and was buried in the church near Cashiobury, in the vault of the Essex Family.

MEMOIRS

OF

THE HOUSE OF FORBES,

EARLS OF GRANARD IN IRELAND.

——— hinc abias
Et tua non absint celeberrima Facta.

DEDICATION.

TO MY GREAT NEPHEW GEORGE FORBES, GRANDSON TO MY BROTHER GEORGE, 4TH EARL OF GRANARD.

MY DEAR NEPHEW,

"In te omnis domus inclinata recumbit."

VIRG. *Æn.* xii. v. 59.

WE are told that the study of History is of all others the best to form men to wisdom, by reason of the various characters and facts that are there represented, which serve as examples for the wise either to imitate or shun.

The characters of wise and good men, held up to publick view, may be said to be like Mercurys that are placed on the road, to inform travellers of the best way.

A good character can never fail of admirers, tho' it may of followers; for we must be depraved to the last degree, if we do not admire and love virtue. And if we are ever so little disposed to it of ourselves, the heart takes fire when the example is brought near to us, so that we wish to form ourselves after it.

Aubri, Mem. Vie de Maurice P. D'Orange.

"Les belles actions des Pères sont des puissants Aiguillons pour exciter leurs Enfans a les imiter, la gloire des Ancêtres étant une lumiére qui éclaire leur Posterité pour marcher sur leur traces genereuses. Que si souvent les vertus étrangéres portent les ames généreuses a bien faire, comme ce Grec que les Trophées de Miltiades empêchoient de reposer, les exemples domestiques doivent toucher davantage, pour n'avoir pas la honte de dégénérer."

The truth of this observation I can vouch from my own feelings; for, having lived much with my father, George, the 3rd Earl of Granard, whose character I studied and admired, I declare, with the utmost gratitude and affection, that his precepts and example taught me to know and to love virtue. So that I may truly say, with Horace, "Insuavit Pater hoc me;" and that, if I have committed no great errors in the course of my life, "causa fuit Pater his;" for the integrity of his heart, the wisdom in his conduct, the politeness of his manners, the noble, the generous, and the humane disposition of his mind engaged my early admiration, excited my most cordial affection and reverence; and formed the principles by which I have endeavoured to conduct myself through life. And, having been a witness of his painful endeavours to retrieve, and noble zeal to preserve and augment the fortune and lustre of his Family, I learnt of him piously and gratefully to respect the good examples of my Ancestors, and to wish to emulate their virtues.

I will not scruple to own that I am proud of being descended from parents who were distinguished for their valor and probity, and who were ennobled for their loyalty and good actions to their king and country; and being, I think, indebted to them for the credit of their good reputation, I have, out of gratitude, collected in the best manner I was able some particulars relating to them, whereby you and your posterity may come to a knowledge of their characters, and be excited to imitate them. The particulars that I here present to you I have gather'd, with some trouble and pains, from publick accounts, particular relations, and conversations with my father, and have been very little assisted by family papers; for, owing to the dishonesty of my grandfather's agent, the family papers were carryed away or destroyed; and the house of Castle Forbes was so entirely plunder'd of its furniture and effects, that there remains at this time no tokens whatever of the dignity and publick transactions of the first Earl.

This domestick loss has ever been the occasion of concern to me; and therefore, believing that you and others of my family may be as piously affected, I dedicate these Memoirs to you, my dear Nephew, in hopes that they will afford you satisfaction and instruction; and that the example of your Ancestors will inspire you with a generous and becoming ambition to imitate their worthy actions, and to transmit to your successors, unsullied and unde-

minished, the honours and fortune acquired by their merit, and preserved by their care.

An illustrious birth is a happy circumstance, when it adorns a reputation that is raised upon a foundation of virtue.

Sully, Mem., lib. 1.

"Quand on a des pareils examples domestiques, on ne sauroit se les rappeller trop souvent, pour s'animer á les suivre. Heureux si pendant tout ma vie j'ai pû me comporter de maniére que tant d'hommes illustres ne dédaignent pas me reconnaître, et que je ne rougisse pas moimême d'en être descendu."

Such were the sentiments of the great and good Sully, and such are becoming of a generous and noble mind; for, tho' it can become but few besides John Duke of Argyle and Greenwich to say, "Et quæ non fecimus ipsi," &c., it will be a disgrace to you, and to every nobleman, if you do not support the character of your Ancestors by your own good conduct.

Alludes to his Motto.

Dryden, Wife of Bath, Tale.

"If you traliniate from your Father's mind,
What are you else but of a Bastard kind?
Do as your great Progenitors have done,
And by your virtues prove yourself their Son."

Harangue de Nicocles, Diod. de Sic. lib. 23.

"Ne donnons pas lieu â l'envie de publier, que nous sommes indignes des faveurs de la Fortune. Heureux, ceux qui se conduisent de telle sorte; qu'on se réjouisse de leurs succés, et qu'on s'attriste de leurs Peines."

The Ancients were remarkably careful to maintain the lustre of their familys. They consider'd the titles and honours acquired by their ancestors, not so much as an inheritance, as a trust, which it was infamous to diminish, and which they were accountable for, and were required to transmit to their successor entire and with increase. "The citizens of Rome placed the images of their ancestors in the vestibules of their houses, so that whenever they went out, or in, the venerable busts met their eyes, and recalled the glorious actions of the dead, to fire the living, and excite them to imitate and even to emulate their great forefathers. The success answer'd the design. The virtues of one generation was transfused by the magick of example into several, and a spirit of heroism was maintained through many ages."

Ld. Bolinbroke on the Study of History.

In hopes that like means may produce the same effects, I have collected pictures of all your Ancestors who were settled in Ireland; and on each picture I have had wrote a short history of the person who is represented; so that on viewing the picture, and reading the inscription, you may at all times recall the person and deeds of the original. And, least by any accident of fire any of these should perish, I have provided duplicates of all or most of these pictures, with the intent that they may be kept in different places, the better to preserve such precious relicks.

I will now observe to you, that your Family has

from all times been so addicted to the profession of arms, that to this time the eldest son, and almost all the others, have been bred soldiers; and more of your family have spilt their blood and lost their lives in the service of the Crown, than perhaps can be said of any other. I mention this to shew that your Family has been always brave and loyal; but I would not be understood to mean that I would have you, at all events, be a soldier. The present times may not require it, and there are more ways to serve your king and country than by bearing arms: all I would indeed advise is, that you should not, on account of your title and estate, give yourself up to a life of pleasure and idleness, but endeavour, as is the duty of every member of society, to qualify yourself to be of service to the publick, and to consider that the most honourable and the most fortunate condition of a good man is that which enables him to serve his country and king.

Cic. Som. Scip. "Omnibus qui patriam conservaverint, adjuverint, certus est in cœlo, et definitus locus, ubi beati ævo sempiterno fruentur." For those who have preserved, assisted, and aggrandized their country, there is a certain and fixt place in heaven, where they are blessed with enjoyment of eternal life.

As your chief care and endeavours should be to serve the State, so your next may very justly be applyed to promote your personal advantage and domestick happiness by a prudent marriage. In order to this, be careful to inform yourself tho-

roughly of the temper, the understanding, and education of the woman you think of marrying; for domestick happiness depends upon the qualitys of a wife, and the good education of your children, and upon the union of your affections and councils. It would be well, therefore, for you to attend to the maxim of the Lilliputians related by Gulliver, That, amongst people of quality, a wife should always be a reasonable and agreeable companion, because she cannot always be young. What I have here recommended should be your first and principal care; and next I would advise you to chuse a powerful, rather than a lucrative, alliance; that is, such a one as will add dignity and strength to your Family; for it is worthy of your consideration, that an Irish title, supported by riches only, and unassisted by talents, good conduct, or powerful alliance, will be little regarded in England. It may be farther remarked, that the estate now in the Family has been wholly acquired by the industry and service of the men, and not at all by their marriages; and that hitherto the women have enriched the Family only by their virtues.

Lady Jane, as she was called, wife of the first Sir Arthur, was a woman of extraordinary courage, prudence, and industry. She it was who built Castle Forbes, and defended it afterwards during a long siege. She managed and improved the family estate during the almost constant absence of

her husband. It is not known when she dyed, but her memory will for ever live.

Catherine Newcomen, wife to the first Earl of Granard, was remarkable for her misfortunes, her fortitude, long life, and vigorous health. Her first husband, Sir Alexander Stewart, was killed at the battle of Dunbar, in Scotland, 1680, fighting for the king. Her son by her first husband, Sir William Stewart, created, 1684, Viscount Mountjoy, of the kingdom of Ireland, was killed serving under King William, at the battle of Steenkirk, in Flanders, 1692. Four of her sons by Lord Granard lost their lives in the field, and a fifth in a tumult at Glasgow, Scotland; also her grandson, Arthur Lord Forbes, was killed at the battle of Hochstedt, in Germany, in 1704. Her son-in-law, Arthur Chichester, third Earl of Donegal, was killed at the siege of Montjuic, near Barcelona, 1706; and three of her grand-daughters by the said Earl perished miserably by the burning of their father's house at Belfast, in Ireland; so that this lady had the misfortune to see, in the course of her life, the untimely end of two husbands, and of eleven sons and grandchildren; and yet, so many and such dire calamitys did not break her spirits, or impair her health; for she lived to the 14th of September, 1714, when she ended a long life in Dublin, without pain or sickness, at the age of near ninety. Till the time of the Revolution, her constant break-

fast and supper was warm ale and a toast. After that time, being obliged to fly from the troubles in Ireland into England, she took to drinking of coffee, which about that time was growing to be fashionable; and she accustomed herself so much to this liquor, that she dyed with a cup of it in her hand. She was buried at Castle Forbes, in the church and vault that her husband had built.

Mary Rawdon, wife to the second Earl of Granard, was of an irreproachable character, but of a temper that was not always accommodating or pleasing, on which account she lived for several years separate from her lord, and was not kind to her son. She dyed April 1st, 1724, and was buried in St. Mary's Church, in Dublin; but she was afterwards removed from thence to her own family church at Moyra.

Mary Stewart, wife to the third Earl of Granard, my mother, possest every Christian virtue, and every amiable quality that becomes her sex. Pious, charitable, generous, social, she delighted in pleasing and doing good. Her good breeding and politeness shewed that she had lived always in good company; and her manners and the elevation of her sentiments were suited to her quality. With the purity and benevolence of a saint, she had the cheerfulness and gaiety of a worldly person. Nothing displeased her so much as slander, so that she would not suffer it in her presence. Her house was by that means an asylum against calumny, and the rendezvous of

good humour and innocence. She loved company and young people, to whom her constant cheerfulness and good humour made her amiable; and these pleasing qualitys accompanyed her to her last moments, and preserved to her the esteem and friendship of all who once had known her. The bountiful inclinations of her heart supplyed the narrowness of her fortune, and enabled her to contrive means of gratifying her love of hospitality, with a scanty income; so that her table was always well provided, and she never wanted company at it. She quitted the world at near ninety years of age, leaving more admirers and real friends than most women of half her age and with double her fortune can boast of. She was an instance of the charms that accompany sweetness of temper, cheerfulness, and an innocent life; since these qualitys made her so amiable, even at so great an age. She dyed in London on the 12th day of October, 1758; and was buried in the church at Acton, in a vault belonging to the Earl of Hilsborough.

Her person, before she became very old, was tall, comely, and graceful. She had a good complexion, and great sweetness in her eyes and countenance. Her gait and motions were easy and graceful; and in her air and carriage there was much dignity. She was altogether rather a fine than a beautiful woman, as to her exterior; but her heart was faultless, pure, and without the least guile, and overflowing with piety, benevolence, and charity.

You will find a very like picture of this excellent woman, and it is the only one I have any knowledge of, of any of the ladys of the Family.

But to return to your Forefathers. The first Sir Arthur Forbes, by settling in Ireland, layd the foundation of the family estates in the countys of Leitrim and Longford, which he left to the care of his wife, Lady Jane, as she was generally called, who in his absence built Castle Forbes in 1624. As Sir Arthur lived mostly from home with his regiment, very little concerning him has been handed down.

The second Sir Arthur, who was the first Earl of Granard, acquired the honours and a great addition to the estate of the Family; for King Charles 2nd granted to him, in consideration of his loyalty and faithful services to his father and to himself, more lands to the Manor in Longford, and the whole of the estate of Mullingar; to which he afterwards added the reversion of the estates of Artain and Hollywood. This Earl raised the Family, and was eminent for his loyalty, prudence, honesty, generosity, and frankness. His abilitys suited him either for council or war, and enabled him to discharge with credit the greatest posts, both civil and military.

Sir Arthur, the second Earl, was more devoted to arms than business. He was noted for politeness, courage, and a delicate sense of honour; and not less so for gallantry; for he thought, with Count Hamilton, "que la gloire dans les Armes, n'est tout

Memoires de Gramont.

au plus, que la moitié du brillant qui distingue les Héros. Il faut que l'amour mette la derniére main au relief de leur charactère." He loved his friends and their society more than wealth ; and for that reason he left the management of his estate to a worthless agent, who did impoverish him, and had well nigh made away with the whole estate of the Family. He added, however, to the lustre of his Family by the strictness of his honour, the elevation of his sentiments, and the scrupulous exactness and constancy with which he adhered to his principles and engagements ; and being well bred and polite in his manners, and of a generous nature, and, in a word, a man of honour, and a fine gentleman, he was very much esteemed and respected by all who were acquainted with him.

Sir George, the third Earl, and my father, recover'd the estates of the Family when they were just departing. His character, if justly drawn, would add lustre to any family, and dignify the noblest blood; for he was a man of strict honour, and of unshaken integrity. He was born with a genius that fitted him for every thing he applyed to. He was author of his own education and fortune ; for he formed the one by self-application, and retrieved the other by infinite pains and wise economy. He was the most knowing, the most communicative, the most agreable, and the most upright man that I ever had the happiness to be acquainted with. The happiest moments of my life were those which I

passed in his company; for I never failed to gain instruction from his conversation, and to be made more in love with virtue. His discourse at all times enlarged my mind, and raised my thoughts to such desires as were sure to make me better pleased with myself. It was indeed the wish and pursuit of my life to attain, if possible, to his virtues, and my greatest gratification was his approbation.

If, in reading these Memoirs, it shall seem to you that I have dwelt long upon the character of my father, consider, pray, that I write for your information and instruction, and not for the publick. The subject indeed is copious, and not more so than it is pleasing to me. If I had more skill, my picture should be more like, and be still less laboured. As it is, I wish my artless description may inspire you with my affection for the original; and that your son, with as good reason, and with better qualifications, may imitate the fond effusions of my heart, in his description of you.

If these endeavours to make you acquainted with the actions and characters of your Ancestors shall dispose you to admire and emulate their good qualitys and virtues, I shall obtain my ends, and the most pleasing recompence for my labour. It is not your descent from the oldest Baron in Scotland, or the higher title that I hope you will inherit, that I wish you to consider, and be proud of, but whether you are worthy of the first, and can support the other with dignity and applause. And

that you may inherit the good qualitys of the heart, integrity of mind, soundness of judgment, industry, valour, and perseverance, that distinguished these your Ancestors, and that are so necessary to enable you to emulate them, is the hearty wish and earnest prayer of,

My dear Nephew,

Your most affectionate Uncle,

and sincere Friend,

J. FORBES.

London, 1770.

Servate domum, servate nepotem!

ADVERTISEMENT.

GOOD judges will remark, and naturally censure that, where quotations are borrowed from antient authors, they are extracted from French translations. The reason for doing so is, that I have heard it said that the French generally have succeeded better in their versions of those authors than the English, who, untill of late, have not the elegance of style, the politeness of expression, and taste, of the French. Of this, I do not presume to judge myself, for very good reasons. I need not inform the reader that I am not a scholar; that is a thing so obvious, that he cannot fail to read it running. My Family, untill this time, never had leisure for academick learning. Bred, every one of us, to arms from our infancy, and having our fortunes to make, we were very early taken from school, to be sent into the field. There, every male of the Family, for a long succession of years, has spilt his blood, or ventured his life, in the service of his king and country. It was my destiny at twelve years of age to be sent to sea with an affectionate uncle; and it was not untill after twenty years of constant at-

tendance on my profession, that I passed one whole year at land. What little knowledge I have acquired, I owe to the care of my uncle, to the instruction of my excellent father, and to the infirm state of my health; that, rendering me unable to go to sea, afforded leisure for reading, but that only of translations.

PREFACE.

THE Family of Forbes, Earls of Granard, that are settled in Ireland, being sprung from a younger branch of a very ancient stock still existing in Scotland, and at this time represented by James Lord Forbes, the Premier Baron of that kingdom, it will be proper in the first place to give some account of the origin of the House of Forbes, and slightly to trace the descent of the branch of Granard from its issuing from the tree.

And, as this short History will supply the names of many a pious and gallant man, the excitement their worthy actions afford is a further inducement to me to make mention of them; for, imitating the intentions only of Dionysius of Halicarnassus, I have collected these Memoirs, with a like view to inform and to excite the emulation of the posterity of my Family, as did engage him to write the Roman Antiquitys, to excite the Greeks, his countrymen, to emulate the virtues of the Romans. "J'ose me flatter," says Dionysius, "que je tirerai de mon travail deux grands avantages. Le premier sera de faire connôitre ces hommes illustres, qui ont rem-

Dionys. de Hal. p. 6. du Preface, Trad. de Le Jay. 4to, Paris, 1722.

pli si dignement leur destinée, et de leur procurer auprés de leurs Descendants la gloire immortelle, qu'ils méritent, récompence d'autant plus précieuse, qu'elle èléve la condition de l'homme á la condition des Dieux mêmes, et qu'elle empêche la mémoire des grands hommes de périr avec leur vie. Le second avantage sera d'apprendre aux Romains qui vivent aujourdhui, et a ceux qui viendront aprés eux, á préferer l'amour du travail et de la gloire, á toutes les douceurs, et á toutes les commodités de la vie ; a soutenir par des nobles sentimens la grandeur de leur origine, et á ne rien faire qui déshonore dans leurs personnes les actions éclatantes de leurs Ayeux."

THE EARLS OF GRANARD.

OF LORD FORBES, PREMIER BARON OF SCOTLAND.

Origin of the name.

IT appears by a Charter bearing date in the year 1272, that Alexander the Third, King of Scotland, gave and disponed to Fergus, son of John Forbes, "Terras et Tenementa de Forbes." And the tradition is, that the Forbes's are descended from Connor Dough, or O'Chonacre, whose son came from Ireland in the twelfth century with a body of men for the service of the King of Scotland, who, to reward his services, gave him the lands of Logie, on the side of the River Don in Aberdeenshire.

It is sayd, that the Mackeys are descended from the said O'Chonacre ; and it is certain that the Coat of Arms of that family are not only much the same as those of the Forbes's, but the Lord Reay, who is head of that Family, hath acknowledged Lord Forbes to be his Chief.

Ariosto has mentioned the Forbes's amongst the Scotch nobility who went to the assistance of Charlemagne :—

Cant. 10, stanz. 86.

Signore già Forbésio il forte
Armano
Che de bianco e di néro ha la
Bandiéra.

The first of the name upon record was Alexander Forbes, who in 1303 resolutely defended the Castle of Urquart, near Elgin, against Edward the First of England; which being taken at length by storm, he and the whole garrison were put to the sword; and by that cruel stroke his family would have become extinct, if his wife had not been delivered of a posthumous son, named Alexander.

This Alexander, afterwards loyally adhering to King David Bruce, against Edward Balliol, was slain, together with his whole clan, in the great battle of Duplin in 1332. Here again the name of Forbes would have become extinct, but for a posthumous son, that the wife of this Alexander was deliver'd of; who, on account of his gallant actions, was knighted by King Robert the Second, and was called Sir John Forbes with the Black Lip.

This Sir John Forbes with the Black Lip was, in 1394, made Justiciary and Coroner of Aberdeenshire; and, being married to Elizabeth Kennedy of Dumure, of the House of Cassilis, he had by her four sons.

First Lord Forbes.

1st. Alexander, who succeeded, and was created Lord Forbes.

The family of Pitsligo.

2nd. William, who married Margaret, daughter and heir to Sir William Frazer of Philorth, with

whom acquiring the Barony of Pitsligo, he was Ancestor of Alexander Forbes, created, July 24th, 1633, Baron Pitsligo in Aberdeenshire. But Alexander Forbes, the fifth Lord Pitsligo, esteemed a most worthy and amiable man in private life, having unfortunately engaged in the Rebellion in 1745, and being in arms and present at the battle of Culloden, in April, 1746, he was attainted by Act of Parliament the May following, and by that attainder the title of Pitsligo is now extinct. This Lord dyed about the year 1761, in a very advanced age, leaving one only son, who has no children.

Familys of Tolquin, Foveran, Watertown, Culloden.

3rd. John, who obtained the Thanedome of Foremartin by his marriage with Margery, daughter and heir to Sir Henry Preston, of Foremartin. He was Founder of the Family of Tolquin, from whom branched those of Foveran, Watertown, Culloden, and others.

Family of Bruxe.

4th. Allaster Cam, Founder of the Family of Bruxe.

S^{r} Alexander, the eldest son, was knighted; and for his gallant actions performed at the siege of the city of Liége, where he accompanyed the Earl of Mar, he was created by King James the Second, but without Patent, Lord Forbes. This Lord Forbes obtained a grant from John Earl of Buchan, to him and to his heirs, dated December 10th, 1423, of the lands of Mickle Fintry, Blacktown, and Ballcross; and, marrying Elspet Douglas, daughter to the

Earl Douglas, by her he left issue two sons and one daughter.

1st. James, his heir, who succeeded about the year 1444.

2nd. John, Provost of St. Giles's Kirk in Edinburgh.

3rd. Annabella his daughter, who married Sir Patrick Grey of Fowlis, Ancestor to the Lord Grey of Scotland.

James, the second Lord Forbes, son and heir to Alexander, the first Lord, married Dame Egidia Keith, daughter to William, the first Earl Marshal, by whom he had three sons, and one daughter. He dyed about the year 1476. His sons were :—

1st. William, *alias* Grey Willie, who succeeded. He married Dame Christian Gordon, daughter to the Earl of Huntly, who did bear to him Alexander Lord Forbes, Arthur Lord Forbes, and John Lord Forbes.

2nd. Duncan, Founder of the Family of Corsindæ.

3rd. Patrick, Founder of the Family of Craigivar, from which is sprung Forbes Earl of Granard in Ireland.

The Arms of Lord Forbes, Premier Baron of Scotland, are :—

Saphire, three Bears' heads couped Pearl, muzzled Ruby.

Crest.—On a wreath, a Stag's head, erazed proper.

Supporters.—Two Greyhounds silver, each having a plain Collar, Ruby.

Motto.—Grace me guide.

Chief Seat.—Castle Forbes in Aberdeenshire.

Sir Patrick Forbes of Corse, third son of James, second Lord Forbes, was Armour Bearer to King James the Third, who by Charter dated December 17th, 1476, granted to him the Baronys of Oneil, Coule, Kincraigy, and Corse, in the County of Aberdeen. He had also large possessions between the Rivers Don and Dee, in the shire of Mar, in the aforesaid county.

He married Elspet Forbes, by whom he had one son, called David Trail the Axe.

David Trail the Axe married Elizabeth Panter of Newmanswells, near Montrose, by whom he had a son named William.

William Forbes of Corse was one of the first who embraced the Reformed Religion in Scotland. He married Marjory Lumsden of Medlar and Cushni, by whom he had four sons and five daughters.

1st. William Forbes, who succeeded.

2nd. Patrick Forbes of Bethne, who married Elizabeth Forbes, daughter to Duncan Forbes of Cults, and heritrix thereof, by whom she had Duncan Forbes of Bethne, and Captain John Forbes of Newhaven in France. Query, Are the Fourbins in France descended from this John of Newhaven?

Now Havre de Grace.

3rd. John Forbes, who had no issue.

4th. Arthur Forbes, who had no issue.

William Forbes of Corse, eldest son of William by Marjory Lumsden, was a wise and gallant gentleman. He married Elizabeth Strahan, daughter to the Laird of Thornton, by whom he had seven sons and five daughters.

1st. Patrick, made Bishop of Aberdeen.

2nd. William, who purchased the lands of Craigivar and Fintry, which his posterity now enjoy. He married Margaret Weward, daughter to the Provost of Edinburgh, by whom he had a son named William, whose grandson, Sir William Forbes of Craigivar, was, on April 20th, 1730, created a Baronet of Nova Scotia.

3rd. John, a Minister of the Gospel, pious and learned, famous for his writings, having published a Treatise upon Justification. He was always attached to the Presbyterian Government; and first he was imprisoned, and afterwards banished, for holding an Assembly in Aberdeen, in 1605, contrary to the command of King James the Sixth. He died Minister of Delft in Holland. He married Christiana Berkely, daughter to the Lord of Matares, by whom he had one son John, who in the reign of King Charles the Second was made Bishop of Caithness.

4th. Captain Alexander.
5th. James. } Both extinct.

6th. Arthur, Ancestor of the Earls of Granard in Ireland.

7th. Robert, who had no issue.

Patrick Forbes of Corse had been only six years

in orders, and Minister of Keith, when his merit raised him to the dignity of Bishop of Aberdeen. He was born August 24th, 1564; and, having married Lucrece Spence, daughter to the Laird of Worncestown, by her he had two sons and two daughters. Bishop of Aberdeen.

1st. William Forbes of Corse, who married a sister of the Laird of Toverans, and dyed without issue in 1625.

2nd. John, who succeeded.

The Bishop, dying in 1635, was buried in the churchyard of the old Cathedral in old Aberdeen, where his tomb was found in ruin, and almost buried underground; but by the care of James Irvine, Esq., of Kingcausie, who married Lady Mary Forbes, daughter to George the third Earl of Granard, it was in a great measure restor'd in 1767, and the following Epitaph was copyed from the tomb :—

His Epitaph.

Hic requiescit vir incomparabilis, fulgentissimus quondam Scotiæ, fidus Patricius Forbesius, Episcopus Aberdoniensis, Rector prudentissimus, Pastor fidelissimus, Predicator eximius, Scriptor egregius, Consilarius Regius, Studii Generalis Aberdoniensis Instaurator et Cancelarius, et novæ profesionis Theologicæ in eodem Fundator. Baro de Oneil, Dominus de Corse qui placide ac pie obiit, pridie Paschatis 28 Mart: Anno Dom: 1635. Etat. 71.

The Arms on the tomb are—three Boars' heads, with a Mullet for the Crest, and on each side of them is a hand grasping a branch of palm; and just above

the Arms is a wreath representing a Crown of Glory enamelled with stars.

John, auth. of pious and learned tracts.

John of Corse, second son of Patrick Bishop of Aberdeen, born 1593, succeeded to his father. At the age of twenty-seven he was elected Professor of Divinity in the King's College at Aberdeen, which place he filled with great dignity from the year 1620 to 1641, when he was deposed by the Elder Class, as it was called, because he refused to sign the League and Covenant. It was during this time that he filled the Divinity chair, that he wrote the pious and learned tracts which were published in the year 1703, in two volumes in folio, by the learned Doctor George Gardiner.

John retired from Scotland to Campvere, in Zeland, in the year 1644, but returned again to Scotland, where he dyed, April 6th, 1648. He married a Dutch lady, by whom he had nine children, who all dyed young, except the eldest son, George, who survived; but, the issue of George being long since extinct, the family of Corse became united with that of Craigivar and Fintry, descended from William, brother to Patrick, the Bishop of Aberdeen. And this Family of Craigivar is at this time most honorably represented by S^{r} Arthur Forbes, Baronet of Nova Scotia, a most worthy gentleman, who for several years represented the County of Aberdeen in Parliament.

Sir Arthur was born in 1708, and was twice mar-

ried: first, to Christian Ross, daughter to —— Ross, of Ardnage, in the County of Aberdeen, by whom he had two daughters: Jane, married to John Forbes, of Culloden; and Elizabeth, married to Robert Leith, of Dunadeer.

Secondly, to Margaret Strahan, daughter to —— Strahan, of Tarry, in the County of Angus, and widow of John Burnet, of Elrick, in the County of Aberdeen, by whom he has four sons and two daughters.

1st. William, his eldest surviving son, was born 1753.

2nd. Duncan.

3rd. John.

4th. Arthur.

Arms of Forbes of Craigivar.

The Arms of Sir Arthur Forbes, of Craigivar.— Azure three Bears' heads couped argent, muzzled rouge. In the centre a Cross Pattee Fichee of the second.

The Crest.—A Cock proper.

Motto.—"Watch."

The cross used in these Arms, being the badge of Christianity, was assumed by the Forbes's of Corse, as Sir George Mackensie reckons, because that Family had been so remarkably fruitful in clergymen, who proved such ornaments to the Church.

The Urquharts are reported to be of the same lineage as the Forbes's, tho' they carry the heads of Boars in their Arms, being derived, as is believed,

from that Alexander Forbes who defended the Castle of Urquhart, near Elgin, in 1303.

N. B.—By the Will of George, third Earl of Granard, in Ireland, Sir Arthur Forbes of Craigivar, and his heirs male, are left in remainder to all his estates on failure of all the heirs to the aforesaid Earl of Granard.

OF THE FAMILY OF FORBES, OF CASTLE FORBES, IN THE PARISH OF CLONGISH, AND COUNTY OF LONGFORD, IN IRELAND, EARLS OF GRANARD, IN THAT KINGDOM, AND KNIGHTS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Sir Arthur Forbes, of Corse, brother to Patrick Forbes, Bishop of Aberdeen, and sixth son of William Laird of Corse, in the County of Aberdeen, in Scotland, by Elizabeth Strahan, daughter to the Laird of Thornton, was the Founder of the Family of Forbes Earls of Granard, in Ireland.

Sir Arthur Forbes comes to Ireland, 1620.

He was born about the year 1569; and, being Lieutenant Colonel to the Master of Forbes's regiment, that was sent from Scotland in 1620 to quell some disturbances in Ireland occasioned by the rebelious natives, he, together with James and Robert his brothers, was made a free denizen of Ireland; and

King James 1st grants to him lands in the counties of Lei-

in pursuance of King James the First's Commission, bearing date January 29th, 1620, for the Plantation of the County of Leitrim, &c., the King did grant

and confirm to him for ever five hundred acres of arable and pasture lands, and six hundred and seventy acres of wood and bogg, in the Barony of Mohill, and County of Leitrim. And further, by virtue of the Commission dated the 30th September, 1619, for the Plantation of the County of Longford, &c., his said Majesty did grant to him and to his heirs, the lands of Clongish, Ballymacbrian, and others in the Barony and County of Longford, containing on the whole one thousand two hundred sixty eight acres, which were erected into the Manor of Castle Forbes, with the usual privileges, a Thursday's market, and a fair on St. Bartholemew's Day at Clongish; which grants were confirmed to his son Sir Arthur, the 9th of August, 1637, by virtue of a Commission of Remedy of Defective Titles. September 26th, 1628, he was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia; and April 14th, 1632, he dyed, being killed in a duel at Hamburgh, where he was with his regiment that served in Germany, under the great King of Sweden, Gustavus Adolphus. He married in Ireland, Jane Lauder, daughter to Sir Robert Lauder of the Isle of Bass, in Scotland, widow of Sir Alexander Hamilton, of Killeshandra in the County of Cavan, in Ireland, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

trim and Longford.

Created Bart. of Nova Scotia.

His death.

1st. Sir Arthur who succeeded.

2nd. Patrick, killed in the war in Poland, who left no issue.

The names of the daughters are not known; but

one of them married Lieutenant Colonel Charles Murray, of the County of Westmeath, who had loyally served Kings Charles First and Second, and had suffer'd much for his fidelity to them. He was waylayed and shot dead by the Irish in 1689, as he rode to his own house, under King James's protection. The other daughter married Mr. John Stirling, Minister, of Edinburgh.

State of the Protestants of Ireland, 4to, Print. 1691, page 166.

His Character.

Little can be said as to his character; for, as he constantly kept with his regiment, that was always on service in the field, he was seldom in Ireland, and was but little known there.

Lady Jane, his wife's character.

He left the care of his children and estate to his wife, who survived him, and was a woman of extraordinary prudence, courage, and ability. To this lady the Family is greatly indebted, and her memory should be for ever respected by her posterity; for in the absence of her husband she built Castle Forbes in 1624, and managed and improved the estate of the Family. She had done the same by her first husband, Sir Alexander Hamilton, likewise a Scotchman and a soldier; and it is sayd that Castle Hamilton, the house she built for him, and Castle Forbes, are exactly similar. The troublesome state in which Ireland was at that time made it necessary to build houses for strength; and to prefer secure situations, rather than pleasant ones.

In 1641 the rebel Irish besieged Castle Forbes, when this heroic lady defended it with a manly courage during nine months, as appears by her own deposition, attested by her oath, the 30th of September, 1642, in which time her eldest son had raised men, with which he attempted her relief. It is not long since that the bones of some of the men killed in the siege were dug up from the Castle green.

It is ever to be lamented by the Family that there do not remain more particulars of this worthy and respectable lady. All that tradition has delivered down concerning her is, that she retained her own name, and was called, for what reason does not appear, Lady Jane Lauder. Not long since was preserved at Castle Forbes a stone on which was rudely carved the joynt Coat of Arms of Sir Arthur Forbes and of this lady, by which it appeared that she was of the family of Lauder, of the Bass. Lady Jane is reported to have been of a low stature, thin, and very active. She lived to a good age; but when she dyed, and where she was buried, is not mentioned.

Lady Jane surrendered the Castle to the rebel Irish in 1641, and marched with the garrison to Trim. She obtained a passport for so doing, dated December 27th, 1641.

It is conjectured that she went from Trim to Drogheda, and from thence to Scotland, where it is supposed she dyed.

Sir Arthur Forbes, son of Sir Arthur Forbes,

Bart., of Nova Scotia, by Lady Jane Lauder, was born 1623.

Takes arms to raise the siege of Castle Forbes.

In the year 1641, being then eighteen years old, he raised men, and first took up arms with the pious intention of releasing his mother, at that time besieged in her house of Castle Forbes by the rebellious Irish.

Serves for the King in Scotland, and is taken prisoner.

After this attempt he went over to Scotland, where he devoted himself to arms, and signalized his loyalty to the Kings Charles the First and Second; and, serving under the Marquis of Montrose, he was taken prisoner upon the defeat of that nobleman in 1645, and confined in the Castle of Edinburgh during two years. In the year 1646, he had the rank of Colonel.

He was no sooner released from his confinement than he returned to bear arms for the King; and, 1650, the Scots having concluded a treaty with King Charles the Second at Breda, His Majesty, in consequence thereof, took shipping in Holland, and came to Scotland, where he met with very hard treatment from the Marquis of Argyle, who was at that time in absolute credit there; for all those who had acted on his father's side were ordered to keep at a distance from the King. But Lord Lorn, son to the Marquis of Argyle, being captain of the King's guard, and of a temper less severe than his father, did sometimes privately bring to the King such persons as His Majesty wished to speak with; and by this means Sir Arthur Forbes gained admittance

to the King. This act of favour and friendship of Lord Lorn was afterwards repaid by Sir Arthur; for that Lord, afterwards Earl of Argyle, being condemned by the Justiciary Court in Scotland, in 1682, to lose his head for offering to explain the new made Test Act, and making his escape out of the Castle of Edinburgh in disguise, came to London, where he remained concealed for some time; at length he came privately to Sir Arthur Forbes, to whom, relying upon his former friendship, he ventured to make himself known.

The confidence was embarrassing; but Sir Arthur, deciding in favour of honour and generosity, conjured him first to go beyond sea without delay; and, after waiting a sufficient time for the Earl to make his escape, he went to the King, and informed him of what had passed.

Whether or not Sir Arthur was at the battle of Dunbar is uncertain; but, persevering in loyalty, in the year 1653 (after that the Low countries of Scotland had been reduced by General Monk) the Earl of Glencairn, Lord Lorn, Sir Arthur Forbes, and other zealous royalists, went into the Highlands, where they assembled some men, and wrote to the King, then at Paris, to send them a general. He accordingly sent to them Middleton, who had been taken at the battle of Worcester, and had afterwards made his escape from the Tower; but this party, being ill provided, and weakened besides by dissensions amongst the chiefs,

it was defeated and broke the next year by Morgan.

Returns to Ireland, 1655.

Scotland after this being reduced, and quieted by Monk, Sir Arthur Forbes returned to Ireland; and being comprehended within the articles made by Monk with Lord Lorn, and being entitled by the fourth head thereof to the enjoyment of his estate in Ireland, if the same was not disposed of, the Government, in consideration of its not appearing that he had acted, assisted, or countenanced the rebellion in Ireland, and that the levying of war by him was only in Scotland or England, ordered, August 17th, 1655, that he should enjoy his estates in the counties of Leitrim and Longford.

Is sent to K. Charles the 2nd, to offer to restore him to Ireland.

When the restoration of the King was concerted in Ireland between the Lord Broghill and Sir Charles Coote, who was President of Conaught, Sir Arthur was sent to the King at Brussels, to assure His Majesty that, if he would please to come into Ireland, the whole kingdom would declare for him. Sir Arthur arrived at Brussels in the spring of the year 1660, before the King had any assurances or confident hope of General Monk. But His Majesty, well knowing that Ireland must wait upon the fate of England, resolved to attend the vicissitudes there, and so he dismissed Sir Arthur Forbes with such letters and commissions as he desired.

Has a troop of horse.

1660. At the Restoration he had a Commission for a troop of horse, there being at that time, and long after, no regiment in Ireland except one re-

giment of Foot Guards. His Commission was dated February 9th of that year. On the 19th of March following, Sir Arthur, being considered on account of his abilities as a fit person to compose the unsettled state of Ireland, was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Court of Claims, and was so again, May 22nd, 1662.

The King makes him a grant of Mullingar.

1661. The King, as a reward for his services, and a satisfaction for a certain arrear, made to him two grants—the one dated April 2nd, the other July 27th, of this year—of divers houses, gardens, castles, meadows, the Dominican Abbey of the Canons Regular, &c., in the town of Mullingar; and by the same grant divers lands were annexed to the manors of Castle Forbes and Agerhehunson, with powers to impark eight hundred acres for deer in each. And there being a Thursday's market, and two fairs, on the 24th of June, and 1st of November, at Mullingar, the King granted to him two additional fairs, to be held there on the 18th of August, and 26th of March. And further, by Letters Patent, bearing date 8th October, 1667, His Majesty confirms the above grant under the Act of Settlement.

Mullingar erected into a manor and a borough.

This same year he was a Member of Parliament; and by a Charter bearing date the 9th of March, 1674, the King did erect the said town of Mullingar into a manor, with liberty to send two burgesses to Parliament; granting unto Sir Arthur Forbes, his heirs and assigns, that all and singular the castles,

town, and village of Mullingar, and the lands and commons thereunto belonging; the town and lands of Rathgowing, Ballynafid, Rathcory, Portnashangan and Lethenston; all lying and being in the barony of Moyashel, Magheradernon, and Corkaree, in the County of Westmeath, be erected into one entire manor, with power—

Charter of Mullingar.

To sell or alienate any part of the same. To have and hold a court leet, and view of frank-pledge before such seneschal, or seneschals, as shall from time to time be nominated and appointed by the said Sir Arthur Forbes, his heirs, &c.;

To hold once in three weeks, or seldomer, within the said manor, a court baron before the seneschal, with power to the same to hold plea in the said court of all actions of debt, &c., which do not exceed the sum of forty shillings.;

To hold at any time within the said manor a lowday or court of record before the seneschal, the said court of record to hold plea in all manner of actions, detenue, &c., wherein the debt or damages exceed not the value of one hundred pounds sterling; with power to Sir Arthur Forbes, his heirs, &c., to convert all fines, amerciments, &c., arising from the said several courts to his own and their uses.

Also, power and authority to constitute and appoint a bailiff within the said manor, and the jurisdiction of the said courts, during pleasure.

Also, to erect prisons, and to safely keep in the same all persons whatever who, by due course of

law, shall be arrested or attainted within the said manor, for any matter or cause depending in the said court of record, and to appoint a keeper of the said prison.

Licence to enclose and impark eight hundred acres within the said manor for deer, and other beasts of venery; and that no person whatsoever, other than Sir Arthur Forbes, &c., may at any time enter into or upon the said manor to chase or hunt.

The assizes and general sessions of the County of Westmeath for ever hereafter to be held within the town of Mullingar.

Two additional fairs allowed, with power to hold a court of pye-powder; and also power to hold and enjoy all and singular tolls, &c., appertaining to the several fairs, markets, and courts.

Also, power to nominate and appoint one or more clerks of the market, in and within the said manor.

And, lastly, is given and granted to the freeholders within the town and manor of Mullingar, that they and their successors, being freemen of the said manor of Mullingar, shall for ever have full power and authority from time to time to choose and appoint two fit and discreet persons to be burgesses, to attend and sit in every Parliament.

Abatement of quit rents.

Sir Arthur Forbes farther obtained, January 18th, 1678, an abatement of the new quit rents, imposed by the Acts of Settlement on the lands of Esker, Soran, and others, in the County of Longford,

which lands he obtained by two grants under the said acts.

Secures Staples, and thereby defeats a plot.

The execution of a plot being intended on the 25th of May, 1663, by surprising the Castles of Dublin, Drogheda, Derry, and other places of strength, and by seizing the person of the Duke of Ormond, the Lord Lieutenant, Sir Arthur Forbes, who was then in the North, found reason to suspect that an insurrection was speedily intended; for he discovered the designs formed for surprising of Derry, Culmore, and Raphoe. But, as there was not a party of horse in the Counties of Tyrone and Donegal on which he could depend, he resolved to run all hazards to prevent the intended mischief; and therefore, on the 24th of May, he secured Staples, Member of Parliament for Strabane, the chief conspirator, whom he imprisoned at Culmore; which thing when the soldiers in Derry understood, they thought fit to continue in their duty; and the conspirators in the North, finding their schemes thereby defeated, fled into Scotland to avoid being punished.

Is sworn of the Privy Council.

1670. Sir Arthur was this year sworn of the Privy Council; and the 9th of August, on the death of Marcus Viscount Dungannon, in consideration of his eminent loyalty and good services, he was appointed Marshall and Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Ireland, to have for his ordinary retinue one trumpeter and thirty horsemen, light armed, with the pay of six hundred eighty-seven pounds eight shil-

Is appointed Marshall and Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

lings and four pence a year; and, moreover, he had a pension of six hundred a year for secret services, without account.

Appointed a Lord Justice.

1671. On the 12th of June, this year, he was appointed one of the Lords Justices during the absence of Lord Berkely of Stratton, the Chief Governor of the kingdom.

Ordered by the King to attend him in England.

1672. In the beginning of December, the Earl of Arlington wrote from England, by the King's order, to the Earl of Essex, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, directing him to send Sir Arthur Forbes to England, to wait upon His Majesty. Sir Arthur, in obedience to these orders, set out from Dublin, and carryed with him a letter from the Lord Lieutenant to the King, dated December 25th, of which the following is an extract:—

Lord Essex's letter to the King. (The original in the library at Cashiobury.)

"May it please your Majesty, this gentleman, Sir Arthur Forbes, is, to the best of my observation, since I came into this country, as worthy a man, and as faithful a servant to your Majesty, as any person I have known."

167$\frac{3}{2}$. On the 16th of January, Lord Essex wrote to Sir Arthur, who was in London, as follows:—

"Yesterday I received two of yours, and am very glad to find by them you have had so good an opportunity to discourse of the affairs of this kingdom with His Majesty, and to inform him truly of the state of things here. I make no doubt that we shall receive much advantage by it."

On the 25th of the same month Lord Essex wrote again to Sir Arthur:—

"By a letter wrote to my Lord Conway, who is newly arrived here, you desire directions from me in order to your return. Your presence is of great use to me in relation to all our affairs here, and especially those which concern the army. But I think, however, since you are on that side the water, it may not be amiss that you stay a little."

Lord Essex, being inclined at this time to call a Parliament in Ireland, where none had sat since the year 1662, he wrote to Sir Arthur Forbes as follows:—

"Some discourse you know I have had with you before you left this place, concerning a Parliament to be called here; I would, therefore, be glad that you discoursed this business with some of our friends in England, and that you knew their minds in it before you come over."

Lord Essex concludes a letter, April 19th, in this manner:—

"I am upon the distribution of the army into their several quarters for this next year, wherein I would gladly have your advice; and, therefore, both for this and the satisfaction of your company, I would be very glad of your return."

Sir Arthur soon after this came back to Ireland; but in a short time, his health requiring that he should go to Bath, Lord Essex wrote by him the

following letter to the King, dated June 13th, 1764:—

"May it please your Majesty, Sir Arthur Forbes taking a journey to Bath in order to his health, I thought it my duty to accompany him with a letter to acquaint your Majesty, that he has several things relating to your Majesty's service humbly to represent to you, when your Majesty shall be at leisure to afford him the opportunity of some discourse. I can do no less than give this character of Sir Arthur, that I have ever found him most entirely your Majesty's servant, and of great use to me in many circumstances, most particularly in the affairs relating to the army here; wherein he appears very just, and, indeed, as careful in his station as any man I have ever known. Your Majesty, therefore, in my humble opinion, may give much credit to what he shall tell your Majesty. The directions he has to inform your Majesty of several affairs in this kingdom make it needless for me to trouble your Majesty with any particulars. I shall, therefore, with all humility, take leave to subscribe myself your Majesty's, &c.

