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Miscellaneous works Of The Late Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl Of Chesterfield

Consisting Of Letters to his Friends, never before printed, And Various
Other Articles

**Chesterfield, Philip Dormer Stanhope of
Dublin, 1777**

Notes On The Memoirs.

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N O T E S

O N T H E

M E M O I R S.

A O T S

1730

M R M O T S

WILHELM VON

NOTES of the INTRODUCTION.

[1] SEVERAL of the Roman writers have owned this. Livy, in particular, expresses himself in the following manner: "Vitiatam memoriam funebribus laudibus reor, falsisque imaginum titulis, dum familiæ ad se quæque famam rerum gestarum honorumque fallente mendacio trahunt. Inde certe et singulorum gesta, et publica monumenta rerum confusa." Liv. VIII. 40.

[2] In his life of Atticus, indeed, he holds a much superior rank, for he was his contemporary.

[3] In a conversation which I had with his lordship, soon after his election into the French academy of *inscriptions and belles lettres*, I mentioned, as it was not unlikely that I might be called upon to send to his new associates some account of his life, it were to be wished, that he would furnish me with materials for such a task. This he thought fit to decline, though not averse from the proposal. His lordship modestly added, that few or no lives could stand the test of minute examination. Yet I have reason to believe, that he had himself some intention of this kind, and was perhaps at that very time employed in the undertaking. The bishop of Waterford, his chaplain and friend, expresses his surprise that nothing should have been found among the late earl's papers concerning the history of his own times. "His lordship," he says, "repeated to him more than once, that he was writing it, as far as his memory (which was a good one) would furnish him with matter;" and lord S—, whose mother was first cousin to lord Chesterfield, assured the bishop as having it from Sir William Stanhope, that one day, upon his brother's shewing him his manuscripts, he had told him, that by his will he had left him the publication of them; and then added, *publish them as soon as you dare.*

NOTES

NOTES of SECTION I.

[1] **BY** a mistake in Collins's Peerage of England, vol. II. p. 270. the time of his birth is placed one year later. Lord Chesterfield often mentioned this to his friends; but he did not think it worth while to have it corrected. This particular I first learned from Dr. Mounsey, physician to Chelsea hospital, a friend to the earl; and as it appears from one of his letters to him (*vide* collection published by Mrs. Eugenia Stanhope, vol. II. p. 603, 4to), exactly of the same age. This date might be confirmed by passages of his letters to his son and to other persons, and it will be found of some importance from an anecdote hereafter related.

[2] Their family has been established in the north of England for many centuries, even before the time of Edward I.; but from the reign of that king's grandson, their principal estates have been in Nottinghamshire and in Derbyshire. See Collins's Peerage, p. 257.

[3] The earls of Stanhope, Harrington, &c.

[4] The duke of Newcastle, the earl of Huntingdon, lord Southwell, &c.

[5] John Polyander of Kerkhoven, lord of Heenvliet. *Vaderlandsche Historie*, Book XLIII. p. 298.

[6] This may account for his being at least a tacit promoter of the revolution, and for his joining with the court on some important questions, and in particular in one of the protests of the year 1689, against the sacramental test, which excluded protestant dissenters as well as catholics from public employments. It is affirmed in the Peerage (*ibid.*), that he received his education with the late king William; but this is surely an anachronism, as he was seventeen years older than that prince.

[7] That part of the king's forests on this side Trent, near Nottingham, where the famous Robinhood lived, called

called *thorny-wood*, is part of Sherwood forest, and is entailed on the Chesterfield title.

[8] I cannot resist the temptation of transcribing (though I will not venture to translate it) this lord's character, as it was drawn by the masterly hand of count Anthony Hamilton, who, having followed king James in his exile, was one of the principal ornaments of the court of St. Germain, and there composed several French pieces full of wit and humour. His principal work, entitled, *Memoires du comte de Grammont* (vilely translated by Boyer), contains more authentic, though scandalous, anecdotes of those licentious times than any other extant. The count describes this lord Chesterfield, to whom we shall soon see he could not be very partial, in the following terms. " Il avoit le visage fort agréable, la tête assez belle, peu de taille et moins d'air. Il ne manquoit pas d'esprit. Un long séjour en Italie lui en avoit communiqué la cérémonie dans le commerce des hommes, et la défiance dans celui des femmes. Il avoit été fort haï du roi (Charles II.) parce qu'il avoit été fort aimé de la Castlemaine. Le bruit commun étoit qu'il avoit eu ses bonnes grâces, avant qu'elle fut mariée; et comme ni l'un ni l'autre ne s'en défendoit, on le croyoit assez volontiers." Mem. de Grammont, ch. VIII.