"Essex."

Besides this letter for the King, Sir Arthur was charged with two more—one to the Duke of York, and one to the Secretary of State.

That to the Duke of York, being of the same date, is as follows:—

"May it please your Highness, this gentleman,

Sir Arthur Forbes, going for England, I was unwilling to omit so good an opportunity of paying my duty to your Highness. He has ever been (as I am sure your Highness well knows) a loyall subject, and a faithful servant to the Royal Family; I have, therefore, desired him to second this my letter to your Highness, in giving you the assurance of my real affections to your service, and my hearty desires to meet with some favourable occasions to express it; which, when it shall arrive, I can never fail of shewing myself your Highness's, &c.

"ESSEX."

The letter to Mr. Secretary Coventry is likewise of the same date, as follows:—

"Sir Arthur Forbes, who is as worthy a gentleman as any I know, was last year sent for into England by His Majesty's command. It is possible His Majesty may have some way gratified him for his journey, but I never heard of it; I do conceive, if His Majesty were moved for a letter to give him five hundred pounds out of the eight thousand due from my Lord Ranelagh and his partners, at the expiration of their contract, or any other money payable from them, it may well become His Majesty to sign it, and will be for his service to do so. It is the first request I have made of this kind; and I do assure you Sir Arthur himself knows not nor imagineth the least of it, &c.

"ESSEX."

On the 17th of July following Lord Essex wrote again to Mr. Secretary Coventry:—

"I am to acknowledge the receipt of two of yours, one of the 15th, and the other of the 25th of June, with the latter of which came His Majesty's letter for a sum of money which I desired for Sir Arthur Forbes, who indeed is as worthy a gentleman as any I know in His Majesty's service. I wish it was in my power to serve him in something that were better; and I doubt not but I should have your concurrence, if an opportunity for it should arrive. In the mean time, upon my own account I return you my thanks for this, &c.

"ESSEX."

Upon receipt of the King's letter the same day, Lord Essex wrote to Sir Arthur Forbes, saying:—

"I have received a letter from His Majesty, attended by one from Mr. Secretary Coventry for giving you five hundred pounds. The truth is, the letter was drawn by myself, and sent over by Mr. Godolphin. For, considering you took a journey last year into England by His Majesty's special command, I did conceive it most reasonable that you should have something towards your charges; yet, this sum which I proposed being so inconsiderable, I thought it unworthy the putting your name to so small a gift, and therefore the letter ran in this style:—'Whereas, &c., you have represented to us the charges and expenses which a person of quality

and trust in our service had been at, by repairing from that our kingdom hither, and residing here for some time, by our special command, and for our service,' &c."

There having been a misunderstanding between Lord Essex and the Lord Treasurer of England, the Earl of Danby, Sir Arthur Forbes reconciled them about this time, which good service Lord Essex acknowledges in a letter to the Lord Treasurer, dated August 14th of this year.

On the 11th of August, Lord Essex wrote to Sir Arthur, who was then at Bath, saying that he perceived there was a great intelligence held between the discontented party and some of their countrymen in the north part of Ireland, on which account he had ordered more companys to Londonderry, Carrickfergus, &c.; and concludes his letter, saying, "I do now wish you would come over to us so soon as you conveniently can."

Sir Arthur returned soon after to Ireland, and brought with him instructions from the King to the Lord Lieutenant, dated August 21st, for sending sixteen hundred foot, and six troops of horse, to the North of Ireland, which troops were to be quartered at and about Belfast and Carrickfergus. Sir Arthur Forbes commanded this little army, and went into those parts to provide subsistence for it, there being at that time a great scarcity of bread in that country.

Commands an army in the North.

On the 30th of November, that same year, Lord Essex wrote to the King, saying:—

"Sir Arthur Forbes is lately come from the North; he is a very free-hearted man; and his being with his party has occasioned a considerable expence to him; when, therefore, anything proper to accommodate him with shall come to my knowledge, I shall presume to mind your Majesty of his service." Lord Essex's kindness to him.

In consequence of the foregoing application, the King was pleased, in December following, to grant to Sir Arthur an allowance of one hundred pounds a month for the time he had stayed in the North.

1675. On the 24th of April, this year, Lord Essex wrote to the King, humbly proposing to His Majesty to grant him leave to go into England for a short time, to inform His Majesty of certain things necessary to the final settlement of Ireland; and at the same time, he proposed the Lord Chancellor and Sir Arthur Forbes for Lords Justices during his absence. But Mr. Secretary Coventry saying, in answer to Lord Essex's letter, that he understood that Sir Arthur Forbes was not disposed to accept of the office of Lord Justice, Lord Essex replyed to the Secretary in the following letter, dated June 9th:—

"I have nothing further to add, but to tell you that I do not find Sir Arthur Forbes is unwilling to undertake the part of Lord Justice, as some have represented; I spoke of it to him about a fortnight since, and he shewed me no unwillingness; and I told him of it again yesterday, and he then readily

embraced it. He is as worthy a gentleman as any I have known, and is always ready to serve the Crown wherever he is commanded. Pray do him this justice upon all occasions on that side the water."

Appointed a Lord Justice.

Sir Arthur was accordingly appointed one of the Lords Justices on the 5th of July, together with the Archbishop of Dublin, who was the Chancellor, with a salary of one hundred pounds a month for each. Sir Arthur continued in this office to the beginning of May of the following year.

Created Baron Clanehugh and Viscount Granard.

By Privy Seal dated at Whitehall, September 23rd, and by Patent dated at Dublin, November 22nd, 1675, he was created Baron Clanehugh, of the County of Longford, and Viscount Granard, of the kingdom of Ireland, with the creation fee of £13 6*s.* 8*d.* payable out of the Exchequer.

His Patent.

The preamble to his Patent is as follows:—

"Cum eximia merita, et virtutes prædilecti et fidelis subditi nostri Arthuri Forbesse Baronetti, Mareschalli exercitus nostri in Regno nostro Hiberniæ, ac ad presens unius Justiciariorum nostrorum dicti Regni nostri Hiberniæ nobis abunde innotuerint: commemorantes etiam immaculatam ejus erga nos fidelitatem, ac complurima egregia ac acceptabilia servitia quæ nobis hucusque præstitit; hinc est quod nos prædictum Arthurum Forbesse perpetuo regii favoris nostri Monumento posteris suis transmittendo ornare et decorare decrevimus; ac cum ad

statum et dignitatem Baronis et vicecomitis hæreditarii hujus Regni nostri Hiberniæ promovendum censuimus. Sciatis igitur," &c.

On the 16th of November Lord Essex wrote to Sir Arthur Forbes from London, saying:—

"I am very sorry to hear your indisposition hath forced you into the country for air; but I hope this will find you returned in good health. Your letter to pass your Patent for a Viscount I have herewith enclosed; I had sent it sooner, but I every day hoped to be dispatched, so as I might have come over, and have passed it myself; I foresee keeping it so long by me hath hindered you of one place; for my Lord Aungier, as I am told, is passing a Patent to be a Viscount, and least it should be more to your prejudice if I should detain it, I have now hastened it."

The King about this time being inclined to grant a part of concealed forfeited lands in Ireland to the Duke of Monmouth, and Lord Granard having sent to Lord Essex information of some that had been discovered to him, Lord Essex wrote to Lord Granard from London, on the 11th of March, the following letter:—

"Tho' I have no great faith in projects, yet I have acquainted the Duke of Monmouth with it, and told him that I had such an offer of discovery made to me, and if His Grace intended to look after it, I should be glad to serve him, as far as I justly could;

but with all I thought it reasonable that yourself, who gave me the first notice, should have a share if the matter came to anything; to which he readily consented."

Lord Granard upon this did soon after petition for the lands of Artain, in the County of Dublin; and his petition being referred to the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, they made a report upon it, and thereupon Lord Essex wrote the following letter to Mr. Secretary Williamson, dated Dublin Castle, July 19th, 1676:—

1676. "The last week I signed a report upon a reference on my Lord Granard's petition concerning the lands of Tarlaine; I have since found a clause in the Act of Explanation, in the words:—'Provided, &c., that the town and lands of Tarlaine, with the appurtenances, in the County of Dublin, be granted, &c., unto Sir Nicholas Armourer, Knight, and according to the tenor and effect of His Majesty's Letter Patent, dated the 19th of November, in the fifth year of his reign,' &c. I have also sent to the Register of the Court of Claims, who has certified under his hand, that Sir Nicholas Armourer has taken out a Certificate of these lands. These two particulars, had I known them, I should have inserted in my report; however, I cannot omit doing of my duty in giving His Majesty full information, and therefore I desire, when this matter shall be consider'd, that you would please to add

these circumstances to the case, which having performed, His Majesty may please to determine this affair as in his wisdom he shall think fit."

But John Hollywood of Artain, in the County of Dublin, Esq., being seised of several lands, remainder to the Crown on failure of issue male, His Majesty did by Letters Patent, dated 26th of February, 1680, grant the same to Lord Granard, in consideration of, and recompense for, his services to the Crown; this Grant consisted of the manors of Artain, otherwise Tartain, and Great Hollywood lands in Santry; with divers others in the Counties of Dublin, Meath, and Wexford: to hold to him and his heirs, for the term of one thousand years, at the yearly rent of three pence per acre, to commence from the expiration of Hollywood's interest.

1677. Lord Granard going to England in the month of April of this year, Lord Essex charged him with memorandums of many things concerning which he was to inform the King; and amongst these, one was to propose to His Majesty the erecting and endowing of a military hospital in Dublin for maimed and decayed officers and soldiers.

Lord Essex is advised that he is to resign his government.

Soon after this, Lord Essex received notice from England that he was soon to resign the Government of Ireland to the Duke of Ormond, upon which he wrote to Lord Granard on the 19th of March a letter, which he ends thus:—

"I cannot acknowledge the respect I have received

His farewell letter to Lord Granard.

from all men here, particularly from your Lordship. I wish I had more in my power to do you, for during this time you should not have failed of my friendship upon all occasions; and I do assure your Lordship, that any time when I shall have the opportunity to serve you, you shall never need to seek for my assistance, who am with all reality, &c.

"ESSEX."

Earl of Essex. His character.

He resigned the Government in August, 1677.

Arthur, Earl of Essex, was the worthy son of the loyal, the virtuous, and gallant Lord Capell, who was beheaded by Cromwell on the 9th of March, 164$\frac{8}{9}$, for his defence of Colchester; of whom Lord Clarendon says, "that his memory all men loved and reverenced, tho' few followed."

Lord Essex was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from the year 1672 to August, 1677, during which time he almost constantly resided in the kingdom, and governed the whole time without a Parliament. No Chief Governor of that kingdom either before or since hath shewn greater prudence, abilitys, and integrity. No supplies being granted by Parliament, the hereditary revenue was the only fund for the support of the Government, and that was let to farm; but it proving insufficient to pay the establishment, there had been remitted out of England over and above the King's constant revenue of Ireland, one year with another, above seventy thousand pounds a year, from the year 1660 to the year 1670;

and yet there was left in 1670 on the King an arrear of £234,058 15*s.* 2*d.*, which contracted a yearly debt of £92,375 above the King's constant revenue. But Lord Essex, by his integrity, zeal, and prudent management, and notwithstanding the constant difficulties that he had to struggle with, occasioned by the dishonesty of the farmers of the revenue, the rapaciousness of courtiers, and the profusions of the King, not only supported the charges of Government with the revenues of the kingdom, without demanding or receiving any aids from England, but with that same revenue, by the year 1677, he paid all the charges of the kingdom, and discharged the King of the debt of £234,058 15*s.* 2*d.* left in arrear, and paid besides a debt of £196,780 6*s.* 11¼*d.* charged on the revenue of Ireland. So that in the time of Lord Essex's Government he brought the King wholly out of debt, and by a new contract he raised the revenue; so that the whole rent of the farms amounted yearly to £240,000, and the whole expense of the establishment to £202,500.

Lord Essex was an upright Governor, and a true friend to Ireland, as well as a faithful servant to the King. He procured the establishment of the hospital for invalid soldiers, and the settlement of the Phœnix Park, near Dublin, upon the Government of Ireland. A grant of this Park had been made to the Duchess of Cleveland, but with a conditional clause that the grant was not to take place during his Lordship's Government. Lord Essex represented

against the grant with the greatest zeal and firmness, and even declared that he would rather lose many such governments than give his assent to a measure that would give such offence to the City of Dublin, and so much alienate the affections of the whole kingdom from the King; and, being highly offended at the clause made in his favour, he insisted that, if it were determined that the grant must be carryed into effect, that it should take place immediately. He did not give over his objections and remonstrances till he occasioned the grant to be recalled, and till he procured a settlement of the Park upon the Government.

Lord Granard had an estate in Scotland, which he sells for £5000.

1678. Lord Granard at the time had an estate in the County of Aberdeen, in Scotland, which he enjoyed since the year 1665, as appears by title deeds now in possession of Alexander Davidson, of Newtown, Esq., the particulars of which are as follows:—

"Sir John Strahan, Bart., one of the Receivers of His Majesty's Revenues, did by a Deed of Conveyance, bearing date the 1st of February, 1665, dispone and convey heritably and irredeemably in favour of Sir Arthur Forbes of Castle Forbes, in the kingdom of Ireland (for several great sums of money paid by him to the said Sir John Strahan), and to the said Sir Arthur Forbes, his heirs and assigns, all and whole the lands and barony of Newtown, Culsalmond, Wrangham, Tillimorgan, and a great many other lands therein fully enumerated, lying within the Counties of Aberdeen; with the

great yearly fair called St. Sariff's Fair, holden yearly on the said lands and Barony of Wrangham, all holden of the Crown; with the tower, fortalice, and manor or place of Newtown, and whole pertinents thereof; all which at that time must have yielded better than five hundred pounds sterling good rents.

These lands were sold by the said Sir Arthur Forbes, then Lord Viscount Granard in the kingdom of Ireland, in the year 1678; and there is a discharge granted by Robert Forbes, late tutor of Craigivar, as factor specially constituted by Sir Arthur Forbes, Lord Viscount Granard, for receiving the price of the lands and Barony of Newtown, Tillimorgan, Wrangham, and other lands disponed by the said Lord Viscount Granard to Mr. Alexander Davidson, of Cairnbrogie, advocate, and his sons; declaring that he had received as factor for said Sir Arthur Forbes, Viscount Granard, all and whole the sum of four score and ten thousand marks, Scots money, which is five thousand pounds sterling, as the price of the said lands. This was a very great sum at that time, when land was at a very low value, and money at a very high value, bearing ten per centum of interest.

Purchases of the Duchess of Cleveland the Manor of Lymerick, in the County of Leitrim.

On the 17th of May, this year, 1678, Lord Granard and Colonel Alexander M'Donnal, of Drumersnaw, joyntly purchased from Barbara Duchess of Cleveland, for four thousand pounds, the Manor of Lymerick, in the County of Leitrim; of which on

the 21st of March, 1680, they made a division; and, together with Sir George Lane, Sir William Flower, and others, he took to farm four baronys from the Commissioners appointed to manage the Forty-nine security in the County of Longford.

Marries his eldest son.

This same year he also married his eldest son, Arthur; and signed his marriage settlement on the 22nd of October, 1678.

Raises a Regiment.

1684. On the 1st of April, this year, Lord Granard was made Colonel of, and raised the Eighteenth Regiment of Foot, that is called at this day the Royal Irish; and on the 10th of September he was made Lieutenant-General of the Army.

Is created Earl of Granard.

And His Majesty, by Privy Seal, dated at Whitehall, November 29th, and by Patent, dated December 30th, that same year, was pleased to advance him to the dignity of Earl of Granard, with the annual fee of twenty pounds. The preamble to his Patent is as follows:—

His Patent.

"Nos regia mente nostra recolentes quam plurima bona ac acceptabilia servitia nobis per prædilectum et perquam fidelem consanguineum et consilarium nostrum Arthurum Vicecomitem de Granard præstita; ipsum præfatum Vicecomitem de Granard in altiorem honoris classem et in statum, gradum, et dignitatem Comitis hæreditarii hujus Regni nostri Hiberniæ promovendum censuimus. Sciatis," &c.

1685. King James the Second coming to the Crown on the 6th of February, he continued Lord

Granard in the command of the army, and in the post of Marshal and Lieutenant-General, with a fee of £634 12*s.* a year.

Appointed jointly with Primate Boyle a Lord Justice by Patent, with salary of £2500.

And on the 20th of March, the Duke of Ormond being recalled from the Government of Ireland, Michael Archbishop of Armagh, Primate and Chancellor of the Kingdom, together with the Earl of Granard, were appointed by Patent Lords Justices; with a salary of five thousand a year between the two, to commence from Christmas, 1684, and to continue during the King's pleasure.

Desires to resign for reasons.

Lord Granard had not been long in this station when, being pressed by the Council for orders to empower the Roman Catholicks to commit without bail any person accused by them; and, besides, being made uneasy by the measures authorized by the King for oppressing the Protestants, he grew weary of the Government, and desired to be discharged of it. But he being represented to the King as a person having great interest in the North, and therefore as one whom it was proper to keep in good temper, the King wrote to him a letter, with his own hand, giving him assurances that nothing should be transacted that could be prejudicial to the Protestant interest.

Hen. Earl of Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant.

But, notwithstanding these assurances of the King, the oppressions of the Protestants daily increased; and Lord Granard thereupon redoubling his zeal and application in their defence, the King at length thought proper, on the 9th of January, 168$\frac{5}{6}$, to ap-

point Henry Earl of Clarendon Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Lord Clarendon was the eldest son of the Chancellor Hyde, and was brother-in-law to the King. But he being a man of honour, integrity, and prudence, a good Protestant, a loyal subject, and a lover of the Constitution in Church and State, he was not more than the Primate and Lord Granard a proper instrument for the execution of the King's designs. For tho', out of affection and duty to His Majesty, he did consent to some things that he did not approve, yet he represented against them; and, when the King afterwards manifested his intentions of subverting the religion and constitution of the three Kingdoms, he did not disapprove of the invitation to the Prince of Orange to come and restore them; but he would not assent to the giving of the Crown to him afterwards. Lord Clarendon, adhering thus to the religion and laws of his country, underwent many slights and mortifications during the time that he remained in the Government of Ireland, which indeed he was suffered to do only for one year. He shewed upon all occasions much regard and friendship for Lord Granard, who, upon a certain occasion, having been misrepresented by Lord Tyrconnell to the Lord Treasurer of England, the Earl of Rochester, Lord Clarendon's younger brother, Lord Clarendon wrote to the Treasurer a letter, dated Dublin Castle, February 9th, 168$\frac{5}{6}$, as follows:—

Lord Clarendon defends Lord Granard.

"As to Lord Granard, I will not pretend to speak of his martial skill; but I pray then consider the little experience of his contemners, especially of the mighty Lord (Tyrconnell). I will presume to say, Granard does very well understand the several interests of this country as to the principles of the several parties; and I am sure he is exactly honest in all his dealings, and generous to all that are under him. And of his eminent loyalty to the Crown, in the worst of times, which ought not to be forgot, there are few witnesses now living." State Letters of Hen. Earl of Clarendon, 4to, 1763, vol. i. p. 52.

On the 1st of March, this year, Lord Granard resigned his regiment to his son, Lord Forbes.

King James having formed the design of turning all Protestants out of the army in Ireland, first resolved upon taking the command of it from Lord Granard, and to give it to the Earl of Tyrconnell, who was a Roman Catholick, and a more proper instrument for carrying the King's designs into execution. But, that he might appear to have some regard for Lord Granard's services, he sent a commission to the Lord Lieutenant, dated the 20th of May, this year, constituting Lord Granard President of the Council in Ireland; which office being a novelty in that kingdom occasioned Lord Clarendon, the next day, to write to the Lord President of the Council in England, as follows:— Lord Granard is removed from the command of the army. Appointed President of the Council.

"We shall be in a little difficulty where to place him, for there never was a President of the Council Hen. Earl of Claren-

don, State Letters.

here before; and the statute takes no notice of, nor appoints a place for such an officer here, as it does in England."

Lord Tyrconnell comes over to command the army.

On the 5th of June following Lord Tyrconnell landed at Dublin, being made Lieutenant-General, and appointed to take the command of the army. He brought with him extraordinary powers to turn out and put into the army all such officers and men as he pleased, and that without control of the Lord Lieutenant.

Has a pension of £634 12s.

Lord Granard being thus removed from the command of the army, the King thought proper to confer on him a further mark of his favour; and he was by His Majesty's letter, dated May 3rd, 1686, and the Lord Lieutenant's warrant, dated December 11th, inserted on the establishment of Ireland for a pension of six hundred and thirty-four pounds twelve shillings a year, to continue during His Majesty's pleasure.

This pension was paid to and for Michaelmas, 1688, and no longer.

Lord Granard was by no means pleased with the office of President; for, in a letter wrote by Lord Clarendon to the Earl of Sunderland, dated June 1st, 1686, he says:—

Hy. L. Clarendon's State Letters, vol. i., p. 269.

"I have acquainted my Lord Granard with the King's pleasure concerning him, who submits with all duty and cheerfulness to whatever His Majesty thinks fit to determine. He is very sensible of the King's grace in giving his regiment to his son; but,

if you will have my opinion, he had much rather have the continuance of his pension without the office of President, than with it. And I believe I shall be desired to say something of that matter to your Lordship; for he has earnestly pressed me not to publish the King's letter till he speaks with me again; which, I thought, I might gratify him in."

Lord Granard continued still to be averse to have the King's letter published, until Lord Tyrconnell, by his behaviour, forced him to consent to it; for so Lord Clarendon represents the case in a letter to the Lord Treasurer, dated Dublin Castle, June 12th, 1686, as follows :—

"But I had almost forgot to tell you that in the morning Lord Granard came to me, and told me that Lord Tyrconnell had told him, in a great fury, that the King would be very angry if he declined being President of the Council; and therefore he desired me to bring the King's letter with me in the afternoon, for he said he never yet willingly offended the Crown in his life, and would not now do it at the end of his days. Accordingly, the letter was read at the Board, after which Lord Granard said, He had the honour to have had several commissions of great trust from the Crown, and was very sensible of his Majesty's gracious intentions in his letter; but it was a new thing, and had never been in the kingdom before; that neither the business nor the rank of the place was known there, and he did not

Hen. Earl of Clarendon's State Papers

desire any new thing should be set up for him; and said he would make his application to the King speedily; which he said with great modesty, but would not change his place; and I am confident he intends to retire. He has already lent his seat in the country, and has very freely told me, now he is out of employment, it is necessary for him to take up, and be sometime out of the way, for the repairing of his fortune; and I believe he means to go to England."

Lord Clarendon wrote also the same day to Lord Sunderland, to whom he says:—

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"I likewise communicated the King's letter to the Board concerning the appointing of a President of the Council; upon which my Lord Granard spoke with great modesty, that he had the honour to serve the King and his royal brother in Commissions of great trust, and would be ever ready to serve His Majesty in any as long as he had life; and he was abundantly sensible of His Majesty's goodness and bounty to him and his family; but as for this place of President, it would in many respects be inconvenient to him, and therefore he hoped His Majesty would not be offended if he took his own time to make his application to him, and so would not change his place. My Lord, I find, thinks it fit for him to go into England, having several occasions concerning his own affairs; and I perceive he thinks it necessary for him to live more retired than he has done. And now, if your Lordship please to give me

leave, I will acquaint you a little with the state of the Council Board here. Here never was a President, as I told your Lordship formerly, nor has he any rank given him by the statute; and, in truth, there is no need of such an office, for nobody can call or summon a Council here but the Chief Governor, who appoints Committees to give an account of particular matters, which he refers to them as he thinks fit; and when at any time the Chief Governor goes out of the province, he issues out a Commission under the Great Seal to the Council, directing them to meet as they shall judge convenient."

Lord Granard went into England the latter end of July this year. How long he stayed there does not appear, but he returned before February, 1686–7; for he was in that month in Dublin, when Lord Clarendon resigned the Government to the Earl of Tyrconnell, who was appointed Lord Deputy.

Lord Granard must have returned to Ireland before November, 1686, as may appear by the following letter, wrote by Sir Paul Rycaut, the Lord Lieutenant's Secretary, to Sir Thomas Newcomen, Bart., of the County of Longford, dated Dublin Castle, November 25th, 1686:—

"The letter which you wrote to my Lord Granard, signifying the unjust fears and jealousies, which the people of the county, wherein you live, have unreasonably conceived of his Lordship, hath been

shewn to my Lord Lieutenant, who, duly resenting the indignity done thereby to the honour of this worthy personage, is resolved to justify him and repair his reputation to the utmost of his power; and to that end hath commanded me to write these to you, desiring you to sift the authors of these ill reports, and examine them untill you come to the first inventors of them; in which you will not only do right to that worthy Lord, but also perform an action well pleasing to my Lord Lieutenant; and it will particularly oblige myself to remain your, &c.

"PAUL RYCAUT."

H. L. Clarend. Diary, vol. ii., p. 140.

It is likely that Lord Granard retired to Castle Forbes; for no mention is found of him untill January, $168\frac{8}{9}$, that he, together with the Primate, sent Baron Worth to England, to give Lord Clarendon an account of the state of Ireland at that time, in order for his Lordship to lay the same before the Prince of Orange.

1688. The Revolution had now taken place in England, and King James had withdrawn himself from thence to go to France, December 23rd, 1688. Having there obtained succours of the French King, he embarked at Brest, and landed at Kinsale March 11th; from whence marching straight to Dublin, he there called a Parliament, which met on the 7th of May, 1689, and continued sitting to the 20th of July following; and in that short time, as Archbishop King relates, he entirely destroyed the settle-

The State of the Protestants of Ireland, 4to., printed 1649, p. 154.

ment of Ireland, and outed both the Protestant clergy and laity of their freeholds and inheritance. And first they passed an Act of Repeal, whereby they took away the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, by virtue of which two-thirds of the Protestants of the kingdom held their estates. But, in order to make a final extirpation of Protestants, they contrived and passed an Act of Attainder, by which all Protestants whose names they could find, of all ages, sexes, and degrees, were attainted of high treason, and their estates vested in the King. The pretence for this attainder was their being out of the kingdom at the time of passing the Act; and, in general, all such who dwelt or stayed in any place of the three kingdoms which did not own King James's power were attainted, and their estates vested in the King, who, by the Act, had not the power of pardoning them.

Whilst these Acts were depending, both Houses were informed that Lord Forbes, son to the Earl of Granard, adhered to King James's interest, and that he was at that time a prisoner in the Tower of London on that account. His friends thought it proper to improve this occasion with the King and Parliament to save his estate at Mullingar, which he held under the Act of Settlement. But all the interest that could be made did not prevail; all that could be obtained was a clause implying that the Commissioners that should be appointed to execute the Act should set him out a reprisal, under the same limi-

State of the Protestants of Ireland, 1691, p. 48.

tations under which he held the town and lands of Mullingar, which, as one of the House of Commons expressed, was a mouthful of moonshine.

State of the Protestants of Ireland, 1691, p. 165; and Appendix, N. 22.

The case of the Protestants, in relation to these two Acts, was represented and pressed to King James by Lord Granard. The King read it; and made no other answer, but that he could not do evil that good might come of it. Lord Granard, upon this, layd open to the King the consequences that would attend the passing of these Bills; and, at another audience, he strove to make His Majesty sensible of the many hearts the passing of those Acts would alienate from him. But, finding all his arguments and intreaties ineffectual, and that his humble and faithful remonstrances were disregarded, he ordered that his horses should be made ready; and then, going into the House of Lords, he declared his dissent to the passing of the aforesaid Bills, and immediately after mounted his horse, and rode away to Castle Forbes, where he retired; and was the next year besieged by the Roman Catholick Irish, who burnt his village of Newtown Forbes, and several towns and seats about the country, but could not force the castle.

Castle Forbes besieged i 1690.

On the 14th of June King William landed with an army in Ireland, at Carrickfergus, and on the 1st of July he fought the memorable Battle of the Boyne against King James in person; and, having gained a complete victory, he marched to Dublin, and from thence to lay siege to Limerick, where the

Irish retired after their defeat. Whilst his army was encamped between Carrick and Clonmel, Lord Granard came to wait upon His Majesty; and in November following, the King, being then in England, sent over a list of the Privy Council, in which Lord Granard was named for one.

Lord Granard goes to King William.

Is continued a Privy Councillor.

1691. Castle Forbes being now a frontier garrison, on the 14th of January about sixty of the garrison, with some of the militia of the county, passed the Shannon, and burnt several places on the other side of that river.

On the 25th of August one thousand militia foot, under Colonel Roger Moore, and five hundred horse and dragoons, with three field pieces, marched from Sligo, making, with a detachment from the counties, five thousand men, which were to be commanded by the Earl of Granard, to whose conduct the reducing of that troublesome place was committed.

Lord Granard commands an army that besieges Sligo.

In September, Lord Granard, Commander-in-Chief, being on his march to Sligo, sent to summons Ballymote, which place refusing to surrender, Baldearg O'Donel, with one thousand men, was ordered to attack it. This done, Lord Granard marched forward to Sligo, having received advice that Colonel Mitchelburn's regiment and some of the militia had forced Sir Teigue O'Regan from several outworks, and had obliged him to retire into the fort.

The Earl of Granard and his party were hard put to it in their march thither over the Curlew Moun-

tains; for, the draught horses being none of the best, and some of them tiring, the men themselves were forced to draw the cannon for several miles. The enemy seeing a great many carriages with Lord Granard's party, they were persuaded that he had brought heavy cannon and mortars, and so they beat a parley; and after some time they did consent, on the 15th of September, to deliver up that strong place, upon articles that they should be allowed to march to Limerick with arms, baggage, &c., and that all the little garrisons thereabouts in the hands of the Irish should be allowed to do the same.

Makes a will, 1693.

Lord Granard, upon the marriage of his son Lord Forbes, in 1678, had made a settlement of all his estates in inheritance in the Counties of Longford, Leitrim, and Westmeath; but the estate of Artain, of which he obtained a grant the 26th of February, 1680, not being yet fallen to him, he now made a will, dated the 12th of March, 1693, by which he gives and bequeaths to his wife, Katherine Countess of Granard, all and singular the said lands, &c., of Artain, during her life; and after her decease he gives and bequeaths the said estate of Artain to his fourth son, Thomas Forbes, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; and in failure of such issue, he gives and bequeaths the same unto George Forbes, his grandson, and second son of Arthur Lord Forbes, and to the heirs male of this said George lawfully begotten; and for want of such issue, to the heirs female of the aforesaid

Thomas Forbes; and for want of such heirs female of Thomas, to the heirs female of his said grandson, George; and for want of such issue, then to his eldest son, Lord Forbes, to attend upon the honours of the family, and remain as his estate formerly settled. He bequeathed to his wife all other his goods and chattels, real and personal, after that his debts are paid. And of this his last will he doth appoint her his said wife sole executrix.

His death, 1696.

Lord Granard, after reducing the garrison in Sligo, retired to Castle Forbes, and there being pursued by the gout, to which he was subject, and ill health, he ended his days, 1696.

He added considerably to his house of Castle Forbes, having built an entire wing; and he likewise built from the foundation the Church of Newtown Forbes, where, in a vault under the Church, he and his Family have since been buried.

His marriage.

He married Catherine, daughter of Sir Robert Newcomen of Mosstown, in the County of Longford, Bart., relict of Sir Alexander Stewart, ancestor of the Stewarts Viscounts Mountjoy, 1682, and Earls of Blesinton, 1745; both which titles became extinct by the death of William Stewart, the last Viscount Mountjoy and Earl of Blesinton, on the 14th of August, 1769, without issue. And by his said wife, who died in Dublin the 8th of December, 1714, and was buried at Castle Forbes, he had five sons and one daughter, viz.:—

1st. Arthur Lord Forbes, his successor.

2nd. Robert, killed at the siege of Buda, 1686.

3rd. Francis, killed at Tangier. On this Francis, jointly with his brother Thomas, King Charles the Second (having a just sense of their father's services), on the 17th of July, 1674, settled a pension of £183 8*s*. a year for their respective lives, from the death of Arthur Earl of Donegal. Francis dyed unmarried, as did,

4th. Thomas, killed in Flanders, 1694.

5th. Patrick, a student at Glasgow, and killed there in a tumult of the people.

Lady Catherine, his daughter, married Arthur Chichester, the third Earl of Donegal, and dyed the 15th of June, 1743.

Lord Granard's character.

He was a statesman, as well as a soldier, and understood the interests of Ireland perfectly well. He was wise and experienced in publick affairs, upright, frank, and generous, both in his private and publick conduct. His eminent loyalty, shewn so early in life, and never remitted through the whole course of it (till King James the Second, by his infatuated conduct, made a longer attachment to him dangerous to the Constitution in Church and State), recommended him to King Charles the Second, who employed him in posts of the greatest trust in Ireland, which he discharged with such integrity and ability as entitled him to the favour of that Monarch, who, for his faithful services, granted to him the estates and honours possessed by his Family.

To him, then, the Family is obliged for the increase of their estate and honours. His posterity cannot respect and venerate too highly his memory for

these advantages, as they were acquired by virtue, and were given as a recompense for persevering loyalty to his King, and eminent services done to his country in times of peril and trial, in the course of which he performed the duties of a soldier with courage and constancy, and afterwards those of a statesman with prudence and ability. The friendship and consideration that he lived in with the Earls of Essex and Clarendon when they were Lords Lieutenants of Ireland, and with Archbishop King, prove him to have had those virtues and qualitys that constitute a wise and good man, that recommend to publick esteem, and that give lustre and dignity to rank; for virtue ennobles more than titles, the highest honour a man can attain to being the possession of a good name.

The troubles in Ireland that called him out so early to a military life left him but little leisure to pursue learning; he made some amends, however, for this neglect, by application to reading when he was a prisoner in the Castle of Edinburgh. There are none of his letters or publick papers remaining in the possession of his Family. But many of his letters to Arthur, the first Earl of Essex, are still preserved, and may be found in the library of the present Earl of Essex at Cashiobury.

Since writing this, some papers have been found relating to his publick transactions.

Arms.—Sapphire, three Bears' heads, couped, pearl, muzzled ruby.

Crest.—On a wreath a Bear passant, silver Guttee de sang, muzzled Ruby.

Supporters.—The Dexter an Unicorn Erminois (yellow, powdered with black); the Sinister, a Dragon, with wings expanded, Ermine.

Motto.—"Fax Mentis incendium gloriæ."

Seat.—Castle Forbes, otherwise Lisbrack, in the County of Longford, two miles from Longford, and fifty-two from Dublin, upon the Shannon. The village of Newtown Forbes was built by this Earl. Formerly there was a park stocked with deer belonging to Castle Forbes; but it was disparked in the year 1690, when the Castle was the last time besieged.

Sir Arthur Forbes, second Earl of Granard, eldest son of Arthur, the first Earl, succeeded his father, 1696. He was born about the year 1656; and in March, 167$\frac{6}{7}$, Lord Essex, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, made him Cornet to the King's own troop of horse in that kingdom with lieutenant's pay; and he had before that time served a year or two in the French army, under the great Turenne, and was present at the battle of Saspach, where that renowned general was killed. He served also as a volunteer against the Turks at the siege of Buda, in 1686.

Made a Cornet.

Serves under Turenne.

On the 1st of March, 1686, he was made Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Ireland, at this time the Eighteenth Regiment of Foot, by the resignation of his father, by whom the regiment was raised; and

Made a Colonel.

he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General the same year. Before he obtained this regiment he had been Lieutenant-Colonel to the Earl of Tyrconnell's Regiment, who contributed to his promotion in order to give his post to a Roman Catholick.

1688. In the month of October this year, his regiment was ordered to England to join the army that King James was assembling to oppose the expected invasion of the Prince of Orange. Part of his regiment that was quartered at Athlone landed first in England, under the command of the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, and soon after Lord Forbes with the other part arrived from Dublin. Being on his march to Northampton, the place appointed for his rendezvous, he met on the road his Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, who were returning to Chester, after being dismissed from the regiment by the King's order, because they were Protestants, and Roman Catholick officers were appointed to their posts. Lord Forbes, resenting extremely this treatment of his officers, ordered them to return with him; and arriving at Northampton, where his regiment assembled, he instantly displaced the new appointed officers, and reinstated the old ones; and then, without further delay, he marched to join the King at Salisbury. Upon his arrival there, the King reprimanded him sharply for what he had done, so that he desired to resign his regiment; but the King replying to him that he supposed then that

Displaces Rom. Cath. officers.

he designed to go over to the Prince of Orange, Lord Forbes made answer, "that, having taken an oath to serve His Majesty, he never would serve another King as long as His Majesty lived;" and the King thereupon being satisfied, he kept his regiment, and continued to serve with the army.

The King, however, remaining with the army inactive and irresolute, whilst every day accounts were brought to him of the desertion of courtiers, and officers with entire corps of the army, and he being much troubled thereat, but more particularly so with the defection of the Lord Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough, Lord Forbes advised the King instantly to fill the posts of the officers who had deserted by those who were next in rank and seniority, and to march without delay, and venture a battle with the Prince of Orange, adding that it was a just observation that troops seldom deserted when they were on their march to attack an enemy, tho' it was not unusual for them to do so when they were kept inactive, or were made to fear him. But the King, irresolute and confounded, was equally incapable either of counsel or of action; wherefore, on the 24th of November he left Salisbury, and on the 23rd of December he withdrew and quitted the kingdom.

Resigns his regiment.

Upon King James's withdrawing, Lord Forbes gave up his Commission, and quitted the army; and, on the 31st of December, his regiment was given to his Lieutenant-Colonel, Edgeworth.

The Prince of Orange was surprised at Lord Forbes's resigning his regiment, so that he spoke of it to Lord Clarendon, telling him that he did not know what to make of it, and wished that he would discourse with Lord Forbes as from himself. Lord Clarendon declined doing so, saying to the Prince, that, tho' he was well acquainted with Lord Granard, yet he was not so with Lord Forbes; but he knew him to be a man of honour, and that he had not left the Prince's service out of peevishness, but for reasons which he had well considered.

H. E. of Clarend. State Letters, vol. ii., p. 146.

King William upon this thought it proper to send Lord Forbes to the Tower; but esteeming him as a good officer, and supposing him to be in need of money, he sent him by a clerk of the Treasury three hundred guineas, but with orders that he should not be told from whom the supply came. The clerk accordingly offered the money, desiring only his Lordship's receipt for his justification. Lord Forbes excused himself from accepting the offer until such time as the clerk would tell him from whom it came; and insisting upon this condition, the clerk at length informed him that the King as a mark of his good opinion, and in consideration of the difficulties there might be to get supplies from Ireland, had sent his Lordship that present. Lord Forbes thereupon acknowledged himself to be greatly obliged to the Prince of Orange for his good opinion and generous offer,

Is sent to the Tower.

K. William's offer to him.

which he declined accepting, saying, that having sworn to serve King James, his honour and conscience did not leave him at liberty to serve the Prince of Orange, and that it was a principle with him never to take pay of a prince whom he could not serve.

King William tempted him again with the offer of a regiment of horse, which he also declined.

1690. In June, this year, Lord Clarendon, Lord Ailesbury, and Lord Forbes, were sent to the Tower, upon the rumour of an intended insurrection in several parts of the kingdom, which was to be supported by a French fleet; and Lord Forbes remained there till the middle of August, when he was let out upon bail.

Sent to the Tower.

1695. In February, this year, discovery having been made of a plot carryed on by Sir John Fenwick, Mr. Robert Charnock, and others, to take away the life of King William, Lord Ailesbury and Lord Forbes were again sent to the Tower upon suspicion; but Lord Forbes was released in February of the year following.

He remained in England about ten years from the time of the Revolution in very strait circumstances, and enduring much on account of his principles; for the disordered state that Ireland was put into first by Lord Tyrconnell's Government, and afterwards by King James's going there, rendered it difficult to raise money from estates in that country and to remit it afterwards to England; so

that Lord Forbes was under a necessity of contracting some debts in England.

1698. Soon after his father's death he went over to Ireland; and on the 4th of December, 1701, he made a lease to King William of the ground on the east side of Mullingar, whereon was erected a barrack for soldiers. Goes over to Ireland.

1702. Upon the accession of Queen Anne, Lord Granard went into England, and not without much difficulty was prevailed to wait upon the Duke of Malborough, with whom he had formerly served under the great Turenne, and to whom he was well known; but he could not now respect him, because he could not pardon the ingratitude of the Duke to King James, and his deserting of him to go to the Prince of Orange. Lord Granard did, however, go to the Duke's levee; but, the Duke not recollecting him at first, he turned about and went away, saying, "he knew me well before he basely deserted his King." Returns to England.

The Government of the island of Jamaica was offered to him, but he refused taking the oaths, and so could not accept of it; he went, however, to Court, and the Queen by her establishment for Ireland, dated the 1st of July, 1702, and countersigned by the Earl of Godolphin, to the Lord High Treasurer, was pleased to insert Lord Granard on the same, with a pension of five hundred pounds a year. And by Letters Patent, dated the 22nd of July, 1703, Her said Majesty was pleased to grant and Is offered the Govt. of Jamaica. Queen Anne grants him a pension of £500 a year for joint lives.

confirm the said pension of five hundred pounds a year to the said Earl: to hold and enjoy the same during the joint lives of Her said Majesty and the said Earl of Granard. And pursuant to the said Patent, and to several establishments afterwards made, the said pension was paid to the said Earl to and for Lady Day, 1715, and no further. In 1717 Lord Granard petitioned His Majesty King George the First for payment of the said pension and arrears then due; and His Majesty was pleased by his letter, dated 23rd September, 1717, to refer the contents of the said petition to His Grace the Duke of Bolton, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who accordingly referred the same to the Auditor-General, who made his report, and it contains everything mentioned above; but no step was ever taken afterwards. Lord Granard living seventeen years after this, his Family have a claim upon Government of nine thousand pounds for arrears due upon his said pension.

The Family have a claim upon Government.

1715. On the 31st of May he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Longford.

Lieut. of the County of Longford.

By the failure of his pension, and from other causes, Lord Granard found himself about this time in narrow circumstances. His estate did not produce £2000 a year, and his debts amounted to £12,000, the interest for which was £720 a year. He was of a generous and free disposition, and more inclined to give than to save money; and being bred a soldier, and not a man of business, he

trusted the management of his estate to his steward, James Macguire; who proving a dishonest man, his affairs fell into disorder, and he became very much distressed. To extricate himself out of these difficulties, he entered this year, 1717, into an agreement with his son, George Lord Forbes, to resign to him his whole estate, and likewise the expectancy of that of Artain,* which as yet was not fallen in, upon condition that his son should discharge all his debts, and pay to him seven hundred a year, besides other annuities. Lord Forbes accepted the conditions out of pious duty and affection to his father, and to redeem the Family estates out of the hands of a dishonest agent; and for these purposes he paid £2107 a year, when the whole income of the estates given up to him by his father did amount to no more than £1878 a year. But this transaction that does so much honour to Lord Forbes, will be best explained by his own account of it, which will be inserted at the end of his life. The Artain estate falling in the year after this agreement was made, Lord Forbes, of his own accord, added one hundred a year to the annuity that he paid to his father, which enabled Lord Granard to live more at his ease than he had done at any time before; and thereupon, having taken a house at Symons Court, near Dublin, he was daily visited by his friends; and

Resigns his estate to his son upon terms.

* The estate of Artain was left to Lord Forbes when it should become void, by the will of the first Earl of Granard, his grandfather, made in 1693.

enjoyed health and a good constitution, subject however to slight fits of the gout, till the 24th day of
Dyes, 1734. August, 1734, when he ended his days, and was interred at Castle Forbes.

His marriage. He married, in October, 1678, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir George Rawdon, of Moyra, in the County of Down, Bart., by his second wife, Dorothy, daughter to Edward Viscount Conway, who dyed April 1st, 1724, and on the 3rd of the said month was buried in St. Mary's Church, in Dublin, from whence her body was afterwards conveyed to Moyra to be interred. By her he had two sons, and two daughters, viz.:—

1st. Arthur Lord Forbes, a Captain of Foot, who was killed the 3rd of August, 1704, at the battle of Hochstetd.

2nd. George Lord Forbes, who, by the death of this elder brother, succeeded.

1st. Lady Dorothy, who dyed unmarried, 17th May, 1729.

2nd. Lady Jane, who married Major Josiah Champagne, of Portarlington, who dyed the 1st of May, 1737, leaving by Lady Jane an only son, the Rev. Arthur Champagne, A. M., Dean of Clonmacnoise, who married the daughter of Major Hammon, by whom he hath a numerous issue. Lady Jane, a pious, sensible, and worthy woman, dyed 11th October, 1760.

Lord Granard left some natural children: one of these, Captain Thomas Forbes, born 1688, was a

Captain of Foot in 1710, and served during the whole course of Queen Anne's war in Portugal and Spain. He was a good officer, and a man of a high and generous spirit, of unshaken integrity, of a liberal disposition, ardent and constant in friendship. He had a soul to do honour to a princely fortune; and from delicacy of principle he acquired such economy as enabled him with a little to live with credit, and even with splendour. At the age of eighty-two he was the most active, the most cheerful, and the best bred man that was to be met with. He had a son, a Major in the army, an excellent officer, and a worthy man; but in sprightliness, and the appearance of youth, he was an old man compared with his father. The above extraordinary man dyed in March, 1782, in the 94th year of his age, retaining to the last year his vivacity and politeness.

Lord Granard's character.

He was esteemed a good officer, even by King William; he was a man of a high spirit and ardent courage, of which he gave many proofs on private occasions, as well as in the field. He was a man of the world and of gallantry, but firm to his principles, strict to his word, constant in his engagements, even to disregard poverty, imprisonment, and the disappointment of his ambition and fortune. He was delicate to excess in what respected his honour; and was to such a degree sincere and zealous in friendship, that his sword, his purse, and heart were ever ready and open for those who did him service, and wanted his assistance; and he some-

times bestowed all these with too great ease and generosity; for, judging of other men's natures by his own, that abhorred baseness, and disdained deceit, and having more of the frankness of a soldier than of the circumspection of a man of business, he too readily trusted to persons who were unworthy of his confidence, by doing which he disordered his affairs, was brought himself into narrow circumstances, and the Family thereby was very near ruined.

If his errors have been of some disadvantage to his Family, let it be consider'd that they proceeded from amiable and noble causes, an unsuspecting nature, candour, and generosity. If by inattention to his affairs he somewhat impaired the fortune of his Family, he added to the lustre of it by the qualitys of his mind, by his publick conduct, and his private demeanour; for he was a man of strict honour, and of unshaken integrity and constancy, of noble and liberal sentiments, polite and exactly well-bred; and, in a word, possessing in an eminent degree those qualitys that constitute the character of a fine gentleman. For these he was esteemed, admired, and respected by all who knew him.

He was of a middle stature, being about five feet eight inches tall. He had a graceful person, was well-made and strong, and was remarkably straight, and carryed himself always very upright. The picture that represents his head and shoulders is very like what he was.

Lord Granard added nothing to Castle Forbes but two rooms at the end of the gallery.

In Macpherson's State Papers we find the following character of this Lord Granard, in a letter from the Earl of Middleton to Monsieur de Torcy, dated 14th April, 1704:—

"Sir,—The Queen [King James the Second's wife] last night received a letter from the Duke of Berwick, with a short memorial from an Irish monk, of which I send you a translation. As all its credit rests on that of Lord Granard, it is necessary to tell you, that since our misfortunes he has distinguished himself by his fidelity, under the name of Lord Forbes, as he was called during his father's life; that he has exhibited on all occasions a veracity and firmness that cannot sufficiently be commended, and that he has resisted the persecution of the publick and of his own family, without being staggered by imprisonment and poverty."

Sir George Forbes, third Earl of Granard, second son of Arthur, the second Earl, succeeded his father the 24th of August, 1734. He was born in Ireland, on the 21st day of October, 1685, and was for some time at a grammar school at Drogheda. He was about twelve years old when his grandfather dyed, whom he attended upon in his last illness, and was much beloved by him.

In the beginning of the year 1702 the old Lady Granard, his grandmother, carryed him over to England; and soon after he introduced himself to Admiral Churchill, brother to the Duke of Marlborough, and first of the Council to the Prince of Denmark, the Lord High Admiral, when he desired his protection, and to enter into the sea service. Mr. Churchill, not knowing if Mr. Forbes's request was approved by his Family, excused himself at first from complying with it; but, admiring the spirit of the youth, he soon after placed him on board the "Royal Anne," at Portsmouth; and from that time continuing to shew favour to him, he in a little time was made a Lieutenant of Marines.

1704. He was this year a Midshipman on board the "St. George;" but at the siege of Gibraltar by the Prince of Hesse, he served on shore as Aide-de-camp to that Prince; and after the place surrendered he returned to his ship, and was at the battle of Malaga on the 13th of August, ten days after the battle of Hochstedt, where his elder brother was killed. The "St. George" was a ship of 90 guns, commanded by Sir John Jennings, afterwards an Admiral; and was one of the seconds to Sir George Rooke, the Admiral Commander-in-Chief, and the ship that suffered the most in that memorable battle.

Appointed a Lieutenant.

1705. In September, the year after the battle of Malaga, Lord Forbes was made Second Lieutenant of the "Triton," a frigate, and one of the most

active cruisers of the Navy; for she had taken within the limits of the Channel, in the space of fifteen months, no less than twenty-three privateers.

1706. The "Triton" this year made one of the squadron that was employed at the siege of Ostend; and there being in the harbour a privateer that by her guns annoyed very much the works of the besiegers, Lord Forbes, commanding some boats of the squadron, went into the harbour, boarded, and brought away the privateer, in defiance of her own and of the cannon of the place that covered her. Having performed this service in a manner that highly distinguished him, and there being no more service for him on shipboard, he went on shore, and served with the army at the siege, till the place was taken.

Here commenced his acquaintance with John Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, who commanded the army; and here began that friendship that subsisted between them without remission or alteration till the too early death of that great, illustrious, and amiable man, in 1742.

Appointed Captain of the "Lynn."

Upon the return of the "Triton" to the Downs, Lord Forbes found there a Commission appointing him Captain of the "Lynn," dated July 18th, and soon after he sailed as convoy to the trade bound to the Baltick; but, returning from thence late in the year, and meeting with contrary winds, he put into Norway, and there wintered. The spring following, his ship being ordered to prepare for the West Indies, Admiral Churchill removed him on

the 8th of March to the "Gosport," a ship of forty guns; from which ship he was again removed on the 13th of January, 1707, to the "Leopard," of fifty guns; in this ship he remained but a short time; for on the 6th of March, being appointed a Brigadier in the fourth troop of Horse Guards, at that time commanded by the Duke of Argyle, he did duty in that post till he was appointed to command the "Sunderland," a ship of sixty guns, on the 12th of July, 1708; which ship being one of the western squadron that was commanded by the Lord Dursley, afterwards Earl of Berkeley, he was ever after a friend to Lord Forbes. On the 15th June, of the same year, Lord Forbes was made a Younger Brother of the Trinity House. In December this year Lord Forbes was advanced to be an Exon in the same troop.

Brigadier of Horse Guards.

An Exon.

1709. He quitted the "Sunderland" on the 28th of May to do duty with his troop at Windsor, where the Queen and her Court resided. The sprightliness of his genius and politeness of his manners soon distinguished him, and recommended him so much to the notice of Her Majesty, that she was ever after very gracious to him, and of her own accord ordered the Admiralty to appoint him to command the "Grafton," of seventy guns, which accordingly was done the 12th of August that same year; and he continued on board her till the 30th of November in the year following.

1710. He sailed in the "Grafton" to the Mediterranean to join the squadron commanded by Sir

Goes to the Mediterranean.

John Norris. The King of Spain, Charles the Third, and his Queen, being at that time at Barcelona, His Majesty had requested of the Admiral to station some ships of war upon the coast of Catalonia, under the command of an officer of capacity, with whom his ministers might consult, and to whom he might trust the execution of any purpose. Lord Forbes was pitched upon for this service, and received instructions accordingly from the Admiral to obey His Majesty's commands and to co-operate with the Spanish Court in all things that might conduce to the advantage of the common cause; and for that purpose he had liberty to reside on shore, to attend upon the person of the King and Queen, whilst he ordered his ships to sea under the command of his Lieutenant. The King having occasion to send some dispatches to the Admiral, at that time on the island of Minorca, Lord Forbes offered to carry them, and, a Catalan bark being ordered to attend upon him, he put to sea; but in his voyage meeting with a hard gale of wind, the crew of his bark, who were all Spaniards, fell to praying, and neglected the vessel, so that they had very near being all drowned. After his return to Barcelona, he found the King was gone to join the army; but the Queen remaining there, and advice having been given her Majesty of two ships of war belonging to Genoa—one of seventy, and the other of fifty guns—that were at Cadiz, taking on board money in order to bring it to Genoa, and this treasure being supposed to belong to the French faction in

Attends upon the King of Spain.

Spain and in Italy, Her Majesty sent for Lord Forbes, and, representing to him the very great want of money to pay the Allied Army in Spain, proposed to him to put to sea with his squadron, and to endeavour to intercept these ships. Lord Forbes, who was a good deal surprised at the proposal, respectfully represented to Her Majesty, that there being no war between England and the Republic of Genoa, and he not having orders from his Admiral to commit hostilities against that State, he did not dare comply with Her Majesty's proposal. But the Queen still urging him, and offering him her sign manual for his indemnification, he at last yielded, saying to Her Majesty that he would obey her at the risk of his head; and accordingly putting to sea with the "Grafton," and the "Chatham," of fifty guns, that was commanded by his particular friend, the gallant Captain Nicholas Haddock, they went in quest of the two aforementioned Genoese ships of war, which they had the good fortune to meet with, and, having obliged them to turn their course towards the harbour of Portmahon, in the island of Minorca, Lord Forbes secured the ships, discharged the officers and men belonging to them, and then returned to Barcelona, where he found the King of Spain, who received him most graciously, highly applauded his conduct, and not in the least doubting of the legality of his capture, and of the treasures being condemned, he made to Lord Forbes a grant under his sign manual of the duties payable at the mint for the coinage of the whole of it. The King, being

Seizes upon two Genoese ships of war, with a great treasure.

impatient to get possession of the money, pressed Lord Forbes to go back to Minorca, and to bring it all from thence into his mint at Barcelona; but he excused himself from complying in this request untill he might receive the Queen's instructions concerning it, or unless Mr. Stanhope, who, besides being Commander-in-Chief of the English troops serving in Spain, was Minister Plenipotentiary to His Catholic Majesty, would give him an order for so doing. And, to avoid any suspicion of backwardness in him to gratify the King, and to promote the publick service, he resigned the command of his ship to his lieutenant on the 30th of November, and set out to join Mr. Stanhope, who was with the army retiring from Madrid. He met with the General at Chincon, with whom having conferred, Mr. Stanhope wrote a letter to Lord Forbes, dated December 2nd, setting forth that, considering the very great want there was of money at that time for the army, he was of opinion that, if His Lordship would deliver up to the paymaster of the army the money and bullion on board those ships, he would do a very great service to the Queen their mistress, and to the publick. With this opinion of the Queen's General and Minister, Lord Forbes set out to return to Barcelona; but in his way coming up with the other part of the Allied Army, that was conducted by Marshal Staremberg, Commander-in-Chief of the whole, he halted with him, and, the Marshal being come to Cefuentes, was there informed that the

enemy, who followed him in his retreat, had invested the town of Brighuega, in which Mr. Stanhope with five English battalions, and two regiments of Horse, had halted the night of the 8th of December. The Marshal immediately upon receipt of this intelligence marched to the relief of the English General, and on the 10th gave battle to the enemy, under the command of the Duke of Berwick, at Villaviciosa. Lord Forbes was present at this battle, and charging at the head of Lapell's Horse, he was slightly wounded.

Is present at the battle of Villaviciosa.

The victory gained at Villaviciosa did not save Mr. Stanhope, for he was taken the day before.

Upon Lord Forbes's return to Barcelona, he found that orders had been sent from England to Sir John Norris, forbidding him to dispose of the money on board the Genoese ships. This so unexpected an order disconcerted the Spanish Court; whereupon Lord Forbes determined upon going to England, which the King of Spain was highly pleased with, and charged him with a letter for the Queen, of which he had given him a copy; the King also ordered Count Galleos, his Minister in London, to assist Lord Forbes in the business he went upon. The King of Spain's letter to the Queen was dated at Barcelona, the 10th of January, 1711, and is as follows:—

King of Spain's letter to the Queen.

" Madame ma sœur, Je ne doute nullement que Votre Majesté ne soit déja plainement informe de la prise que son Capitaine le Lord Forbes fit l'été

passée dans la Mediterranée des deux Navires Gênois qui dans le tems que l'Armée Alliée penetroit en Castille avoient été chargés d'or et d'argent et autres effets dans le port de Cadiz, pour transporter le tout a Marseille. Mais ayant eu avis de cette prise, je n'ai pas manqué de faire écrire a l'Amiral Norris a fin qu'il fit livrer tout l'import de ces deux navires entre les mains du Sieur Mead Tresorier de V^tre^ Majesté pour l'appliquer en attendant au service public jusqu' à ce qu'on eut pris connoissance des dites prises. Mais le dit Amiral Norris m'ayant répondu qu'il ne le pouvoit pas exécuter sans ordres exprés de votre Majesté, ses derniers étant de renvoyer tous les papiers et autres écrits touchants les dits vaisseaux Gênois en Angleterre pour y être determinés par le droit civil; Je ne scaurois me dispenser de prier votre Majesté qu' appartenant les dits effets a la Couronne d'Espagne, dont les loix défendent absolument toute extraction d'or et d'argent, Elle veuille bien permettre que J'en puisse prendre la connoissance; et trouvant la dite prise bonne disposer du dit argent selon que la presente nécessité, et le service de la cause commune le requiert; d'autant plus que le dit Lord Forbes n' a fait ces deux prises que sur l'avis de la Reyne mon Epouse la quelle pendant mon absence lui a insinué et recommandé d'aller en cours pour invigiler, et empêcher des semblables extractions hors des Royaumes d' Espagne. Je me flatte que votre Majesté voudra bien y consentir et

faire dépêcher promptement les ordres nécessaires touchant cette affaire a son Amiral Norris; en attendant Je la prie d'être persuadée du respect, et de la reconnoissance éternelle avec la quelle Je serois inviolablement toute ma vie," &c.

Marquis Sauli.

With this letter Lord Forbes set out for England; but on his arrival there, he found a minister from the State of Genoa, who had been sent to reclaim the captured ships, and to treat for the release of them. With this minister the Lord High Treasurer did enter into an agreement on the 26th of July, 1711, to the following effect:—That he should give to the captors of the two Genoese ships fifty thousand dollars, of four shillings and sixpence each, for which they were to relinquish all their pretensions to the said ships and their effects; and he was further to grant to the Queen, by way of loan for two years, eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per cent. But the King of Spain, being desirous to gratify Lord Forbes for his services on this occasion, made him a grant of the whole profits that should arise upon the recoinage in the mint of Barcelona of the eight thousand pieces of eight, or dollars, taken out of the two Genoese ships, and by agreement lent to the Queen for the use of her army in Spain; and accordingly the money was sent to the mint to be recoined, with orders to allow to Lord Forbes ten per cent. for the coinage. But the Queen claiming this as of right belonging to her, and a dispute arising thereupon, Lord Forbes,

after some time consented to accept of six thousand pounds sterling, and to relinquish all right, title, and pretensions to any further part of the profits arising from the recoinage of the above said sum by virtue of the King of Spain's grant aforesaid. Thus ended this business, which in the beginning promised great fortune to him, and which in the prosecution cost him £1200; for the treasure in the two Genoese ships amounted to one million six hundred thousand dollars, the greatest part of which was then and afterwards believed to be the property of the enemy.

1711. The command of the British Forces in Spain being this year given to John Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, His Grace set out early in the spring to join the army; and on leaving England he gave instructions to Lord Forbes, who His Grace intended should serve with him, to remain in London to solicit supplies for the army, that was in great want of money. Lord Forbes, having by his diligence procured an order for the 800,000 dollars above mentioned to be taken out of the two Genoese ships, set out immediately; and tho' he was obliged to take his route through Holland, Germany, the Tyrol, and to Genoa, he made such dispatch, by riding night and day, that he arrived at Barcelona in twenty-one days, when there remained not more than fourteen days' pay for the army.

The army was at that time encamped at Prado del Rey, seventeen leagues distant from Barcelona, and

remained there during the whole campaign, having the French army, almost double their numbers, commanded by the Duke de Vendôme, in their front, and a hollow way between them, which, owing to the superior skill of Marshal Staremberg, who commanded the Allied Army, they never dared pass. Lord Forbes during the campaign was employed by the Duke of Argyle in riding to and from Barcelona upon the business of the army, which he constantly did once or twice every week. By means of this exercise, and of very moderate eating and drinking, he preserved his health, when most of the officers in camp fell sick; and at last the Duke himself was seized with so violent a fever, that his life was in great danger, and he was obliged to quit the camp. Lord Forbes accompanyed His Grace, attended on him during his sickness, and never left him till he recovered.

There being at this time a want of Cavalry in the army, and three hundred recruits from the Horse in England having been sent from England to be remounted on Spanish horses, the Duke of Argyle formed these 300 men in one corps, and gave the command of them to Lord Forbes. His intention was to make them a regiment against the next campaign, and accordingly he wrote to England to propose this new establishment; but going himself to England in 1712, and finding the negotiations for a peace far advanced, this design did not take place. Lord Forbes returned to England in January, by

the Duke's orders, which was before His Grace set out.

1712. On the 23rd of August this year Lord Forbes was appointed to command the "Greenwich," a ship of fifty guns; and on the 24th of June he was advanced to be Cornet of the fourth troop of Horse Guards.

1713. The peace being signed at Utrecht, March 31st, Lord Forbes, then Captain of the "Greenwich," was appointed to the command of all the ships of war stationed in the Mediterranean; and sailing to those parts, he carryed with him Lady Forbes, his wife, and George, his eldest son, and settled them at Portmahon.

At this time the Emperor had not acceded to the treaty of peace concluded at Utrecht, but kept a garrison in the island of Majorca, whither a French army under Lieutenant-General Ditsfelt, convoyed by a Spanish squadron, was sent from Barcelona to reduce Palma, the capital, and the whole island.

The person who was intrusted by the Emperor with the government of the island was the Marquis de Ruby, a Spanish nobleman, who, following the fortunes of Charles the Third, now Emperor, had forfeited his estate in Spain, and was outlawed by King Philip. Lord Forbes had been much acquainted with this gentleman in Spain, and, having conceived an esteem for his person, he determined to give him all the assistance in his power. He therefore no sooner was informed of armaments

making against him, than he took the resolution to sail with the little squadron under his command to Palmos, where he arrived the evening before the Spanish Admiral. The next day the French army landed, and invested the city, when Lord Forbes, having been previously informed by the Governor of the defenceless condition of the place, and the smallness of his garrison, took upon him to go to the French General, to treat of terms for the surrender of the island. The demands of the General were judged too high; wherefore, Lord Forbes having observed as he went to and from the French camp the nature of the ground, and the situation of the French army, he proposed to the Marquis de Ruby to do something that should impose upon his enemy, and make himself respected; and he accordingly persuaded him to send out parties to forage and drive in the cattle, for which he, Lord Forbes, gave a plan and directions; and the success answer'd the design, and made the French General more moderate. But the Spanish Admiral, taking umbrage at Lord Forbes's frequent visits in the town, sent an officer requesting him by a civil message to depart, giving for reason that, as the place was invested, he could not suffer him to communicate with the persons in it. Lord Forbes returned for answer, that he was the best judge of his time and motions, and could not retire before he had done his business. The Admiral upon this sent again an officer to invite him to a conference, offer-

ing to meet him on board one of his transports, after giving him security for his person. Lord Forbes replied, that, knowing the strict honour for which the Spanish nation was so justly famed, he required no other security for his person than the Admiral's word; and knowing, too, the respect that was due to his superior rank as an officer, he would without difficulty wait upon him on board his own ship. Accordingly, he paid the Admiral a visit; when, the Admiral proceeding from arguments to menaces, threatening that, if Lord Forbes did not immediately depart, he would force him to it, Lord Forbes replied with temper and firmness, that His Excellency had indeed force sufficient to sink his ships, but he had not power to make him quit the place one instant sooner than he pleased to do so; and, saying this, he took leave, and came away. He went directly afterwards to his friend, the Marquis de Ruby, who, feeling the consequences of siege, agreed to retire with his German garrison, which he did, embarking himself on board Lord Forbes's ship. This sturdy behaviour of Lord Forbes made the French General and Spanish Admiral apprehend that he was authorized in his conduct; and on that account they proceeded with greater caution towards him than it is likely they otherwise would have done; but in reality he had no instructions upon the matter, and acted thus of himself, and to serve his friend.

Lord Forbes returned to England in 1716; and

in 1717 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Castle of St. Philip's, in the island of Minorca. About this time he entered into a treaty, and had actually agreed with the Earl of Dundonald, Captain of the fourth troop of Horse Guards, for the purchase of the said troop. The agreement was made, when he informed the Duke of Argyle of it, who being averse to it, and to his quitting the navy, which His Grace said he must come to the head of, he insisted on Lord Forbes breaking off his engagement with Lord Dundonald; which in compliance with the Duke he did, and in so doing he sacrificed his fortune to his friendship; for, had he at this time determined for the land service, he might have enjoyed a troop of Guards, at least, for the remainder of his life, and have risen to the first rank in the army; whereas, by continuing in the sea service, it was long before he became an Admiral, and he quitted that service when he was no more than a Vice-Admiral. He was to have given ten thousand guineas for the troop.

Soon after this transaction he set out for his post in Minorca, where he had not been long, when Captain Richard Stewart, his brother-in-law, friend, and attorney for the management of his affairs during his absence, entered into an agreement with the Earl of Granard, his father, the conditions of which were, that he should immediately make over to Lord Forbes, his son, all his estates, as well those of which he was in possession, as those which were

in reversion, on condition that his son should pay to him seven hundred pounds a year during his life, should discharge all his debts, and pay some other annuities which he was pleased to direct. This agreement was signed the 17th of September, 1717.

1718. The next year, the Lieutenant-Governor of the island of Minorca going to England, Lord Forbes took upon him the government of the island. At this time all Europe was alarmed by armaments that were making in the ports of Spain, of men-of-war and transports for embarking troops. The Court of England was much disturbed at it; and, fearing these formidable preparations might be intended for an attack upon the island of Minorca, Mr. Addison, then Secretary of State, and the Earl of Stair, the British Ambassador at Paris, repeatedly wrote to Lord Forbes to be upon his guard, and to prepare against a siege. In consequence of these advices, Lord Forbes made the best disposition in his power. His garrison consisted of no more than four regiments; the fortifications of the Castle of St. Philip's were in a very bad condition, and in several parts they were layd open, in order to their being rebuilt and repaired. Lord Forbes with indefatigable diligence set about the necessary works; and, for the greater dispatch of them, he pitched a tent on the glacis, and attended the whole day long upon the workmen, performing himself the office of engineer, the person who held that post being totally ignorant of the practical part of his duty.

He not only exposed his person to constant and great fatigue, but he engaged his credit to raise six thousand pounds for dispatching the works, by employing the most hands that could be made serviceable.

Whilst he was thus employed, the Spanish fleet and transports, which had assembled at Barcelona, appeared between the island and that of Majorca, where they remained for two days by reason of a calm. Upon the first appearance of this fleet, Lord Forbes, taking with him a company of Grenadiers, marched along the coast, attending upon and observing its motions. He took no baggage or incumbrance whatever, so that he and his men were without cover, and he as well as they lay upon the ground. Whilst he was so busied, advice was brought him that a Spanish transport was discovered at anchor in a small bay, not far distant from where he was. He no sooner received this intelligence than, marching to a place where some fishermen had by his order hauled up their boats upon the shore, he launched the boats, and, putting some Grenadiers into them, sent them to seize the Spanish transport, whilst he marched by land to the place where she was. By break of day next morning the boats had boarded the transport; and, having obliged the master and an officer who was on board to go ashore to the Governor, they were questioned to give an account of themselves, and of the place from whence they came, and to which

they were going, and likewise their reasons for coming to that island. They answer'd readily, that they came from Barcelona in company with a fleet and army, and that they came to an anchor on the coast of that island, being in want of water: as to the place to which they were going, they said they knew it not. Lord Forbes upon this required of the master of the transport to produce his orders from his Admiral, and his rendezvous; but he denied having received any, which made Lord Forbes insist the more on seeing them; and thereupon saying to the master that he was sure his Admiral knew too well the customs of the sea and the duties of the station to sail with such a fleet, neglecting first to give out a rendezvous, he declared that he would treat him as a spy, and hang him directly, if he did not instantly produce his sailing orders and rendezvous. The master, however, still denying that he had a rendezvous, Lord Forbes ordered his sergeants to set up their halberts, the drummers to uncord their drums, and a lighted match to be brought; when, shewing these to the master, and repeating to him his resolution to execute him when so much of the match should be consumed, the man thought it best not to persevere any longer, and thereupon he took out of his pocket a written rendezvous, and deliver'd it to the Governor, who, having read it, and finding that Cagliari Bay, in the island of Sardinia, was the place appointed for the rendezvous of the Spanish fleet, he instantly re-

leased the Spaniards and their vessel, but kept the rendezvous.

The Governor had no sooner made this important discovery, than he with the utmost dispatch fitted a clean vessel, and sent his Adjutant with the original rendezvous to Cagliari, for the information of the Viceroy of Sardinia, who was his friend, the Marquis de Ruby, whom he had not long before rendered service to when Governor of Majorca. The Viceroy received the intelligence with surprise, and declared that nothing less than a sight of the original rendezvous could have made him credit the discovery made by it; for that the Court of Vienna was so far from suspecting any hostile intentions on the part of Spain, that neither the Viceroy of Naples nor he had received any directions concerning the Spanish armaments, and that he was no way prepared for them. He intreated the Adjutant to proceed to Naples, to inform the Viceroy of that kingdom of the danger that threatened them both, and to ask assistance and instructions for himself. The Adjutant complied with this request; and on his arrival at Naples, he found the Viceroy there equally astonished and dismayed at the news, being in no condition to succour Sardinia, or to defend the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily. He therefore sent back the Adjutant with letters to the Marquis de Ruby; and this officer returned to Cagliari just as the Spanish fleet and transports were entering that bay. The Marquis de Lede, who commanded

the Spanish army, soon landed his troops and invested the city, when the Marquis de Ruby, putting himself at the head of a small party of Horse, made his escape from the enemy, and soon after from the island, which in a little time submitted to the Spanish General, who soon after reduced the island of Sicily. Lord Forbes received the thanks of the Emperor for his services on this occasion.

As soon as Lord Forbes had entered upon the government of the island of Minorca, he entered into an agreement with the Governor of Majorca to deliver up all assassins and committers of atrocious crimes that should escape from the justice of their own country and take refuge in their respective governments. Soon after this agreement was concluded, an English soldier who had committed murder made his escape to Majorca, where pretending to change his religion, the Governor did not think fit to deliver him back when he was required so to do, agreeably to the convention between the two Governors. Lord Forbes thereupon upbraided the Governor of Majorca by letter with having broken his word; and it happening not long after that a Spaniard who had basely killed a man came for protection to the island of Minorca, when Lord Forbes, seizing him, and, sending him back to Majorca, wrote to the Governor, saying that, as he found His Excellency loved bad company better than he did, he sent him back his own assassin to

increase the number of those whom he protected in his government.

Some of the country people of the island coming to him to complain of their having been robbed the night before by some of the soldiers of the regiment then quartered at Mahon, and that, amongst other mischiefs committed by them to their property, they had maliciously cut down a quantity of hemp; the Governor endeavoured to find out the offenders; but, no discovery being made, he ordered the regiment under arms, under pretence of reviewing it; when, coming up to the company of Grenadiers, he ordered them to ground their firelocks, and to draw their swords. The singularity of the command surprised the officers; but the Governor, examining every man's sword, and smelling to it, soon discovered which of the men had done the mischief, and punished them as they deserved, and thereby put a stop to many irregularities committed by the soldiers on the natives, which their officers were too negligent in doing. By maintaining discipline amongst the troops, protecting the natives, and taking care that justice was administered strictly to all, he acquired the love and confidence of the people, and the esteem and respect of the troops. He was the first Governor who caused a native to be hanged in chains for murder; and he was also the first who abolished trials for witchcraft, which before had been practised to the destruction of many.

Sir George Byng being sent into the Mediterranean with a fleet in order to oppose that of Spain, he came before the harbour of Mahon in the month of July, when, applying to the Governor for some necessaries that were wanting, they were supplyed him with such celerity, that he was soon in a condition to pursue his object; and accordingly by the 31st of the same month he came up with, and entirely defeated, the Spanish fleet off Cape Passaro, in the island of Sicily.

1719. Soon after he set out for England; and this year he went to Vienna, where he was ordered by the King to go, at the request of the Emperor Charles the Sixth, to create and form a naval power somewhere in the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, or in the Adriatick Sea. The Emperor had long conceived this design, and was very earnest to carry it into execution, and had therefore applyed to the King by his Minister, Count Bentin Rider, for Lord Forbes to be sent to him for that purpose, he being well known to the Emperor when in Spain. The King, desirous at that time to oblige the Court of Vienna, consented to Lord Forbes going to the Emperor; and thereupon the Imperial Minister, coming to Lord Forbes, informed him that his master's intentions were, that His Lordship should immediately enter into his service, with the rank of Lieutenant-General, and an appointment of twelve thousand florins pay; that he should have all the necessary powers and means for building ships,

erecting arsenals and magazines, and, in short, for forming a naval establishment, which he was himself to command and govern. Lord Forbes would have declined the proposal at first, and was induced to accept at last only upon an intimation that the King was inclined to his doing so, and upon His Majesty's gracious assurance that this undertaking should not prejudice him in promotion at home or in His Majesty's favour. Lord Forbes, however, thought it was his duty to represent to the King what might be the consequence of this project in case it did succeed, and that it would become his duty as an honest man to use his utmost endeavours to promote it from the instant that he should enter into the Emperor's service and receive his pay; and he therefore hoped that His Majesty would be pleased to remember that, if he entered into a foreign service, he did so in obedience to His Majesty's will; and that, notwithstanding, he should always consider himself as his servant and subject.

Lord Forbes was received by the Emperor on his arrival at Vienna with all possible marks of grace and favour, and by the Ministers and Court with all imaginable civilities. He was immediately declared a Vice-Admiral—equal in rank to a Lieutenant-General—and his pay was to commence from the same time. But, notwithstanding all these fair appearances, his discernment soon led him to discover that the Ministers were less inclined to the undertaking than their master, and that he was

likely to make but little progress in his business whilst he depended only upon them; he, therefore, addressing himself to the Emperor, proposed to His Majesty to appoint a Council of his servants, for the purpose of receiving and examining all his proposals, which he desired to present upon paper by way of memorial. The Emperor readily agreed to the request, and ordered him to give the names of such persons as he himself wished to be of the Council, which Lord Forbes did, naming Prince Eugene first. The Council being appointed, the first thing proposed by Lord Forbes for their consideration was, where the arsenal or dockyard should be established; and Trieste, upon the coast of the Adriatick Sea, being the place fixt upon, he next desired they would agree upon the sum that the Emperor should annually allow for the service of his navy. This he would by no means name himself, saying that it became him only to proportion his plan to the means allotted to him; but he insisted that, whatever sum was assigned for naval service, it should be so appropriated, that it should not be in the power of any one to withhold or divert it to any other purpose. He insisted so strenuously upon this point, from his knowledge of the coldness of Count Zinzendorf to the project, and that Prince Eugene and he would otherwise apply the supplies for the navy to the occasions of the army.

The Emperor approved much of Lord Forbes's proceedings, and was happy in the thoughts of

creating a fleet that should in time make him respected in the Mediterranean, and prove a defence to his kingdoms of Naples and Sicily. The Republick of Venice instantly took alarm at the design, and kept a watchful eye upon the transactions relating to it. Lord Forbes in the mean time proceeded with more zeal than dispatch; for the Ministers, who wished to amuse the Emperor, but were not disposed to furnish the funds necessary, made it their business to raise objections, and to lay difficulties in his way, which would require time at least to remove; and this forcing him to make fresh representations, or to explain artful objections, which, like the Hydra, were not to be overcome, he passed his time in fruitless endeavours. What discouraged him most was to find Prince Eugene cold to the business, being unwilling that the funds for the navy should be placed out of his power. The Emperor himself was not able to surmount the evasions of his Ministers, tho' they knew how earnestly he wished to promote the design, and how desirous he was to give Lord Forbes satisfaction. The constant and distinguished favour shewn him by the Emperor, and the entreaties of many respectable persons belonging to the Court to withhold his resentment, and to persevere in his zeal and endeavours, induced him to submit patiently to this treatment. In all other respects he was on the most agreeable footing that could be; for, favoured by the Emperor and the Imperial Family, he was re-

spected and esteemed by the Ministers, and lived with them with a degree of intimacy in publick, tho' they opposed his measures in private; and he made many friends, and was much caressed by the nobility, with whom he lived upon a footing of great ease. He might have continued to do so; for the Ministers, altho' they were averse to his business, were well inclined to his person, and wished to retain him and amuse their master. But, having now spent two years in fruitless endeavours to serve the Emperor, and thinking it unbecoming a man of honour to submit to be made the instrument of the designs of his Ministers to deceive and abuse their prince, he at length grew tired of his situation; and, determining no longer to be the dupe of these artful Ministers, he, unknown to them, asked an audience of the Emperor; when, recapitulating his conduct from the beginning, and representing that of the Ministers in delaying or cavilling continually at his proposals and plans, whereby he was hindered so long from making any progress in the business intrusted to him, or rendering His Imperial Majesty any service, he said that he came to take leave of him, intending to return immediately to England. Having said this, he presented to the Emperor a manuscript book, which contained all the papers and memorials that he had at any time deliver'd to the Ministers and the Council appointed to receive them; adding, that he did thus lay before His Majesty his whole plan and design, to the

end that His Imperial Majesty might send copies, and have it examined by all the maritime States in Europe, whereby he would be satisfied whether or not he had dealt honestly, and he would discover the errors he had committed. He further said, that, altho' His Imperial Majesty would certainly discover by such a scrutiny much want of ability in him for so great an undertaking, yet he flattered himself it would make appear that he had not failed in zeal and integrity.

The Emperor appeared much surprised and disturbed at Lord Forbes's discourse and purpose. He graciously desired him to lay aside the thought of quitting his service, saying that he would himself inquire into the business, and give him satisfaction. In reply to this, Lord Forbes represented that he found in the Ministers an averseness to the design, and that without their concurrence it would be impossible for him to do His Majesty service; and that, having received so many proofs of His Majesty's indulgence and favour, he would not abuse his generous confidence, and take his pay, when he could be of no use to him; he therefore earnestly intreated His Majesty to suffer him to take leave, and return to his own country.

The Ministers, upon hearing of this proceeding, and of Lord Forbes being resolved to quit the Imperial service, were disappointed and concerned; for, as was said before, they wished to amuse their master, but not to gratify him. They strove to

prevail with Lord Forbes to remain at Vienna, and to be satisfied with the enjoyment of his rank and pay, which they promised should be continued to him, and did not fail to flatter him with hopes of obtaining satisfaction in relation to his business. But Lord Forbes paid no regard to these insincere promises; he only took occasion in his reply to speak his mind freely to the Ministers, complaining of their unfair treatment of him, and concluding by saying that it became neither his rank, his principles, or his honour, to eat the Emperor's bread, knowing that he could not serve him effectually.

The Emperor, seeing that Lord Forbes was determined to quit his service, dismissed him graciously, and with many marks of esteem and distinction. He ordered that his appointments should be paid to the day of his leaving Vienna; and he further gave him a diamond ring, with a letter to King George the First, wherein His Majesty declared his entire approbation of his conduct, commended his behaviour, and recommended him strongly to the favour of the King.

When Lord Forbes was at Vienna, Count Bonneval, who was afterwards famous for his apostacy from the Christian religion, and adventures in Turkey, was there, and in great favour at Court. He lived in great intimacy with Lord Forbes, and very strenuously endeavoured to assist him in his business. Amongst other friendships that Lord Forbes contracted at Vienna, was that of the Ve-

netian Ambassador, Cavaliero Pietro Grimani, who in 1741 was elected Doge of Venice. This noble Venetian continued his esteem and regard for Lord Forbes as long as he lived, and showed it to his youngest son, then Captain, but since Admiral Forbes, who being at Venice in 1746, the Doge invited him to come to him at his own house, where he was permitted to pass most of his evenings in the society of a few acquaintances and friends; and he permitted the son of his friend to repeat his visits several times, when he was pleased always to speak with esteem and respect of Lord Forbes, and saying how much he feared lest his ability and industry should at length get the better of the opposition made to him by Ministers at Vienna, and that he should after all establish a naval arsenal at Trieste, and a fleet in the Adriatick. He added one day, pleasantly, that Lord Forbes was not only an able statesman and a good officer, but that he was a good canonist; for that he had studied and knew by heart the history of the Council of Trent, which he did to qualify himself to govern the clergy in the island of Minorca. He very agreeably recounted many more entertaining anecdotes relating to them both, when they resided at Vienna.

Thus ended unsuccessfully a project that the Emperor had himself formed, and had much at heart to have carryed into execution. The Ministers, however, desirous still to amuse their master, engaged a Danish Rear-Admiral to come to Vienna,

who, being content to receive his pay, did no more than direct the building of one or two frigates on the Danube. Many at that time were concerned at the conduct of the Ministers on this occasion; and the Court of Vienna lamented afterwards the want of a fleet, when they lost the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, for want of such a defence, in 1734.

1721. Lord Forbes, upon his quitting Vienna, went directly to Hanover, where the King at that time was, in order to render an account of his conduct, and give his reasons for quitting the Imperial service; and, having satisfied the King in relation to these points, he continued for some time to pay his court to His Majesty, who received him, as he had always done, very graciously.

During his stay at Hanover, he had frequently the honour of dining at His Majesty's table. It happened to him to have that honour on a day when a Polish nobleman, who had been sent to His Majesty with a compliment on his coming to his Electoral dominions, was also invited. The Pole was a short, fat man, a troublesome talker, very decisive, and a great boaster. His favourite, and indeed only topick, was that of war; and such was his passion for it, that, whatever strain of conversation he found the company disposed to, he was sure to turn it to the subject of war; and upon this he gave maxims, contradicted, decided, and asserted, without the least reserve or respect to persons. Such behaviour could not fail to draw on him the

ridicule and dislike of the whole Court, the good King excepted, who bore with singular patience, and even indulgence, his impertinent discourse. The Pole being, as was said, invited to the King's table, he there, according to his usual custom, contrived to wrest the conversation to his favourite subject; and the King, with a condescension and good nature peculiar to his benign and amiable character, was pleased to indulge his foible, and even to encourage it by taking part in the discourse. And the Pole advancing some ideas of his own concerning the make and size most proper for a soldier, that became the subject of discussion. The King, with his usual affability and ease, deliver'd his opinion; and the Pole, without ceremony, contradicted or assented, as he approved or not; the company also, by the King's permission, gave theirs, Lord Forbes excepted; and the Pole approved or condemned these also with still greater freedom. After some time, the King, observing Lord Forbes's silence, asked him the reason why he did not, like the rest of the company, give his opinion, and graciously said that he must speak his mind as others had done. Lord Forbes excused himself by saying, that, as he was by profession a sailor, he did not presume to judge of those matters that related to soldiers; but, the King replying that he had been bred a soldier as well as a seaman, and therefore commanding him to deliver his sentiments, Lord Forbes then said, that he was

humbly of opinion that no man was of a make proper to become a soldier who measured more about the waist than he did about the shoulders. The King at first did not apprehend the malice of his opinion; but, soon after, recollecting himself, he said with a smile that this was a new and singular opinion, but he believed it to be a good one, and that he would try if he was himself of a fit shape for a soldier; and thereupon he called to a page to bring him a ribbon, that he and all who were present might measure. The ribbon being produced, the King first applyed it to his waist and shoulders, and was pleased, he said, to find that he could pass muster. He then deliver'd it to the company, who all in turn applyed it to themselves. When it came to the Pole, he would fain have excused himself, and said to Lord Forbes, in a surly tone, "Dans quel livre mi Lord, avez vous puisé ces maximes." But, the King insisting that he should do as he himself and the others had done before, he was forced to comply; and, his waist being found of a greater circumference than his shoulders, he was so mortified and confounded, the laugh being against him, that he became silent, and did no more interrupt the conversation.

Lord Forbes after this returned to England, and from thence went backwards and forwards to Ireland, to look after his estate.

1724. This year Lady Granard, Lord Forbes's mother, dyed in Dublin; and he was himself chosen to

serve in the English Parliament for the Borough of Queenborough.

1725. The King, now taking umbrage at a treaty signed at Vienna between the Emperor and King of Spain, entered into a defensive alliance with France and Prussia, by a treaty that was signed at Hanover on the 3rd of September of this year. In consequence of this, a fleet was fitted out the spring following, part of which was sent first to cruise upon the northern coast of Spain, and afterwards to the Mediterranean, under the command of Sir John Jennings. Lord Forbes was on the 13th of April appointed to command the "Canterbury," a ship of sixty guns; which ship he made choice of rather than one of a larger size, thinking that, if war should be declared, such a ship would be more employed and in the way of service than one of greater force. This ship was one of the Mediterranean squadron; and he served in her during two years, in which time it appeared by his journals that he had not been near so many days in port as he had been at sea. In the month of May of this same year, 1726, he sent his youngest son to sea on board the "Burford," a ship of seventy guns, commanded by Captain Charles Stewart, Lady Forbes's brother, which ship was likewise part of the same squadron.

Sends his youngest son to sea, 1726.

Towards the close of the year the Spaniards laid siege to Gibraltar. Colonel Kane commanded in the place, with a very small garrison; he had not been long there, and did all that a skilful and pru-

dent officer could do to provide for a good defence; but the fortifications had been neglected, and he was in great want of cannon. Upon this occasion he made application to the Admiral, then Sir Charles Wager, for men to perfect the works, and for guns and powder. Lord Forbes designed, and with his men constructed, a battery of only two guns in the lines, which he made bomb-proof. The situation of this battery surprised at first the engineers and most of the officers of the garrison; for the guns were not pointed towards the approaches of the enemy, but to the grand battery and works of the place; for the design of it was to fire upon the backs of the enemy, if, after making a breach in the grand bastion, they should attempt to storm it. The design answer'd; the enemy tried in vain to dismount the guns in it, as they had done all the others that were on that side; and confessed, after the siege was raised, that they respected this battery more than all the other defences of the place; and for that reason this battery has been continued ever since, and is to this day called Forbes's Battery.

1727. A new Parliament being called this year in Ireland, upon the demise of the King, Lord Forbes was called up to the House of Peers of that kingdom, by writ bearing date the 21st of September, by the style and title of Baron Forbes; and on the 15th of February, 172$\frac{7}{8}$, he was appointed Custos Rotulorum of the County of Westmeath. On the 22nd of June following he was sworn of the

Privy Council of that kingdom; and, having lost his writ whereby he was called up to the House of Peers, he procured a new one in 1729, November 3rd.

1729. In the month of December of this year he was appointed Captain-General and Chief Governor of the Leeward Islands; which post, after holding it one year, he resigned, with the entire approbation of the King, for these reasons: the salary settled upon the Governor by the Crown being no more than £1200, it had been the custom for the Assemblies of the islands to grant by an Act of their own a further allowance to their Governors, which allowance they enlarged or diminished, as they approved his administration; and by this means they hoped to make their Governors dependent on them. Lord Forbes, on the contrary, wanted to have such a salary settled on him before he entered upon his Government as should be judged reasonable, and sufficient to support his dignity. Twelve hundred a year was by everybody acknowledged to be insufficient for his maintenance in that country; therefore, an addition to that sum was necessary, and this he requested to be granted and settled unalterably, so as he might not be at the mercy of those whom he was to govern by instructions from the King. He did not insist upon the quantity that should be so granted, and desired no more than should be thought reasonable, and consistent with his post, and with decent economy; he desired only

to be certain of whatever the sum should be. The Agents for the Colonies, however reasonable and just this demand might be, opposed it warmly. They declared their approbation of Lord Forbes for their Chief Governor, and gave him the strongest assurances that he would be consider'd as liberally by the Assemblies of the islands as any former Governor had been, but they strenuously opposed the granting a fixed salary; and thereupon Lord Forbes asking an audience of the King, and representing to His Majesty the great detriment to him if he accepted the Government with a salary of no more than £1200 a year, and the consequences to His Majesty's service if he became dependent on the people, the King was pleased to approve his reasons, and to accept of his resignation.

1731. A treaty having been signed at Seville, in November, 1729, between the Crowns of Great Britain, France, and Spain, by which these powers obliged themselves to introduce into Italy six thousand Spanish troops, for the purpose of placing garrisons in Leghorn, Porto Ferajo, Parma, and Placentia, in order to secure to the King of Spain's son, Don Carlos, the succession to all Tuscany and these places, and the opposition formed to this by the Emperor being at length removed by another treaty concluded between the King and the Emperor at Vienna, in the month of March of this year a British squadron of ships was sent to the Mediterranean, under the command of Sir Charles

Wager. Lord Forbes was in May appointed to command the "Cornwall," a ship of eighty guns, and one of the said squadron, his youngest son being at the same time a Lieutenant on board the "Canterbury." This squadron sailed in July, and arrived before Cadiz in the month of August. The Court of Spain was at that time at Seville, and there Lord Forbes accompanyed the Admiral, who, attended by some of his principal officers, was presented to the King and Royal Family of Spain. On this occasion Lord Forbes became acquainted with that able Minister, Don Louis Patinno, with whom he held frequent interesting conversations, and was in great esteem. In October a Spanish squadron of more than twenty sail of the line arrived at Barcelona, where the British squadron then was; and from thence the combined squadrons, attended by transports with troops on board, sailed to Leghorn, where, the Spanish troops being landed, Sir Charles Wager, with the English squadron, took leave of the Spanish Admiral, and returned to Portsmouth before Christmas. After this Lord Forbes went no more to sea.

1732. He passed this summer at the German Spa, and, intending to return to England towards the latter end of the year, he came to Holland, and waited at Helvotsluys, to take his passage on board one of the yachts that were waiting there for the return of the King from Hanover. His Majesty was a long time detained by contrary winds, when

Lord Forbes had the honour, with other men of rank then present, to dine every day with the King. At length he returned in the yacht with the Admiral, Lord Torrington.