[9] The partiality of lady Chesterfield to George Hamilton, the historian's brother, and to the duke of York; and the adventure which happened on her being removed by her lord to his country-seat, an event occasioned by the instigation of the former lover, and the unguarded behaviour of the latter, are admirably related by the same author. It is with regret that I find myself under the necessity of omitting this humorous account; I shall only transcribe the following passage. " La cour fut remplie de cet événement, mais peu de gens approuvoient le procédé de my lord Chesterfield. On regardoit avec étonnement en Angleterre un homme qui avoit la malhonnêteté d'être jaloux de sa femme; mais dans la ville ce fut un prodige inconnu jusqu'alors de voir un mari recourir à ces moyens violens pour prévenir ce que craint et que mérite la jalousie. On excusoit pourtant le pauvre Chesterfield autant qu'on l'osoit sans s'attirer la haine publique, en accusant la
" mauvaïse

“mauvaise éducation qu’il avoit eue. Toutes les meres
 “promirent bien à Dieu que leurs enfants ne mettroient
 “jamais le piéd en Italie pendant leurs vies, pour en rap-
 “porter cette vilaine habitude de contraindre leurs fem-
 “mes.” Ibid. Among the wits who distinguished them-
 selves on this occasion, were St. Evremond, the earls of
 Rochester and Dorset, Sir Charles Sedley, Sir George
 Etheredge, and many more.

[10] In the neighbourhood of Twickenham.

[11] This dedication, like most others, is a fulsome
 panegyric. *Nothing*, says an ingenious author, speaking
 of our poet, *can exceed the flattery of a genealogist but that
 of a dedicator.* (Walpole’s Noble Authors.) Mr. Dryden’s
 patron, at the time that he debased himself so much as to
 accept of this incense, was in his grand climacteric. His
 grandson, at a much earlier period, would have rejected
 it with indignation.

[12] The following information I since received from
 the bishop of Waterford. “The earl of Chesterfield’s
 “father was educated at Westminster-school, under the
 “famous Dr. Busby, and was thought to have strong
 “parts. He was a high tory, if not a Jacobite; for he
 “was even suspected to have sent money to the pretender,
 “and was displeas’d that his son had accepted any em-
 “ployment, particularly one which he did not think
 “considerable enough for a person of his rank and for-
 “tune. He was, as I have often heard, of a morose
 “disposition, of violent passions, and often thought that
 “people behaved ill to him, when they did not in the
 “least intend it.”

[13] The marquis of Halifax died in 1695, a year
 after the birth of a grandson, who may, perhaps, justly
 be compared to him in extent of capacity, fertility of
 genius, and brilliancy of wit. They both distinguished
 themselves in parliament by their eloquence; at court,
 by their knowledge of the world; in company, by
 their art of pleasing. They were both very useful
 to their sovereigns, though not much attached either
 to the prerogative or to the person of any king.
 They both knew, humoured, and despised, the dif-
 ferent parties. The Epicurean philosophy was their
 common study. Lord Halifax drew a masterly character
 of

of bishop Burnet, and a still more elaborate one of king Charles II.; and he wrote maxims not much inferior to those of La Rochefoucault. Lord Chesterfield has left moral essays which Addison and Swift would not have disowned; and sketches or characters worthy of his grandfather's pen. The advice of the one to his daughter, and the letters of the other to his son, may also admit of a comparison.

This was already written, when I had the satisfaction to find that my idea was confirmed by the bishop of Waterford. I quote his letter, as it contains a remarkable stroke of lord Halifax's wit.