1733. He had not been many months in England when the King of himself appointed him his Envoy and Plenipotentiary to Anne, the then Empress of Russia; and in May he embarked on board one of the King's frigates, and was conveyed to Petersburg. He had no sooner notified his arrival, and asked a day for his audience, than an insuperable difficulty arose concerning the ceremony that was to be observed at his introduction.

The Court of Russia had formed to itself a pretention, and did insist upon it, that all foreign Ministers should, at their first audience, kneel and kiss the hand of their Sovereign; and this ceremony was required of Lord Forbes. But he, not being instructed to submit to it, alleged that he was not at liberty to comply. Various expedients were proposed by the Russian Ministers, who were very desirous of establishing the custom, as that his audience should be very private; and next they proposed it on the footing of gallantry, saying that he could not well refuse to kiss the hand of a lady. To the first he objected, that his duty obliged him to render a faithful account of his actions to his Court; and to the second he replied, that, was he at liberty to follow the dictates of his own inclination and ambition, he should think himself the most

happy and the most honoured of men, to be permitted to kiss any part of so great and so amiable a Princess; but that, being allowed to kiss the Empress's hand only in his quality of the King of England's Envoy, he as such was not at liberty to do so without orders from his Court, which he promised to apply for with the utmost expedition. His audience was thereupon delayed until a messenger, whom he instantly dispatched to London, should return, which was in six weeks, when he brought instructions to Lord Forbes to comply, upon the condition that the Court of Russia should engage, that all Russian Ministers who should in future be sent to the Court of England should also, at their first audience, kiss the hand of the British Sovereign, when required so to do.

The pretentions of the Sovereigns of Russia to have their hand kissed by all foreign Ministers were not new, nor were they confined to the rank of Ministers. For Lord Whitworth, when Ambassador, kissed the hand of Peter the Great; and the Duke of Liria, Ambassador from Spain, had not long before done the same to the reigning Empress, Anne. All the Foreign Ministers then at Petersburg had accordingly complied with the ceremony, and not at their audience only, but at all times when they approached the Empress. Our Court was not ignorant of it; but, wishing to avoid this claim, from apprehending that it might in time be used as an argument on which to ground a claim of superior

rank and precedence before all kings, had forborne to give Lord Forbes positive instructions upon that head, hoping that the claim would not be insisted on, or that his Lordship might find some expedient to evade complying with it.

This being found impracticable, and the Russian Ministers refusing to appoint a day when Lord Forbes should be admitted to an audience of the Empress, he dispatched a courier to London for final instructions whereby to regulate his conduct. But that Court in the mean time seeing that he would not accede to any of the expedients they had proposed, and wanting to enter upon a negotiation for a treaty of alliance with the King, consented to admit Lord Forbes to a private audience on the 31st of June (Lord Forbes arrived at Petersburg on the 9th of June), and for that time to dispense with his kissing the Czarina's hand.

The courier dispatched by Lord Forbes returned the 5th of August, bringing orders to him to conform to the pretentions of the Court of Russia, upon condition of that Court's consenting and engaging to observe a reciprocity. Accordingly, the Ministers of that Court did sign an instrument, whereby they did promise and engage that in future all their Ministers, of what rank soever, sent to our Court, should kiss the hand of our Sovereigns, and the same of all the Royal Family, at all times when they shall be required to do so.

But this, although the greatest, was not the only

difficulty to be settled and adjusted. For the Sovereign of Russia was not satisfied with the title of Czarina, but wanted to drop that, and to be called Empress only. Lord Forbes, not being instructed as to this claim any more than as to the other, was thereby laid under another difficulty at his audience about the title by which he should address the Sovereign, until the expedient he proposed of using in his speech indifferently the two titles of Empress and Czarina was accepted of.

Most, if not all, the Courts of Europe have since conformed to the usage of the title of Empress and Imperial Majesty, on obtaining from the Court of Russia an instrument declaring that no rank or precedence shall be claimed from that title.

Lord Forbes was immediately after this admitted to an audience; but, the objections he made being so readily removed by his Court, the Russian Ministers concluded they must have arisen in a great measure from some indisposition in him, and therefore he was in the beginning treated by the Court with some coldness and reserve; but, by the frankness and propriety of his carriage and manners afterwards, he soon removed their prejudices; and he so recommended himself to the Empress and the Court, that he was ever after treated not only with distinguished favour, but with confidence. Going to Court one day soon after his first audience, and observing a soldier of the guard drinking out of an iron ladle that was fastened by a chain to a large

vessel which contained some liquor, he stopped, and asked the soldier what he was drinking so heartily; and being answer'd that it was quass, a liquor made of barley without hops, and that the Empress allowed it daily to the guard, he desired the soldier, calling him comrade, to help him to a ladlefull; and, the man readily obeying him, he drank of it, giving the soldier a rouble for his pains, and then proceeded up stairs to Court; but he was hardly got there when the Czarina was informed of what he had done, and seemed much pleased at it. She was not less so on being informed that he was very sober, and had a great dislike to drinking. This was a vice that her subjects of all ranks were much addicted to, insomuch that, with all her authority, she could not cure them of it, or hinder her nobles from coming drunk even into her presence. She detested the custom, and was therefore the more pleased with Lord Forbes for doing so; she not only praised him for his sobriety, but she took him under her especial protection, and forbid her courtiers at any time to press or excite him to drink more than he was inclined to do.

The death of Augustus King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, that happened in February of this year, occasioned a most bloody war in Europe. The French King immediately concerted measures for restoring his father-in-law, Stanislaus Leczinski, to that crown, from which he had been deposed; but, the Empress of Russia espousing Augustus the

Second, son to the late King, and entering Poland with a powerful army, she caused him to be elected and crowned in the month of October. This obliged Stanislaus to retire into the city of Dantzick, to which place the French King sending a squadron of men-of-war with some land forces, the Czarina also fitted out a fleet, consisting of twenty ships of the line, in hopes of intimidating the French from coming into the Baltick. The Russian Ministers thought fit to advise with Lord Forbes concerning the destination of their fleet; and they confidentially owned that they could not depend upon its operations, knowing how unskilful their officers and seamen were. They said the sea was to them an unnatural element; that, placed as they were in a fresh water sea, and having no trading ships of their own, they could not possibly have experienced officers or seamen; that they were at the expense of keeping up ships and a naval establishment which cost an hundred thousand pounds sterling annually, but that they did so from mere compliance with the favourite passion of the Great Peter, and veneration for his memory, who so ardently wished to create a maritime force; that, as they had a number of capital ships of war at Petersburg, it would expose them to ridicule if they should keep them in port, and suffer a small squadron of French ships to come and insult them in their own seas; and therefore, submitting all these points to his Lordship's judgment and experience, they desired

him to suggest such a plan for the employment of their fleet as should make it appear to be intended to oppose the French, and to defend the Baltick Seas, and at the same time not to expose it either to the weather or to an enemy. Lord Forbes made a disposition accordingly, and proposed that the fleet should cruise about the Gulf of Livonia, whilst their frigates should advance farther off, as far as the island of Bornholm, with orders to look out for the coming of the French squadron, and, upon the first notice of its approach, to retire and inform the fleet. It happened that the frigate stationed at Bornholm was surprised and taken by the French as she was at anchor, owing to a fog by which the French narrowly escaped running upon that island. The French, gaining intelligence from this accident of the force and station of the Russian fleet, were themselves alarmed, and, making all the haste they could to land the troops they had on board for the defence of Dantzick, they made a precipitate retreat out of the Baltick, carrying with them the Russian frigate.

Four or five men, and one woman, all Swedes, returning from Tartary, where they had resided many years, being stopped on the confines of Russia, were now brought prisoners to Petersburg. They had been taken at the battle of Pultava, and sent into Siberia; but were carryed away from thence by the Tartars in an incursion made by them into that country. These people, soon after, coming

to the knowledge that they were not Russians, but prisoners to that nation, were sorry for what they had done, saying that, as they had been prisoners to the Russians, they must be friends to them, who were at war with that people; and thereupon, making them excuses, they told them that they were from that moment free, and at liberty to go where they pleased; offering at the same time protection and lands, if they chose rather to stay with them. The Swedes, not knowing which way to return to their own country, or what better to do, agreed to remain where they were; and, meeting with all manner of indulgence and kindness from the Tartars, they passed their time for many years quietly and contentedly. One of the Swedish men had been a subaltern officer belonging to the artillery. He married the woman; and, both being desirous of making some return of service to their kind patrons, the officer cast for them some light cannon, and the woman taught them to make use of a still for the better making of brandy from mare's milk. At length these poor Swedes, being desirous of returning to their native country, took their way through the Russian territories; but there being seized, they were sent up to Petersburg, where to their great surprise they were sent to prison, and deemed to be criminals, for having, as was alleged, contrary to a canon law, furnished infidels with arms against Christians.

The Swedish Envoy at time at Petersburg, had

himself been made a prisoner at Pultawa, and had been detained till the peace in Siberia. He resented the treatment offered to his master's subjects, and claimed them as innocent people, detained contrary to the law of nations. But, the Ministers slighting his claims, and threatening to treat them as criminals, he determined to apply to all the foreign Ministers residing at that Court to unite and make it a common cause; and coming first, in great perturbation of mind, to Lord Forbes, he informed him of his intention, and urged him immediately to join in a sharp memorial to the Ministry. Lord Forbes heard him patiently, agreed as to the absurdity of the charge, but with some difficulty prevailed to make him suspend his resentment till he, Lord Forbes, could see and talk the matter over with Count Osterman, the Secretary of State. The Swedish Minister having at length consented to his doing so, Lord Forbes went to the Count, and expostulated with him upon the matter, and represented to him the unreasonableness of trumping up a pretended canon law in support of an act of inhumanity, and a breach of the law of nations; but, the Minister insisting on the criminality of the Swedes in supplying arms to the enemies of the Christian religion, Lord Forbes replied, that these people had done nothing but what was natural and excusable for people in their circumstances—to serve and oblige patrons who had mended their condition, and did treat them with kindness; that

they were not slaves, or even subjects, to the Russians, and therefore they owed them no affection or duties; and then he added that, if any injury should befall their empire by means of the assistance given by these people to the Tartars, it was themselves whom they ought by right to blame; for, if they had not been negligent, but had defended their frontiers in the manner that so great a nation ought to have done, these poor people could not have been carryed away. To conclude, Lord Forbes made the Minister ashamed of his pretensions; so the poor Swedes were all set at liberty, for which their own Envoy sent them the next day to return thanks to Lord Forbes.

Not long after this appeared a manifesto of the King of Spain, containing his reasons for declaring war against the Emperor; one of which was, that he had invited and introduced barbarians into the empire. This alluded to the march of ten thousand Russians, under the command of Marshal Lacy, to reinforce the Imperial army on the Rhine under Prince Eugene.

The appellation of barbarians incensed the Court of Russia to that degree, that it determined to shew its resentment by committing some signal affront on the Spanish Resident then at Petersburg. It happened to be the morning of a Court day when the manifesto arrived at Petersburg; and, all the foreign Ministers being expected, it was whispered that they intended no less than to throw the poor Spaniard

out of a window. It happened luckily for him that he came late to Court; and Lord Forbes, coming there earlier, but not knowing of the manifesto, was surprised on finding in the countenance of the Czarina and of all the Court unusual marks of perturbation and displeasure. Being informed of the reason, and judging from appearances that they might really be guilty of some violent proceeding, for which in cooler temper they would be sorry, he quietly withdrew from the presence chamber, and waited in an outer room the coming of the Spanish Resident, who presenting himself in a short time, unsuspecting of what was intended, Lord Forbes stopped him, and would not suffer him to proceed any farther, but with difficulty forced him to turn back and go to his Lordship's house, where, he said, he would in a very short time come to him, and inform him of some business, which he said was of the greatest importance to his master's service, but which he could not communicate to him there. The Resident reluctantly complied; and Lord Forbes, going to him soon after, informed him of the temper and declarations of the Court. The Resident appeared angry when he was told of their menaces, and wanted to go directly to the Palace, saying that they did not dare violate the respect that was due to his Master in the person of his Minister. But Lord Forbes representing to him that, tho' his master was a great and respectable Sovereign, as he was situated at such a distance from Russia, it was

hardly possible for him to avenge an affront that should be offered him, and therefore that it would be imprudent in him to expose his master to receive one. The Resident yielded to the advice, and kept at home for some days. In the mean time Lord Forbes waited upon Count Osterman, and applyed to all the Ministers of the Court to persuade them to a better temper. He found this very difficult, for the term of barbarian had wounded them very deeply. Lord Forbes thereupon strove to convince them that they mistook the sense in which the term was applyed; for that it could not be supposed the Spaniards were so ignorant of the characters of the nations in Europe as to apply that term to a people so polished and respectable as the Russians were known to be, meaning they were uncivilized and savages; but that they used the epithet in the sense in which Ovid had done, when he said of himself, being in exile, "barbarus hic ego sum, quia non intelligor ullo." And he insisted that the Court of Spain meant only to upbraid the Emperor with having brought into Germany a nation who did not speak the language of the country, and were not understood in it—"non intelligor ullo." And then he added, that this was so evidently the sense of the manifesto, that no other interpretation could possibly be given it, unless, by their committing an act of violence upon the person of a Minister contrary to the law of nations, they should furnish their enemies with another. These arguments at

length pacified the Court, and they afterwards acknowledged themselves obliged to Lord Forbes for his prudent and friendly interposition, by which they were prevented from executing a purpose, for which they would have incurred the imputation which, of all others, they wish most to shun. The Spanish Resident soon after left Petersburg, but not without making due acknowledgments before and after, by letter, to Lord Forbes, for the service he had done to his master, and the friendship he had shewn to him.

A reinforcement of troops being wanted in Poland, nine thousand foot, that were assembled near Petersburg, were in the month of October, 1733, dispatched towards Dantzic. As it was then winter, and the ground was covered with snow, this army was sent away in sledges. Lord Forbes saw them begin their march, and was not more surprised with the singularity of the sight than with the appearance of the men—their good appointment, and the order and regularity of their march.

The main object of Lord Forbes's mission was to negotiate a treaty of commerce with the Court of Petersburg, for the better regulating of the customs there, and the favouring of our woollen goods. As yet that Court had never entered into any treaty of commerce with any nation whatever. When Lord Forbes opened to Count Osterman his proposal, that Minister proposed to him a treaty of defensive alliance between the two Courts, and re-

newed this proposal as often as Lord Forbes mentioned the other. Lord Forbes had no instructions concerning a treaty of alliance, neither was it the intention of his Court to engage in one at that time, lest it should thereby be forced into the war. Lord Forbes was therefore obliged to own that he was not empowered to treat on that point, and Osterman constantly evaded the other. In August, 1733, for the first time he gave in some points towards a treaty of commerce; in November little progress was made in it; in March Lord Forbes complains of the difficulties he is under to conduct himself between the Grand Chamberlain, Duke Biron, and the Secretary of State, Count Osterman. The first was the great favourite of the Empress, and all-powerful at Court, but he was inexperienced in business. The other had been trained up in it, and for that reason, and for his great ability, had become necessary. These two Ministers were at constant variance and opposition to each other. Lord Forbes was in a great degree of confidence with the Great Chamberlain, and that occasioned a good deal of jealousy on the part of Osterman, with whom otherwise he was upon very good terms. Of this he gave him a particular proof; for one day, when Lord Forbes was with him alone, and was urging him to dispatch the business of the treaty, he very frankly told him that he must not expect his assistance in it, for that his opinion was against a treaty of commerce; that they had never

yet made any treaty of commerce with any nation, and that he did not know of any inconvenience that had resulted to them from it, and that he could not, therefore, advise his Court to such a treaty. He observed afterwards that this frank way of dealing was not usual between Ministers, but he said he had used it with his Lordship because he had always found him fair, candid, and sincere with him, and that he was therefore willing to make him this return, and to give him this proof of his regard. Lord Forbes after this gave over all hopes of succeeding in his negotiation, and expressed himself to that effect in his dispatches to the Secretary of State in England, the Earl of Harrington.

Lord Forbes, before he left England, had obtained a promise to be recalled in a twelvemonth. He had reminded Lord Harrington of this promise after he had been some time at Petersburg; and his Lordship, intending to fulfil his engagement, wrote to him very pressingly in the spring of 1734 to conclude the treaty, if possible, before he came away. He received his letter of recall in the month of April; but Prince Cantimer, the Russian Minister in London, had apprised his Court of it some little time before. The Court thereupon was impatient on their side to dispatch the business, and, as the Great Chamberlain informed Lord Forbes, in a manner that should give him entire satisfaction. Accordingly, the negotiation was taken out of the hands of Osterman; and Lord Forbes

writes on the 27th of April that the Court was in full disposition to conclude the treaty to mutual satisfaction. In order to this, Baron Shaffirof, the President of the College of Commerce, had waited a few days before on Lord Forbes to settle the terms of the treaty, which he did in a very short time, to his entire satisfaction. One day, when the Baron was with his Lordship, he told him that he had in charge to deliver to him a gracious message from the Empress his mistress. He said that Her Imperial Majesty, being willing to give his Lordship some mark of her personal regard upon this occasion, did offer to excuse from all duty of import either the fine or the coarse woollen cloths of England, and that she left it to his Lordship to choose which of the two sorts should be so exempted. This indulgence was a voluntary act of grace and favour on the part of Her Imperial Majesty, and she declared it to be done in order to shew her approbation of Lord Forbes's conduct during the time of his residence at her Court, and to give him the credit of it with his own.

The points of the treaty being thus easily and quickly settled, Lord Forbes dispatched them to Lord Harrington, to lay before the King. The Court of Russia pressed him very much to stay to sign the treaty; but, having received his letters of recall on the 23rd of April, he thought it his duty not to delay his return; therefore, having taken leave of the Czarina, on the 4th of May he prepared

for his journey by land. On the 6th Count Osterman came to see him, and delivered to him the Czarina's letter to the King, with the translation into English, both of them in a red box. The same afternoon Prince Kourakin came to him, and brought to Lord Forbes a diamond ring from Her Majesty that she usually had worn on her finger; and soon after came one of the Secretaries of the Chancery, who brought to him six thousand rubles as a present from Her Majesty, which, he informed his Lordship, was the present usually made to Ambassadors, and was now made to him to distinguish him. On the 7th Count Osterman, Count Levenvold, Baron Shaffirof, Count Golowin, Admiral Gordon, and others came to visit and take leave of him; and the next day he set out from Petersburg, when he travelled with such diligence, that he reached the Hague in seventeen days, altho' he stopped for two days with Marshal Munich in the Russian camp before Dantzic.

This ring was valued in England at £1100.

Lord Forbes quitted Russia without signing the treaty, leaving that ceremony to be performed by Mr. Rondan, the King's Resident, who was after Lord Forbes's departure advanced to a higher rank; but Lord Forbes had the honour of negotiating, settling, and concluding the first treaty of commerce that was ever made by Russia.

Lord Forbes did nowhere in his publick letters to Lord Harrington boast of the personal civilities and marks of favour that he received from the

Czarina and her Ministers—whether he left the relation of these to Mr. Rondan, or that he was too modest to do so himself; for, as was said of Jugurtha, "plurimum facere, et minimum ipse de se loqui," we do not pretend to explain; but it is certain that the following anecdotes were only mentioned by him in conversation, and for the entertainment and satisfaction of his friends.

The Czarina returning one day to the door of the drawing room, after the Court was over, and finding Lord Forbes still there in discourse with one of her Ministers, she made a sign to him to come towards her; when she, going on, led him through a long suite of the apartments of the Palace, till she arrived at that wherein were kept and displayed all the most valuable and curious productions of the Empire of China. Here Her Majesty stopped, and, bidding Lord Forbes view and examine everything there, she required him to say what he thought was most curious. The two mighty Empires of Russia and China, being separated by the River Amour, that empties itself into the sea that washes the eastern coast of Asia, have treaties with each other; and their Sovereigns, when they are at peace, send each other Ambassadors and presents. The present sent by the Czarina consists for the most part of furs provided in Siberia; and those that are sent from China consist invariably of one hundred and one trunks of Chinese lac or varnish, which include all the manufactures and curiosities of that country,

even to shoes, or ingots of gold; and a box exactly corresponding in size, filled with the root called gensing.

There is a diversion practised in Russia in the winter season of a very singular nature, which the Czarina and the ladies of the Court were not averse to. They build up with boards laid even a slope that reaches from the ground to the windows of the first story of their houses; this slope is made slippery by throwing water on it, when it freezes; and by care and repetition of this practice, they render it even, smooth, and slippery as glass. When the slope is properly prepared, ladies and gentlemen, well covered with furs, and seated on bearskins on the upper part of the slope, take great delight in being put in motion and precipitated to the bottom, when they return again, and repeat this entertainment as often as they think proper. The Czarina had by some means learnt that Lord Forbes did not admire this entertainment, and proposed to herself some diversion by engaging him to take a slide, in hopes thereby to embarrass him. With this view to pleasantry, Lord Forbes had the honour to be invited to Court to attend the Czarina at this ceremony. The ladies and gentlemen present began the diversion; the Czarina then was pleased to take her turn, and, having finished her career, she invited Lord Forbes to do the same. He thereupon replied, that the glory in following such an example would more than make him amends for breaking

his neck; and then, without hesitation or difficulty, he committed himself to the launch.

When the Czarina in the summer removed to her country palace, she was used sometimes to do the honour to certain of the ladies and gentlemen of the Court whom she was pleased to name, to invite them to reside with her, when, laying aside her majesty, and consulting only her natural disposition to ease, affability, and good nature, she condescended to partake of their society. Hitherto this grace had been confined to her subjects; but in the spring of the year 1734 Her Majesty was pleased to name Lord Forbes to be of the party; but telling him that she could not lodge him, he desired Her Majesty to appoint him a yacht, and that he would make that his quarters. A yacht was accordingly ordered to be prepared for him in the manner he should please to direct; but, his letter of recall arriving sooner than was the season for the Czarina to remove into the country, Lord Forbes could not profit of the honour and favour intended for him.

It was the fortune of Lord Forbes, during the time of his residence at Petersburg, to make discovery of an intrigue that was carrying on at Berlin to the disadvantage of the King's Hanoverian interests and concerns. This he informed His Majesty of, who at first doubted the truth of it; but, however, commending his Lordship's zeal, he recommended to him to be attentive, and to endeavour to gain further indications. Lord Forbes succeeded

in doing so; and His Majesty, being in time thoroughly satisfied of the mischief intended him, thanked Lord Forbes in a special manner for his diligence, and added assurances of his constant remembrance of the services he had done His Majesty.

Upon Lord Forbes's return to England he was most graciously received at Court both by the King and Queen. Their Majesties asked him every day questions concerning Russia. He thereupon presented to the Queen a manuscript account compiled by himself of that great empire, respecting its government, revenues, trade, forces, Court, &c., a copy of which, but incomplete, was found amongst His Lordship's papers.

May 4th this year, 1734, Lord Forbes was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the White Squadron of His Majesty's fleet, and on the 16th of December he became Rear-Admiral of the Red.

August 24th, his father dying at this time, Lord Forbes became Earl of Granard.

Lord Granard continuing his attendance at Court every day, their Majesties continued their inquiries about Russia; the King questioning him concerning the troops, their clothing, pay, and discipline; and the Queen directing her curiosity to what related to the Czarina's person, her character, and occupations. The Queen was disposed to be much pleased and entertained with his answers; and, as he often extolled the gracious affability, and amiable as well as respectable qualities of the Czarina, the

Queen would say to the courtiers standing by, that Lord Granard was in love with her. The Queen one day, inquiring very particularly about the state of the Czarina's health, was informed that Her Imperial Majesty was subject to the gout, and that her physicians said she always managed herself very ill in it; for that she was habitually so abstemious, that they could not prevail with her to drink a glass or two of wine when the fit was upon her, and they thought it proper for her. He thereupon informed the Queen that he had taken the liberty to second the physicians' opinion, and to prescribe for the Czarina; and then told the Queen that, having once the honour to stand behind the Czarina's chair when she had the gout, her Imperial Majesty, as she frequently did, talked to him about the Queen; and, amongst other things, asked him if the Queen ever had the gout. He replied that she had, but that Her Majesty treated it very differently from what, as he understood, Her Imperial Majesty did; for that Her Majesty the Queen, tho' at all other times most temperate and abstemious in her diet, did when attacked by the gout take one or two glasses of strong wine by advice of her physicians; and he then added that he had the good fortune to have some of the same kind of wine as was used by the Queen on that occasion, and begged leave to send some of it to the Czarina, and that it was accepted.

The Queen heard him patiently to the end, and

then said, " Did you indeed tell the Czarina that I was used to drink strong Spanish wine?" Lord Granard replied, that he had indeed presumed to make use of Her Majesty's name, well knowing of what great authority her example was with the Czarina; and that he imagined he was doing his duty when he endeavoured to amend the health of so hearty a friend and admirer as the Czarina was of the King and Her Majesty. The Queen, smiling, said, in return to this, " My Lord, you have then told a great lie." Lord Granard was at first a little startled at the compliment; but, perceiving that it was said in good humour, "Madame," said he, making a very low bow, "it is not the only one I have had the honour to tell for the King's service." He alluded by this to what Sir Henry Wootton says of Ambassadors—"Legatus est vir bonus perégre missus, ad mentiendum pro republicâ"—an opinion that he must have picked up at Florence, and certainly more excusable for an Italian or French statesman than for an English Minister to entertain.

Lord Granard had not been long in England, when Prince Cantimer, Envoy and Minister from Russia, came to him by order of the Czarina his mistress, to offer to him the supreme command and direction of her navy. The Prince said that he was commanded to make this offer in as ample a manner as His Lordship should himself desire, and that her Imperial Majesty left the terms absolutely to his discretion; adding, that his Mistress put so

high an esteem upon his merit, and was so thoroughly persuaded of his abilities and integrity, that she had sent him to his Lordship to deliver to him a *carte blanche.* Lord Granard received the proposal with a becoming sense of the great honour done him by the Czarina's entertaining so gracious an opinion of him; and then, expressing his grateful acknowledgements, and adding that he should glory all his life in having merited Her Imperial Majesty's favour, he excused himself from accepting her gracious offer.

In the course of this summer the Spaniards conquered the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily for the King of Spain's second son, Don Carlos. Upon this occasion the Court of Vienna was made sensible of their error in not creating a fleet in the Adriatick for the protection of those kingdoms. Lord Granard's old friend, the Marquis de Rubi, was at this time appointed Viceroy of these kingdoms; but hearing, as he came by sea from Trieste, that the Spaniards were in possession of the country, he put into Malta; and from thence he wrote to Lord Granard, lamenting the misfortune of the Emperor for want of a fleet, and wishing that Lord Granard would come with a British squadron, and force the enemy out of the country.

1735. Lord Granard was promoted March 2nd to Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

1736. He was appointed Custos Rotulorum of the County of Westmeath.

1737. This year was memorable for having produced two events of very great importance to the interest of Ireland. Several years had been employed to bring them to an issue, and at length they were achieved, principally by the pains, perseverance, and credit of Lord Granard. These were the establishing of a regular copper coin, and the reduction of the gold coins that were at that time current in Ireland to a just proportion with silver; the want of which regulations had occasioned so great detriment to that kingdom, that it was almost drained of all its silver, and must in time have been reduced to bankruptcy. It had been usual for the Crown to grant patents to private persons to coin copper for Ireland. Such a grant had been made in 1722 to William Wood for coining farthings and halfpence for that kingdom; but he having provided a very base coin, and intending to pour into the country no less a quantity than to the amount of forty thousand pounds, which was esteemed to be equal to an eighth part of the whole currency at that time of the kingdom, the nation in general took alarm at it; and, knowing that the introducing of so much base copper must deprive them of their gold, as well as silver, and cause the ruin of their trade and manufactures, all ranks and conditions of the people were set against these halfpence. The common people, by the writings and example of Dean Swift, were inflamed almost to re-

bellion. The whole nation being thus put into a ferment, the Ministry in England thought proper, upon the representation of the Lords Justices of Ireland, to prevail on Wood to resign his patent in 1725; and some Members of the Parliament of Ireland, apprehensive that Ireland might in some future time be subject to a like patent, were very desirous of erecting a mint in Dublin for the purpose of coining not only copper, but also gold and silver. This scheme would necessarily have been attended with great expense to Ireland, therefore Lord Granard, then Lord Forbes, proposed that the Government of Ireland should apply to the King for leave to have their copper coined at the Mint in the Tower of London, of the same fineness, and upon the same terms as that which was coined for England; and this he did not only to save the expense of a mint to Ireland, but as a means effectually to hinder any future application for a patent for coining copper for Ireland. Lord Granard was in great friendship with Mr. Conduit, at that time Warden of the Mint in London, and Lord Granard reckoned upon his favour and assistance in this business, whenever it should be referred for his opinion and report. The measure was approved and adopted by the Ministers and sensible people of both kingdoms; but, by reason of various incidents, it was not carried into execution before this year, when a coinage of copper was made for Ireland in the Tower, according

to the following terms:—One pound avoirdupoise of copper was coined into 23½ pence for England, but for Ireland it was coined into 25½ pence, or

			s.	*d.*
			2	1½
	s.	*d.*		
The pound of copper cost	1	3		
And for the coinage, . .	0	5		
	——		1	8
Remains profit on coinage, . .			0	5½

But twenty shillings a ton was to be given to the Comptroller, so the profit upon the coinage of a ton of copper was £50 6*s.* 8*d.*; but, as other expenses would attend the remittance of the copper to Ireland, it was computed that upon fifty tons of this copper remitted to Dublin there would be a clear profit to the kingdom, all charges paid, of no less than £1050. Thus a regular copper coin for Ireland was established, with profit to the kingdom, and was greedily received as soon as it was deliver'd out.

Lord Granard's zeal to serve his country did not rest here. The trade of Ireland did not suffer only from its base copper, but likewise from the overrating of its gold currency, and from the disproportionate value of the silver to the gold. In October, 1725, the Lords Justices applyed to the Ministers in England for the King's leave to put the Portugal gold upon the same foot with guineas. In December, 1726, they desired that all the gold coins

and English silver might be put at the same currency for which they passed in England, so as to leave no room for any trader to carry English silver from Ireland, or to import gold preferably to silver, for that by the overrating of the gold coins all the silver was carried out of the country. To remedy so great an evil, it was proposed to lower the gold coins to their just value, and to raise the value of silver. This was strongly opposed by the bankers, and through their means by the cities of Dublin, Cork, and several other trading towns; and their example occasioned a great ferment amongst the people, insomuch that two of the Lords Justices and many of the Council were afraid to proceed. This happened in 1729. The Primate alone was firm for the measure; Lord Granard seconded and supported him, with Lord Anglesey, who termed Lord Granard a man of numbers and calculation. The opposition from the bankers proceeded from their interests; for they owned that by the disproportion that was between silver and gold in Ireland different from that which was between them in England, they gained two per cent. upon all their remittances to England. The opposition from Cork was on account of a trade carried on by that city with Portugal, to which country they sent, tho' contrary to law, some camelots and other slight woollen stuffs, for which they were paid with Portugal gold. There was, besides, a matter still more deserving of consideration than the interest of the bankers; for,

on the other hand, it was made to appear that at the same time England gained $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on all she bought of Ireland.

In 1736 this business was again resumed by the Council in Ireland, when the Primate wrote to Lord Granard, who was then in England, requesting him to follow this affair close with his friend, Mr. Conduit, and to get a report as soon as possible from the Mint; and he farther desired his Lordship to forward the business before the Council at Whitehall. Lord Granard pursued this matter with unwearied diligence; and going to Ireland in 1737, and finding the minds of many people there still unsatisfied about the measure, he prepared and handed about a paper, in which he stated the case and the loss to Ireland so clearly and demonstrably, that he ventured to entitle it "Two and Two make Four." In order to make his Lordship's arguments clear, it is necessary in the first place to make known the rates at which the several gold coins then current in Ireland were at that time valued:—

	English.
A guinea passed for 23*s.*, Irish, equal to	£1 1 3
A moidore, worth 27*s.*, English, passed for 30*s.*, Irish, equal to	1 7 9

N. B.—An English shilling passes for thirteen pence currency in Ireland.

According to the foregoing account, it will appear

that upon payment of £100 in guineas there will be

Clear gain to the debtor, ...	£1	3	8
And upon a like sum paid in moidores,	2	15	6

This state of the coin premised, Lord Granard states a case, and supposes that two merchants residing in London send each of them a commission to Ireland to vest one hundred pounds in the purchase of butter, the price of which is twenty shillings, English, per barrel. The commission being executed, the merchants remit cash for the payments of their balance; but one remits his cash in guineas, and the other in moidores. The first remitted ninety-five guineas and five shillings to pay his £100, and for that sum should receive no more than one hundred barrels of butter; but, as guineas were overrated three pence each, he did actually receive 101 and $\frac{6}{7}$ths of a barrel.

The second remitter for his £100 sends seventy-four moidores and two shillings, for which he should have received likewise no more than one hundred barrels; but, as the moidore was overrated nine pence, he did receive $102\frac{3}{4}$ barrels.

In this proportion Ireland lost by all payments made to it in gold; and this loss was estimated at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which by a fair calculation amounted to £75,000 yearly upon all her trade. This paper carryed with it such full and plain conviction as satisfied most people; so that in September, 1737, a

proclamation was issued for lowering the value of the gold coins.

These were not the only endeavours used by Lord Granard to serve Ireland; for some time before he had used means to open a market for Irish linens in the kingdom of Spain. The objection made to them was their being of too great a breadth and fineness for the common uses of that country. The case was, that the Linen Board in Ireland, from a mistaken notion, gave premiums for the fineness of linen, and discouraged and forbade the making of coarse cloth, or any under a certain breadth. Lord Granard, who was also a member of the Board, strove to remove these impediments; and, to enforce his persuasions, he made it appear from extracts that he had procured from the Custom House in London, that upon a medium of ten years the value of all the linen cloth imported from Russia from two shillings a yard downwards amounted to £1,200,000 sterling. But the value of the linen cloth of half-a-crown and upwards within the same time did amount to no more than £300,000. This account, however authentick and convincing, had no effect with the Linen Board, who chose rather to continue their prejudice.

1738. The government of New York was now become vacant by the death of Colonel Crosby, against whom many heavy complaints having been made, the Ministry thought fit to separate the Jerseys from the government, and to make other re-

gulations, whereby the power and emolument of the future Governors of that colony were to be considerably lessened. This resolution was no sooner declared to the publick than it was reversed in favour of Lord Delawarr, who applyed for the government, and to whom it was promised upon the ancient footing. That Lord soon after was appointed Colonel to the first troop of Horse Guards, and thereupon he declined the government of New York, which on that account becoming vacant again, it was offered to Lord Granard, but upon the terms of the new regulations. The distinction thus made by the Ministers between Lord Granard and Lord Delawarr appeared injurious to the first, and he resented it by refusing the government, declaring at the same time that had it been offered him in the beginning upon the terms of the new regulation he would have accepted it, as he was always disposed to serve the Crown upon any terms it should please; for that he was not so earnest to get money as to serve the King faithfully, and to his satisfaction; but that his rank and services were at least equal to those of Lord Delawarr; and since the Ministry had departed from their own regulations out of favour to that Lord, their offering the government to him upon more limited terms was, in effect, declaring to the world that they thought him less worthy than Lord Delawarr, and it did become him to acknowledge it. Upon this Sir Charles Wager, who then was at the head of the

Admiralty, and who professed the greatest friendship for Lord Granard, pressed him very much to accept of the government upon the conditions proposed; but he absolutely refused, and set out for Ireland.

Not long after Sir Charles Wager wrote to him, pressing him to return to England, and to accept the government as it was offered to him; and, as an inducement to his compliance, he engaged to obtain the King's consent for his being appointed in his quality of Vice-Admiral of the Blue to command all the men-of-war that were stationed upon the coast of North America, and that a ship of fifty guns should be allowed for his flag, which ship should be commanded by his youngest son. At the same time the Earl of Islay, Sir Charles Wager, and other of his friends, offered to obtain for him one of two Green Ribbons of the Order of the Thistle which were then vacant. These offers, together with the solicitations of his friends, brought Lord Granard back to England, when he declared his acceptance of the government, together with the command of the stationed ships; not in the least mistrusting a failure of the promise that was made to him of the Green Ribbon. The Duke of Newcastle, on whom he waited immediately, received him in the most gracious manner; but told him that the affairs of the colony required his immediate presence, and that he hoped his Lordship would be ready to set out very soon. This language was constantly held

to Lord Granard as often as he waited upon His Grace, and he was pressed to lose no time in kissing the King's hand: the Ministers seemed to want him out of the way. Lord Granard observing this conduct, and at the same time that no mention had as yet been made to him concerning the Green Ribbon, he suspected that all was not right; whereupon setting about to make inquiry into the cause of this behaviour, he discovered that the two Green Ribbons were promised by Sir Robert Walpole, and that they wanted him out of the way before they were declared. The knowledge of this intended affront, and the insincerity of those who professed themselves his friends, revived his indignation and resentment; so that, not having as yet kissed the King's hand, he informed the Ministers of his intentions to set out for Ireland, which he accordingly did immediately.

Sir Robert Walpole had upon many occasions shewn a dislike to Lord Granard, and more particularly by opposing his being appointed a Commissioner of the Admiralty, giving for reason that he was a man too curious and busy; he might have added what Cæsar is made to say of Cassius in the play, that "he reads too much; he is a great observer, and he looks quite through the deeds of men." But, as Lord Granard had never to his knowledge offended him personally, he was ever at a loss to account for his ill will towards him, and could only do so by supposing that it was on account

of his Lordship's constant warm attachment to John Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, whose great genius and amiable and respectable virtues Sir Robert feared and hated.

1739. The clamours of the nation and the complaints of the City of London to the King and Parliament against the depredations and cruel treatment of the Spanish Guarda Costas in the West Indies upon our merchant ships, forced the Government to prepare for a war against Spain. In consequence of this a stout squadron was to be fitted for the West Indies; and Sir Charles Wager wrote to Lord Granard, who was then in Ireland, to offer the command of it to him. But Lord Granard, knowing that the Ministry was forced to the fitting out of the fleet by the clamours of the nation, and that it was against their will to engage in a war, apprehended that their intention was only to amuse the people, and to act over again the same part as that they had performed in 1726; and he was more determined in this opinion by the style of Sir Charles's letter, which joked upon the cry of the merchants for a war. For these reasons, joined to his being at that time in a bad state of health, on which account he was advised to go to drink the waters at Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire, he thought fit to decline the offer. He imagined that Sir Charles Wager had made him the offer merely to shew that he thought of him; and he would have accepted it could he have believed that the Ministry would

have employed him upon real service, but that it was notoriously known they were averse to. However, the voice of the people was so loud, that in July orders for reprisals were issued; and on the 9th of the same month Captain Henry Vernon, who was a senior officer to Lord Granard, but had been laid aside, was restored to his proper rank, and to the Flag of Vice-Admiral of the Blue, the same as belonged to Lord Granard, and was at the same time appointed to the command of the squadron preparing for Jamaica. By this appointment of Mr. Vernon to his proper flag and seniority Lord Granard consider'd himself as being superseded and put out of the service; for at that time there were no double flags, as has been practised since; and therefore, when a friend said to him that the appointment of Mr. Vernon to the same flag was not with an intention to prejudice him, he replied that he could not suffer his horse to carry double, when every other Admiral rode single; so from that time Lord Granard would never allow that he belonged to the navy, altho' his name was continued upon the list of Admirals, and half pay was assigned for him for some years after.

1740. On the 20th of May he was appointed Governor of the Counties of Longford and Westmeath, in Ireland; and on the 30th of April, his friend, John Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, disapproving the conduct of the Ministry, did resign all his employments.

1741. On the 28th of April the Parliament was dissolved by proclamation, and the writs for a new one were made returnable on the 25th of June following. Lord Granard was a Member of the new Parliament, the Duke of Argyle having caused him to be returned for the Boroughs of Ayr, Irvine, &c., in Scotland. The Parliament met in December, and presently discovered itself to be unfavourable to the first Minister, Sir Robert Walpole.

A powerful opposition in the House of Peers was conducted by the Duke of Argyle, and in the House of Commons by the famous William Pulteney. A contested election for the Borough of Chippenham, in Wilts, being carried in the House of Commons on the 2nd of February, 1742, against the Ministry, by a majority of sixteen voices, Sir Robert Walpole was obliged to resign all his employments; and that very night he gave orders for dispatching a patent whereby he was created Earl of Orford.

Mr. Pulteney had now gained a complete victory over his adversary, whom he had opposed and pursued for twenty years with unremitting diligence and application, upon the specious and always popular pretence of publick good. For three days he was sole arbiter of the fate of the three kingdoms, the idol of the people, and indisputably the first and most powerful subject within the King's British dominions. His Parliamentary talents, his popularity, his ambition had carried him to this prodigious height; but want of resolution, of poli-

tical courage—for he wanted not personal—and still more of virtue, made him unable to support himself in so exalted a situation. His head grew dizzy, and his heart failed him as he looked down. He wanted vigour to pursue the great objects that had raised him; so he meanly condescended to negotiate with his adversary for a title and a coronet, and thus basely deserted the cause of his country and his friends. He was created by the favour of Sir Robert Walpole Earl of Bath; and from that instant he fell headlong from the pinnacle of power, fame, and popularity, into the lowest depth of reproach, hatred, and contempt.

The Duke of Argyle instantly forbade that his door should be opened any more to the new Earl of Bath, and the whole nation followed the example.

The apostacy of this man—who, under the semblance of disinterested virtue and publick good, had persevered for so long time in opposition—destroyed all faith and honour in relation to publick affairs; for who, after this, could be relied on? and it occasioned a total breach amongst the members of the opposition, who for the future acted without principle and vigour, because they were without a leader, and they could no more depend upon one who should pretend to be so. On the 23rd of March the House of Commons appointed a Committee to inquire into the conduct of Robert Earl of Orford during the last ten years of his administration as First Commissioner of the Treasury and Chancellor of

the Exchequer. This Committee was composed of twenty-one members, of which Lord Granard was one. He attended the Committee very diligently, as he had done during the whole sessions, till it was discovered that the Chairman had bargained for the reversion of a very good place in Ireland for his son, and that no salutary effects were to be expected from their proceedings; and then he withdrew, and came no more to their meetings. But after this, the scattered remains of the opposition being rallied by the Earl of Chesterfield, who put himself at their head, Lord Granard was prevailed upon to go to their assemblies, when, being informed by that Earl that he came with a plan prepared by Lord Bolingbroke for a coalition of parties, and a distribution of places and pensions, Lord Granard left the company, and wholly and finally withdrew from all future concerns with patriots. The opposition soon after was totally broken to pieces; but almost all the members of it, either by solicitation or violence, obtained places, and were reconciled to the Administration.

The Duke of Argyle, seeing that his endeavours for the publick good were ineffectual, retired from business; but, taking to heart the defection of Lord Bath, and the disappointment of his hopes and endeavours to serve his country, he fell into a melancholy and decay that occasioned his death in the following year.

During the transactions in Parliament this year

Lord Granard took a very warm and active part, attending diligently in the House of Commons, being at all consultations of the opposition, and seconding his friend the Duke of Argyle with zeal, ability and integrity. But, as soon as he found that all their struggles were ineffectual, and that the health of his friend was become desperate, he determined also to retire; and on the 31st of December, 1742, his resignation of his post in the Navy of Vice-Admiral of the Blue Squadron was accepted.

The defeat of Sir Robert Walpole, created Earl of Orford, being followed by a change in the Ministry, the Earl of Winchilsea was appointed First Commissioner of the Admiralty, in the place of Sir Charles Wager. Immediately after his nomination he came to Lord Granard, and desired his consent to insert his name in the Commission; but Lord Granard excusing himself, Lord Winchilsea pressed him to accept, saying that it was the hopes of having his assistance that had induced him to take upon him so arduous an employment. Lord Granard made proper acknowledgments to Lord Winchilsea for this friendly and honourable testimony of his personal regard and good opinion, but still excused himself; when, Lord Winchilsea urging him again, Lord Granard told him that, having received a publick affront from some who were still in the Ministry, he was of that temper and make never to receive one unmerited and not resent it.

He now desisted from going to Court, or to any

publick assemblage, except sometimes to Parliament. He from this time broke off all commerce with publick men, and confined himself to the society of a very few friends; he also changed his amusements and studies. And whereas his thoughts and appli-tion were turned before to those subjects that related to the publick, so that few men had consider'd more, or wrote more upon legislation, politicks, political arithmetick, trade and population, manufactures, agriculture, military and naval affairs, voyages and travels, he now would amuse himself, and study only botany, minerals, fossils, and natural history, upon which subjects he did also make numberless observations and notes concerning their use in trade, arts, and manufactures; for he consider'd and valued only such things as were of publick use and of national concern.

He after this made frequent journeys to and from Ireland. He loved exercise, and for a long time he performed these journeys on horseback; he rose early, walked a great deal, eat moderately, drank less; by which means he gained much time for reading, which he did with such judgment and discernment, that nothing in a book that was worth noting escaped his memory or observations; so that with amazing acuteness he would immediately point out the mistakes of the authors, the ignorance of criticks, and the blunders of translators; and in most of the books that he read, he left his observations on scraps of paper between the leaves.

It cost something to a mind so active and communicative as his was to give up the world so suddenly as he did; but he had such firmness in his nature as made him, upon most occasions, master of himself; and he thought it becoming him, when he could no longer do service to the publick, to retire from it. Habit at length confirmed what disgust and resolution had occasioned, and that turning in time to inclination, he in some time declined seeing more than two or three of his particular friends. This very retired life, attended by infirmity towards the latter end, did a good deal sour his temper; one reason for which probably was, that he suffered pain that he concealed; for he has been known to endure a great deal without complaining. He was troubled for some years by a diabetes, which was not excessive; but it furnished him with an excuse for not receiving the visits of many who were desirous of his company and conversation.

He also complained of decay in his hearing, but that was not very discernible; and his eyes and mental faculties remained to the last very little impaired, tho' both had been so long and so constantly employed. His strength most of all failed towards his end, but that may be accounted for as occasioned by his abstemious way of living; his food was at all times without choice, and such as the present occasion afforded; but latterly his diet was still more sparing, not for want of appetite, but because

he thought that as men grew older, and therefore could not use so much exercise, they required less nourishment. He had read Cornaro, and highly approved of his practice; he therefore ate little or no meat for several years, and drank only water, and of that, or any liquid, he used but very little.

He continued to the last to read a great deal; he was well versed in ancient and modern history; he knew the state of Europe, and the revenues, forces, and interests of its several Princes, for he had consider'd their wants.

He had often read Thucydides, Xenophon, Polybius; and he may be said to have slept upon Cæsar's Commentaries, as Alexander did on Homer. He had read most translations of them, and was not satisfied with any; wherefore he engaged Major-General Douglas, who was a scholar and a soldier, to attempt a new translation, and he undertook himself to write a preface.

Some learned gentlemen of his acquaintance in Dublin, having undertaken for their amusement to give a translation of Demosthenes' Oration "De Classibus," found themselves at a loss to explain the arrangement proposed by the orator for setting out the Athenian navy; and thereupon having recourse to Lord Granard for assistance, he, by making them render into English every Greek word of the text, made the passages that caused their difficulty clear to them.

Being one day on a visit to Doctor Clayton, Bishop of Cloyne, in Dublin, he found the Bishop busy in his study turning over a number of books; and was told by his Lordship that he was searching for an explanation of a passage in the Bible that puzzled him very much, and that he had not as yet met with any commentator who had cleared it up. The passage is to be found in Ezekiel, chap. xxvii., verse 11.

The Bishop owned to Lord Granard the difficulties that he was under, and desired his opinion upon the matter; which Lord Granard gave so much to the satisfaction of the Bishop, that his Lordship thought fit to acquaint the publick with his obligations to Lord Granard for it. He therefore caused to be inserted in Droy's "Literary Journal," published in Dublin in 1749, Vol. V., Part 2, page 161, the following account:—

"And now that I am upon the subject of criticism, I shall mention two pieces of criticism more, which I shall take this opportunity of communicating to the world by your means; the first of which is on Ezekiel, xxvii. 11, where the prophet, after mentioning the naval strength of the city of Tyre, then takes notice of her military armaments. 'The men of Arvad,' says he, 'within their army were upon thy walls round about, and *Gammadims* were in thy towers; they hanged their shields upon thy walls round about; they made thy beauty

perfect.' The translators of our Bible, not knowing what to make of the word *Gammadims*, have wisely inserted the original word here in the translation, that every one may put what interpretation he pleases upon it. The authors of the Septuagint version have rendered it φυλαχες, *custodes*, watchmen. But, as the original word גמוד, *gammad*, signifies cubit, this word is rendered by Clarius, Drusius, &c., *Pygmæi*, *i. e.*, men not above a cubit high; upon which Grotius remarks, that such warriors as those might do well enough on the towers, if the Tyrians had no enemies to encounter but cranes. The difficulty, therefore, is, to account why these watchmen—these guardians of their towers—should be described as pygmies, or persons not above the height of a cubit; the reason of which appears from Hirtius, 'De Bello Hispanico,' sect. 13, where, mentioning one of the towers of the enemy being thrown down by Cæsar's engines, he says, 'that five of the enemy were destroyed thereby, and the *little boy* that was placed there to watch the engine;' whence it is manifest that the custom of employing little boys for the purpose of watching the motions of those engines that were played against the towers, was the reason of the φυλαχες, or watchmen, being called *Gammadims*.

"For this observation," adds the Bishop, "the world is obliged to the Earl of Granard, in whose instructing conversation I had the pleasure of hearing it.

"Pliny, in his 8th Book, and 58th chapter, says, 'It is known for certain the islands of Majorca and Minorca made means to the Emperor Augustus for a power of soldiers to destroy the infinite increase of conies (called before by the translator 'hares') among them. It is certain that no hares do breed now in the island of Minorca, tho' much pains have been taken to introduce and multiply them in it; but there are many rabbits to be found there. However, it must appear very strange that application should be made for a power of soldiers to destroy so defenceless an animal; and it was therefore the opinion of Lord Granard, that by conies was meant the inhabitants, who at that time did live in caves of rocks about the island, from which they sallied forth to plunder the country; for to this day many of these caves are to be seen in the island, and at the time of our taking possession of it many of the inhabitants dwelt in those caves."

On Lord Granard's return from Petersburg he presented to the Queen an account of the Russian Empire, respecting its extent, population, produce, revenues, forces, government, Court manners, &c., collected from his own observations, the original of which, but not entire, he left with his papers. This recalls an incident when he was in Russia. Count Osterman, having taken him one day out of town to take the air in his carriage, carried him to a manufactory of tapestry that Peter the Great had set up

in imitation of that in France at the Gobelins; and proceeding from thence on their purpose of airing, Osterman, who had been bred up by the Czar Peter, and who idolized his memory, expatiated on his old master's great genius and qualitys, and his vast attention to the improvement of his country; and he observed that hardly anything had been omitted that was useful, as must appear from his introducing this manufacture of tapestry. He then continued for a long time in a kind of enthusiastick transport to praise the Great Emperor, before Lord Granard ventured to reply; but at last he broke silence, and, smiling, asked him "How much Russia usually paid to Holland for cheese?" The Minister, who concluded from this question that Lord Granard had all the time paid no attention to what he had been saying, answer'd gravely that he could not tell; but, the question being again repeated, he answer'd that it did certainly amount to a good deal, for that they themselves made little or no cheese. Then Lord Granard observed, that the Emperor would have done better to establish a manufacture of cheese rather than one of tapestry.

His thoughts and observations were oftentimes new and singular, but generally instructing and entertaining. As, for example, he would advance that all the milk cheese and butter made in England did exceed in value all the wine imported and consumed in the kingdom; and that the earthenware and pottery of all kinds amounted to more in value

than all the plate made, including the price of the bullion. Further, he would suppose that more men were employed, and more money was laid out in a year in shaving men's faces than in mowing grass. These and such like conceits he would frequently start, on purpose to amuse and entertain his company.

He took no knowledge merely upon trust, and without examining, but analyzed, compared, and scrutinized everything. Thus he would compare the province of Holland with Yorkshire, Portugal with Ireland, the cantons of Switzerland with the counties of Wales, and then draw conclusions relative to their population, riches, and industry; so that he proved even nations and people as merchandize, by weight and measure.

An imagination so lively, and a mind so informed, set him always upon projects of publick concern, and for action and employment for himself. He therefore made proposals in the year 1730 to the Government to lead and found a colony on Lake Erie, in North America, with a view to establish a barrier that should cover and secure our back settlements on the sea coast of the lakes of that continent against invasion from the French settled in Canada. The proposal was this:—"A. B. proposes to lead and settle a colony on Lake Erie on the following terms, viz., that he shall have absolute power to do as he thinks fit, in order to execute the undertaking; and that he shall be tied up by

no instructions or restrictions whatever besides the Ten Commandments.

"That he shall have twelve thousand pounds granted to him yearly by the Government for seven years for the uses of the colony.

"That if in that time he makes the settlement, and executes the whole so as to give satisfaction, and shall leave the colony in a flourishing condition, then the Crown shall create A. B. an English Peer, and settle upon him and his heirs for ever a revenue of one thousand a year, to issue out of the Post Office.

"But, if it should happen that Government is not pleased and satisfied with the settlement, then the Crown shall make a grant of the said settlement to him and to his heirs, with palatinate jurisdiction, in like manner as Lord Baltimore holds Maryland. In that case A. B. is willing to repay to the Crown £84,000, the sum that shall be advanced for the settlement, and will engage his whole estate for the same, and it will be sufficient security for so much."

The proposal was acknowledged to be a fair and good one, even by Sir Robert Walpole; but the fear of offending France made him decline accepting it.

From the years 1752 to 1755 he went twice to the German Spa, but more for amusement than from want of health. In 1756 he resigned the govern-

ment of the County of Longford to his son, Lord Forbes.

In 1758 he made over his estates in the Counties of Dublin and Meath, called by the names of Artain and Hollywood, to his youngest son, John, the Admiral, upon his marriage with Lady Mary Capel, the rent rolls of which estates amounted to one thousand and eighty pounds of Irish money.

On the 28th of February, 1765, he made a gift of twelve thousand pounds bank stock, which stock was then at four and a-half per cent., and of twenty-one thousand pounds, consolidated stock, at three per cent., to his son, Lord Forbes. He had some days before presented him with six thousand pounds; so that altogether he made him a gift of no less a sum than £45,000.

In March following he went over to Ireland, seemingly well, but somewhat enfeebled. He bore the journey to Dublin without complaining; but some time after an eruption like boils appeared all over his body and limbs, that discharged matter; and, besides that, not only gave him pain, but also very much weakened him. He concealed his disorder and his sufferings for a long time. At length, a very skilful surgeon being applyed to, he judged the case to be no way dangerous, provided that his patient would consent to take more nourishment, in order to support his strength and spirits; and he particularly recommended to him to drink one or

two glasses of wine every day. This he declined doing, and, being urged to it one day by one who attended him, he replied, that he had lived long enough, and that he would not taste wine, or eat more, to prolong his life for any time. Indeed, he had for several years before discovered great indifference to living, and the care that he did take of health was owing to his sober and abstemious way of living, which he was ever disposed to; for otherwise he thought death no evil, and he therefore waited its coming with patience and resignation to the will of Providence, in whose wisdom, justice, and mercy he had entire faith. He therefore continued firm and composed till the 19th day of June, 1765, when, alas! he ended his days, having lived to very near fourscore years, without reproach either in war or friendship.

His body was interred in the family vault in the church at Newtown Forbes.

He made a will but a short time before his death, by which he entailed his estates in the Counties of Longford, Leitrim, and Mullingar, upon his own heirs male; remainder to Sir Arthur Forbes, of Craigivar, in Scotland, Bart., and to his heirs male; and in failure of that Family, to the Crown for ever. He restrained his successors from granting more than one jointure at a time from his estates, and that was never to exceed eight hundred pounds a year.

The estates that he left were exactly the same as

were granted to his ancestors. He added nothing to them, but he transmitted them in good condition, and clear of all debts and incumbrances whatever, and subjected to great augmentation; for many of the leases were granted for his life, and greatly below the value that land bore at the time of his decease.

Lord Granard married, 1709, Mary Stewart, eldest daughter of William, the first Viscount Mountjoy, of the kingdom of Ireland, and relict of Phineas Preston, Esq., of Ardsalla, in the County of Meath, by whom she had one son, who dyed one month before he came of age; and one daughter, Mary, who married Peter Ludlow, Esq., father of the present Earl Ludlow.

Lord Granard left issue by his said wife, who dyed the 4th of October, 1758, aged eighty-five, viz.:—

1st. George Lord Forbes, born $\frac{15}{26}$th March, 1710, in London, who succeeded.

2nd. John, born $\frac{17}{28}$th July, 1714, in the island of Minorca.

3rd. Lady Mary, born $\frac{17}{28}$th December, 1712, in England; and married, 1745, to James Irvine, of Kingcoussie, Esq., in the shire of Mearns, in North Britain, a most worthy gentleman, by whom she had no children. She was a woman of piety, knowledge, and of a generous and enlarged mind. She read a great deal, but was unaffected, cheerful, and easy. She possessed firmness and strength of mind

that made her bear with courage and equanimity a narrow fortune, which she managed with so much prudence, that she not only built and furnished an excellent house upon her husband's estate, but lived in it with great hospitality.

John, his second son and youngest child, was at the age of twelve years devoted to serve in the Royal Navy. In May, 1726, he went first to sea, on board the "Burford" man-of-war, a ship of seventy guns, that was commanded by his uncle, the Hon. Charles Stewart, who in 1740 died Admiral of the Blue Squadron. This ship was part of a squadron that was commanded by Sir John Jennings, that went to the Mediterranean; his father, Lord Forbes, commanding the "Canterbury," another ship of the same squadron.

In 1731 he was made a Lieutenant by his said uncle, at Jamaica; and in 1737, serving as Lieutenant to Sir John Norris, he was by him made a Captain at Lisbon. In the year 1745 he commanded the "Norfolk," of eighty guns, and was one of the seconds to Admiral Mathews in the engagement with the combined fleets of France and Spain, near Toulon, which happened on the 11th of February.

In September following, there being no appearance of more service in the Mediterranean, he quitted the fleet, and returned by land to England, to take care of his health, that was very much impaired. In 1747 he was promoted to the rank of

Rear-Admiral of the Blue Squadron of His Majesty's fleet, and returned by land through Germany and Italy, in order to serve in the fleet then in the Mediterranean under the command of Admiral Byng.

In the year 1749 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of a squadron that remained in those seas after the preliminaries of peace agreed to at Aix-la-Chapelle were signed.

In 1754, being then at the German Spa, he was offered the command of a squadron that was then preparing in England for the East Indies; but his health being very imperfect, and fearing, if it should fail him when at that distance, the publick service might suffer, he thought it his duty to decline the service. On the same account he excused himself for not accepting the Government of New York, which soon after was proposed to him.

War being declared against France in 1755, and his health not permitting to take upon him a command at sea, he was, in December, 1756, appointed one of the Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, and remained in that office until April, 1763, when he voluntarily resigned the same; and in May following was appointed General of Marines, being then Admiral of the Blue.

The 4th of February, 1755, he was made a Vice-Admiral.

The 31st of January, 1758, Admiral of the Blue.

The 18th of October, 1770, Admiral of the White.

He had been twice returned to the Parliament in Ireland. In 1751 he was returned for the Borough of St. Johnstown, and in 1764 for Mullingar. He consented to these returns, the first time to preserve peace in the County; and the second, to support family interest; for he was ever disinclined to be in Parliament, and therefore made it a condition, when he accepted a place at the Admiralty Board, which for some time he declined, that he should not be brought into the British Parliament.

On the 2nd of September, 1758, he married Lady Mary Capel, fourth daughter of William, third Earl of Essex, by Lady Jane Hyde, third daughter of Henry, fourth and last Earl of Clarendon and Rochester. By this amiable, benevolent, spotless woman, who was born October, 1722, and died April 9, 1782,* he had twin daughters, born Janu-

* Lady Mary Forbes was interred in her own family vault in the Parish Church at Watford, in Hertfordshire, with this inscription :—

"D. O. M. S.

"Near this place are deposited, in the vault of her Ancestors, the remains of the Right Honourable Lady Mary Forbes, daughter of William, third Earl of Essex, by the Lady Jane Hyde, daughter of Henry, fourth Earl of Clarendon, and second Earl of Rochester.

"To the natural advantages of an agreeable person and a good understanding, rendered more amiable by a sweet temper and

ary 23rd, 1761, in London, who were christened, the first Catherine Elizabeth,† and the second Maria Elinor.

constant cheerfulness, she joined most of the elegant and useful female accomplishments.

"In all the relations of life she acted from the best and purest motives; her inclinations always coinciding habitually with her duty; affable with dignity, polite without affectation, and frank without indiscretion, her whole deportment was marked by the most exact decency and propriety.

"The ruling passion of her heart was benevolence; to supply the wants and alleviate the distresses of her fellow-creatures seemed to be the great business and pleasure of her life, and to give her an opportunity of doing an act of humanity was always to confer an obligation upon her.

"Secured by religion, as well as candour, against the mean passions of envy, hatred, and malice, she never listened to the tale of slander, nor ever spread the lie of detraction. Her conscience never reproached her with doing, or even wishing, ill to others; and, when injured herself, she was easy to be reconciled, and ready to forgive.

"Her soul was peculiarly formed for friendship, exerting itself in affectionate attentions and acts of kindness, not to her friends only, but even to the friends of her friends.

"She loved hospitality, and all social amusements that made others happy; possessing herself such a flow of mirth and good humour as rendered her society always pleasing, but tempered by so just a reserve as to show that they sprung from a mind perfectly innocent, and pure of evil thoughts.

"In her religious conduct she was zealous without bigotry, pious without superstition, and devout without ostentation. Thus uniform in the discharge of her duty both to God and man, and supported by the testimony of a good conscience, she felt no terrors at the approach of death, but rather a confident hope and

Lord Granard added nothing to the mansion of Castle Forbes; but in the year 1724 he new covered the roof with shingles, which for the most part were

joyful expectation of the approbation of her gracious Redeemer, and just and merciful Judge.

"As it was the earnest endeavour and supreme happiness of her life to do good, the design of this inscription is to enable her to continue to do the same even in the grave, by preserving the memory and example of her character, which will thereby remain an ornament to the illustrious house from whence she was descended, the pride and boast of the Family which she left to lament her, and an incitement to the present and future generations to admire and emulate her excellent virtues.

"She married, September the 2nd, MDCCLVIII., the Hon. John Forbes, then a Lord of the Admiralty, and since Admiral of the Fleet, and General of Marines, son of George, third Earl of Granard, in Ireland, to whom she left two twin daughters, and dyed, alas! April the 9th, MDCCLXXXII., in the 60th year of her age.

'How did the good and virtuous mourn,
And pour their sorrows o'er her urn!'"

This inscription is engraved on a white marble and fixed in the wall of the chancel of the parochial church at Watford, in Hertfordshire, where her remains are deposited. The form of the stone is oval, with a neat moulding round it, and it was erected July 20th, 1784.

In this attempt that I have made to give a faint character of my dear wife, I find myself much cramped; the space to which an epitaph is confined I find too small to comprehend the many rare qualities of that spotless woman, whose memory I shall ever love, as I did her person, with the purest affection. Her acquaintances lost in her a cheerful and amiable companion, the poor a friend, and I what was dearest to me—what cheered and made my life pleasant whilst she lived, and since her death has made my days comfortless, my thoughts melancholy, and my fu-

of oak found in the bogs near the castle; what was wanted he caused to be made of oaks that were cut down on purpose, but these he had boiled in water to draw out the sap; and this roof has lasted ever since in perfect good order, with no other assistance besides covering it twice or three times with fine tar.

He planted, however, many trees, and in particular he laid out and planted the avenue of elm trees that leads from Newtown Forbes to the Castle, and from thence through the bog to the Shannon. * He had thoughts of repairing and improving the Castle, and had surveyors to view it, and plans and

ture prospect friendless and solitary. I must ever lament the absence of so perfect a being. The recollection of her sweet temper, pure heart, universal benevolence, benign disposition to all her fellow-creatures indiscriminately, and her spotless mind, as they excited my admiration, and were the sources of daily satisfaction in, and increase of affection for her, has since her death, and must for ever after, remind me of my greatest of misfortunes, the irreparable loss of them all in her.

J. Forbes.

† On the sixteenth day of June, 1784, Catherine Elizabeth Forbes, eldest daughter of Admiral Forbes, married the Honourable William Wesley Pole, second son of Garret Wesley, created Baron Mornington, July, 1746, and Earl of the same name. The said William Wesley Pole, by appointment of William Pole, Esq., of Ballyfin, in the Queen's County, succeeds to his estates and name on his decease.

In consideration of this marriage, Admiral Forbes gave as a portion with his daughter his estates in the Counties of Dublin and Westmeath, of Artain and Hollywood.

estimates prepared, but he did not execute anything.

He changed the motto to his Arms, and took one from Horace:—

"Sperat infestis, metuit secundis."

His Character.

To begin with his person: it was of the middle size, being not more than five feet eight inches high, slender, but well-proportioned and strong. He was genteel, active, adroit and graceful in his motions and carriage; he walked a great deal, rode well, and could bear fatigue and hunger equal to most men, but he could not so well endure cold.

His complexion was brown, his eyebrows were large, and his features strong. His countenance was thoughtful and serious, and his eyes keen and piercing; his speech was deliberate, his voice clear and distinct; and his language was concise, expressive, and agreeable, equally removed from affectation as from pedantry; but his reasoning was clear, strong, and convincing, the effect of a ready conception, quick discernment, just reflection, and sound judgment.

He always sought after truth, and was not easily imposed upon by sophistry, or blinded by interest or flattery; nor was he to be diverted by fear or dependence, wherefore his opinions and his integrity were not always favourable to his fortune. For,

tho' he was bred in Courts, he had nothing of a courtier except his politeness and wit; and for that reason, altho' he was courteous, polite, and complaisant in his commerce in general, he was delicate, exact, and inflexible with respect to those things that relate to honour and sincerity; for he always regulated his conduct by the purest and noblest principles of honour and justice; and upon all occasions, when these were concerned, he deliver'd his opinion and sentiments with candour, freedom, and courage; for he followed virtue from natural disposition, and attached himself to it still more by reflection. He was, therefore, rigid in his morals, as he was easy, and engaging, and pleasing in his manners, having the austerity of Cato, tempered with the urbanity of Cæsar.

Integrity cost him less than it did to most men, because the strength and powers of his mind were such, that they enabled him to overcome with ease those appetites and passions that, for want of proper discipline, are apt to seduce and control the will; he therefore had no one vicious inclination.

He was born with all the dispositions and faculties of body and mind that make men useful, respectable, amiable, and valuable in society, and that fit and qualify them to serve their country.

Having strengthened his constitution, naturally healthy, by disuse of all luxuries, and hardened his body by manly exercises, he had proportioned his strength to his courage, and had trained his mind

to application, thought, and just discernment. He was from his infancy a stranger to self-indulgence, and all manner of voluptuousness; sober in his diet, he ate and drank only to satisfy nature, and never to gratify appetite; so he indulged sleep only to recruit his spirits, and not from love of ease; for it was indifferent to him whether he slept in a bed or on the ground, as he has been known to do it even on horseback.

He was modest in his opinion of himself, and was offended with nothing more than with flattery. He despised vanity, and was too wise to delight in ostentation. He was frugal in all expenses that were not necessary, but he did not spare any that became him; for when he frequented the Court, he wore costly clothes; and when he was the King's Minister at Petersburg, he kept the best and most constant table, and had the most splendid equipage of any of the foreign Ministers there. At other times he was frugal in his expenses, not because he loved money, but because he had few wants; and he therefore saved money latterly, after that he had paid all the debts and incumbrances that were made over to him with his estates. He could most certainly have accumulated a great deal more, but for his great liberality, and his indifference and neglect to place out that which he did save in the funds. A great part of his town of Mullingar having been consumed by fire, he immediately gave one thousand pounds to be distributed amongst the

poor sufferers, besides a large quantity of timber; and three more instances, at least, could here be produced of his having given a like sum at different times, and many more of his bestowing hundreds. But the gift of his estate of Artain to his youngest son, of the yearly value of one thousand and eighty pounds, and of no less a sum than forty-five thousand pounds to his eldest during his lifetime, and both without condition or limitation, are such abundant proofs of his exceeding great generosity, as few instances can be given of the like, at least in these days. Indeed, it had been impossible for him to have indulged so great munificence, if he had not practised what most men, at this time especially, will think great self-denial; for he never had enjoyed any lucrative employments; and in the whole course of his services had gained no more than six thousand pounds at sea, which sum was far short of what he spent in the service of the Crown. It does therefore appear surprising, considering the circumstances of the Family in 1717, the time when he piously took upon himself his father's debts, and his embarrassed affairs, that he should in so short time, and with such scanty means, accompanied too by so generous a disposition, discharge the first, redress the last, and at last add so considerably to the fortune of his successor. He had not totally paid off the debts on the estate before the year 1734. As the retrieving of the fortune of the Family could no otherwise be effected than by consummate prudence, unwearied attention, and firm

perseverance, justice and gratitude to his memory require to transmit to his posterity his own account of the low condition of the Family estate when he received it from his father, and of the painful endeavours used by him to retrieve and augment it.

The increase of his fortune, it plainly appears, was owing to wise economy, and the simplicity of his living; and the use that he made of it was to do generous and benevolent actions, which he endeavoured to conceal as much as he could. After the example of Pliny the Younger, he made his frugality to become a rich fund, that supplied what his fortune otherwise could not, and that provided for all his liberalities.

In his conversation he was engaging beyond most men; for no one possessed in a greater degree the happy talent of adapting it to all conditions of people and all understandings, and these he could also make talk upon the subjects they best understood, so that he could draw from them their knowledge for his own instruction; but oftentimes by the pertinence of his questions and remarks, he furnished them with hints that were of use in their several professions. He made himself agreeable in all societies where sense, decency, and good breeding were not wanting. Youth of all ages listened to him with delight, for he would engage in their play, which he generally enlivened by some new conceits suited to their years; and when he appeared only to amuse, he was most intent to instruct; which he

did in so artful and agreeable a manner as left every one satisfied with himself, and pleased with him. Women of all ages were particularly desirous of his company, and valued themselves upon possessing it. Entertaining stories, of which he had many, introduced properly, and related agreeably, ready wit, lively imagination, fine raillery, polite gallantry, complaisance to their humours, and attention to their amusements, so as even to enter into and assist them in their works of genius, secured to him their distinguished favour. His conversation pleased them the more, because it generally improved them, by hints agreeably insinuated; for in his conversation at all times appeared as inseparable the character of an honest man; and his principle was, "to account that only good which is decent, and that evil which is not so, and to think that alone praiseworthy that is becoming, not that which is only permitted."

In his youth he loved glory passionately, and as he grew old he loved virtue singly. The character that Sully gives of his master, it is hoped may, without too great presumption, be here applyed to him—"Tout ce qui paroissoit de lui, avoit rapport á l'un ou l'autre des deux qualités qui dominoit dans son charactère, ou étoit produit par leur mêlange. Les deux qualites etoient la valeur, et la dróiture."

His thirst after glory and knowledge, the activity of his mind, and the ardour of his courage, carried

him in his youth into many dangers to which his duty did not call him; so that several officers with whom he served have said, that he took as much pains to expose his life in order to gain experience, as others did to preserve theirs without reproach. He had been twice engaged in private rencontres, in both of which he was wounded; and such was his readiness to serve his friends and the injured, that, being present in a coffee house when two unknown persons were ill-treating the character of Sir Richard Steele, the writer of the "Spectator," and "Tatler," he obliged them both to quit the room; for which act of generosity Sir Richard has made him an acknowledgment in his last "Tatler."

He had much compassion and humanity in his nature; but his temper was prompt, and not always under command. The first inclined him to love and befriend mankind in general; the other, from experience and knowledge of the human heart, and from a habit of great severity to himself, made him less favourable to individuals. He was therefore too jealous, perhaps, of offence, and too ready to resent what he suspected to be so. This made it to be thought by some, tho' without reason, that he was difficult to live with. It is an observation of the Marquis of Halifax, in his advice to his daughter, "that naturally good sense hath a mixture of surly in it; and there being so much folly in the world, and for the most part so triumphant, it giveth frequent temptations to raise the spleen of men who

think right. Therefore, that which may be generally called ill humour is not always a fault." Be that as it may, certain it is that the temper of Lord Granard was the most, if not the only, faulty part of his character; for he was by inclination generous, benevolent, and just, and exceedingly disposed to admire and praise merit in others.

Strict in discipline from principle, generous and just from natural inclination, he was inflexible in reproving vice and bad actions, but he encouraged and patronized all in his power industrious and virtuous men. He was not, however, more strict to others than he was to himself; and, being a great lover of order, he thought it could be maintained only by exact discipline and just subordination.

Firm and unchangeable in publick as in private engagements, he thought it as dishonourable to depart from his publick principles as from his private attachments, from motives of interest or selfish advantage; therefore, when the pretended patriots in 1742 did by their apostacy break the heart of his friend, John Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, and did desert their own and the publick cause for places and pensions, and did moreover betray their engagements to each other, he did desist from all farther pursuit of and concern about publick matters. His virtue bewailed the corruption of the times and the loss of publick faith. He disdained, like many, to change his principles to court other connexions, and to force himself into office

and employment by means of faction, and therefore refused a seat at the Admiralty Board with these men; for his maxim was:—"That a man of sense and honour ought either to vanquish or to yield to the conqueror."

He had great veneration for monarchy, as it was limited by our Constitution, and he paid great reverence to the Crown, as it was the fountain of honour from whence he derived his title and estate. He therefore thought it his duty to appear constantly at Court and in the King's presence; and he was upon all just occasions ready and desirous to defend and serve the Crown.

He was attached to the religion as he was to the laws of his country, as he thought it the fittest for a wise man to profess, because it did not enslave the consciences of men, and did more than any other tend to promote justice, benevolence, and virtue. He was therefore firm in his religion, as became an honest and a charitable man, and a citizen of the world; so that, when he was required to change his religion, as a necessary and previous step to his entrance into the service of the Emperor Charles the Sixth, he made this reply:—"I believe there is need of no other answer from me than to say that, being persuaded that you take me for an honest man, you would not, I am certain, accept me with the least stain upon my character; so that all I can promise you on that subject is, that, as I hope never to betray my own reli-

gion, I will endeavour never to give offence to yours."

His opinion was, that an enemy to religion must be so to his country; for that religion and virtue were intended to promote each other, and that without them there was nothing to bind men to their duty. He was a great admirer of Xenophon's prayer:—"O God, give me the grace to comprehend, say, and do what may render my behaviour agreeable to Thee, to myself, and to my friends; and that it may be for the honour and advantage of the State."

In his private friendships he was warm, constant, and ready for all trials, and he never forgot an obligation.

His early entrance upon a military life had deprived him of much school learning, which, however, he supplyed in a great measure by great application to the reading of most books in the modern languages, and by the more useful study of men:—"Mores hominum multorum vidit." Few men, indeed, read more, and still fewer with equal judgment and advantage. It was surprising how a life of such constant action could afford time for so great study; but he was indefatigable in pursuit of knowledge; and, having been gifted by nature with a happy memory, a clear and just conception, and a sound judgment, he quickly made himself master of the subject before him; so that by much reading, considerate reflection, constant observation, and great

experience, he acquired a vast knowledge of things, and was thereby qualified both for council and for execution; for, as Suetonius says of Titus:—"He had a singular memory, and a docility and aptness for all the arts as well of war as of peace."

His writing kept pace with his reading; for his pen was always at hand, and no man made more or better use of it. He destroyed in his lifetime a great number of his writings, yet he has left a treasure behind that will reward the care and curiosity of any of his posterity who shall be at the pains to preserve and peruse them. It is greatly to be lamented that his observations are so loosely written upon scraps of paper, and are so dispersed and unconnected. But it is hoped that some of his Family will range and put them in order, and afterwards get them copyed fair into books, a work that will be worthy of the wisdom and piety of a deserving successor.

And, as such a one will not fail to admire the great talents that enabled his Ancestor to treat of so many different subjects, he will likewise glory when he discovers that his only motive for all his researches and labour was the benefit of mankind and the good of his country. His thoughts and wishes had but one constant direction, namely, to that which was useful and good for society.

From his youth to the grave he had always an active mind, and a genius directed to noble and worthy enterprises. He aspired from all time to glory and fame by honourable and virtuous actions.

He entertained at twenty-five the thought and ambition of commanding the naval forces either of the Emperor, or of Russia, which Peter the Great was then forming. He was so sanguine in these projects, that he offered to advance sums of money, to be repaid him with interest, when either came to pass; and it is very remarkable, that it depended on his will only to have been placed at the head of the marine of both these empires.

To sum up his character; he had an extensive genius, great and useful talents, elevated sentiments, a high spirit, determined courage, incorruptible integrity, a generous and benevolent nature, agreeable and polite manners, great sagacity, wisdom, and knowledge, a happy memory, a command of himself that never suffered his thoughts and designs to be penetrated, a capacity to form great enterprises, constancy to pursue, and resolution and ability to conduct and finally to execute them.

In a word, he was a man from whom it is an honour and a satisfaction to be descended; one who may justly be ranked with those whose virtues make us easily forget the alloy of some few imperfections; and tho' he was not, as has been confessed, without faults, he does certainly deserve a place amongst the most worthy and respectable characters of the age in which he lived.

Sir George Forbes, fourth Earl of Granard, succeeded to his father on the 19th of June, 1765. He was born in England, March $\frac{15}{26}$, 1710. In the year 1726 he was made an Ensign in the 16th Regiment of Foot, and went directly to it in the island of Minorca. In 1731 he was promoted by purchase to the rank of Captain. In 1742 he became a Major; in 1755, a Lieutenant-Colonel to the Queen's Own Regiment of Foot, also by purchase. In 1758 he was again promoted to the rank of Colonel; and soon after he raised the 76th Regiment of Foot, composed of two battalions, that was disbanded at the peace, 1763.

But, on the 16th of January, 1761, he was removed from the 76th to the 29th Regiment of Foot, and he remained with the command of that regiment till his death.

The 25th of January, 1759, he was made a Major-General; and on the 19th of January, 1761, a Lieut.-General. In 1767 he was appointed one of the Major-Generals on the establishment of Ireland.

In 1756 he was appointed Governor of the County of Longford, upon the resignation of his father.

In 1745, being then a Major in the garrison at Gibraltar, he solicited the command of a detachment of five hundred men which was ordered from thence to serve on board the fleet in the Mediterranean, under the command of Admiral Mathews; and being on board the "Barfleur," a ship of ninety

guns, with Rear-Admiral Rowley, he was present at the engagement which happened off Toulon, between the British Fleet and the combined Fleets of France and Spain; and, the Rear-Admiral's ship being engaged with the French Admiral and two of his seconds, Lord Forbes received a violent contusion on his leg, occasioned by a splinter from a cannon ball, which at the same time knocked out of his hand and broke a fusee that he held. This blow disabled him for the present, and at times pained him ever after.

Soon after this he landed with his detachment, and, joining the army of the King of Sardinia, assisted in defence of the lines at Nice and Villa Franca, when they were attacked by the armies of France and Spain.

He married, July $\frac{16}{27}$, 1736, Letitia, daughter of Arthur Davis, of Carrickfergus, Esq., in the County of Antrim, by Henrietta Stewart, daughter of William, the first Viscount Mountjoy of the kingdom of Ireland, being his cousin-german.

He died at Castle Forbes of a violent scorbutick humour, which he did not sufficiently attend to, on the 16th day of October, 1769, leaving one son (and he never had any other child), George Lord Forbes, who succeeded.

He left no will, on which account his widow was not entitled to a jointure; and of the forty-five thousand pounds given to him by his father, there

remained at his death no more than eighteen thousand, one-third of which, being his personal estate, the Dowager Lady Granard became possessed of.

He repaired, fitted up, and furnished the house of Castle Forbes, and improved and laid out the grounds about it; he also repaired and beautified the church of Newtown Forbes, where he was interred.

He left one son, his only child, who succeeded to him.

His Character.

His person was taller than that of his father, for his height was about five feet nine inches; but it did not appear to be so much, owing to an ill habit that he had early contracted of stooping. He was formed for strength, and was well-limbed, walked gracefully and with ease, and trod with remarkable firmness. He rode and danced well, till latterly, that he inclined to corpulency. He had by nature a strong and healthy constitution, and such a one as promised a longer life, if he would have yielded to proper management in his last illness.

He was unfortunate in having offended his father by his marriage, in which he did not consider the circumstances of his family, and that caused a separation for many years, which occasioned great and lasting grief to him; for he was an affectionate and dutiful son, and he revered and admired his father's virtues. Indeed, few men were born with a better heart, and with more benevolence and good nature.

He had no vices; and he would have displayed greater qualities had he not entertained too great averseness to business, and yielded too much to a love of ease, which, it must be owned, he suffered to grow up to indolence.

He was modest, even to diffidence, but without reason, for his address and manner were easy, polite, and amiable; and he generally made himself agreeable in company, and beloved by those who knew him best, for he was naturally easy, sociable, and void of pride.

He studied his profession, and was allowed to understand it. He read much on the subject; and he served in the King of Sardinia's army in Italy, not having it in his power to serve in those of his own country, as it was his destination, from the time he came first into the army until the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, to belong to one or other of the garrisons at Gibraltar and Port Mahon, and after that time to have his services fixt in Ireland.

Sir George Forbes, fifth Earl of Granard, succeeded to his father the 16th day of October, 1769.

He was born in England, April $\frac{2}{13}$, 1740. In 1752 his grandfather purchased for him an Ensigncy in the Third Regiment of Foot Guards, in which regiment he was advanced to the rank of Lieute-

nant; but on the 21st of March, 1767, he quitted the army.

In 1769 he was appointed Governor of the County of Longford, upon the decease of his father; and in 1792 he was made of the Privy Council of Ireland.

July 12th, 1759, he married to his first wife, Dorothy, second daughter of Sir Nicholas Bailey, of the Isle of Anglesey, Bart., by whom he had one son, and one daughter, who both died infants; and George, the present Lord Forbes, his heir, born June 14th, 1768, to whom these Memoirs are affectionately dedicated.

This gentle, worthy, and amiable woman dying of consumption February 19th, 1764, he took to his second wife, April 22nd, 1766, Lady Georgina Berkeley, eldest daughter of Augustus, fourth Earl of Berkeley, by Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Drax, Esq.

This handsome lady was born September 15th, 1749; and on the 22nd of September, 1767, she was deliver'd of a son, who on the 21st of October following was baptized in Lower Brook-street, London, by the name of Henry, his sponsors being the Lord Vere Beauclerk, Admiral and Lady Mary Forbes.

On the 19th of August, 1769, she was again deliver'd of another son, who was baptized by the name of William. This lady brought him several children after this.

He died at Castle Forbes the 15th of April, 1780, and left by his second wife two sons and four daughters, viz.:—

Lady Anne, born 1772;
Lady Augusta, in 1773;
Lady Louisa, in February, 1780;
And Lady Elizabeth, in December, the same year.

Sir George Forbes, sixth Earl of Granard, succeeded to his father, the 15th day of April, 1780, before he had attained to the twentieth year of his age; yet he had married, by mutual consent of parents, on the 10th day of May, 1779, Lady Selina Frances Rawdon, youngest daughter of Sir George Rawdon, Bart., first Earl of Moira, by Lady Elizabeth Hastings, eldest daughter to Theophilus, ninth Earl of Huntingdon.*

This lady brought him no children until the third day of May, 1785, when she was brought to bed of a son at Montpellier, in France, who on the sixteenth day of the said month was christened by the names George and John, the last being the Christian name of his great-great uncle, Admiral Forbes, who was one of his sponsors.

On the 3rd day of December, 1786, Lady Granard was brought to bed of a daughter at Vienna, the capital of Austria, and residence of the Em-

* She eventually inherited the Baronies of Hastings, Hungerford, &c.

peror, which daughter was christened by the names of Elizabeth Mary.

With the birth of Lady Elizabeth Mary Forbes, the memoir, written by Admiral Forbes, ends: a few additional words will suffice to carry down the descent:—

Lord Granard was educated at Armagh, early entered the Army (in which he eventually obtained the rank of Lieutenant-General), and in1795 raised the 108th Regiment of Foot (afterwards disbanded), of which he was made Colonel. He commanded also the Longford Militia (raised by him in 1793), and, during the rebellion of 1798, was present with it at the defeat of Castlebar, where his Regiment, disaffected it has been said to the Government, and secretly wishing the triumph of their supposed enemy, ingloriously abandoned him. His Lordship took part subsequently in the battle of Ballinamuck, where the French troops, under General Hombert, surrendered to Lord Cornwallis. In the recently published Cornwallis Memoirs, honourable mention is made of Lord Granard's gallantry, and of his exertions to rally his Regiment at Castlebar.

On succeeding to his title, in 1780, Lord Granard made a lengthened tour on the Continent, was presented at Rome to Cardinal York, and attended one of the reviews which the Great Frederick held of his troops in Silesia, on the very willing consent of

that monarch, expressed in the following letter, which is still carefully preserved :—

" MONSIEUR LE COMTE DE GRANARD,—C'est avec bien du plaisir, que je défère à la demande, que vous me faites, par votre lettre du 16 de ce mois, de pouvoir assister aux Revues de mes Trouppes de Silésie, et je prie Dieu, qu'il vous ait, Monsieur le Comte de Granard, en sa sainte et digne garde.

(Signed) " FREDERIC,

"Au Comte de Granard,

" Pair d'Irlande,

" À Breslau.

" *À Schweidnitz,*

" 18 *Août*, 1785."

On his return to Ireland, Lord Granard devoted himself to politics ; and, influenced by the example of his relatives, Lord and Lady Moira, adopted liberal opinions, then by no means so fashionable as at present, and invariably supported by his votes and influence the policy of Charlemont, Grattan, Curran, and the other distinguished men who were then the leaders of the liberal party in Ireland.

He took a prominent part in the discussion on the Regency question, and is frequently alluded to by the Marquis of Buckingham in his Correspondence, as one of the most uncompromising opponents of his Government.

To the Union with Great Britain Lord Granard

displayed the strongest aversion; and neither proffered promotion in the peerage, nor any of the inducements so frequently and successfully lavished on the opponents of that measure by the Government of the day, had the slightest effect in making him swerve from the cause he had so much at heart; and on the passing of that measure, he affixed his signature equally with his brothers-in-law, Lords Moira, Kingston, and Mountcashell, to the eloquent document, in which twenty-one peers of the minority recorded their protest against the abolition of the ancient constitution of their country.

After the passing of the Union, being deprived of his seat in the House of Lords, he took little part in politics, and devoted himself to the management of his estates, endearing himself to his tenantry by his kindness to them, and his anxiety for their improvement and welfare. As an instance of his liberality, Lord Granard granted a lease of the site of the ancient Dominican Abbey of Mullingar to the Reverend Laurence Fitzgerald, a friar of the Dominican order, and it is upon that site that the present Roman Catholic ecclesiastical buildings of Mullingar now stand.

In 1806, during the brief administration of "All the Talents," he was created a peer of the United kingdom, by the title of Baron Granard of Castle Donington, in the county of Leicester, sworn of the Privy Council in Ireland, and made Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper, then a most lucrative office.

In 1819 he resigned the Lieutenancy of the county of Longford in favour of his son George, Viscount Forbes, M. P. for that county, and afterwards lived principally in France.

A consistent liberal all his life, he supported the measures for Catholic Emancipation and Reform, and, after the passing of the Reform Bill, was offered a step in the Peerage, which he declined. At a previous period he had also declined the Ribbon of St. Patrick.

He died in Paris, in 1837, and was buried in the vault of his ancestors at Newtownforbes.

APPENDIX.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS SELECTED FROM THE CHARTER CHEST AT CASTLE FORBES, HAVING EITHER SERVED IN PART AS THE GROUNDWORK OF THE FOREGOING HISTORY, OR ILLUSTRATING IT, TOGETHER WITH SOME NOTES OF A SIMILAR NATURE.

Jeannet, Lady Forbes, page 31.

A MANUSCRIPT, dated 19th May, 1803, and addressed from Castle Hamilton to the Countess of Moira, by Colonel Southwell, furnishes testimony which shows that the Lady Janet must have been twice married; for it states that her husband in succession to Sir Arthur Forbes was Sir Claudius Hamilton, the first grantee of the Castle Hamilton estate, by patent 9 Jac. I., 1610. She had, he says, one son, Sir Francis, father of Sir Charles, father of Sir Francis, deceased in 1713, bequeathing his estates to his nephew (son of his second sister, married to the Hon. Philip Cecil, second son of the Earl of Salisbury), Captain Arthur Cecil, who assumed the name of Hamilton, and died March 17, 1759. He was twice married; and his estates were divided between his grandson, Captain Fleming, of Belville, Co. Cavan, and his daughters, Margaret Lady Southwell, and Mrs. Jackson.

A tradition then extant at Castle Hamilton, represented Lady Forbes, when Lady Hamilton, as riding on horse-

back—for in those days no coaches were to be found in Ireland—from Castle Forbes to Castle Hamilton, and superintending the simultaneous erection of those two mansions, the extensive plantations about both of which also owe their existence to her taste and care.

"Her Ladyship," concludes Colonel Southwell, "appears to have been a most exalted character as wife, widow, mother, and heroine. Those who have the honour to be her descendants have a bright and great example to imitate, and should call to mind the well-known saying of the Roman poet:—'Virtue is the sole and true nobility.'"

The Arms of Forbes and Hamilton are chiselled on a stone which was in the *old* Castle Hamilton, erected by her Ladyship; and, though somewhat mutilated since 1643, which date they bear, are still (1803) in tolerable preservation, despite the lapse of nearly two hundred years. (See p. 33.)

Copy of a Letter from SIR ARTHUR FORBES, *afterwards* EARL OF GRANARD, *to the* DUKE OF ORMONDE, *giving an account of the part which Lord Mountrath and others took*, 1659, *for the Restoration of King Charles the 2nd to his kingdom of Ireland, on which account he went from them to the King at Breda.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,—Being well acquainted with what hath been done by the late Earl of Mountrath, and those that joyned with him for the King's service, I presume to give your Grace this short account of it.