“ I have heard that his lordship (the earl of Chesterfield) had much of the same kind of wit as his grandfather the marquis of Halifax. An answer of his, which his lordship told me, is, I think, some proof of it. At the beginning of the revolution, several persons of rank who had been very zealous and serviceable in bringing about this happy event, but at the same time had no great abilities, applied for some of the most considerable employments in the government. The marquis being consulted upon this, answered; *I remember to have read in history that Rome was saved by geese; but I do not remember that these geese were made consuls.*”

[14] Of the sons, Sir William Stanhope was next to lord Chesterfield in birth. He was by no means destitute of parts and vivacity; but his turn of mind, somewhat similar to his father's, made him so great a favourite, that while the father allowed his eldest son only an annual stipend of five hundred pounds, he settled upon the second, on his marriage, his Buckinghamshire estate, worth eight thousand pounds a year. Sir William represented the county in several parliaments, and on the revival of the order of the Bath in 1725, he was elected one of the knights. The third son John was, I know not for what reason, entirely omitted in his father's will; but lord Chesterfield allowed him above a thousand pounds a year, procured him a seat in parliament for Nottingham, and employed him as secretary of embassy at the Hague. He inherited, in 1736, an estate of three thousand pounds a year, left by their uncle lord Charles Wotton to the fourth son Charles, and entailed upon the other brothers; and, in case of failure

lure of issue male, upon earl Stanhope and his heirs. I am informed by lady Chesterfield, that this Charles Stanhope was a man of a most amiable disposition. Of the two daughters, lady Gertrude Hotham is still living, and preserves, in an advanced age, her brother's manly wit, united with every female virtue. She was also brought up by lady Halifax.

[15] "My father was neither desirous nor able to advise me." Chest. Let. to his son, vol. I. p. 215.

He left, however, to lord Chesterfield, by his will, his whole personal estate, together with the two real estates in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, and the reversion of that in Buckinghamshire. Lord Chesterfield, out of friendship to Sir William Stanhope, consented to his selling out to the value of one thousand pounds a year, to pay some debts.

[16] She was daughter to the honourable William Pierpoint. Collins's Peerage, II. 270.

[17] "When I was at your age (about eleven years old) I should have been ashamed if any boy of that age had learned his book better, or played at any play better than I did; and I should not have rested a moment till I had got before him." Letters to his son, vol. I. p. 156.

[18] Richard Cromwell died July 13, 1712, at Cheshunt in Hertfordshire. Biograph. Britan.

[19] He was, from his infancy, accustomed to speak French, having had a female-servant, born in Normandy, to attend him; but her language was not very pure. When lord Chesterfield was last at Paris in 1741, M. Fontenelle having remarked that he had something of a Norman accent, asked him, whether he had not first learned French from a person of that province. His lordship answered, that the observation was very just.

[22] There is something very pleasing in observing the first dawnings of such a man's genius; and these are strongly apparent in the letters which I think myself happy to be able to communicate to the public in their original dress. I owe them to an intimate friend of mine who was related to Mr. Jouneau. They will be added to this account.

[23] It cannot be disowned, that at a more advanced period of life, he shewed no great partiality to his *Alma Mater*, having neither sent his son, nor his successor, to either

either university. This may be accounted for from his great desire of sacrificing to the Graces; and these goddesses must certainly have been not a little disgusted at some of the academical practices pointed out in the following passage. "When I first went to the university, I drank and "smoked, notwithstanding the aversion I had to wine "and tobacco, only because I thought it genteel, and "that it made me look like a man." Letters to his son, vol. I. p. 316.

[24] With Dr. Johnson of Trinity Hall, and professor civil law at Cambridge. He was a man of parts and abilities, and a zealous whig.

[25] Professor Saunderson, who, though deprived of his eyes, taught his pupils to make the best use of theirs.

[26] His private tutor was Mr. Crow, member of the college, and bred up at Eton school. He was a very good Latin and Greek scholar, and, having taken the degree of doctor of divinity, was made chaplain to Dr. Gibson bishop of London, and afterwards to George II. The respectable prelate, to whom I am obliged for this and several other interesting particulars, informs me, that when lord Chesterfield was at the university, he used to study in his apartment, without stirring out of it till 6 o'clock in the evening.

[27] "When I first came into the world—at nineteen, I left the university of Cambridge, where I was "an absolute pedant. When I talked my best, I talked "Horace; when I aimed at being facetious, I quoted "Martial; and when I had a mind to be a fine gentleman, I talked Ovid. I was convinced that none but "the ancients had common sense; that the classics contained every thing that was either necessary or useful, "or ornamental to men: and I was not without thoughts "of wearing the *toga virilis* of the Romans, instead of the "vulgar and illiberal dress of the moderns." Letters to his son, vol. II. p. 168.