In the year 1652, when I went to serve His Majesty in the Highlands of Scotland, he acquainted me with his inclinations for His Majesty's service, and gave me authority, when I should see the King, to acquaint His Majesty that

he was ready to serve him with his life and fortune, and that he would endeavour to preserve himself in a capacity to serve the King whensoever he should receive his commands, which I had not opportunity to signifie to the King myself, but insinuated something of it obscurely by Cornett Rogers, who was going to the King, that he might acquaint His Majesty with it, after which time he waited for a good opportunity to do the King service, and had many consultations with his friends about it.

When Richard the Protector was deposed, he very earnestly advised Harry Cromwell to make use of the interest he had in Ireland for the King's advantage.

Before Sir George Booth's business, when Ludlow commanded here, my Lord of Mountrath prepared the officers under his command that they might be ready upon any sudden occasion, and sent to have a meeting with Sir Francis Hamilton and me, to know the temper of the northern people, at which time he assured Sir Francis and me that he would espouze the King's interest, and that whatsoever he did should tend that way. Soon after, when Sir George Booth was in arms in England, Ludlow began to be jealous of him, and commanded him not to depart from Dublin without leave. I being then prisoner in Athlone, his son (the now Earl of Mountrath) came to me by his father's command (as he said), to bring me out of prison; and assured me that at that time his father was ready to declare something in order to the King's restauration, and that he was resolved to make escape from Dublin, and had prepared his forces, then lyeing in the field under the command of Sir Francis Gore, to be in a readiness to receive him. But Sir George Booth being soon after defeated, that party became more secure, so he got opportunity to withdraw himself into Connaught,

where he continued untill he declared, and had frequent meetings and consultations with those of his friends in Connaught that he could trust in order to the promoting of the King's service, as those that I know he acquainted with his whole design, and made use of to prompt and prepare others for it, were his son, the now Earl of Mountrath, my Lord of Coloony, Sir Oliver St. George St. George, Sir Francis Gore, Sir James Cuff, and Sir George St. George, with whom he constantly advised, and kept correspondence with my Lord Bishop of Meath, Sir Theopilus Jones, Colonell Chidley Coote, and Doctor King, in Dublin, to the same effect.

In December, 1659, he published his first declaration at Galway, and made sure of that province; and at the same time his correspondents at Dublin declared there also; and he sent Sir James Cuffe into Scotland to General Monk, to acquaint him what was done, and to be resident with him whither soever he went, that by a good correspondence there he might be the better able to carry on his design for the King. Soon after he sent for me, and assured me that he intended nothing but the King's service, and desired my advice what was farther to be done; he said he had an account from Sir James Cuff of the inclinations of the people of England for the King, appearing by the many addresses which were made to General Monk in his way to London for bringing in the secluded members or a free Parliament; but, because of the discountenance that was given to those addresses, he had little incouragement from thence, and therefore says he was resolved to begin the work in Ireland, and to secure all those who were averse to the King's interest, and to invite the King into this kingdom; this resolution had been then put in execution, but that it was thought necessary first to acquaint the King with it, and

to expect his commands; and, after some debate, who should be sent to the King, I was fixed upon, and obliged upon my honour to impart the business to none but the King and your Grace, whom I was to acquaint with his resolutions, and to assure His Majesty that he was resolved to venture all for his service; and that, if His Majesty would think fitt to come into Ireland, he made no question of restoring him to his crown—not knowing, for ought he or I could then conceive, that any other part of the army in the three kingdoms did intend the same thing. I demanded of him what supplys he expected from the King: he said he had men and ammunition enough, and wanted only some shipps of force and some horsemen's arms. I then demanded of him what conditions he expected from His Majesty: he told me I should acquaint His Majesty: that he and his party would cast themselves at his feet and make no capitulation with him, and said withall that if they carried their business, they doubted not of the King's favour; and if they perished, there was no need of conditions. This being the substance of what I had in charge from him, I took my journey thro' England into Flanders, and came to London just at the time when General Monk burnt the gate of the city, which caused me to hasten my journey; and, having informed myself from Sir James Cuff (who was the resident at London for that purpose by my Lord of Mountrath's appointment) how things were in England, I desired him to signify to my Lord of Mountrath that I was gone, and to hasten his declaration for a free Parliament and the securing those persons that had a hand in the murder of the King; upon which he immediately declared, and secured Waller and Cooke, and several others of that party; and did this so speedily, that his declaration was with the King before I came out of Flanders. How the

message I brought was received by His Majesty, your Grace knows; and that His Majesty soon dispatched me back to the Earl of Mountrath with two blank commissions for making him Lord Deputy single, or joyning others with him in the government as he should think fitt, and writ a letter to him with His Majesty's own hand, and another to my Lord of Coloony, and commanded me to assure my Lord of Mountrath from him that he would have a great sence of the service of him and those that joyned with him, and that he would provide for them, and see them well rewarded; and particularly commanded me to assure them that they should enjoy all the estates they were possessed of at that time; or, in case His Majesty should think fitt to restore any of the former proprietors, as in the case of my Lord Clanriccard, which the King was pleased particularly to instance, that he would provide them with other estates equivalent; and something to the same purpose His Majesty was pleased to express in his letter to the Earl of Mountrath, requiring him withal to give certificates which persons he had made use of in the King's service, to distinguish them from others which he gave to some, but they were not many. After I brought this return from His Majesty, my Lord of Mountrath for some time made no use of these blank commissions, because he would not give a disgust to those that probably might design the King's service in England; but afterwards finding by letters from eminent persons in England that the King's restauration was retarded, and conditions likely to be put on His Majesty, he filled up one of the commissions, and ordered me to take charge of Ulster, and to put the people there in a posture for the King, resolving immediately to declare for His Majesty, and to secure some eminent persons here whom he found inclined to put conditions on

the King; but, the next pacquet from England bringing better hopes of the King's affairs there, he suppressed it again.

The persons whom I did observe to be most instrumental were in this business the now Earl of Mountrath, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord of Coloony, Sir Oliver St. George, Sir Theop. Jones, Sir Arthur Gore, Sir Francis Gore, Sir James Cuff, Major George Ingoldsby, Sir George St. George, Coll. Chidley Coote, Coll. Thomas Coote, Dr. King, and Sir Henry Waddington, beside severall inferior officers and others who were engaged by the aforesaid persons; but these are the persons whom I observed to be the chief instruments in carrying on the design all along.

This is a true account of my knowledge and observations in this matter, and is humbly presented to your Grace by your Grace's most obedient and most humble Servant,

ARTH. FORBES.

[The part Sir James Cuff had in this proceeding is confirmed by Portland's account of the Rebellion of '41, page 316.]

THE KING'S *Letter from Brussels, March* 16, 1660, *to* LORD MOUNTRATH, *referred to in the preceding one.*

Brusselles, March the 16*th,* 1660.

YOUR frind hath fully informed of your affection and zeale for my service, and of the resolution you have taken very vigerously to advance it, with which I cannot tell you that I was absolutely surprized, for besides that some persons who believd they know you have often persuaded mee that you were never without some affection for mee,

I cannot wonder that the sonne of such a father should desire and attempt to doe an act worthy of him, and which must contribute soe much to the preservation of his memory. It is not posible for me to prescribe or advise the methode you are to take the doing this good worke, or the steps you are to make towards it, not knowing what persons you principally rely on for assistance, only I will promise you that, as soone as you have declared for mee, you shall receive all the supplyes from abroad you can reasonably expect; and if my owne presence be necessary, I will, God willing, come to you, except it be more necessary that I goe for England. In the mean time whatsoever you shall promise and undertake in my name and on my behalfe that is in my powere to perform for the encouragement and reward of those who shall joine with you in my service, I doe give you and them my word to make good; I knowe not what commissions to send to you, nor indeed how to send them with securetie in soe short a time as may be requisite; but I shall, as soon as is possible, send over a person to you who shall be enough instructed to conferr with you upon all particulars; till then I conceive those inclosed comissions will for the present be sufficient for anything that is to be done. If you finde it necessary to joyne others with your selfe, for the better entering upon or carrying on the bussinesse, you may insert the name of those of whose affection you are confident in that commission, in which there is blanke sufficient to conteyne many names, and to pursue the powers granted therein; but if you finde that the worke must be carryed on more vigerously then it is like to be by a concurrence of many, you will then burne the larger commission, and insert your owne name into the other, which will enable you to act sufficiently till I can send you a more formall power, which

I shall doe as soon as may bee. I will not inlarge concerning your selfe: the great service you can doe me, and the great confidence I have in you, and your great merritt towards your country as well as towards mee, will all secure you, that I will do what becoms me towards the gratifying and obliging such a servant. I resolve to make you an Earle, and to conferr such an office and command upon you as shall very well please you, and to take your whole family into my particular care in such a manner as shall give you cause to believe that I am very heartily

Your affectionate friende,

CHARLES R.

To His Grace JAMES DUKE OF ORMONDE, *Lord Lieutenant Generall and Generall Governor of Ireland,*

The Humble Petition of JAMES MURRAE, *in his own name, and in the name and behalf of some poore persones in the North of Ireland, at present under censure and truble,*

SHEWETH,

That His Mat[ies] returne to the government of these kingdoms haveing been to your Grace's Pet[rs] as the light of the morning when the sun aryseth, being the fruite of their prayers and tears during His Ma[ties] unhappy recess, your Pet[rs] have been therefore encouradged to present to your Grace theire ensueing humble addresse and petition, being confident that your Grace will be to the Pet[rs] as the cleere shyning after raine. His Ma[tie] was pleased to signify his royall pleasure in his gracious declaracõn at Breda to be, that indulgence should be granted to tender consciences, wich also His Ma[tie] was pleased to declare in his gracious answere, directed to the Generall Convention of

Ireland. And though your Graces Pet^rs^ did suffer much under the late usurpers for constant loialty to their dread soveraigne, to the utter ruine of many of there familyes, as cannot bee deneyed ever by these who yett livd and were instruments therein, yett now your Graces Pet^rs^ are some of them prosecuted by Lyning, Capias, and excomunication, and the consequences thereof, to the utter undoeing of what they had regained; others are in certaine expectatõn of these penalties and censures for not conforming to the way of worshipp and discipline established by law. To the wich the also would gladly submit, as a further testimony of theire loyaltie to their dread soveraigne, if they were not bound upp by the light of there consciences, and seeing his sacred Ma^tie^ hath in his declaracõn of the 26th of December last, been pleased graciously to declare that it is a priviledge inherent in himselfe to grant dispensacõns from the penalties of the law.

May it therefore please your Grace, His Ma^ties^ Lord Lieutenant, to compassionate the present sad case of your Pet^rs^ and there familyes, and let somewhat of the soe often declared indulgence be vouchsafed on your Pet^rs^, who resolve with there lives and fortunes to bestow themselfves as they have ever done for their dread Soveraigne the Kings Most Excellent Ma^tie^, and for your Grace, as his Livetenant.

And yo^r^ Pet^rs^ shall pray, &c.

The KING'S *long Letter from Whitehall.*

Whitehall, Jan. 21, 1660.

CHARLES R.

Right trusty and right well beloved Councellor, and right trusty and right well beloved Cousins and Councellors, wee greet you well. Whereas wee have taken into our consideration some humble addresses offered unto us from our right trustie and right well beloved cousin and councellor, Charles Earle of Mountrath, our Lord President of Connaught, in our kingdome of Ireland, which, though by our gracious declaration for settlement of that kingdome, and dated the 30th of November, in the 12th yeare of our reigne, are for the most part answered, yett being willing to gratifie a person soe well deserving from us in what reasonably he may propound, wee doe hereby, in the first place, require and authorize you, that by advice of our learned councell in the lawe there, or some of them, you cause one or more effectuall Letters Patents to be made and passed in due forme of lawe, under the greate seale of that our kingdome, containing our free and generall pardon and indemnity unto our right trusty and right well beloved cousin and councellor, Charles Earle of Mountrath, and to William Lord Viscount Cawfield, Henry Lord Bishop of Clogher, John Lord Baron of Kingston, Richard Lord Baron of Coloony, Sir Robert Hannay, Bart.; Sir Oliver St. George, Knt. and Bart.; Sir John Cole, Bart.; John Bisse, Esq., Chiefe Baron of our Court of Excheq^{r} in that our kingdome; Charles Lord Coote, of Castle Coote; Sir Paul Davis, Knt.; Sir William Usher, Knt.; Sir Robert Meredith, Knt.; Sir John Hoey, Knt.; Sir Theophilus Jones, Knt.; Sir William Ashton, Knt.; Sir Richard

Kenedy, Knt.; Coll. Arthur Hill, Coll. Chidley Coote, Coll. Thomas Coote, Coll. William Warden, Coll. Thomas Scott, Lieut.-Coll. Francis Gore, Lieut.-Coll. Tristram Beresford, Lieut.-Coll. Edward Allen, Lieut.-Coll. Oliver Jones, Lieut.-Coll. William Moore, Lieut.-Coll. John Reade, Major Arthur Gore, Major George Rawden, Major William Meredith, Major George Ingoldsby, Capt. Robert Parke, Capt. Richard St. George, Capt. George St. George, Capt. James Cuffe, Henry Waddington, Esq.; Doctor Ralph King, John Pearsivall, Esq.; Alderman John Dee, Alderman Daniel Bellingham, Capt. Henry Billingham, William Handcocke, Esq.; Major William Bond, Major George Pepper, Capt. Charles Gore, Capt. William St. George, Capt. Robert Morgan, Capt. Henry Brooke, Capt. Francis King, Capt. James King, Capt. Adam Moleneux, Capt. John Sandes, Capt. Robert Oliver, Capt. Lewis Griffith, Capt. John Jones, Capt. John Cambell, Capt. John Franke, Capt. Joseph Mosse, Capt. Robert Meredith, Capt. Owen Lloyd, Capt. Tho. Cawfield, Lieut. John Otaway, Lieut. Lewis Winkefield, Lieut. Arthur St. George, Lieut. Christopher Mathews, Lieut. Bryan Cunningham, Lieut. Francis Jackson, Cornet Edward Cooper, Cornet Michael Stanley, Cornet John Crofton, Cornet Rowland, Thomas Gabriell King, Esq.; Peter Bohun, Esq.; Mr. John Wilkinson, Cornet Gilbert Carter, Quartermaster Charles Cartright, and Quartermaster Robert Miller, in as ample and beneficiall manner as in an Act intituled, An Act of Free and Generall Pardon, Indemnity, and Oblivion, passed in our Parliament begun at Westminister, the 25th of Aprill, 1660, is expressed and declared for and concerning all things said, spoken, committed, or done by them, or any of them, before and unto the day of the date hereof: Provided that none of the

forenamed persons (if any such be) w^ch^ have been of the Guard of Halberteers at the time of the murther of our royall father are hereby to be included. And it is our further will and pleasure, and accordingly wee require and authorize you to cause one or more Letters Patents to be made and passed, with the advice of our learned councell there as aforesaid, in due forme of lawe, under our great seale of that our kingdom, containing an effectual grant or grants from us, our heires and successors, of all such lands, tenements, and hereditaments whereof the said persons or their ancestors, and every or any of them, or any other person or persons, to the use of or in trust for them, or any of them respectively, were seised or possessed by themselves or their assignes the 22nd day of October, 1641, under such rents, tenures, and securities as were in the said 22nd of October, 1641, reserved to be paid, rendred, and held to and of our royall father of blessed memory. As also of all such lands, tenements, and hereditaments lyeing and being within our kingdome of Ireland, that have been sett out to the persons aforesaid, or any of them respectively, in satisfaction of their arrears of pay for their service in that our kingdome, or purchased by them or any of them from any adventurer or souldier, intended to be secured by our said declaration, or his or their assignes: Provided that this extend not to passe any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, which, by our said declaration, are to be restored to any other person or persons, but that in such case the aforesaid persons, and every or any of them, shall be first reprized according to our said declaration in some other forfeited lands most convenient for them; and then you are to passe such lands together with the said reprizes, by effectuall Letters Patents, unto them, and every of them, their heirs and assigns, for ever, to

be held under such rents and tenures as other lands of the same nature are in our declaration mentioned to be held. And whereas some of the aforesaid persons who are particularly named in our instructions have purchased certaine lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the Province of Connaught, and County of Clare, within our kingdome of Ireland, set out in pursuance of decrees granted to severall persons of the Irish nation; as also certaine lands, tenements, and hereditaments, by a pretended Act of Parliament set out to the inhabitants of Gloucester, you are hereby authorized and required to passe the same in Letters Patents, as aforesaid (observing the rule of reprizall appointed for adventurers and souldiers in our said declaration) to the respective persons soe named, their heires and assignes, for ever, under such rents as are reserved upon lands lyeing in such places, and under such tenures as the souldiers are to hold their lands in and by our said declaration.

You are likewise to cause Letters Patents to be made and passed as aforesaid unto Charles Earle of Mountrath, Doctor Henry Jones, Lord Bishop of Clogher, Richard Lord Baron of Coloony, Sir Theophilus Jones, Knt.; Chidley Coote, Esq.; and Thomas Coote, Esq.; their heires and assignes, of all lands, tenements, and hereditaments, settled or intended to have been settled upon them, and every or any of them, by any guift, grant, or order of any power or usurped power, to nold to them, their heirs and assigns, for ever; and under such rents and tenures as are appointed for the souldiers in and by our said declarations (observing the order of reprizall sett downe in our said declaration) for adventurers and souldiers. And it is our pleasure that these our letters shall be to you and every of you, and to all other our officers, ministers, and loving

subjects whome it may concerne, sufficient warrant and discharge in that behalfe.

Given under our signett at the Court at Whitehall, the 21st day of January, in the tweelfe yeare of our reigne.

By His Majesties command,

EDW. NICHOLAS.

Entered at the Signett Office, 8° Martis, 1660,

PHIL. WARWICK,
Lo. Chan.

Irrot' in Rot. Paten. Hibñie de ano regni Regis Caroli Secundi decimo tertio

WALLIS,
Clerk in Offic.

From the DUKE OF ORMONDE, *Lord Lieutenant, to* SIR ARTHUR FORBES.

Dublin Castle, May 11, 1663.

SIR,—In pursuance of the discourse you had lately with me concerning the sufferings and vexations brought upon the people in the North by the rigid and somtymes irregular execution of the lawes, and understanding that you are shortly to goe into those partes, I conceive it fitt to lett you know that, as I am noe friend to much severity against persons dissenting in their opinions from the established discipline and government of the Church, whyle they behave themselves otherwise with duty and loyalty, and in that with modesty and moderation, soe it is my resolution to doe what may possibly lye in me to give them all befitting ease and protection, consistent with my duty

and the peace of the kingdome. But it is well knowne to you how strictly the judges conceive themselves obleeged by oath to the impartiall execution of the lawes, and that whatever is to be done in matter of that nature and importance must have the concurrence of the Councell and the Cheefe Governour, whereunto the regular way of enducing them is, to be upon the ground of some application to them from such as doe finde themselves agreeved, w^{ch}, whenever it shall be presented in an orderly way, shall be taken into due consideration. And soe remaine,

Your very affectionate Servent,

ORMONDE.

Sir Arthur Forbesse.

From the DUKE OF ORMONDE, *Lord Lieutenant, to* SIR ARTHUR FORBES.

Castle of Dublin, February 17, 1666.

By the Lord Leiveten^{t} Gen^{ll} and Gen^{ll} Governor of Ireland.

ORMONDE.

Whereas we are informed that there are now abroad in the Countyes of Longford and Leytrim severall rebells and toryes, who dayly doe rob and spoyle His Ma^{ties} good subjects in those countyes; and wee, being desirous that those rebells and toryes be reduced and brought under obedience to His Mat^{ies} lawes and government, doe hereby authorize and require S^{r} Arthur fforbes, Barr^{t}, one of His Mat^{ies} Privy Counsell in this kingdome, to prosecute the said rebells and toryes, and to treate with such of them as shall make application unto him, and in His Mat^{ies} behalfe to promise them such conditions as he, the said S^{r} Arthur fforbes, shall find necessary and convenient for the good

and quiet of the country; and we shall ratify what he shall doe therein: Provided that noe pardon be promised to any one that hath comitted any murther by his owne hands, or coñanded any murder to be coñitted.

Given at His Mat^ies^ Castle of Dublin, the 17^th^ February, 1666.

G. LANE.

S^r^ Arth: fforbes to prosecute toryes.

KING CHARLES THE 2ND'S *Instructions to* LORD BERKELEY, *Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.*

Whitehall, February 22, 1669–70.

Instructions for our right trusty and wel beloved Councellor, John Lord Berkeley, Baron of Stratton, whom wee have appointed our Lieu^t^ of our kingdom of Ireland. Given at our Court at Whitehall, y^e^ 24^th^ day of February, $16\frac{6}{7}\frac{9}{0}$, *in y^e^ 22^nd^ year of our Reigne.*

CHARLES R.

Having, after great thought and deliberation, fixed upon you, of whose experience, untainted loyalty, courage, moderation, and integrity, w^th^ zeale to y^e^ Established Religion, wee have had so eminent assurance, to be our Lieutenant to represent our person there, and for authorizing you therein, having already caused Letters Patent to be made unto you, under our greate seale of England, in as ample manner as hath bin used to any of your predecessors (we doubt not but you will imitate and endevo^r^ to exceed y^e^ best examples of the best of them, and pursue all laudable courses for y^e^ good governm^t^ and encrease of the profits of y^t^ our realme; and for your better enabling thereunto, wee doe hereby give you full power and authority to keep y^e^ peace, y^e^ laws, and comendable customs of

our s^{d} kingdom, to governe all s^{d} people there, to chastise and correct offenders, and to countenance and encourage such as shall endeavour to doe well. And we doe also think fitt to p^{e}scribe unto you some things w^{ch} we hold necessary for you to observe in y^{e} governm^{t} for our services there; and wee expect y^{t} you will give us a good acco^{t} thereof.

1. You shall, imediately upon your arrivall in y^{t} kingdom, deliver unto our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor, John Lord Robarts, our Lieu^{t} Gen^{ll} and Gen^{ll} Governor of y^{t} kingdom, or any other Chief Governor or Governors of s^{d} kingdom, for y^{e} time being, our letters w^{ch} you shall herew^{h} receive, by which wee do signify to him or them, and our Privy Councell there, that wee have constituted you to be our Lieu^{t} of y^{t} our kingdom; and accordingly you shall w^{h} due respect receive from our Chiefe Governor or Governors our sword of estate, y^{e} ensigne of our supreame authority, in such manner, and wth y^{t} solemnity as hath bin usually observed on like occasions; and having yourself taken the usuall oath of Lieu^{t} and Generall Governor of y^{t} our kingdom, you shall immediately have your place above all others as our Lieu^{t} and Chiefe Governor there, and cause y^{e} oath of Counsell to be administered to such as we have or shall declare to be of our Counsell there, who are not yet sworne.

2. And for as much as y^{e} first and principall foundation of all good successe in all our actions doth rest upon y^{e} true service of God and zeale to religion, we do especially require it of you that, above all things, you endeavo^{r} to settle such good ord^{r} in y^{e} Church, y^{t} Almighty God may be better served in y^{e} true established religion in y^{t} kingdome then now he is, and y^{e} people by y^{t} meanes reduced from their error in religion, wherein many of them have been too

long most unhappily and pitiously seduced, and never more then since the beginning of the late fatall Rebellion, which hath produced too plentiful a seedtime of Atheism, superstition, and scisme. But in your care for religion, be sure to moderate y^e^ p^e^posterous zeale of any, upon what specious pretences soever, who, under the name of Christ's kingdom, the Church, and religion, disturbe both Church and State, and may endanger the peace thereof, when by wisdom and moderation the established religion will not only be more firmely setled again, but, by a wise and diligent hand, y^e^ tares, &c., who many yeares warre and confusion have sowed, will be most safely rooted out. And for the better entrance into this great and good worke, wee would have you w^th^ all diligence to proc^d^ in y^t^ comendable course w^ch^ was begun in y^e^ time of y^e^ Lord Chichester's government, and by y^e^ late devastations is become more necessary for y^e^ repairing and building of churches throughout y^t^ kingdom, agreeable to the lawes thereof, untill you have brought it to perfection. And as there can be noe better meanes to instruct our people in y^e^ true service of God then by planting worthy and learned ministers and preachers amongst them, so y^e^ best way to furnish y^t^ kingdom w^th^ sure persons will be to provide competent meanes for them; wherefor you shall w^th^ all diligence (calling to your assistance some of y^e^ Church and others of best skill and experience) to looke into the state of y^e^ ecclesiasticall livings there, and after information had how they have been diminished, and may be repaired again; and endeavour to raise them to some reasonable competency, towards w^ch^ wee have, as you well know, made a bountifull contribution in y^e^ great Bill formerly transmitted hence for y^e^ general setlem^t^ of y^t^ our kingdom; and at all times let it be your care not only to supply y^e^ spirituall livings in our guift, as they shall be-

come voyd, with pious, apt, and able persons, being men of good report and credit, and such as may reside upon their livings best, but to persuade all others who have the advousons of any such livings to do the like, avoiding all manner of corruption in the bestowing of y^e^ same. And for y^e^ better furtherance of this great service, wee require you to take into your service consideration y^e^ order and directions concerning y^e^ state of y^e^ Church of Ireland, sent thither by our royall grandfath^r^, King James of ever-blessed memory, in the year 1623; and to have speciall care y^t^ y^e^ provisions appointed for the livings of y^e^ clergie in y^e^ instructions for y^e^ plantation of y^e^ seignories in Munster, and those tythes and lands munificently granted and assigned for y^e^ ministry by our s^d^ royall grandfather and father of blessed memory, as well in the plantation of Ulster as in other plantations, w^ch^ in y^t^ kingdom, and by our selfe in any further plantation hereafter to be made, may from time to time be used and imployed, according to the gracious guift and intention for maintenance of all resident incumbents; and y^t^ y^e^ lands and provisions in like manner given by our said royall grandfather and us for y^e^ maintenance of schools be truely imployed for y^e^ maintenance of fitt school masters to attend their schooles diligently, and not to be converted to other uses, as wee have been informed they have beene in former times, wherein wee expect speedy reformation by your care, and y^t^ you endeavoure by all possible meanes to win the people of y^t^ our kingdom to send their children to be educated in y^e^ College neare Dublin, for whose good y^e^ same was chiefely erected, and is bountifully endowed from y^e^ Crowne. Y^e^ care of y^t^ service being sett wholly upon you, wee will proceed to direct you in other things as well concerning y^e^ government of y^t^ kingdom as our owne profit.

3. You shall, upon your arrivall there, wth all y^{e} convenient speed you may, informe yourself p̃ticularly of y^{e} present state of y^{t} our kingdom in all the parts thereof, what is therein found amisse or wanting, and by w^{t} meanes the same may be best supplyed and provided for, and hereof to transmit us an accompt in writing, to y^{e} end wee may receive a perfect knowledge of y^{e} same.

4. Wee do well know how much it concernes y^{e} happinesse of our subjects, as well as y^{e} reputation of our governm^{t}, y^{t} there be an equall and impartiall administration of justice in our ordinary courts of judicature of y^{t} our kingdom; and therefore it must be your first and greatest care, whom wee have placed in supreame authority under us in y^{t} kingdom, to inquire diligently into the same, how our judges, officers, and ministers in our severall courts of law or equity do behave themselves in y^{e} discharge of their respective trust, to y^{e} end y^{t} such as are found to deserve ill may be removed, and their places filled wth persons of better merritt; and y^{t} in time to come, upon passing of Letters Pattent of any judiciall or other temporall or military office or place particularly excepted in your Letters Patente, and reserved in our owne especiall grant, the said office and place be only granted during royall pleasure.

5. You are, as soone as conveniently it may be, to cause an exact muster to be taken of all s^{d} force w^{ch} in y^{t} our kingdom, y^{t} so it may appeare if each company or troop consist effectually of those number it ought, and w^{ch} wee allow for upon y^{e} establishment, taking care it be done at different times, and at such and so many convenient places of rendezvous as may not in anywise endanger y^{e} safety of the garrisons during the time y^{e} souldiers shall be so drawne out, and there you shall cause the oathes of allegeance and supremacy to be administred to all office^{r} and soldiers of

y^e^ army; and also more particularly to all governors of townes, forte, and castles; and such as shall refuse y^e^ said oathes, or either of them, you are to cashier and dismisse the service.

6. And for the p^e^venting the abuses wee have reason to believe are frequent in matters of false mustere, our pleasure is, that as soone as conveniently may be you cause them to remove their quart^r^ and garrisons, and so from time to time to change their stations and provinces as you shall soe cause for y^e^ better p^e^venting y^e^ great abuse of offic^r^ in mustring servants, tenants, townsmen, and other uncertaine persons, thereby to compleat y^e^ number of theire companies and troopes, renewing in this particular the printed instructõs and rules heretofore issued in the Duke of Ormonde's government to the muster master and his commissarie, with such alterations or further additions as shall be found requisite.

7. You must likewise take care y^t^ y^e^ army and forces be setled in sure fitting places, and sure numbers, as shall tend most to y^e^ p^e^servation of the peace of y^e^ kingdom, and be most convenient upon all occasions to answeare our service; and that they be quartered according to such rules as heretofore have been accustomed, and so as may be least burthensome and inconvenient to our subjects; and to y^t^ end you are to give strickt charge y^t^ they live orderly in their quarters according to such exact discipline as you shall think fitt to p^e^scribe them; and y^t^ y^e^ officers or others be not alowed or permitted to retaine or keep in their hands y^e^ soldiers pay after it shall be due to and actually paid out for them; and y^t^ no office^r^ be permitted to be absent from his comand without license first obtained from you, and y^t^ you extend not such license beyond y^e^ space of three months in any one year.

8. Next, we will y^t^ you take a thorough view of the state of our treasury and revenue of y^t^ our kingdom, as well receipts as issues; what moneys did actually remaine in our Treasury unissued y^e^ 20th day of January, 1669, what were then in arrear, and any way due and owing unto us, or payable unto our Excheq^r^ there, as well of our ordinary revenue certaine and casuall, as extraordinary aydes and guifts by Act of Parliament, and more especially by y^e^ respective Acts of Settlem^t^ and Explanation; and w^t^ are y^e^ most effectuall, speediest, and fittest waies for y^e^ ascertaining, setling, and recovering of y^e^ same; and likewise, what moneys are due and owing by us and payable out of our Treasury there, as well upon y^e^ establishment of the civill and military liste as for other just debts and considerations, and of y^e^ most speedy and effectuall waies and meanes as well for y^e^ ascertaining, adjusting, and setling thereof as for y^e^ paym^t^ and satisfaction of y^e^ same. And in like manner to take a view as well of our growing revenue as of our growing charge thereon, for y^e^ support of our governm^t^ there; to the end wee ourself may have a certaine knowledge of the state of our revenue of y^t^ our kingdom, and w^th^ which debts and payments it is at present charged. Wee will also y^t^ you give a strict charge to all such com^rs^ as are to take y^e^ accompts of y^e^ receipts or issues of our revenue in y^t^ kingdom, and to our Surveyor, Auditor, and all oth^r^ offic^r^ and minist^r^ of our Excheq^r^ conc̃ned in y^t^ service, that they do w^th^ all diligence and faithfullnesse view, peruse, and examine all such acco^ts^ as shall come before them, y^t^ no neglect, deceit, or fraud may be comitted to our wrong or prejudice. And we also require you to take speciall care y^t^ the growing entertainm^t^ of y^e^ civill and military lists in our establishm^t^ be in y^e^ first place every quarter duly answered and payd out of grow-

ing rents reserved and payable to us out of the respective branches of our revenue farmed unto John Burknall, Esq., and his partners; and if y^e^ respective quarterly growing rents payable by s^d^ farms shall fall short to answer the s^d^ quarterly growing paym^ts^ on y^e^ establishment, y^e^ same is to be supplyed out of any other receipts of our proper revenue before any other paym^ts^ be made. Neverthelesse, you are to cause our Com^rs^ there to keep distinct accompts of moneys due w^ch^ ought to have beene paid to us before the 20th of January, 1669, from y^e^ growing revenue after the said time.

9. Wee will also that you use your best diligence and care upon all future escheates and forfeitures, and by all other lawfull waies and meanes to improve our revenue, and to make additions thereunto; and likewise make abatem^ts^ of our charge where it may conveniently be done, and be to our honour; and y^t^ purpose you shall give it in charge to our Vice-Trea^r^, Chancellor, and Barons of s^d^ Excheq^r^; our Surveyor, Auditor, our learned Councell, and such other officers of our revenue (as you shall think fitt) frequently to meet together and consult of y^e^ same, and thereupon p^e^sent their conceptions to you, that you may w^th^ y^e^ better successe prẽed in y^e^ said disquisition.

10. It is our further will and pleasure, and wee do give you authority, if any coñands, warrants, letters, orders, or directions shall hereafter come unto you from us under o^r^ great seal, privy seale, privy signet, signe manuall, or from our Councell, requiring y^e^ performance of any thing contrary to our direction in our said establishment or those instructions, or w^ch^ you shall conceive to be of any considerable p^e^judice to our service, to forbeare (if you think fitt) y^e^ exc̃ution thereof untill you shall first give us information of y^e^ reasons inducing you thereunto, and thereupon

receive our further direction therein, and further declaration of o^r^ pleasure concerning the same, w^ch^ you are then to observe and obey.

11. That no fee farme lease or other grant of any of o^r^ lande, tenem^ts^, or hereditam^ts^ be granted und^r^ o^r^ great seale, nor custodiam under y^e^ seale of s^d^ Excheq^r^ be granted, before an office be duly found and record entered, and an indifferent survey and valuatõn made thereof, and y^e^ same be put duly in charge in y^e^ p̃per offices of o^r^ Excheq^r^ there, and y^t^ every person to whom such grant is to be made shall, before y^e^ same do passe any of o^r^ s^d^ seales, put in good security before o^r^ Vice Treasurer or Barons of o^r^ Excheq^r^, to answere y^e^ rents and performe such conditõns and covenants as shall be reserved or specified in y^e^ s^d^ grants.

12. That in the survey of forfeited, escheated, concealed, or other lands, tenem^ts^, and hereditam^ts^ belonging to us, a better survey and valuation be made for us then heretofore hath been accustomed; and y^t^ our Surveyo^r^ certify no value upon any particular before a view and inquisition or survey be first made and taken thereof, eith^r^ by himselfe or his sufficient deputy or deputies authorized thereunto.

13. You shall in all things endeavo^r^ to advance and improve y^e^ trade of y^t^ kingdom so farre as it may consist w^th^ the Act of Navigation, and y^e^ Act forbidding y^e^ transportation of Irish cattle; and therefore wee p̃ticularly recomend unto you y^e^ improvem^t^ of y^e^ fishery trade, and y^e^ lynnen manufacture; and, among others, the lawes concerning trade, w^ch^ wee will y^t^ you see diligently put in execuc̃õn for y^e^ advantage of y^t^ our realme of Ireland; you shall more particularly be carefull of such as have been made in favo^r^ of this our kingdom of England, and most especially as to o^r^ forreigne Plantations; you shall give all the incouragem^t^ lawfull you can to Protestant strangers resorting unto y^t^

our kingdom; and if a considerable number of them shall be willing to establish themselves in any great cities or townes, or in any other fit places for trade or manufacture, upon rep^sentation of y^e same to us, wee shall give order y^t they shall there enjoy sure priviledge for y^e exercise of their religion as have been granted by our predecessors to Protestant strangers w^thin o^r cities of London, Canterbury, and Norwich, and still allowed by us. And you must be carefull more p̃ticularly to renew a strict and severe prohibition ag^t y^e transportation of wooll to any parts beyond the seas, causing very sufficient security to be taken, y^t whatsoever quantity shall at any time be shipped for England be indeed and truly brought and landed here, and not carried (as it is too comonly) into forreigne countries; for the effectual p̃^ventõn whereof our pleasure is that you take strict order y^t all sure bonds as shall thus become forfeitted be w^th all rigour, industry, and faithfulnesse prosecuted ag^t the offend^r, w^thout collusion or connivance in those intrusted w^th y^t p̃secution; and for y^e better discovery of all frauds herein, you shall cause an exact accompt of all such bonds to be, from three months to three months, transmitted to our Commission^r of our Treasury here in England, w^ch wee will direct shall be compared with certificates from y^e Officers of our Customs in this our kingdom of England, from y^e sev^all ports; therefore you must likewise, w^th what care you can, prevent y^e generall abuse you shall heare is comitted where w^th in y^t our kingdom by y^e lawfull making, coyneing, and rending and uttering of small moneys for change, much to the losse and wrong of our subjects in particular, and of ill consequence to y^e Government, if not timely remedied.

14. You are, so farre as you may w^thout endangering a disturbance of y^e quiet of y^e kingdom, to endeavo^r, by y^e

best waie you can, to bring y^e^ sev^r^all parties w^th^in that our kingdom to a conformity to y^e^ religion and worship established by law; and what dificulties shall at any time arise in y^t^ particular, you are to certify y^e^ same to us, to the end wee may thereupon give such further directõns as shall be found necessary.

15. You shall, with what speed conveniently you may, after yo^r^ arrivall there, cause a survey and accompt to be taken of the present state of our castles, cittadels, fforts, and places of strength; and of our magazeenes, and of y^e^ state of y^e^ millitary stores, and trayne of artillery; and for y^e^ better supplying of our stores from henceforth w^th^ powder, you shall endeavo^r^ to sett up and erect the art of making salt peter in that our kingdom.

16. Wee are informed y^t^ small profit hath heretofore come to o^r^ Exchequ^r^ by y^e^ Castle Chamber fines, though misdemeaners for punishm^t^ in y^t^ court were many; wee would therefore have you looke into y^e^ reasons thereof, and to resettle and uphold y^e^ hono^r^ and jurisdiction of y^t^ Court for y^e^ suppressing of exorbitant offences, wherein our learned Councell are to do theire duty faithfully.

17. For the better regulation of our revenue, it is our pleasure that all the moneyes to be answered by y^e^ country, and all other moneys of what kind soever to be received for our use by way of subsidy, custome, excize, or otherwise, w^ch^ in that our kingdom shall be received by o^r^ Vice-Treasurer and Generall Receivo^r^, or his Dep^ty^, y^t^ he may keep a true accompt of y^e^ disposall of them for our service, unlesse y^e^ same be otherwise appointed by Act of Parliam^t^.

18. Wee do expect y^t^ you give all possible countenance and encouragement to all our subjects for encrease of trade and coñerce for y^e^ best improvem^t^ of our customes, where-

upon depend a great part of our profit, which, wee understand, hath been much hindred by lycensing great sumes of money to be brought out of y^t^ kingdom by making base forreigne coynes currant there, and by many other discourages given to merchants and traders, w^ch^ wee require you to prevent hereafter; and, as soon as you can, to reduce the state of moneys there to the condition of sterling money as it is in England; for w^ch^ end y^t^ our people there may have all incouragem^t^ to trade and bring bullion into y^t^ kingdom, wee have authorized you to establish a mint in y^t^ our kingdom, according to such rules and directions as you will receive herewith.

19. Having considered some propositions made by y^e^ Duke of Ormonde, late L^d^ Lieu^t^ of Irel^d^, unto us, and approved and recorded in y^e^ register of Councell causes, dated at Hampton Court, y^e^ 22nd day of June, 1662, and finding them necessary to be observed, wee have caused them to be renewed and entered againe, w^th^ reference to yo^r^ government as our Lieu^t^; and therefore it is our pleasure that you take care for y^e^ due observance thereof.

These are y^e^ generall heads in w^ch^ wee thought fit to instruct you for y^e^ p^e^sent, reserving our self to adde to the same what further shall frō time to time be found necessary for yo^r^ direction in those or other poynts relating to that government. And whereas wee are given to understand y^t^, since our recalling the Duke of Ormonde from the government there to our service here, diverse of y^e^ disaffected party of y^e^ Popish clergie are not only returned to y^t^ our kingdom, but have beyond seas obtained titular dignities of archbishopricks and bishop^ricks^ w^th^ unlawfull powers and jurisdictions, w^ch^ they have p^e^sumed to exercise to y^e^ great disquiet and discouragement of all or most of those who, some years past, subscribed a certaine Remon-

strance, declaring y^e^ faith, duty, and allegiance they beare to us as their lawfull King, and to our successors; wee will therefore, as soone after yo^r^ arrivall in y^t^ our kingdom as conveniently you may, you do diligently enquire into y^e^ truth of these informations; and, finding the same to be true, our pleasure is, y^t^ you do severaly put in execuc̃on y^e^ lawes ag^t^ all such titular Arch^bps^, Bishops, or Vicars-generall as have, under what colour or p^e^tence soever, cited, excomunicated, or threatened any of those who, in England, or since in Ireland, have subscribed y^e^ aforesaid Remonstrance.

And it will be fit, on y^e^ other hand, and accordingly our pleasure is, y^t^ on all occasions y^t^ may offer you give protection to those who have subscribed and not retracted their subscription of y^e^ s^d^ Remonstrance, they behaving themselves dutifully and modestly; and hereof wee do expect you should in due time give us an accompt.

By his Ma^ts^ comand,

ARLINGTON.

Concordat cum originale.

ELLIS LEIGHTON.

LORD BERKELEY, *Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, his Instructions to the* LORDS JUSTICES, THE PRIMATE, *and* SIR ARTHUR FORBES.

Dublin, May 29, 1671.

By the Lord Lieutenant Generall and Generall Governor of Ireland.

Instructions for the Right Hon^ble^ his Grace Michael Lord Archbishop of Dublin, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and S^r^ Arthur Forbesse, Baro^t^, Marshall-Generall of Ireland, Lords Justices for the Government of the said Kingdome.

Signed JOHN BERKELEY.

For the generall ordering of the government of the kingdome, in order to religion, the administration of justice, the preserving of the publique quiett, advancement of trade, &c., wee doe recommend to your Lo^pps^ the carefull observation of such instructions as His Ma^tie^ was pleased to give unto us at our comeing to the government of this kingdome (a coppie whereof wee now leave with your Lo^pps^).

For further direction to your Lo^pps^, the experience wee have had of the temper and current of things since our coming to this government, perswades us to recommend some few particulars.

Wee have found that the breaking out of the Tories, besides the present mischiefe it doth to the inhabitants, is both a dangerous seed-plott of rebellion, and gives occasion to those that ffarme His Ma^ts^ revenues to serve themselves of it as a pretext to clamour for defalcations; and therefore wee recommend it to your Lo^pps^ that, as the kingdome is pretty well rid of them at present, so, if any of them breake forth, to use all possible endeavour to crush them in the begining, and that you prevent all provocations

that may induce any people to take those desperate courses, by administring justice indifferently to the Roman Catholiques in their civill pretentions.

Wee do likewise recommend to your Lo^pps a temperate and faire indulgence to those English Protestants that doe not comply so much as were to be wished with the government of the Church of England, seeing they are a strengthning in the generall to the English interest, and beneficiall to trade; but with this caution, that if any of them, not content with a private connivence, shall be insolent, and disturbe the worship of God established by law, or the persons and places appointed for it, that you punish them most severely, as people that have a stronger inclination to sedition than the modest injoyment of their own consciences, as likewise that you proceed strictly with them in case of any disobedience to the lawes in civill matters.

Wee likewise recommend to your Lo^pps care the preserving a good understanding between the souldiery and inhabitants, by mainteyning to the souldiers the priviledge of not being arrested without licence on the one side, and by forcing them on the other side to give due satisffaction to their creditors, or leaving them to the legall prosecution of those who modestly aske it; and especially to observe this rule in order to the cittie of Dublin, and the fforces in garrison there.

Wee doe likewise recommend to your Lo^pps that the Presidiall Courts do not encroach uppon the generall justice of this kingdom, a thing which would much derogate from the splendor of His Ma^ts authority; and therefore any attempts of it are to bee nipt in the bud.

For what relates to the more vigorous prosecution of the Commission of Enquiry and other commissions, the settleing of corporations, defalcations, and other things,

wee shall labour to receive His Ma^ts^ commands about them, and transmitt them to your Lo^pps^ w^th^ all convenient speed.

Wee doe recommend to your Lo^pps^ the giveing us speedy notice of all emergencies, and the keeping of the pacquett boates to a diligent dispatch for the mainteyning of a lively and quick correspondence.

Wee doe likewise in a particular manner recommend unto your Lo^pps^ to see that the warrants wee have left signed for three moneths pay to the army, and the civill lyst, be put in speedy execution.

Given at His Ma^ts^ Castle of Dublin, the 29th day of May, 1671.

A true coppie.

ELLIS LEIGHTON.

From the DUKE OF ORMONDE *to* LORD GRANARD.

Clarendon House, July 8, '73.

S^R^,—I was very glad to see y^rs^ of the 28 of the last month, and no mention in it of the continuance of y^r^ indisposition, w^ch^ reporte had made more dangerous than I thank God it is: that very day our ffriend, S^r^ Robert Murray, died suddenly, after a very strange maner, of w^ch^ you have doubtlesse heard from other hands. It is true, I tould my L^d^ Aungier that I thought very unjust and malitious use had bin made of some leters you had shewen here, but I never heard that any leters written by y^r^selfe had bin exposed to that misfortune. Touching the other story concerning my L^d^ Lauderdaill and me, all I know is, that I have bin tould his Grace should say that S^r^ Arthur fforbes would carry himself so dextrously betwixt him and the Duke of Ormonde as that at last nether of them would

trust him; to w^ch^ the answer I then made was, and the assurance I now give you is, that his Grace was very much mistaken, if he sayd so, and that it was not in his or in anybodys power to make mee mistrust S^r^ Arthur fforbes of anything not becoming a man of honor: whether this was said by his Grace or no, or whether this bee the thing meant by my Lord Aungier, I can not tell; but I am sure my answer was as I have tould you; and you may bee sure I am, with all reallity,

Y^r^ most affectionat humble Servant,

ORMONDE.