[28] Of what consequence lord Chesterfield thought eloquence to be, as the only way of making a figure in parliament, appears from several of his letters, and in particular the LXIX. vol. II. and how much this was his object at the university, may be seen from the following

Q2

quotation.

quotation. " So long ago as when I was at Cambridge, " whenever I read pieces of eloquence (and indeed they " were my principal study) whether ancient or modern, " I used to write down the shining passages, and then " translate them as well and as elegantly as ever I could ; " if Latin or French, into English ; if English into French. " This, which I practised for some years, not only im- " proved and formed my style, but imprinted in my " mind and memory the best thoughts of the best authors. " The trouble was little, but the experience I have ac- " quired was great." Ibid. p. 328.

[29] Mr. Knight himself, a member and an ornament of the college in which lord Chesterfield received his education, has most obligingly furnished me with the following dates. The honourable Philip Stanhope was admitted at Trinity hall, Cambridge, August 1712, and quitted it December 1714.

[30] In his letter to Mr. Jouneau, dated from the Hague, 10th of August, N. S. the day before the death of queen Ann. He was going to leave that place when he wrote this letter.

[31] " When I went abroad, I first went to the Hague, " where gaming was much in fashion, and where I ob- " served that many people of shining rank and character " gamed too. I was then young enough and silly enough " to believe that gaming was one of their accomplishments ; " and as I aimed at perfection, I adopted gaming as a " necessary step to it. Thus I acquired by error the habit " of a vice, which, far from adorning my character, has, " I am conscious, been a great blemish in it." Letter to his son, vol. II. p. 352.

[32] Mr. Gervais late dean of Tuam, who attended lord Burlington in his travels, and was often present at these interviews, gave this account to the bishop of Waterford.

[33] Letter to Mr. Jouneau, dated Paris, 7th December, 1714.

[34] See lord Chesterfield's Miscellaneous Pieces, N^o XXIII. XXIV.

[35] Letters to his son, vol. I. Lett. CLXXXI.

[36] See

[36] See letters to his son, and in particular letter CLXXXI. in vol. I. His lordship describes in it, with great vivacity and wit, his embarrassment and confusion on being first introduced into the company of ladies of distinction in France, and of the noviciate he was engaged in by one of these ladies. It was very natural that he should recommend the means which succeeded with him, to one whom he so ardently wished to bring up to his level.

[37] See the above letter to Mr. Jouneau.

[38] They make part of a very curious collection of original letters, lately presented to the British Museum by my friend and colleague Doctor Charles Morton.

[39] The same account was given me by my late excellent friend, Dr. Birch, and is found in some of the papers he left to the British Museum, of which he was one of the first trustees, and has shewn himself a most generous benefactor.

[40] Particulars of Bolingbroke's retirement, from Dr. Birch's papers.

NOTES

NOTES OF SECTION II.

[1] **T**HE death of Lewis XIV. happened the beginning of September 1715, while an enterprize was on foot in favour of the pretender

[2] “ If milder measures had been pursued, certain it is, that the tories would never have universally embraced jacobitism. The violence of the whigs forced them into the arms of the pretender.” So says lord Bolingbroke. See letter to Sir William Wyndham, p. 86, 87.

[3] See the debates in the house of commons, vol. VI. Though these parliamentary journals, as well as the proceedings of the house of peers, are destitute of sufficient authority to authenticate all the particulars of the speeches; yet as those persons who were principally concerned have not disowned them, they may be quoted as being upon the whole not very defective. This speech of lord Chesterfield was delivered on the 5th of August 1715; and as we know from himself, that he spoke a month (or rather six weeks) before he was of age, the date mentioned in the beginning is sufficiently ascertained. The bishop of Waterford’s account of this transaction differs in a few particulars of no great importance. I had this, I think, from unquestionable authority.

[4] A person under the age of twenty-one years cannot be elected to sit in parliament; the election is void; and for sitting and voting in the house of commons, the forfeit is £. 500. Jacob’s Law Dictionary.

[5] See the humorous account he gives of this noviciate in letter CLXXXI. to his son, vol. I.

[6] John Dalrymple, earl of Stair, a nobleman equally eminent for his activity, spirit, and abilities, in the cabinet and in the field.

[7] See

[7] See the French letter of the earl of Stair to secretary Craggs, printed in the same volume with lord Bolingbroke's letter to Sir William Wyndham, London, 1753. A friend assures me, that the circumstances contained in this letter relative to the pretender may be depended upon. I cannot help suspecting that the remarkable words of bishop Atterbury, when, on being put on shore at Calais, and hearing that lord Bolingbroke, who had just obtained his pardon, was arrived there on his way to England, he said, *Then we are exchanged*, conveyed an insinuation that his lordship was rewarded for the informations procured of the conspiracy for which the bishop suffered.

[8] This appears from the following anecdote which I owe to the bishop of Waterford, who had it from his noble patron. "During the time of the debates on the Excise Bill, the queen endeavoured to persuade lord Stair not to be concerned in the opposition. She told him that she wished, for his sake, that he would not meddle with politics, but would confine himself to the affairs of the army, as being a better judge of them: to which he answered; Madam, if I had not meddled with politics, I should not now have the honour of paying my respects to you; hinting, by this, that her majesty owed the crown to his conduct when ambassador at Paris during the time of the rebellion in 1715."

[9] See the earl of Stair's second memorial presented to the regent after the pretender's return to Paris.

[10] In the year 1694, the 6th of William and Mary.

[10^a] Letters to his son, vol. II. p. 245.

[11] He even thought a period of seven years too short for Ireland, and expressed himself to the bishop of Waterford in the following manner. "You are all wild about elections in Ireland, and wait, it seems, to have all the ill-blood, expence, and riot, which they occasion, renewed every seven years. I wish you would be quiet, for I prophecy that you will get no good by your politics."

[12] "That shameful method of governing, which had been gaining ground insensibly ever since Charles II. has, with uncommon skill and unbounded profusion,

"fusion,

“ fusion, been brought to a degree of perfection, which,
 “ at this time, dishonours and distresses this country,
 “ and must, if not checked (and God knows how it can
 “ now be checked), ruin it.”

[13] Letters to his son, *ibid.* Lett. LXXXIX.

[14] The prince was offended that at the christening of his son the duke of Newcastle stood as Godfather; and he expressed his resentment in such a manner as drew upon him his father's indignation. The prince often told lord Chesterfield, “ That little things affected him more
 “ than great ones; and he was often put so much out of
 “ humour, at his private levee, by a mistake or blunder
 “ of a *valet de chambre*, that the gaping croud admitted to
 “ his public levee would, from his looks and silence, have
 “ concluded, that he had just received some dreadful
 “ news. Tacitus, added his lordship, would always have
 “ been deceived by him ”

[15] A much more distant relation; for he was descended from Sir John Stanhope, father of the first earl of Chesterfield, by a second wife. He was employed under this reign as envoy-extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the court of Spain, and greatly distinguished himself as a negotiator. The late king appointed him his ambassador to the same court, and advanced him to the dignity of a peer, by the title of lord Harrington. He passed successively through the great offices of state, and was almost all his life-time engaged in a different interest from that of lord Chesterfield, being sometimes preferred to him, and sometimes superseded by him.

[16] By the first of these acts, all persons in places of profit and trust, who assisted at any place of worship where the common prayer was not used, forfeited their places; and, by the second, no person in Great Britain and Ireland was allowed, under pain of imprisonment, to keep any school, or be tutor or school-master, that had not subscribed to the declaration to conform to the church of England, obtained a licence from the diocesan, received the sacrament according to the communion of the church, and abstained from resorting, at least for a twelve-month, to any conventicle of the dissenters.

[17] Lord Guernsey's clause was to compel any person who took the abjuration oath, to acknowledge the di-
 vine

vine inspiration of the bible, and the doctrine of the Trinity. It was rejected by a great majority.

[18] By this bill the number of English peers was not to be enlarged beyond six; the vacancies, in case of extinction of titles, were to be supported by the crown; and, instead of the sixteen peers elected for Scotland at every new parliament, twenty-five were to be made hereditary members of the house of lords for that kingdom, and that number kept up in case of failures.

[19] General Stanhope.

[20] Colonel William Stanhope and his brother Charles Stanhope.

[21] The king, who was at supper, was no sooner informed of the earl's death, than unable to conceal his grief, and with tears in his eyes, he rose from table, and withdrew. The countess of Chesterfield, who was present, favoured me with this account of that king's great sensibility. Lord Chesterfield himself, many years afterwards, found an opportunity of expressing his sentiments of that nobleman's merit in the following words. "The bill now before us (that for restraining the power of the crown, with regard to the dismissal of officers) is in the very same terms with a bill drawn up in the last reign by as able and honest a minister as ever served the crown: He was indeed an honest and disinterested minister; for he had the happiness of his country so much at heart, that he neglected his own, and has left little else to his son but the honour of having a seat among your lordships." Debates of the House of Lords, vol. IV. p. 200.