You had had this returne a post sooner but that I wayted on the King to see the ffleete, w^ch^ is stronger, beter maid, and every way beter provided then it was when it first went out—God send it good successe. The Comte de Schomberg comands the fforces, if any shall com^d^, and not the Duke of Buckingham; his Grace may imploy himself very usefully at Blackheath, where order and discipline is much wanteing.

From the EARL OF ESSEX *to* LORD GRANARD.

London, Decemb^r^ 7th, 1675.

MY LORD,—I have receivd y^r^ l^r^ of y^e^ 29th of Novemb^r^, y^e^ most part of it discoursing upon y^e^ calling of a Parliament in Ireland; tis clearly my opinion it would be much for His Majesties service; and I am confident, if right means were taken, they would readily bee brought to grant His Majest^ie^ soe considerable a supply as would sett all things in very good order in that kingdome; but y^e^ necessary preparatory to it cannot bee effected, and matters

are in such posture here as makes mee despaire of any good to be done by a Parliam^{t} in Ireland, and therefore I conceive tis better rather to lett it alone to a happier conjuncture then to call one and bee baffled in it.

I now hope to bee wth you so soon, as I shall not dispose of y^{e} Lieu^{ts} place till I arrive.

I am,

Y^{r} L^{rs} most faithfull humble Servant,

ESSEX.

Lord Granarde.

From the DUKE OF ORMONDE, *Lord Lieutenant, to* LORD GRANARD.

Castle, Feb. 18, 1678.

After our very hearty commendations to your Lo^{pp}, being informed that severall Tories and robbers now abroad in divers parts of this kingdome, to the great annoyance and trouble of the country in many places, are desireous of His Ma^{ts} pardon; and in order thereunto willing to doo good service in suppressing and bringing others to justice, which may tend much to the quiet of His Ma^{ts} good subjects; wee have therefore thought fitt, by these our letters, to authorise and impower your Lo^{pp} to admit of offers and proposals from, and from time to time to treat and hold correspondence in such manner as you shall judge convenient, with such of the said Tories and robbers as your Lo^{pp} shall thinke fitt and convenient, may be usefull for the ends aforesaid, and to demand from them, or any of them, the performance of such service as you shall see cause to expect, and to promise and assure them, or any of them, upon performance thereof, of His Ma^{ts} pardon for their

past crimes, making known unto us your proceedings herein. And so wee bid your Lo^pp very heartily farewell.

From His Ma^ts Castle of Dublin, the 8th of ffebruary, 1678.

Your Lo^pps very loving freind,

ORMONDE.

L^d Viscount Granard.

Instructions by the DUKE OF ORMONDE, *Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to* ARTHUR VISCOUNT GRANARD, *Marshall, for quartering the Army.*

Castle of Dublin, Jan. 17, 1679.

By the Lord Lieutenant Generall and Generall Governor of Ireland.

ORMONDE.

Whereas wee have received information that some notorious Tories are gon out of Ulster into the county of Leytrim, or some other part of the province of Connaght, who may much disturbe and annoy His Ma^ts good subjects in those parts, if some speedy course be not taken to suppress them; wee have thought fitt, in order thereunto, hereby to pray and authorise your Lo^pp to command and give orders to the troops and companies under mentioned, and to place them, or any of them, or parties to be drawn out of them, at such convenient stations as your Lo^pp shall judge expedient for the more effectual prosecution and suppression of any Tories or robbers in the said province of Connaght, or any counties near the same; and from time to time to remove any troop, company, or party of the fforces above mentioned, as your Lo^pp shall thinke fitt and find most conducing for the service aforesaid. And upon apprehending any of the said malefactors, to cause them to be secured in

the gaole of the county where they shall be taken, to be proceeded against according to law. And wee hereby require the respective officers commanding the troops, companies, or parties under written (till further order from us) to obey, observe, and follow your Lo^{pps} orders and directions for prosecuting and suppressing Tories and robbers accordingly, and to remove from place to place, and send out parties from time to time as your Lo^{pp} shall thinke fitt to direct.

For all which this shall be to your Lo^{pp} and the severall officers whom it doth concern a sufficient warrant. Given at His Ma^{ts} Castle of Dublin, the 17th of January, 1679.

To our very good Lord Arthur Lord Viscount Granard, Marshall of His Ma^{ts} Army, and one of the Privy Councill in this Kingdome.

Troops and Companies.

Your Lo^{pps} own Troope, . . .	at Mollingar.
Cap^{t} Geo. Lyndons Companie, . .	
S^{r} Oliver S^{t} Georges Troop, . .	at Tuam and Headford.
Earle of Ranelaghs Troop, . .	at Athlone.
Cap^{t} Arthur S^{t} Georges Compan^{y},	
Parties of the L^{d} Ranelaghs Company, ...	
Cap^{t} Chidley Cootes Troop, . .	at Coloony.
L^{t} Coll. Rollestons Companie, .	at Sligo.
Cap^{t} Thomas Cuffs Companie, .	at Bellamo.
S^{r} Charles de Vies Companie, .	at Castlebarry and Ballinrobe.
Cap^{t} Ben ffletchers Company, .	at Jamestown.
S^{r} John Peytons Companie, . .	at Lanesborough.
Earle of Longfords Troop, . .	at Longford.
Coll. John Bramstons Company,	

Troops and Companies.

A Corporall and ten Horsemen out of S[r] Theopilus Jones his Troop, ...	at Tecroghan.
Such parties out of the Companies in Gallway as your Lo[pp] shall direct the Governor there to send out, ...	Gallway.

W. ELLIS.

The KING'S *Instructions for the* LORDS JUSTICES *and* COMMISSIONERS.

March 27, 1685.

Instructions for the Most Reverend ffather in God Michaell Lord Archbishop of Armagh, Primate, and our Chancellor of our Kingdome of Ireland, and our right trusty and right well beloved Cousin and Councellor Arthur Earle of Granard, whom wee have appoynted our Justices and Commissioners of our said Kingdome.

JAMES R.

Haveing, upon the revocation of our right trusty and right entirely beloved Cousin and Councellor James Duke of Ormonde from the government of our kingdome of Ireland, made choice of you, as persons of approved loyalty, wisdome, courage, and integrity, to be our Justices and Commissioners of our said kingdome; and haveing for the authoriseing you therein, already caused Lẽrs Patents under the great seale of England to be made and sent unto you, together with such orders and despatches as were requisite for yo[r] taking upon you y[e] administration of the government of that our kingdome; wee doubt not but you will pursue all prudent courses for the good government and increase of the proffit of the same; and for the

better enabling you thereunto, wee doe hereby give you full power and authority to keep the peace, the lawes, and commendable customes of our said kingdome; to governe all our people thereby, to chastise and correct offenders, and to countenance and encourage such as shall doe well; and wee doe also thinke fitt to prescribe unto you some things w^{ch} will bee necessary for you to observe in y^{e} government, and therefore wee doe hereby direct and injoyne you—

1. That you forthwth, with what convenient speed may bee, informe yourselfe particularly of the present state of that our kingdome in all the parts thereof, and what is therein amisse, and by what meanes the same may bee best provided for, and thereof transmitt unto us an account in writeing, to the end wee may receive a perfect knowledge of y^{e} same.

2. And for as much as the first and principall foundation of good successe in all our actions doth rest upon the true service of God, wee doe especially require it of you, that, above all things, you endeavour to setle matters soe in the Church, that Almighty God may bee well served. In order whereunto you are to take care that the spiritual livings in our guift, as they shall become voyd, be supplyed wth pious and orthodox persons; and who, being of goode parte, may reside upon their benefices; and you are also to persuade other patrons of livings to doe the like, and to avoyd all manner of corruption in bestowing of the same.

3. Whereas wee have formerly sent our directions to some of yo^{r} predecessors in that government for the true valueing of ecclesiasticall livings, &c.; in pursuance thereof you are to informe your selfe what progresse hath beene made therein. And if any thing remaine still to be done, you shall, with all convenient speed, observe and execute these our directions as to such ecclesiastical liv-

ings and augmentations to ecclesiastical dignities whereof no value hath yet been duly taken.

4. Wee doe well know how much it concernes the happynesse of our subjects, as well as y^e^ reputation of our governm^t^, that there be an equall and impartiall administration of justice in our ordinary courts of judicature of our kingdome, to enquire dilligently into y^e^ same how the judges and ministers in our sev^ll^ courts of judicature behave themselves in the discharge of their respective trusts, to the end that such as are found to deserve ill may be removed, and their places filled w^th^ persons of better merit.

5. Whereas of late there hath been a discontinuance of y^e^ Court of Castle Chamber, you shall take the matter into yo^r^ serious consideration, and see that the said Court bee againe restored, and made use of according to law.

6. Wee having thought fitt to appoynt Commissioners to manage our whole revenue in that our kingdome, our pleasure is, that you doe from time to time assist, countenance, and support our s^d^ Commiss^rs^ and the officers imployed by them, upon all occasions, as justice and our service shall require; and you shall also take care that all our judges, officers, and ministers, more especially the Barons of our Court of Exchequer, do give them all fitting dispatch and countenance; you shall likewise frequently call upon them to give an account of their proceedings, in y^e^ management of the commission and the execution of the trust wee have committed to them, of w^ch^ you are, from time to time, to transmitt an account to us.

7. In the survey of escheated or concealed lands, you shall take care that a better valuation bee made for us then heretofore has been accustomed, and that our Surveyor certify no value upon any particular before a view and in-

quisition first made and taken of the land, either by himselfe or his sufficient deputy authorized.

8. Our pleasure is, that noe fee ffarme or lease of any of our lands not in charge be granted under our greate seale, nor any custodium under the seale of our Exchequer, before an office bee found or recognizance entered, and indifferent valuation bee made of the lands, and the same put in charge wth y^{e} Auditor; and that every man to whome such grant is to bee made shall, before his patent passe any of our seales, put in good security before y^{e} Barrons of our Exchequer, to answer the rents, and performe such conditions and covenants as shall be reserved in the said grant.

9. Our intention and pleasure being, that no additionall charge be made to the present establishment for that our kingdome, but that the surplusage of our revenue bee layd up in our Exchequer there, to be disposed of as wee shall from time to time direct, you are to take care there of accordingly; and also, that out of the surplusage as much be in the first place lay'd by as shall suffice for three months pay of our army, to be made use of upon any imergency or extraordinary occasion.

10. Whensoever there shall bee any letters from us for disposing of any money to publick uses, and there shall bee other letters at the same time for the payment of any money to any particular persons, in all such cases you shall preferre the publick letters before the private.

11. In case it should happen at any time that our revenue should not hould out to pay the whole establishment, you shall take care that the same bee not applyed to the payment of any pensions untill the rest of the civill and military lists be first paid; and if afterwards the same will not hold out to the payment of the pensions, you shall

cause a proportionable abatement to be made, and of each of them.

12. You shall give noe orders upon any letters w^{ch} shall come from us for granting of any money, or lands, or leasing, or abateing any rents or other summs of money due to us in our said kingdome, unless a peti^{n} have been first presented to us, w^{ch} peti^{n} is to bee either recommended by you, or the same is to be transmitted to you by one of our principall Secretaryes of State, and your sense and opinion is to bee had upon it; afterwards such peti^{n} shall be referred to our High Treasurer of England, who is to be made acquainted with what you shall write, either in recommending such petition, or upon the transmission of any such to you, and our s^{d} High Treasurers report to be had thereupon before any letter or order be signed.

13. Haveing found it requisite to make sev^{ll} alterations in our army in that our kingdome, and resolved to give new commissions signed by ourselfe, w^{ch} comissions shall be sent unto you as soone as conveniently may bee, you are, upon receipt of the same, to cause them to be distributed to the respective officers accordingly; and you are also, immediately after, to order an exact muster to bee taken of all our fforces there; that soe it may appeare if each regiment, company, or troope bee effectually of the number it ought to bee, and which wee allow for upon the pay rolls; taking care it bee done at different times, and at such and soe many convenient places and rendezvous as may not in any wise endanger y^{e} safety of the garrisons, dureing the time the souldiers shall be soe drawne out; and you shall then and there cause the oathes of allegiance and supremacy to be administred to all officers and sould^{rs} of y^{e} army, as also more particularly to all governors of townes, fforts, and castles; and such of them as shall re-

fuse the said oaths, or either of them, you are to cashiere and dismisse the service.

14. And for the preventing the abuses wee have occasion to believe are frequent as to false musters, our pleasure is, that, as soone as conveniently may bee, you cause the troopes and companies of our army there to remove out of their present quarters and garrisons into new ones, and so from time to time continue frequently to change their stations, and even provinces, as you shall see cause, for the preventing that greate abuse of officers in mustering servants, tennants, townsmen, and other uncertaine persons, thereby to compleate the number of their regiments, companies, and troops; renewing in this particular the printed instructions and rules heretofore issued in the time of the Duke of Ormonde's government over that our kingdome to the Muster Master and his Commissaries, with such further alterations as you shall thinke necessary.

15. You are likewise to take care that the army bee quartered by such fitt rules as have beene heretofore observed, and so as may bee wth leeast burthen and inconveniency to our subjects; and to that end you are to give strict charge that they bee orderly in their quarters, accordingly to such exact discipline as you shall find fitt to prescribe them; and that the officers be not allowed or permitted to detaine or keep in their hands the sold^{rs} pay after it shall be due to, and actually paid out for them; and that no officer be permitted to be absent from his command without licence first obtained from you, w^{ch} licence is not to extend beyond y^{e} space of three months in any one yeare. And in case any of the officers of our said army shall at any time misbehave himselfe, you shall either cause him to be tryed by a court marshall, or doe immediately suspend him, as you shall thinke fitt, till you have

represented the matter to us, and received our pleasure upon it.

16. You shall, with what speed conveniently you may, cause a survey and acco^{tt} to be taken of y^{e} present state of our castles, fforts, and places of strength, and of our magazines; and also of the military stores and traine of artillery; and for the better supplying our stores from henceforth wth powder, you shall endeavour to erect and sett up the art of makeing saltpeter wthin that our kingdome.

17. You shall in all things endeavour to advance and improve the trade of that our kingdome, so far as it may consist wth the lawes made, and in force, for the wellfare and benefitt of commerce in our kingdome of England, and more especially wth those w^{ch} relate to our fforraine Plantations. And wee particularly recommend to you the improvement of the ffishery trade and the linnen manufacture, and to regulate the defect in the packing and cureing of butter and beefe.

18. You shall give all lawfull encouragement to all strangers resorting into that our kingdome; and if a considerable number of them shall be willing to establish themselves in any great cities or townes, or in any other fitt places for trade or manufactuary, upon representation of the same to us, wee shall give orders that they enjoy such priviledges as may consist with the peace of that our kingdome.

19. You must be carefull more particularly to renew a ſtrict and secure prohibition against the transportation of wooll to any parte beyond the seas, causeing sufficient security to be taken that whatsoever quantities shall bee at any time shipped for England bee truely brought and landed there, and not carried (as wee are informed it is

but too commonly) into fforraine parts: ffor the effectuall preservation whereof our pleasure is, that you take strict orders that all such bonds as shall become forfeited bee, wth all vigour and ffaithfullnesse, prosecuted against the offenders, wthout collusion or connivance in those instructed in that prosecution; and for the better discovering of all frauds therein, you shall cause an exact account of all such bonds to be from three months to three months transmitted to our High Treasurer of England, w^{ch} wee will direct shall be compared wth certificates from y^{e} officers of our customes of the sever^{ll} ports of this our kingdome of England.

20. You shall, by the best means you can, prevent a gen^{ll} abuse wee heare is committed every where in our said kingdome by the unlawfull makeing, coyning, and vending of small money for change, much to the losse and wrong of our subjects, and of ill consequence to the government if not remedyed.

21. And, that you may be the better enabled to discharge the great trust wee have reposed in you by committing the administration of y^{e} governm^{t} of that our kingdome to you, wee doe declare that wee will not admitt of any particular complaint of injustice or oppression agst any in our s^{d} kingdome, unlesse it appeares that the party have first made his addresse to you; that the places in the Chiefe Governors gift shall be left freely in your disposeall; and accordingly wee will not passe them to any person upon suite to us heere; that noe new offices shall be erected in that our kingdome till you have beene made acquainted therewth, and certifyed your opinion upon the matter to us.

That noe letters or orders from us for the payment of any money shall be directed imediately to y^{e} Receiv^{r} Gen^{ll}

of that our kingdome, but to you; and no payment made upon any such letter or order from us without yo^{r} warrant thereupon shall be allowed upon the Receiver Gen^{lls} accounts; that no patent for granting land, money, or there leaseing or abateing of rents in our s^{d} kingdome shall be passed in England without you have beene first made acquainted therewith, which rule wee have directed to be entered in our signett office and other offices here that may bee concerned therein.

And wee doe also leave it wholly to you to give licence of absence out of our s^{d} kingdome to any Councellor, Bishop, Governor, or other officer of state, or of the army, or to any of the Judges, or our learned Councell.

22. When any vacancy shall happen of any ecclesiasticall or temporall, whither civill or millitary, office, place, or command, w^{ch} wee have reserved to our owne especiall disposall, and is excepted in your commission, you shall forthwith advise us thereof, and also recommend unto us a fitt person for y^{e} said place or command; and wee doe freely declare, that wee will not dispose of any such vacancy till wee have received yo^{r} recommendation, which if wee shall not agree to, but thinke fitt to conferre y^{e} s^{d} vacant office, place, or command on any other person, wee will not grant or signe any letter for granting the same till wee know whither you shall have any objection to make to it; and our pleasure is, that you doe not give leave to any officer of the army to come into England upon pretence of solliciting for any vacant comand.

23. You shall, from time to time, informe us truly and impartially of every mans particular dilligence and care in our service there, to the end wee may bestow marks of our ffavour upon such as deserve well; in order whereunto,

our expresse pleasure is, that you doe not grant any confirmation of a reversion of any office or imployment in that our kingdome, or suffer any such grant of a reversion to passe hereafter; and you are also to take care that all vacant offices or places be granted only during our pleasure.

And whereas wee have resolved, that for y^e^ future no place or employment, whither civill or military, shall be sold, you are not to permit the same, accordingly.

24. You shall give no orders upon any letters signed by us for the granting money or lands, pensions, titles of honour, or employments in Ireland, untill such lrēs have been first entered at our signet office heere, whereby the disorder in procureing our grant of the same thing to severall persons will be prevented.

25. It haveing been represented unto us by our Privy Councill of our kingdome of Scotland that severall rebells and ffugiteves passe over from thence into our kingdom of Ireland, sheltering themselves there, wee thinke it requisite that you should correspond with our s^d^ Councill of Scotland; and that in order thereunto you establish a pacquet boate betweene those kingdomes (if you shall finde it necessary) for our service.

And our pleasure is, that you give order from time to time for seizing such of the said rebells and ffugitives whose names shall be transmitted to you from our said Councill of Scotland, and for sending them in safe custody into our s^d^ kingdome, that they may bee proceeded against there according to law and justice.

26. You shall direct all propositions moving from you touching matters of the revenue to our High Treasurer of England only, and all other dispatches for that our king-

dome, to one of our principall Secretaries of State singly; and wee doe hereby declare that wee will have this done by the hands of the Earle of Sunderland.

27. If any warrants, letters, orders, or directions shall hereafter come unto you from us or our Privy Councill, requireing the performance of any thing contrary to our directions in our sayd establishment or these instructions, wee doe hereby give you authority to forbeare (if you thinke fitt) the execution thereof, untill you shall first give us information of the reasons induceing you thereunto, and thereupon receive our further directions therein, and further declaration of our pleasure touching the same.

28. Whereas orders were given upon y^e^ alarme of Otes's pretended Plott for arming the Militia in y^e^ severall counties of that our kingdome, and armes were then given out for arming them accordingly; wee, being given to understand that a great part of the said armes are in the hands of such persons as are very ill affected to the Government, and would upon any oppertunity bee ready to imploy them against the Crowne, our pleasure is, and wee doe hereby direct you, that you forthwith give all necessary orders for bringing in and returning all the said armes into our magazines and stores.

29. It haveing been represented unto us that it would bee for our service that the armes w^ch^ were taken from our Roman Catholic subjects in y^e^ yeare 1678, and upon Otes's pretended discovery of a Plott, should bee restored to them, and that they should bee put into the same capacity w^th^ our other subjects of being sherriffs, justices of the peace, &c., as they have been heretofore; wee have thought fitt hereby to require you to transmitt unto us forthwith your oppinion upon this matter, and what you conceive may bee best for our service to doe therein.

30. Being informed that it would very much advance the trade of that our kingdome and our revenue, if our Roman Catholick subjects were admitted to all the priviledges and ffreedoms which any other of our subjects enjoy in all ports and corporations of the same, wee doe recommend it to yo^{r} consideration, and require you to send us an account forthwith what you thinke fitt should bee done in this matter for our service.

Given at our Court at Whitehall, the 27th day of March, in the first year of our reigne.

By His Ma^{ties} command,

SUNDERLAND.

The Returne to His Mat^{ies} Instructions for y^{e} Primate and y^{e} Earle of Granard, Lords Justices.

[Sent to the Earle of Sunderland.]

Amongst those Instructions which His Ma^{ty} was pleased to send us relateing to the governm^{t} of this kingdom, there were some that require a perticular account from us to be returned to His Ma^{tie}, which wee hereby send to your L^{dsp}, to be humbly offered to His Mat^{ies} consideration.

By the first instruction, we are to transmitt to His Ma^{tie} an account in writeing of the present state of this kingdome, which wee find to be in a very quiet and peaceable condition, the trade thereof fflourishing and encreasing; His Ma^{ties} revenue well setled and paid; the army well disciplined; the laws duely executed; the churches in most places well frequented; and His Mat^{ies} subjects here, both British and Irish, generally loyall to His Mat^{ie} and obedient to the lawes, and much inclined to building and improveing upon the lands they are possessed of; so that

we doe not see any reason to aprehend any trouble or disturbance to His Mat^ie^ in his governm^t^ from any of his subjects in this kingdome.

By the fifth instruction, wee are required to see that the Court of Castle Chamb^r^ be again restored in this kingdome, and made use of according to law; which Court wee find was first directed here by a Coñission pas^d^ und^r^ y^e^ great seale of England in y^e^ first yeare of the reigne of the late King James over England and Ireland, and was aft^r^wards continued by anoth^r^ Coñission, past likewise und^r^ the great seale of England in the first yeare of the reigne of King Charles the First, for takeing away the Starr Chamber in England. The said Court of Castle Chamber hath been discontinued in this kingdome, and no Coñission issued dureing his late Mat^ies^ reigne for holding that Court here. The Statute, also made in the 3rd year of King H. 7 (whereupon a great part of the authority of that Court was grounded), being of force in this kingdome only by virtue of a Statute made in Ireland in the 10 yeare of King H. 7, whereby all the Statutes before that time made in England were enacted to be of force here; and that Statute of 3 H. 7 being since repealed in England, doubt was made in the late Kings reigne whether that Act of 3 H. 7 was still of force in Ireland, and wheth^r^ that Court could then, without a new Act of Parliament, be legally sett up in this kingdom; whereupon in y^e^ yeare 1665 a Bill was transmitted from hence into England for erecting that Court in Ireland, which Bill, being remitted hither under the great seale of England, was read in the House of Coñons here, and was rejected, March y^e^ 5^th^, 1665; and likewise a second Bill to the same purpose was read in the House of Coñons, and rejected, 30^th^ May, 1666, both w^ch^ appeares by the notes herewith sent, taken out of the journall

of the House of Coñons; and wee doe not find y^{t} any thing farth^{r} hath since bin don towards the restoreing of that Court here. But if it shall be His Mat^{ies} pleasure y^{t} the said Court should be again erected here by a new Comission, it will, as wee humbly conceave, be necessary that such a Coñission be passed und^{r} the great seale of England, and sent over hither, as formerly pass^{d} to that purpose in the beginning of the reigne of King James and King Charles the First, which wee suppose will be found inrolled in the Rolls of the High Court of Chancery in England.

The 28 instruction directs the calling in of such arms into His Mat^{ies} stores as were given out from thence for armeing the Militia of this kingdome, upon Oates his pretended Plott, a great part of those arms haveing been putt into the hands of such persons as were very ill affected to the Governm^{t}, and would upon any opertunity "be ready to employ them against the Crown;" we, haveing made enquirie into this matt^{r}, doe find that y^{e} Governm^{t} here did take all possible care that y^{e} arms deliver^{d} out at that time should be put into the hands of loyall persons, and none were to be admitted into the Militia that did not profess themselves to be of the Church of England, and first take the oathes of allegiance and supremacy, which was the best security that could be expected from them for their fidelity and loyallty: that severall arms were at that time brought out of England for that service; but they were not given out, but sold to severall counties for arming the Militia, and the remaining part are still in His Ma^{ties} stores, as may appeare by the annexed paper und^{r} the hand of the clerke of the stores, which gives an account of what arms were brought hither on y^{t} occasion, and what were sold in the countrie, and what are

now in the stores; so that wee doe not yet find that there were any arms given out of His Ma^ties^ stores unto the Militia but what they bought; neverthelesse, if His Ma^tie^ shall think fitt to have those arms which were on that occasion bought by the severall counties and corporations called in to be deposited in His Ma^ties^ stores, to be there in a readyness and custody for the use of y^e^ countrie whensoever there shall be occasion for them, wee shall take the best care therein we may, as soon as we shall receave His Ma^ties^ furth^r^ pleasure in that affayre.

By the two last instructions wee are required to transmitt to His Ma^tie^ our opinions concerning the restoring the arms that were taken from His Ma^ties^ Roman Catholick subjects in y^e^ yeare 1678 upon Oates his pretended Plott, and concerning the putting His Ma^ties^ s^d^ Roman Catholick subjects into the same capacity with His Ma^ties^ oth^r^ subjects of being sheriffs, justices of the peace, &c., as they have been heretofore; and alsoe concerning the admitting His Ma^ties^ said Roman Catholic subjects to all the priviledges and ffreedoms w^ch^ any oth^r^ of His Ma^ties^ subjects enjoy in all parts and corporations of this kingdome.

To the first.

Upon the receipt of His Ma^ties^ instructions we have given directions that inquirie should be made into all His Ma^ties^ stores what arms have bin taken from his Roman Catholick subjects and brought into His Ma^ties^ stores on that occasion, of w^ch^ we have not yet rec̄d any return; but we humbly conceive the same, whatsoever they be, may be restored to the owners thereof without prejudice to His Ma^ties^ service; as also all such oth^r^ arms as were then taken from them by any persons who did not returne the same into the stores, as they ought to have don, if any such

arms shall be made to appeare to be still kept from them by any of the persons into whose hands they were delivered by virtue of the proclamac̃on then issued.

To the second.

We find by an Act of Parliam^{t} pass^{d} in this kingdom in the second yeare of the reigne of Queen Eliz., for restoring to y^{e} Crown the antient jurisdiction, &c., no person is to act eith^{r} as a sheriff or justice of the peace in this kingdome without first taking y^{e} oath of supremacy prescribed by the Act: it being thereby enacted (amongst oth^{r} things) that if any temporall judge, justice, or any oth^{r} lay officer or minister shall obstinately refuse to take the sayd oath, he shall forfeit and lose during his life all and every such temporall and lay promotion and office; and that all persons that at any time heretofore should, by the Queen, her heirs, or successors, be preferred or promoted to any temporall or lay office, ministry, or service within this realm, before they should take upon them to use or exercise any such office or service, should take the said oath before such persons as should have authority to admitt them to the said office, ministry, or service, or before such persons as should, by Comission und^{r} the great seale of this kingdome, be appointed or minist^{r} the said oath to them. And wee humbly conceave that, according to that Act, no persons ought to execute the offices eith^{r} of sheriffs or justices of the peace in this kingdom without first takeing the oath of supremacy; and where any Roman Catholicks of this kingdom have at any time heretofore been eith^{r} sheriffs or justices of the peace here, they have eith^{r} taken the said oath, or at least returns have bin made by such Comissio^{rs} as have bin impowred to administ^{r} the sayd oath to them that they have taken the

same; or else, by the neglect of such Com^rs, they have, contrary to the said Act, entered upon the execution of the said offices without first takeing y^e said oath.

To the third.

By a clause contained in the Act of Explanation, no Papist or Popish recusant was to be admitted to purchase any of the houses in corporations which by that Act were vested in His Ma^tie (but such as should take the oathe of allegiance and supremacy) without the lycence of the Lord Lieu^t or other Cheife Govern^r or Govern^rs of this kingdome, by Act of Councill first had and obtained: afterwards, by Act of Councill made in the time of the Lord Berkley's governm^t, bearing date the 8 day of March, 1671, in p̃suance of his late Ma^ties L^res, dated the 26^th day of ffeb^y, 1671, in y^e twenty fourth yeare of his reigne, there was a generall lycence given to all and every His Ma^ties Roman Catholick subjects to purchase houses in corporations, notwithstanding that restraint by the Act of Explanac̃on, since which time all His Ma^ties Roman Catholick subjects have had liberty of purchaseing any houses in corporations, and of takeing leases thereof; and doe now, without any disturbance, reside and dwell in the severall port townes and corporations of this kingdome promiscuously w^th His Ma^ties oth^r subjects.

And as to His Ma^ties Roman Catholick subjects enjoying the benefitt and freedom in corporac̃ons, wee further humbly certifie that there were rules made by the Lord Lieu^t and Councill in the year 1672, pursuant to a power given to them by the Act of Explanac̃on for regulateing of corporations, by which rules no person or persons are to be elected to be either mayor, recorder, sheriff, treasurer, ald^rman, town clerke, or one of the comon councill, or

mast^{r} or warden of any guild or fraternity within any of the most considerable corporations in this kingdom, nor to be capable of executing the sayd offices untill he or they shall first take the oath of supremacy; and also one oth^{r}, whereby they doe declare that it is not lawfull upon any pretence whatsoever to take arms against the King, and that they doe abhorr that traitrous position of takeing arms by his authority against his person, or against those that are com̃issioned by him; such persons only excepted with those takeing the said oath of supremacy, as the Cheife Govern^{rs} of this kingdom for y^{e} time being for some perticular reasons shall think fitt, by writeing und^{r} there hands, by name to dispence. Wee also find that in the cittie of Dublin, and oth^{r} corporate towns in this kingdom, severall of them doe enjoy the benefitt of their freedom; and wee know of no law that doth generally restrain all Roman Catholicks from being free of corporations; but such of them as are not admitted to their freedome when they desire the same are only, as wee are informed, hindred thereof by certain by laws made by some corporations, whereby they have orderd that none shall be admitted to be free thereof but such as shall first take the oath of allegiance and supremacy; whereby severall oth^{rs} who refuse to take the sayd oathe, as well as Roman Catholicks, have bin and are kept out from being freemen of such corporations. But wee doe not find that any of His Ma^{ties} Roman Catholick subjects or oth^{rs}, for want of their freedoms, are debarred from tradeing in any of the sayd corporations, but may be hindred from keeping open shops and workeing as artificers without being free as oth^{rs}, are without any distinction as Roman Catholicks, and are only lyable to pay some small duties to the use of the sayd corporations, which are not paid by freemen, and thereby

they are freed from the charge and trouble of serveing in many expensive offices in the sayd corporations, which the freemen are subject unto. And we doe find alsoe that a great part of the trade of this cittie of Dublin, and of many oth^{r} corporate towns, is now in the hands both of Protestants and of Roman Catholicks who are no freemen, many Protestants refuseing to accept of their freedoms when it hath been offerd them, and chooseing rath^{r} to pay such duties then to und^{r}go^{e} such offices, or be lyable to such oth^{r} charge as the freemen are subject unto.

And the corporations of this kingdome are now, as wee humbly conceave, so well settled by the rules that have bin made by the Lord Lieu^{t} and Councill (in pursuance of a power given by them by the Act of Explanation), whereby all the cheife magistrates and officers of the citties and most considerable towns corporate of this kingdome are yearly to be approved of by y^{e} Cheife Governor and Councill here, before they can enter upon the execution of their offices (which is constantly observd); and the trade in them being carried on both by Protestants, Roman Catholicks, and oth^{r} of different persuasion, wee doe not conceave that it will be either for His Ma^{ties} advantage, or conducing to the encrease of trade in this kingdom, to make any considerable alteration in the present constitution of the said corporations, w^{ch} is humbly submitted.

Wee doe not find it necessary at present to give His Ma^{ty} any trouble concerning the rest of the instructions, w^{ch} wee shall not faile carefully to observe according to His Ma^{ties} pleasure thereby signifed to us.

From LORD SUNDERLAND *to y^e* LORDS JUSTICES, *July* 9th, 1685, *informing them of the Defeat of the Duke of Monmouth, and countermanding the Troops ordered from Ireland.*

Whitehall, July 9th, (85).

MY LORDS,

I sent you yesterday by an express His Ma^ties ord^rs for stopping the 1000 Foot His Ma^tie had directed should come over, and now confirme to you not only the news of the entire defeat of the rebells, but the taking the late Duke of Monmouth, the late Lord Grey, w^th diver other of the principle rebells, so that all things are like to be perfectly quiet again.

His Ma^tie has ordered his force to return to their quart^rs, and the Militia to be dismissed.

His Ma^tie has, upon the Duke of Ormonde's interposition, bin pleased to give Capt. Rolleston the company of ffoot vacant by Capt. Creighton's death, w^ch was don before he had resolved the Earle of Granard should have a company, as I signified to you in my last.

I am, my Lords,
Yo^r Grace's and yo^r L^dsps most
faythfull and most humble Serv^t,
SUNDERLAND.

From the EARLE OF SUNDERLAND *to the* PRIMATE *and the* LORD GRANARD, LORDS JUSTICES, *recv^d^ August* 27, '85; *L^d^ Sunderland acquaints the Justices that the King had appointed the Lord Privy Seal* (*the Earl of Clarendon*) *Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.*

Windsor, August 22, 1685.

MY LORDS,

The King coñands me to acquaint your Grace and yo^r^ L^dsp^ that he has thought fit to appoint my L^d^ Privy Seale to be Lord Lieut. of Ireland, who will accordingly be dispacht before winter; and His Ma^ty^ directs me to tell you at the same time that he is perfectly well satisfied with your services, both as L^ds^ Justices and in yo^r^ oth^r^ stations, and that haveing had long experiences of yo^r^ zeale for, and duty to the Crown, he could not but expect to meet with all satisfaction by entrusting his affairs in yo^r^ hands.

His Ma^ty^ approves of the troops doing duty at Dublin in their turns, and would have you give ord^r^ therein accordingly: in a post or two you will receive His Ma^ties^ pleasure for allowing each horseman four pence a day, above his pay, whilst he does duty at Dublin, according as you propose.

His Ma^ty^ thinks it fit that the troop of Grenadeers w^ch^ belong to the late troop of Guards, and has now two Lieu^ts^, should have a Cap^t^ and one Lieu^t^ only, and intends Coll. Dempsey for Cap^t^, and that the first vacant company of foot should bee given to the Lieu^t^ who shall be removed.

I am also to let you know y^t^, the King having rec^d^ an account of the misbehaviour of Cap^t^ Sanchy, in the Regm^t^ of Guards, His Ma^tie^ thinks fit he should be casheerd, and has disposed of his coñand to the Lord Galmoy.

By the next I will send you His Ma^ties furth^r pleasure concerning Coll. Owen.

I am, my Lords,
Yo^r Graces and yo^r L^dsps most
faithfull and most humble Serv^t,
SUNDERLAND.

His Ma^tie, haveing been moved that S^r Jo^n Ivory may have permission to come over, leaves it to you to grant the same accordingly for such time as you shall think fitt.

Heads to be discussed twixt LORD TYRCONNELL *and* LORD GRANARD.

My Lord Tyrconnell to discourse with my Lord Granard, and to come to some result thereon.

The delivery out of the new Coñissions;

To settle the fees for the Coñissions;

To adjust the matter between the Major Gen^ll and my Lord Mountjoy.

To discourse with his L^dsp wheth^r may be most convenient for His Ma^ties service, to put an embargoe imediatly upon the shipping there, or to expect His Ma^ties coñands before any shipping be ingaged for that service; for the charge must be great, and perhaps there will be no occasion, and, if there be, we must in probability know it here time enough; but its wholly left to your bett^r judgm^t upon the place.

To consider whether it may not be most convenient

that Major Lawless goe into Scotland, if the army should be transported; and likewise, whethr he be not a very fitt person to exercise the soldiers and troopers, as formerly he did under my Lord of Ormonde.

To discourse with his Lordsp of the way I propose to yor Lordsp of bringing the arms of the Militia of Leinster, Munster, and Connaght into one mans hands (vizt.), into the hands of the cheife and most responsible officer of every troope and company, that the King may be informed of the true state and force of the countrie; this may be done without jealousy, noyse, or dissatisfaction; and being done, the King knows where to have those armes whensoever he shall have occasion to employ them. And that I may receive both yor Lordsps sence in that particular, the armes of the Militia of that countrey to be secured as your Ldsp shall think fitt. The generality of the people in the counties of Donegall, Antrim, Lagan, &c., are to be vehemently supported—no dependance upon these for loyallty who goe to conventicles in these times.

Whether it be necessary to provide any tents.

From the LORDS JUSTICES, *empowering* LORD GRANARD *to grant Protections in the County of Leitrim.*

August 17, 1690.

By the Lords Justices of Ireland.

CHARLES PORTER.

These are to authorize and impower the Rt Honble Arthur Earle of Granard to grant Protections in the county of Leytrim to all Rapparees and others that will come in and deliver up their armes, take the oath of fidelity to their Mats, and give good security for their future inoffen-

sive demeanor towards their Ma^ts^ governm^t^, and in a more particular manner to grant Protections to all such as are or shall desire to become tennants to the estate of the late Lord Conway, and to assure them of a pardon for all crimes and offences (murder only excepted); and likewise to protect all those who shall come in with their stock of cattell or other goods. For all which this shall be a warrant.

Given at their Ma^ts^ Castle of Dublin, the 17th day of August, 1690.

By the Lords Justices comand,

T. DAVIES.

Earle of Granard to grant Protections in y^e^ Co. of Leitrim, &c.

1691. *The* LORDS JUSTICES *empower the* EARLE OF GRANARD *to grant Protections in the Counties of Longford and Westmeath.*

By the Lords Justices of Ireland.

CHARLES PORTER.
THOS. CONINGSBY.

Wee doe hereby authorize and impower the R^t^ Hon^ble^ Arthur Earle of Granard, one of the Lords of the Privy Councill in this kingdome, to give Protections in the counties of Longford and Westmeath for the space of ffifteen daies, to such persons as he shall thinke fitt; and in case any person or persons shall violate such Protections, he is to cause them to be apprehended and sent hither in custody to answer the same; and wee doe hereby revoke and make voyd all former orders or authorities granted to any other person or persons for giving Protections within

the counties aforesaid, or either of them, whereof such persons are required to take notice at their perill.

Given at their Ma^ts^ Castle of Dublin, the 30^th^ day of July, 1691.

By the Lords Justices command,

J. FIELDING.

Lord Granard to give Protections in the Counties of Longford and Westmeath.

From Lieu^t^-General Ginckell, empowering the EARL OF GRANARD *to grant Protections in the Counties of Leitrim and Roscommon.*

Athlone, July 3^rd^, 1691.

By Lieutenant-General Ginckell, Commander in Cheif of their Ma^ties^ Forces.

There being several garrisons as well as persons in the counties of Letrim and Roscommon that desire to submit themselves to their Ma^ties^ Government and become true subjects, I do hereby empower the Right Hon^ble^ the Earle of Granard to receive the same into protection upon their delivering up the places they are now possessed of, and bringing in their arms to him; and upon his acquainting me with what he shall do from time to time, I do promise to ratify the same, and give my protection to such persons as the said Earle shall have promised it, upon his sending the lists of their names and conditions. And I do require all officers and soldiers of the Army and Militia, and all others whom it may concern, not to molest any person or persons, or anything belonging unto them, that the said Earle of Granard shall receive and promise my protection

to, as they will answer the contrary at their utmost perill.

Given at the Camp by Athlone, this 3rd day of July, 1691.

G. Bar: de Ginckell, G.

From General Ginckell *to the* Earl of Granard.

Camp by Athlone, July the 6th, 1691.

My Lord,

I have your Lopps of yesterday, and am very glad your Lop has ordered the Militia to possesse themselves of Lanesborough; I hope by this that Ballyshannon has furnished men to secure Sligo, for orders have been already sent for that purpose. As for provisions from hence for the new garrisons, it is impossible to send them; but if your Lop, for the present necessity, will send to Molingar, I have ordered the Commissaries of Provisions to deliver what your Lop judges necessary for them. But, being to march further off, I desire yor Lop to let the Lords Justices to have an account of it, and they will give directions for their supply. I send your Lop some of the Lords Justices Proclamations, wch you will please to have dispersed as far as may be; your Lop sees what clemency their Matys shewe; and the people that come in may be assurd it will be made good to them, and besides will have such liberty of their religion as their Maties promise in their Declaration of 1688.

I am, My Lord,
Your Lordp most humble Servant,
G. Bar: de Ginckell, G.

Lord Granard.

QUEEN MARIE'S *Order to the* LORDS JUSTICES *to insert on the Civil List of Ireland an Annual Bounty of* £1200 *for the Presbyterian Ministers.*

London, August 12th, 1691.

To our right trusty and wel beloved Cousin and Counsellour Henry Visct Sydney, our right trusty and wel beloved Counsellours Sir Charles Porter, Knt., and Thomas Coningsby, Esqr., our Justices of the Kingdom of Ireland; and to our Lieut. Deputy, Justices, or other Chief Governor or Governours there for the time being.

MARIE R.

Right trusty and wel beloved Cousin and Counsellor, and Rt trusty and wel beloved Counsellours, we greet you well. Whereas our royall husbd, by a warrant dated at Hillsburrough, in our kingdome of Ireland, the 19th day of June, in the second year of our reigne, taking notice of the loyalty and good affecons of the Presbyterian Ministers in the northerne parts of that our kingdom, and the losses they had sustained, as also of their constant labour to unite the hearts of others in zeale and loyalty towards us, was graciously pleased of his royal bounty to give and grant unto them the yearly pencon of twelve hundred pounds, to be paid quarterly by the Collector of the Customs in the port of Belfast, in the said kingdom, for the time being; the first quarterly payment to be made upon the 26th day of June, then instant, into the hands of our trusty and well beloved subjects, Patrick Adair, Alexr Hamilton, Rev. Craighead Hugh Willson, Robert Henry, and William Adair; or to such person as they or any five of them should appoint, to be by them distributed among the forth that, pursuant to the said grant, they have received of six hundred pounds for two quarters ended at Michās, 1690; but that the

said penc̃on being not inserted in the late establishment of our expence for that kingdom, the Comissioners of our Revenues and the said Collector refuse to pay the arrears thereof, or continue the same for the future, without some further authority from us our said royall husband, and have therefor prayed derec̃on for payment of the same and the arrears thereof. Our will and pleasure now is, and we do hereby authorize and coñand that you forthwith cause effectual Pattents to be passed under the great seal of that our kingdom, by and with the advice of our learned Counsell there, or some of them, containing a grant to them, the said Patrick Adair, Alex^{r} Hutcheson, Arch^{d} Hamilton, Robert Craighead, Hugh Willson, Robert Henry, and William Adair, for themselves and the rest of the Presbyterian Ministers in the North of our kingdom of Ireland aforesaid, of the annuity or yearly penc̃on of twelve hundred pounds, to comence from the Feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist last past; and to be paid quarterly at the four most usuall feasts in the year, by equal porc̃ons, out of any of our revenues in that our kingdom, for and during our pleasure, unto them, the said Patrick Adair, Alex^{r} Hutcheson, Arch^{d} Hamilton, Robert Craighead, Hugh Willson, Rob^{t} Henry, and Wilm Adair, and the survivors and survivor of or to such persons or person as they, or the major part of them, or the survivors of them shall appoint, to be distributed among themselves and the rest of the said Presbyterian Ministers in the North of that our kingdom as aforesaid. And that you cause the said penc̃on or yearly sum to be inserted on the Civil List of the present and all future establishments of our expence there, and to be paid as other the payments therein contained are and ought to be paid. And, lastly, our pleasure is, and we do hereby direct and authorize

you to cause to be inserted in the said grant a clause for paying to the persons or person aforesaid the sum of nine hundred pounds, grown due on the like penc̃on granted or intended by the above menc̃oned warrant of our said royall husband for the three quarters from Michãs, 1690, to Midsumer last, 1691, or of what other sum or sums do or shall remain unpaid thereupon from the time to w^{ch} the same was satisfied untill Midsumer last aforesaid; and that for the future no further payments to be made by virtue of the s^{d} warrant, and all such other clauses and provisoes as may make the said Letters Pattents most firme, valid, and effectual; and for your so doing this shall be to you and all others concerned a sufficient warrant. And so we bid you very heartily farewell.

Given at our Court at Whitehall, the 10th day of August, 1691, and in the third year of our reigne.

By her Ma^{ties} comand,

JOHN LOWTHER.
R. HAMPDEN.
STE. FOX.

Entered at the Signitt Office, the
12th day of August, 1691.
GEO. WOODDESON, Esq.

Copia vera collata cum originale,
25°, 1691.
THO. CRAFORD.

Copy of a Letter from QUEEN ANNE *to the* QUEEN OF SPAIN, *afterwards* EMPRESS OF GERMANY, *recommending* LORD FORBES, *afterwards* 3RD EARL OF GRANARD.

MADAME MA SŒUR,—L'activité et le zèle que le Lord Forbys a fait parroître en toutes les occasions pour le service de V. M^té^ et celui de la cause commune, étant tout particuliers, je me donne la liberté, de le lui recommander avec instance et de la prier, de vouloir bien lui faire ressentir les effets de sa clémence et générosité ordinaire, tant en considération de ses propres mérites que de ma présente entremise et d'engager par là non seulementle dit Lord, mais tant d'autres à se signaler et a avancer autant qu'il est possible à un chacun le service du bien public. C'est de quoi je la prie avec empressement, étant toute ma vie, &c.

Letter from the QUEEN OF SPAIN *to* LORD FORBES, *requesting of him to seize two Genoese Men-of-war.*

Barcelona, 10 *June*, 1710.

LA REYNA.

MILORD FORBIS,—Con ocasion de vr̃o arrĩbo á este Puerto con los vageles de la flota que han venido comboyando devajo de vr̃o mando el regimiento de cavalleria de Milord Rokeford, y otras Tropas para refuerzo del exercito ; haviendome avisado el Almirante Noris haveros destinado con vr̃o Navio, y otro vagel de guerra á hazer el corso en las costas de España hasta el estrecho de Gibraltar he querido preueniros que me hallo con repetidas noticias de que diferentes vageles de Potencias neutrales, y especialmente Ginoveses se han encaminado á los Puertos de España con el fin de extraer de ellos considerables canti-

dades de Moneda Oro, y Plata, y otros generos; y siendo estos prohividos por leyes, y reales pregmaticas de los Reyes predecessores del Rey mi Sr y de injusto comercio por diferentes, y claras razones sin pasaporte u permiso de S. M. u mio He tenido por conveniente encargaros que en caso de encontrar semejantes navios u embarcaciones passeis a apresarlas, y conducirlas á uno de los Puertos que estan á la obediencia del Rey mi Sr dandome noticia de lo que executareis, a cuyo fin escrivo al Almirante Noris os dee la orden conveniente para ello como lo reconozereis de la copia adjunta, esperando de vño cuydado, y diligente aplicacion se ha de lograr el intento, de lo qual os quedare con muy particular gratitud como experimentareis en quanto pueda ofrezerse de vña mayor satisfacion. De Barcelona, a 22 de Junio de 1710.

Yo la Reyna,

Dn M. Antonio Rome y Anderas.

A Milord Forbis.

From the Marquis De Rubi *to* Lord Forbes, *proposing to him to come into the Emperor's service as V. Admiral, but to change his Religion, after the examples of many great men.*

My Lord,

Depuis que nous conférimmes à Mayorque, sur le dessein que vous aviez alors d'estre employé au service de l'Empereur, dans quelque charge de la Marine, qui répondroit, a vostre rang, et qualité, je n' ai pas laissé échaper aucune ocasion, sens faire mes instances en vostre faveur, parceque j'ai crû, qu'il seroit de l'intérest de mon Maistre d'avoir dens son service, une personne si habile et si experimentée comme vous, et q'en mesme temps ce

seroit de vostre avantage et coñodité, mais jusques a présent sa Majesté n'-a-t-il pas en sa disposition de vous employer, ce qui a esté, l'unique raison de ne vous avoir pas escrit étant persuadé, que vous rendriéz la justice a mon amitié, de croire que je vous servirois toujours, que la conjoncture le permettroit, comme je le fais à cette heure, en vous disent, que l'Empereur veut augmenter ses vaisseaux, et prendre en son service, des officiers de crédit, et d'expérience, et q'ayent sa Majesté deja connaissence de vostre personne, elle m' a fait l'honneur de me dire qu'elle vous recevra fort volontiers dens son service, et mesme qu'elle vous offre dès à present l'employ de Vice-Ammirail, avec les apointemens accoutumés, et parce qu' un homme comme vous, ne doit pas faire les choses sens toutes les circonstances dignes de vostre personne, elle donne ordre a son Ministre, afin d'obtenir l'agréement de S. M. B. comme vous le pourrais entendre du Baron de Bienten-rieder.

Voila la chose faite comme vous le pouriez souhaiter il ne reste qu'une dificulté; qui est la diférence de la religion, puisque sa Majestè veut absolüement qu'il soit Catholique, celui qui aura ce commandement, je ne vous diré pas ce que le Jésuite vostre parent vous écrivit de Rome, encor qu'il'-i-ait si peu de différence d'estre Cardinal ou Ammirail, mais je vous mettré devant l'example de plusieurs grands hommes, qu'ont donné ce pas, pour avancer sa fortune. Henri quatrième disoit, qu' on pouvoit bien entendre une messe pour avoir un royaume l'Electeur de Saxe a suivi son exemple pour estre Roi de Pologne, son fils en a fait autant, pour avoir une Archiduchesse en mariage, le Prince Alexandre de Wirtenberg se fit Catholique, pour s'avancer dans le service, et tant d'autres comme vous sçavois enfin vous ne venez pas seulement pour estre Vice-Ammirail, mais en peu de temps vous, deviendrez, Ammirail parce-

que je connois, la constitution des affaires, et cela arrivera nécessairement, ainsi faites vos réflexions la-dessus puisque l'ocasion ne mérite pas d'estre negligée et vous pourrais communiquer vostre résolution au Ministre de l'Empereur dens cette cour-la, et soyez assuré que la véritable amitié que j'ai pour vous, fait que je vous fasse cette proposition, dens la quelle vous trouverais un bonheur assuré et une éclatante fortune ; et en vous assurent de mes tres humbles respects, je suis pour toujours.

My Lord,

Vostre très obéissent Serviteur et ami,

Le Marquis de Rubi.

Vienneu, 31 *Aoust,* 1718.

A my Lord Forbis.

Copy of L[D] Forbes's *Letter to the* Marquis De Rubi *of the* 31*st of August, accepting the offer of the Emperor, and returning a very proper Answer to the Marquis De Rubi's Proposition to change his Religion.*

Monsieur,

J'ai eu l'honneur de celle de V[e] Ex[e] du 31 Août, par les mains de Mons[r] le Baron de Bentenrider, avec qui ayant eu l'honneur de conférer sur le sujet, je dirai a V[e] Ex[e] que je suis prêt (avec la permision du Roy mon Maistre) à accepter ce qu'il a plut à sa Majesté Impériale d'offrir à mon egard ; et que j'ai toute l'estime et respect du monde pour l'honneur de servir sa Majesté, aussi bien que pour les marques d'amitié que V. Ex[e] a fait éclater dans cette occasion pour moy.

Mais cellecy étant une affaire de grande difficulté, poids

et étendue, on ne sçaurait pas agir par écrit sans grande perte de temps, car le plan qu'on pourroit faire a l'heure qu'il est la dessus, quoyque tiré des plus exactes régles de cette profession, ne pourroit pas manquer d'etre après réglé de nouveau selon le plaisir et les intérests de sa Majesté Imperiale, et les moyens de son épargne.

Pourquoy si on le jugeret a propos avant que d'avancer dans l'affaire, je ferai volontiers un tour a Vienne; tant pour les raisons deja donnés que pour nous satisfaire vous autres et moy, si je serai capable d'entreprende un tel employ car quoyque j'aye commandé plusieurs vaisseaux de guerre et des petites escadres dont la conduite et ménage, ayant des equipages et officiers d'experience peut-être n'a pas été difficile; cependant je ne sçaurois pas sans présomption me fier de moy même, dans une si grande entreprise comme celle de commander une escadre dans sa naissance, ou chacun doit commencer à apprendre et ou on doit faire provision de toutes choses; c'est pourquoy je dois demander permission d'amener avec moy autant de gens que je jugerai a propos pour m'aider dans cet employ.

Et comme je crois que sa Majeste Imperiale sera obligée d'employer plusieurs estrangers dans cette ocasion; leurs appointements devront être au moins, aussi bons que ceux qu' on leur donne chez eux, et leurs payements reguliers parceque des mercenaires le plus nombreux qu'ils seront le plus on les doit bien mener et traiter (particuliérement en mer) tant pour ce qui regarde leur paye et norriture, que pour leur discipline; et pour tout cela, on doit establir des ordonnances qui etant acceptés par eux seront confirmés par sa Majeste Imperiale: et si ces estrangers viennent à être de différentes religions ils s'attendront a jouir du libre et public exercice de leur religion; toutes ces choses, et plusieurs autres ne sont pas capables d'etre arrété autre-

ment que par entrevue et pour cette fin je m'attends avec impatience aux novelles directions de V. Ex^ce^ en réponse de cellecy.

Touchant ceque V. E^ce^ fait mention au sujet de religion comme je le prens seulement pour une espèce de raillerie de votre coté je crois qu'il n'y a pas besoin d'autre response, qu' de vous dire, qu'étant persuadé comme je le suis que vous me tenez pour honnête homme, vous ne voudriez pas me recevoir parmy vous autres avec la moindre tache sur mon caractére, de sorte que tout ceque je puis promettre sur ce point la, c'est que comme je n'espére jamais trahir ma religion, au même temps je tâcherai de ne donner point aucune occasion d'offence a la vôtre; et pour le reste je suis avec la plus grande estime, et un attachement le plus inviolable.

Monsieur de V^s^ Ex^c^,

Le tres humble, et tres obeisant Serviteur,

FORBES.

30 *Sep^r^.*, 1718.

The MARQUIS DE RUBI *to* L^D^ FORBES, *informing him that the Emperor approves of his coming to Vienna on the business of a Marine.*

MONSIEUR,

D'abord que je reçeus vostre lettre du 3^me^ de Septembre, je taschai de savoir quelle réponse devais je vous donner sur son contenu; et l'affaire ayent esté rapportée à l'Empereur; sa Majesté consent volontiers, que vous, vous transportiéz ici, afin de régler l'affaire, avec tout le poids, et fondement; comme vous l'entendrais ainsi, par son Ministre Mons^r^ le Baron de Bienten-rieder.

Je ne puis m'empêcher de vous dire, que j'attends avec

impatience l'occasion de vous voir, à fin de vous témoigner de tout mon possible, l'obligation que je vous confesse; et vous devais pardonner la liberté que je prends de vous avertir, qu'il sera tout a fait nécessaire que vous portiéz avec, les ordonnances d'Angleterre, tant pour ce qui concerne l'équipement de vessaux, la discipline, et la paie, comme aussi de la manière que les escadres, dépendent de l'ammirauté, auec toutes les lumiéres possibles, pour bâtir l'affaire sur le meilleurs fondemens c'est tout ce que j'ai à vous dire, en attendent l'honneur de vous embrasser, et me déclarent toujours avec une estime particuliére pour vostre aimable personne, je reste,

Mi Lord,

Vostre très humble

et très obéissent Ser.

LE MARQUIS DE RUBI.

Vienne, le 5^{me} 9^{bre}, 1718.

A my lord forbis.

Leave from the ADMIRALTY *for* L^{D} FORBES *to goe to Vienna.*

26 *Nov.* 1718.

In pursuance of the King's pleasure, signifyed to the Earl of Berkeley by one of His Ma^{ts} Principal Secretarys of State: Resolved, that the Lord Forbes have leave to be out of the King's dominions for some time, without any prejudice to his pretentions in the Navy.

E. OF BERKELEY,

S^{R} JOHN JENNINGS, M^{R} COCKBURN,

M^{R} CHETWYND, S^{R} JOHNE NORRIS.

Admiralty Office, 1 *December*, 1718.

A true copie.

Copy of His Majesty's *Letter to the* Emperor *on Lord Forbes's entering into His Imperial Majesty's Service.*

Monsieur mon Frère,—Vôtre Plénipre le Baron de Bentenrider m'ayant demandé de vôtre part de permettre au Lord Forbes de se rendre auprès de vôtre Majesté Impériale et Catholique, pour être employé dans la marine en vos ports de la Mediterranée, j'y ay consenti très volontiers tant par le plaisir que je prens à donner à votre Majesté Impériale et Catholique des marques de mon amitié que par la connoissance que j'ay de la capacité de ce Seigneur en ces sortes de matières, de son application aux affaires et de plusieurs autres bonnes qualités qui le rendent bien digne de l'honneur que vôtre Majesté Impériale et Catholique lui a fait de jetter les yeux sur lui dans cette occasion. Je la prie de luy accorder sa protection, et d'être persuadée de la sincerité avec laquelle je suis

De Vôtre Majté Imple et Cathque
Le très affectionné Frère,
George R.

À St James ce 24 *de Novembre,* 1718.

A Monsieur mon Frère
L'Empereur et Roy Catholique.

L^D^ STANHOPE *to* COUNT ZINZENDORF, *Prime Minister to the Emperor, recommending Lord Forbes.*

À Londres, le 9 *Decembre,* 1718.

MONSIEUR,

Comme my Lord Forbes a la permission du Roy d'entrer au service de sa Majesté Impériale et Cath^que^, et qu'il doit se rendre à Vienne pour cet effet, j'ay bien voulu profiter de cette occasion pour faire porter à vôtre Ex^ce^ les assurances de l'estime parfaite que j'ay pour elle; ce Seigneur vous les marquera, et se fera bien connoitre à votre Ex^ce^ par son propre mérite, mais comme il souhaitte aussi de s'introduire aupres de vôtre Ex^ce^ par mon nom; je la prie de l'accueillir comme une personne que j'estime beaucoup, et qui a des talens distinguez pour rendre de bons services à l'Empereur vôtre maitre, auprès duquel je ne doute nullement que V. Ex^ce^ ne l'appuie toujours par ses meilleurs offices. J'ay l'honneur d'estre avec beaucoup de respect,

Monsieur, de votre Ex^ce^
Le très humble et très
Obéissant Serviteur,

STANHOPE.

M. le Comte de Zinzendorff.

To LORD FORBES, *at Vienna, concerning Cap^t. Geddes, from* L^D STANHOPE.

Whitehall, 13 *Feb.* $171\frac{8}{9}$.

MY LORD,

At the same time that I congratulate your Lo^ps safe arrival at Vienna, and wish success in your undertaking, I must beg leave to let your Lo^p know that I have certain information that one Cap^t. Geddes, a sea officer, who has insinuated himself into your Lo^ps company, is a great Jacobite, and keeps a correspondence with some of the violent Jacobites here. Your Lo^p, having this advice, which I think you may depend upon, will best know how to be upon your guard against such a dangerous man, and may be able to watch his intrigues, if he set any on foot in those parts. I am, with great truth and esteem,

My Lord,
Your Lo^ps most humble Servant,

STANHOPE.

L^d Forbes.

[*The following is part of a torn Letter, no date or heading, enclosed in the foregoing Letter.*]

MY LORD,

After I had the hon^r of your Lord^p of y^e 13 Feb. last, I questioned Cap^t. Geddes for my own satisfaction, in relation to what your Lord^p has heard of him; and finding that imputation touched him so very much, I could not but let him know y^e greatness of his misfortune in being so represented to your Lord^p; on which he has taken the resolution of returning to England, to throw himselfe at your Lord^ps

feet to justifie himselfe from the reflection that has been cast uppon him. And really, my Lord, considering his circumstances, I thinke tis a very greate marke of his innocence to undertake such a journey. When he offered himselfe to accompany me here, I found he was on y^e^ list of y^e^ Admirality to be employed, and therefore could not suspect him; and since he has bin with me he has never give me any reason; so that I really thinke him an unfortunate man, but innocent, and hope he will be able to convince your Lord^p^ that he is so, and obtain your protection. I beg leave to return my thanks for the goodness your Lord^p^ has been pleased to express for me on this occasion, and to owne my selfe, w^th^ y^e^

[*The remainder of the letter is torn off.*]

From Lord Forbes *to* L^d^ Stanhope, *giving an Account of his kind Reception by Count Zinzendorf, of the little Probability of his succeeding, and desiring to be employed as Minister to some of the German Courts.*

*Vienna, Febr. y^e^* 15^th^, 1719.

My Lord,

I have delivered to Count Zinzendorf the letter your Lord^p^ was pleased to favor me with for him; and, on your Lord^p^ account, have bin alway received by him with the greatest kindness.

But as yet the business I am come about goes on very slowly, either for want of proper funds to carry on such an undertaking, or through the powerfull intrigues of the Italians, who traverse this and other designes at this Court; and therefore I really believe this will come to nothing.

In which case I entreate your Lordps protection, that I may be employed in your commands to any of ye Courts of this empire where the King has noe Minister already, to which favor I can plead noe other merit but that of being, wth ye greatest respect,

My Lord,
Your Lordship's most humble Servant,

FORBES.

From Lp STANHOPE *to* LORD FORBES, *in answer to his of the* 24th, *past, from Vienna, signifying the King's leave for him to quit the Emperor's Service conditionally.*

Hanover, 6 *July*, 1719, *O. S.*

MY LORD,

I have received your Lordships letter of the 24th, past, and communicated the contents thereof to the King, who hoped that your going to Vienna would have been equally for your own interest as for the service of his Imperial Majesty; and if your Lordship finds that his Imperial Majesty does not intend to proceed in what he designed, and that it will be no advantage to your Lordship to remain there any longer, His Majesty has no objection to your leaving that place, provided you do it in such a civil manner as may not give the least offence to the Emperor or his Ministers.

I am, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most humble Servant,

STANHOPE.

I shall be very gladd to embrace your
Lordship here in yr way home, and
to doe you any service in my power
Ld Forbes.

Vienna, 1719.

Copy of a Letter from L^p^ FORBES, *without date or direction, but probably to* L^p^ STANHOPE, *complaining of his not being able to do anything in the business of the Marine, and of his receiving no Pay from the Emperor.*

[This Letter is an answer to Lord Stanhope's of the 6^th^ of July, past.]

MY LORD,

I have the hon^r^ of your Lordship's of 6 of July; but, on my aplying to Comte Zinzendorf for the Emperor's leave to returne, His Majesty was pleased to send Monsieur Bentenrider to me, to let me know it was His Majesty's plesure that I should remain here; that he was in hopes the offers that he had made me would content me, and that he had ordered Monsieur Bentenrider to settle the whole affair w^th^ me; but as yet I have found noe other effects of His Majestys bounty than words; and tho I have now represented, that, if they are pleased to detain me any longer, tis reasonable they should doe it at their expense, and let me enjoy the appoyntments the Emperor has named for me, they find dificultys in settling such a trifle as this, from whence your Lordship may judge they will never be able to goe through with y^e^ rest; but, in obedience to your Lord^p^ commands, and those his Imperial Majesty has laid on me, I will remain here some time longer, in hopes to convince them of their impotence, and to obtain His Majesty's consent to leave this place; but if, after all this, and that they dont settle any appoynments on me, I hope that I shall not incur the Kings displeasure if I take my leave of this Court in the best manner I can, since my circumstances cannot bear me out here longer. I am infinitely sensible of your Lord^ps^ goodnesses for me, and en-

treat the continuance of your protection, being, with y^e^ greatest respect, my Lord, &c.,

FORBES.

By a courier from Naples we heare that Count Galas died y^e^ 25 of y^e^ last, and tis feard Gen^ll^ Moris is also dead, being arrived at Regio ill of his wounds and an apoplexy.

Copy of a Letter from LORD FORBES *to the* MARQUIS DE RIALPE.

J'ay reçeu dans le pays içy la lettre que vôtre Excellence eut la bonté de m'escrire, le 31 d'Octobre, avec une incluse du Chevalier Norris. Je suis pénétré de la bonté qu'il a plû à vôtre Excellence de me tesmoigner la dedans.

J'eû l'honneur de vous escrire avant de partir d'Angleterre et vous demendois la grâce de me faire sçavoir la volonté de sa Majesté Imperiale et Catholique touchant ma conduite, et en cas que sa Majesté juge a propos de remettre les affaire de la marine a un tems plus convenable; que sa Majesté vondra bien avoir la bonté de me permettre d'accepter de l'employ chez moy et puis que sa Majesté Imperiale a eu la bonté de me destiner l'honneur de porter son pavillon; que sa Majesté daignera de m'appuyer auprès du Roy, pour avoir le pavillon icy, car comme j'ay un cœur rempli de zéle pour le service de sa Majesté Impériale, et de reconnoissance pour ses bienfaits, je porteray partout les inclinations de lui rendre mes très humble services, j'espére que sa Majesté Impériale m'en donnera les occasions en m'appuient icy, et quil trouvera a propos de favoriser ses fidéles serviteurs même dans le service d'autres princes, je me remets cependant au bon plaisir de sa Ma-

jesté Impériale, et seray toujours prest a obéir ses ordres, je vous demande la continuation de vos bonne grâces, et que vous veuilliéz bien avoir la bonté de me communiquer vos ordres à Londres, ou j'espére d'estre de retour en six semaines. Je reste avec profond respect,

De vôtre Excellence,

Le très humble et très obéissant Serviteur,

FORBES.

Dublin, le 28 *de Nov.*, 1719.

From the MARQUIS DE RIALPE *to* LORD FORBES, *in England, giving Account of his Applications to the Emperor on the Business of the Marine, and how much his Return was wished for by many People.*

MILORD,

La lettre que je viens de recevoir écrite de Londres le 15 Oct^bre^ passé, m'a porté beaucoup de consolation avec la nouvelle de vostre heureuse arrivée dans ce Païs-la. Vous scavez Milord que j'ai souhaité m'interesser pour l'obtien de vos affaires les regardant comme des affaires de mon très auguste maitre, mais mon malheur ne'n m'a pas permis de les porter a bout, comme vous avez bien observé, rien ne m'a empêché de réprésenter à l'Empereur mon maitre tout ce que vous me faisiez l'honneur de m'écrire et encore tout ce qu' à mon petit jugement j'ay trouvé propre il me semble que les choses arriveront un jour dans le veritable pied afin que vous Milord pourriez retourner chez nous ou tout le monde vous attend avec impatience sur la espérance que vos soins donneront l'establissement le plus propre et convenable à nostre marine. Je vous conjure

Milord, de ma perfaite amitié étant comme je suis avec tout l'attachement imaginable,

Milord, vostre très humble
Et tres obéissant Serviteur,
LE MARQUIS DE RIALPE.

*De Vienne, le 5 Dec^bre^*, 1719.

From the MARQUIS DE REALPE *to* L^D^ FORBES, *in England, encouraging him to return to the Emperor's Service.*

MONSIEUR,

Seulement avec les lettres de cett' ordinaire, je recois la lettre du 15^me^ Octobre dont vous m'avez honoré, ne sachant pas la raison d'un retardem^t^ si extraordinaire. Un rhume qui m'oblige a garder le lit depuis quelques jours, ne m' a pas permis d'aller, rendre compte à S. M. I. & K. du contenu de votre dite lettre et vous informer ensuite de ses intentions. Mais pour ne point laisser vos ordres entiérem^t^ sans execution, j'ai pris la liberté de faire venir la dite lettre à S. M. pour qu'elle soit en attendant informée de vos avis, et de vos demarches.

Les réflexions que vous avez eu la bonté de me communiquer touchant l'armement en question, et pour ce qui intéresse le service de S. M. sont dignes de vous, et sont des effets de vôtre clairevoyance, et quoique rien n'échape à la grande compreansion de S. M., je prendrai la liberté de les lui reprèsenter derechef dés que ma santé me le permettra.

Cependant j'ai l'honneur de vous dire, Monsieur, que S. M. marque toujours la même résolution et fermeté sur l'execution du projet, qu'elle agréa au tems que vous étiez en cette cour, et j'ai tout lieu de croire qu'elle attend

vôtre retour pour le conduire a la perfection. Pour moi, qui suis si étroitemt, interessé pour la gloire de S. M. je serai ravis, que ce soit sous votre direction, que nous venions a bout de cette affaire si importante et avantageuse pour l'auguste maitre et pour ses sujets.

Je me flatte que par l'ordinaire prochain je pourai vous mander quelque chose de plus positif des intentions de S. M. et en attendant je vous supplie de croire que personne ne scauroit etre avec plus d'estime et de respect que jai l'honneur d' être, Monsieur,

Vostre tres humble
Et tres obéissant Serviteur,
LE MARQUIS DE RIALPE.

A Vienne, ce 13 *Decr*., 1719.

My Lord Forbis.

From COUNT D'ALTHEN *to* LORD FORBES, *informing him that the Emperor will recommend him to be made an English Admiral.*

MONSIEUR,

J'ai fait rapport à sa Mate Impl et Cathque du contenu de la lettre dont il vous a plu de m' honorer de Dublin en date du 28 de Novembre de l'année, 1719. Sa Mate a pris très gratieusement les expressions, par lesquelles vous avez marqué votre zéle pour son service; et elle m' ordonne de vous dire qu'elle donnera ses ordres et employera ses offices, là ou besoin sera, a fin que vous arriviez au but de vos souhaits. Jy joins mes voeux pour tout ce qu'il vous puisse faire plaisir, et j'ay l'honneur d'etre, Monsieur,

Tres obéisent Seur,
LE COMTE D'ALTHEN.

Vienna, ce 10 *Jan.*, 1720.

From the MARQUIS RIALPE *to* LORD FORBES, *in England, informing of the Emperor's having assented to Proposals made by him.*

MILORD,

Il est long tems que je n'eus pas l'honneur de vous répondre à celle que vous m'avez écrit du 28 Novembre, jusques a cette heure, l'Empereur mon maitre n' m'avoit commandé rien de positiff ce pour quoy mon silence à durè aussi long tems mais a présent j'ay ordre de vous dire Milord que l'Empereur mon très auguste monarque a commandé que toutes les dispositions que vous avez insinués soient preparés et d'abord vous en serez informé afin de prendre la routte vers Vienne, cependant, Milord, je vous conjure de la véritable estime et attachement inviolable avec le quelle je serai par toujours,

Milord,
Vostre très humble
Et très obéissant Serviteur,
LE MARQUIS DE RIALPE.

Vienne, le 24 *fevrier*, 1720.

A Copy of a Letter from LORD FORBES *to* MARQUIS RIALPE, *desiring him to obtain the Emperor's Permission to retire from his Service.*

Je viens de recevoir une lettre du Chevalier Norris qui ma ordonné de faire ses compliment à votre Excellence, et de vous assurer de sa véritable reconnoissance pour la bonté que vous lui avéz temoigné, par votre lettre du 29^{me} de juin passé: mais comme il m'avise qu'il vient d'écrire luy même à votre Excellence, je ne doute pas, qu'il a fait

ses complimens dans une maniére plus engageante que je ne suis capable. Je prens donc cette occasion de supplier votre Excellence, de faire un peu de réflexion, sur la scituation en quelle je suis planté. Il est déja un an que je suis de retour de Vienne. Sa Majesté Impériale ayant pris la peine d'écrire une lettre au Roy par mes mains pour lui dire qu'il a plu à sa Majesté Impériale de me retenir dans son service. Or sa M^{te} le Roi ne veut pas m'employer avant que je puisse montrer mon congé de sa Majesté Impériale ni moy, je n'ose pas demander des employs sans avoir obtenu son auguste permission. Cependant je langui dans une incertitude, au grande perte de ma fortune. Ce que m'a obligé de prier tres instamment que votre Excellence veut avoir la bonté, de m'obtenir mon congé de sa Majesté Impériale que je recevrai comme une grande grâce et je ne serai moins pret a obéir aux ordres de sa Majeste Impériale quand il luy plait de me commander.

Je vous félicite pour tout le bon succes qui a suivé les armes et les conseilles Impériaux depuis mon départ de Vienne, et je souhaite ardemment autant a vôtre Excellence, et à son illustre famille a la quelle je vous prie de offrir mes très humbles respects, et permettez moy de conter que je suis avec un parfait respect,

De vôtre Excellence
Le très humble
Et tres obéissant Serviteur,
FORBES.

Le 27 *Sept^{r}.*, 1720.

The MARQUIS OF RIALPE'S *Letter to* L^D FORBES, *recalling him to Vienna, and informing him of the Emperor having appointed him Vice-Admiral, with a Salary of* 1500 *Pistoles.*

[Received at Dublin y^e 6 April, 1721.]

MY LORD,

Les résolutions de sa Majeste Imp^le et Cath^que n'ont pas permis de faire aucun usage, de ce que vous m'avéz mandè par la lettre du 26^me Septembre touchant le congè car je l'ai reçuë àpres qu' elle a eu la bonté de vous déclarer son Vicé-Amiral, et Commandant de toutes ses forces de mer avec les appointemens de mille cinq cens pistolles par an, et resolu qu'en cas que par des raisons de son service elle fut obligée on trouva bon de nommer a l'avenir un Commandant de plus haut rang que celui de Vice-Amiral vous soyez toujours preferé à tout autre.

C'est par ordre de sa Majesté, que j'ai l'honneur de vous communiquer cete nouvelle car pour ce qui est des fonds destinés pour la depense de la marine, et authorité qui vous est provisionellement conferée, vous en serez informé en arrivant en cette cour, ou j'ai lieu de croire que tout ira à votre satisfaction.

Sa Majesté est persuadée qu'en recevant cete lettre vous vous mettrèz sans delay en voyage, pour venir recevoir ses ordres Imperiales afin qu'il n'yait le moindre retardem^t dans l'execution d'un projet, ou vous devez reprèsenter un si agréable personage, et dont votre zéle pour le service de S. M. doit asseurer le succés.

Je suis avec respect, my Lord,
Vôtre très humble et
Très obéissant Serviteur,
LE MARQUIS DE RIALPE.

A Vienne, 12^me *Mars,* 1721.
My L^d. Forbes, a Londre.

L^D^ CARTERET'S *Letter, signifying the King's Leave for L^d^ Forbes to return to Vienna.*

MONSIEUR,

Je viens de parler au Roy comme vous l'avés desiré, pour le prier de permettre à my Lord Forbes de retourner à Vienne, et sa Majesté m'a commandé de vous dire qu'elle consent que my Lord Forbes y aille quand sa Maj^te^ Impériale le trouvera à propos. Je suis,

Monsieur,
Votre très humble et
Très obéissant serv^t^.

CARTERET.

Ce 16^e^ Avril, 1721.

Mr. Hoffman.

Secretary BURCHETT, *signifying to* LORD FORBES *the Leave of the Admiralty for his going to Vienna.*

MY LORD,

I have communicated to my Lords Comm^rs^ of the Admiralty your letter of yesterday's date, giving an account that His Majesty hath been pleased to consent to your going to attend the Emperor of Germany; and I am to acquaint your Lordship that, as their Lordships have no objections to your doing the same, so will it not be any prejudice to your Lordship as to your pretensions in the Navy.

I heartily wish your Lordship a good journey, and am,

My Lord,
Your Lordship's most humble
And obed^t^ Servant,
J. BURCHETT.

Admiralty Office, 6 *June*, 1721.

R^t^. Hon^ble^ Lord Forbes.

From the DUTCHESS OF COURLAND *to* LORD FORBES.

MY LORD,

Quoi que je n'aye pas l'honneur de connoitre votre Excelence; sa Majeste la Reine m'ayant fait celui de m'assurer que vous auries la bonte d'agir en ma faveur à la cour de Russie, je prend la liberté d'adresser a votre Excelence la lettre sy jointe pour le Comte Biron dans la quelle il y en a une pour l'Imperatrice; et quoi que l'une et l'autre ne contiennent rien de pardiculier tendans simplement en termes generaux a obtenir la prodection de S. M. Imperiale; il n'importe cependant extrêmement que cette demarche soit secrette cest ce qui ma enpechè de prié votre Excelence de rendre elle meme l'incluse a limperatrice je me reduit pour le présent; craignant que cela n'eclat plus aisement, a prie sellement votre Excelence suivant la gracieus permission que sa Majeste Britannique ma acorder de vouloir apuier les susdittes lettres de la puissante recommendation de S. M. le Roy et comme je ne doute pas quelle ne me procure une favorable reponse, jespere que votre Excelence voutra bien non seulement s'en charger, mais meme aporter toutes les precautions nécessaires pour que cette reponse lui soit remise en main propre, dans cette confiance je joins ici une adresse seure dont elle poura se servir pour me la faire venir; je tacherai de merite toutes ces atentions obligeants par la parfaite reconnoissance et considerasion avec la quelle je serois toujours,

My Lord,
De votre Excelence,
Très affectionné amie et Servande,
DUCHESSE DE COURLANDE.

À Danzig, ce 12 *Juin*, 1733.

From LORD FORBES *to the* DUTCHESS OF COURLAND, *at Dantzig.*

MADAME,

L'incluse mâ été délivrée par le Comte Biron pour etre transmise á votre Altesse Sérenissime. Je souhaitte quelle soit entiérement à sa satisfaction; mais si votre Altesse Serenissime avoit d'autres commandemens à me donner, dans quel tems qu'il lui plaise de me faire l'honneur de m'en faire instruire plus amplement, je m'y appliquerai avec le zéle et le respect avec les quels jay l'honneur d'étre,

Madame,
De votre Altesse Serenissime,
Le trés humble et le tres
obeissant Serviteur,
FORBES.

À Pétersbourg, le 24 *Juillet,* 1733.

From L^{D} FORBES *to the* DUTCHESS OF COURLAND, *at Dantzig, in answer to her S. H. Letter of the* 12*th of June.*

MADAM,

Je n'osois pas embarasser votre Altesse, meme de ma reconnoisance pour l'honneur qu'il lui a plû de me faire par ses ordres du 12 Juin, jusqu'a ce que je me fusse convert dú merite de les avoir obeis. Quand je remis la lettre de votre Altesse au Comte Biron, il témoigna le plus grand empressement à la servir, et comme la Reine ma maitresse m'a instruit que rien ne pourrait luy faire plus de plaisir j'assure votre Altesse que si mes efforts peuvent y contribuer quelque chose je le regarderai comme ma plus grande gloire car je suis, avec le plus parfait zèle et respect, &c.

À S^{t}. Pétersbourg, Juillet, 1733.

From the DUCHESS OF COURLAND *to* LORD FORBES.

MILORD,

Apres avoir remercie, votre Excellence, des peines qu'elle a bien voulu prendre pour me faire tenir les reponses des lettres que je lui aves adresse, je me voie oblige de lui en causer des nouvelle, en la priant non seullement de rendre l'incluse a Mon^r^ le Comte Biron, mais encore d'avoir la bonté de s'informer de la scituation ou je me trouve, ce detaile ne pouvant pas ce faire dans une lettre et sur tout de moi, je m'en raport à vous, Milord, qui en aura eu information du Comte Lynar, comme il n'y a pas lieux de se flater que le Duc mon epoux change dans la resolution qu'il a prise d'aport apres la mort du feu Roi de Pologne de me retrancher la moitie a peux pres de mes revenus quil m'avois donne juisqu'alors suivant ce qu'il avois assure par le contrat de mariage, dont je puis envoye une copie si l'on l'exige, n'y ayant aucune esperance de rien obtenir par la voye de representations et le menagemens que je lui dois tant par devoir que par pluissieurs raisons tres importantes ne me permetant pas d'en prendre d'autres qui ne pouroit que l'aigrir, et etant cependant impossibles de me soutenir de cest maniere, j'ai cru par la reponse gracieus de S. M. Imperiale, et l'ofre obligeante que le Comte Biron ma fait (de s'employer en tout ce qui dependra de lui), devoir profiter de ces favorables dispositions pour tacher d'obtenir de sa Majeste la grace de suplier a cela en avansan la somme que le Duc mon epoux ma retranche, comme elle ne peut m'être disputes san renoncer a tout equite, mon droit etant fonde sur les promesses les plus authentique je ne croit pas d'en etre frustre un jour et de me voir hors d'etat par la de rambourser le tout. Non il

s'agit seulement de trouver un moyen pour le present de me tire d'affaire san bruit, et pour faciliter celui que je propose a votre Excellence je m'offre de donner tout les suretés raisonnables qu' on peut demander, et l'imperatris aurois toujours le droit de se rambourser un jour elle meme tans les baillage qui me sont assigne pour mon entredien, si je ne le faise pas dailleur si vous, Milord, qui etes sur les lieux croye que ce n'est pas trop de demander en meme tems la prodection de l'Imperatrice pour l'avenir lorsque le cas echura de jouir dans la Courland de ce que j'aures a y pretendre comme Douariere vous m'obligeres infiniment de le fair remetant tout a votre prudence sur la quelle je conte asse pour regarder comme inutille de vous prier que tout soit entierement secret, ne faisant pas moins de font sur votre bonte j'en atend tous les soins et atentions necessaire pour reussire; de mon cotté votre Excellence peut etre persuade je n'en apporteres pas moins a la convaincre de la vive reconnaisance et parfaite consideration avec la quelle, je serois toujours,

Milord,

De votre Excellence,

La tres affectione amie et

Servande,

LA DUCHESSE DE COURLAND.

À Danzig, ce 24 *Sep.*, 1733.

A. P.—Comme il yroit du tout au tout pour moi si on decouvroit la mondre chosse de la demarche que je fait ou seullement que j'ecrivis a la Cour de Moscovie, je vous prie, Milord, de vouloir ajouter a toutes les bontés que vous aves deja eu celle de faire en sorte que rien ne puisse etre d ecou vert et au cas quil y eut lieux d'esperer dereussir de prendre des mesures si juiste avec le Comte Biron que

jamais le D. mon epoux ne peut en rien savoir. Car si je risque la la mondre chosse de ces cotté la, quelque pressante que soit ma scituation j'ai meroit mieux renoncer a tout ce que on pouroit faire pour l'adousir que de m'exposer on chagrins qu'ils me fauderois essuier.

From LORD FORBES *to the* DUCHESS OF COURLAND, *at Dantzig, in answer to her S. H. Letter of 24th September.*

MADAME,

J'aurois plus tot accusé à votre Altesse Sérénissime l'honneur qu'il lui a plû de me faire par ses commandement du 24 Septembre, n'était ce qu'il aplû à votre Altesse Sérénissime de me remettre au Comte Lynar pour une plus ample information. Et comme le secret que votre Altesse Sérénissime souhaite qui soit observé dans cette affaire, m'oblige à ne me confier a personne pour interpréter pour moi auprès de son Excellence le Comte Biron, qu'au Comte Lynar, à qui votre Altesse Sérénissime l'a déja confié, j'ay éte obligé d'attendre son tems. La semaine passée nous proposàmes au Comte Biron ce que votre Altesse Sérénissime souhaite immédiatement, et il nous assura de tous ses bons offices auprès de sa Majesté, en sorte que nous espérons une réponse favorable, laquelle nous ne perdrons point de tems à communiquer a votre Altesse Sérénissime. En attendant, je lui demande la permission de lui faire mon compliment de la saison, et de souhaiter a votre Altesse Sérénissime bon nombre d'années plus heureuses, et à moi beaucoup d'occasions a pouvoir montrer avec combien de zèle et de respect j'ay l'honneur d'être, &c.

St. Petersburg, le 25 *Décembre*, 1733.

From the DUCHESS OF COURLAND *to* LORD FORBES.

MY LORD,

Je ressu l'obligeant lettre par la quelle votre Excellence ma fait le plaisir de m'avertir du succés de ceus que j'avois prix la liberté de lui adresser je vous en et une reconnoisance parfait, my Lord, et ne manquerai pas de fair valoir auprès de S. M. la Reine l'empressement que vous m'aves fait paroitre a vous aquité de cette commission et ces par cette experiance que je me flate que votre Excellence voudra bien continué a s'interessé pour moi dans l'occasion. Je y joint un autre adresse dont vous vous pourois servie dans la suite en cas que vôtre Excellence trouve apropo de m'informe de quelque chosse, du reste je vous prie, my Lord, d'etre persuade que je suis avec au tans de reconnoisance que de considerasion,

My Lord,
De votre Excellence,
Tres affectione amie et Servande,
LA D. DE COURLAND.

Danzig, ce 14^{me} *Jan^{r}*, 1734.

Origin of the Name of FORBES.

Much controversy has arisen as to the origin of the House of Forbes, and the identity of Connor Dhu, mentioned by the Admiral (page 21); it was the opinion of the late learned Professors O'Donovan and O'Curry, based upon the statement of the celebrated Duald Mac Firbis, that the Clan Forbes was derived from the sept of Mac Firbis; and it is singular that the present representatives of that sept, who live on the borders of Mayo and

SIR ALEXANDER DE
of Forbes, created a P
it is supposed in 137O,

James Fo

William Forbes, third Lord Forbes, ancestor of the LORDS FORBES. Dun es III.
s.)

David Forbes of Co

Patric

William Forbes, L

Sir Arthur Forbes, Knt., sixth son (Lumsden MS.), born *circa* 1569
created, 26th Sept. 1628, a Baronet of Nova Scotia; died 14th A

Sir Arthur Forbes, Bart., born in 1623; elevated to the Peera
as Baron Clanehugh and Viscount Granard; created Earl of G
12th March, 1693; died in 1696; buried at Newtown Forbes.

Arthur Forbes, second Earl of Granard, born *circa* 1656; Lord Lieutenant of the Co. Longford; died 24th August, 1734; buried at Newtown Forbes. = Mary, eldest dau. of S
Moira, Co. Down, b
dau. of Edward, firs
1678; died 1st Apri
Church, Dublin, a
Moira.

es, wife
Earl of
ed 15th

Arthur Lord Forbes, Captain of Foot, killed at the battle of Hochstedt, 13th Aug. 1704; unm.

George Forbes, third E
born in 1685; d. 29th
ried at Newtown For

y. 1729;
Dublin.

George Forbes, fourth Earl of Granard, b. in 1710; Lieut.-General; d. 16th Oct. 1769; buried at Newtown Forbes. = Letitia, dau. of Col. Arthur
M. P. for Carrickfergus, by
William, Viscount Mountjo

of James
Hausie.

George Forbes, fifth Earl of Granard only son, b. 2nd April, 1740; d. 16th April, 1781; bd. at Newtown Forbes. = Dorothea, second dau. of Sir Nicho
Plas Newydd, Isle of Anglesey
Knightsbridge, 24th Feb. 1764;

Charles,

George Forbes, sixth Earl of Granard, only son, b. 14th June, 1760; created a Peer of the United Kingdom, as Baron Granard of Castle Donnington, Co. Leicester, 15th February, 1806; Lieut.-General in the Army, Colonel of the Longford Militia, Privy Councillor for Ireland; died 9th June, 1837; buried at Newtown Forbes. = Lady Selina Frances Rawdon, second dau. of John, first Earl of Moira, by the Lady Elizabeth Hastings, his third wife, eldest dau. and eventual heiress of Theophilus, ninth Earl of Huntingdon; m. 10th May, 1779; d. May, 1827.

Henry, born 22nd Sep. 1767; m., 1794, Elizabeth Preston, sister of John Lord Tara.

izabeth,
rd Nov.
., unm.,
ct. 1834.

George John, Viscount Forbes eldest son, born 3rd May, 1785, at Montpellier, in France; Major-General in the Army; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Co. Longford; died 13th Nov. 1836; bd. in the old ruined church of Clongish, in the demesne of Castle Forbes. = Frances Mary, only dau. of the late William Territt, Esq., LL. D., of Chilton Hall, Suffolk, by Anne Catherine his wife, dau. of Augustus Parkyns, Esq., by Frances his wife, dau. of John Borlace Warren, Esq., of Stapleford Hall, Notts; m. 4th October, 1832.

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loira H.,
Dublin,
2th Dec.
1799.

George Arthur Hastings Forbes, K. P., seventh Earl of Gran
Baron of Clanehugh in the Peerage of Ireland, Baron Gra
Co. Leicester, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, Lord Lieute
of the Co. Leitrim, and Lieut.-Col. Westmeath Militia

Lady Adelaide Jane Frances For

o, all use Forbes as their name. However, Roger 'errall, in his "Linea Antiqua," from which the fol- ing extract is taken, deduces the origin of the Family m the Corcumroe sept of the O'Connors, and I am in- ned to consider that his statement is the correct one, ing of opinion, from the evidence of the Charter granted Sir Fergus, grandson of the aforesaid Connor, or 'Chonacre, that the name of Forbes was a designation dopted from the lands assigned to him.—Ed.

EXTRACT FROM O'FERRALL'S "LINEA ANTIQUA."

"Corc, from whõ some authors say the citty of Corc was so named, w^ch^ is contradicted by others, but agree that Corcumro Corc-oiche, and Corc-Gallen were so called of the Territories in Munster possest by him and his posterity, whereof they were stiled Princes or Kings untill their submission to the Crown of Engl^d^.

"From this Corc are O'Conor of Corcumro, O'Loghlin of Borin, Muntir Ardha, O'Flatherty of Thomond, O'Dubh dhiorma (Lawyers and Judges to O'Conor and Lochlin), descended, and also the ancient families of Forbess and Urquharts, in Scotland; and many other families and sirnames in Ireland and Scottland derive their pedigree from the said Corc.

"Deadha, son of Corc;

"Ollavus, his son;

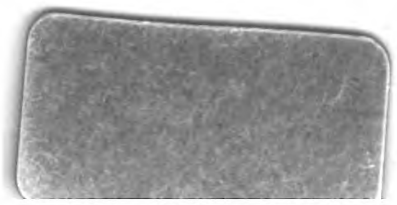
"Meadhrua a q°

"Aibhilt

"Anbheith.

"Hugh [who] had a brother, Connor, who went into Scottland and there settled: ancestor to the noble families of Forbess and Urquhart, &c., there."

THE END.



VENAGH