[22] The lords justices appointed on this occasion were, the archbishop of Canterbury, lord chancellor Parker, lord Townshend lord president, the duke of Kingston lord privy seal, the duke of Argyll lord steward, the duke of Newcastle lord chamberlain, the duke of Grafton lord lieutenant of Ireland, the dukes of Bolton, Devonshire, Marlborough, and Roxburgh, the earl of Sunderland, the earls Berkeley and Stanhope, and Mr. secretary Craggs.

[23] From Spain, almost during this whole reign, and in 1717 from Sweden and Russia. It was rather singular, that these two last powers, actually at war with one another, should have thought of making peace only with a view of uniting to attack England.

[24] In

[24] In 1715 and 1719.

[25] In 1718 and 1722.

[26] In 1720, the South-Sea affair not only shook public credit, but also the opinion that foreign nations might have entertained of British wisdom. France, however, had no reason to triumph. She had her Mississippi.

[27] The death of Lewis XIV. who survived queen Ann but one year, changed the political system of both courts. George I. had not a more faithful and vigilant friend than the regent of France. They were in somewhat similar circumstances. Spain threatening, and indeed trying, equally to deprive the duke of Orleans of his succession to the throne of France, and king George of the possession of that of England. It was this consideration which bound them so fast together, and united them to a certain degree in their wars. But as this connection was personal, it did not extend to the interests of England; and the French ministry heartily wished to make the restoration of Gibraltar to Spain the price of settling firmly the French succession. As soon as that was secured by the majority and marriage of their king, the peaceful correspondence between the two nations was at an end.

[28] Her house was the resort of the best company at Rome; and to that intercourse, as well as to the instructions of so accomplished and virtuous a lady, her sons owed all their improvement and success.

[39] By the error of press (vice 29). The word *gynocracy* was in some measure created at the beginning of the next period, and was often made use of by Pope and his friends.

[30] He died in 1716.

[31] See the characters of both as speakers in lord Chesterfield's Letters to his Son.

[32] He preserved that dignity in the celebrated speech he made in the house of peers before his commitment to the Tower. Even his great antagonist Bolingbroke, who seems to have treated him with too much severity, owned in private conversation, that his answer to the Dutch ambassador Mr. Buys, at the council in 1712, was a masterpiece of composition, and delivered in a masterly manner.

[33] Letters

[33] Letters to his son, vol. I.

[34] The duke of Wharton's character has been admirably drawn by Mr. Pope, and his history is sufficiently known. The following fact, which is extracted from a book, the ingenious author of which had the best opportunity of being well informed of it, will furnish us at once a proof both of his talents and profligacy. "His grace, then in opposition to the court, went to Chelsea the day before the last debate on the bishop of Rochester's affairs; where acting contrition, he professed being determined to work out his pardon at court by speaking against the bishop; in order to which he begged some hints. The minister was deceived, and went through the whole cause with him, pointing out where the strength of the argument lay, and where its weakness. The duke was very thankful, returned to town, passed the night in drinking; and, without going to bed, went to the house of lords, where he spoke for the bishop, recapitulating in the most masterly manner, and answering all that had been argued against him." Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, vol. II. p. 127.

[35] That of York had been refused to him in the last reign: and it is said, that he entertained hopes of being bribed by that of Canterbury in this.

[36] I find in one of my late respectable friend Dr. Birch's papers the following anecdote. "Lord Harcourt leaving the old ministry, provoked Atterbury's abusive tongue. He, in return, declared, that, on the queen's death, the bishop came to him and to lord Bolingbroke, and said, nothing remained but immediately to proclaim K. J. He further offered, if they would give him a guard, to put on his lawn sleeves and head the procession."

[37] The following anecdote was often mentioned by lord Chesterfield; and I shall, to the best of my remembrance, give it in his own words. "I went to Mr. Pope one morning at Twickenham, and found a large folio bible with gilt clasps lying before him upon his table; and, as I knew his way of thinking upon that book, I
" asked

“ asked him jocosely, if he was going to write an an-
 “ swer to it? It is a present, said he, or rather a legacy,
 “ from my old friend the bishop of Rochester. I went
 “ to take my leave of him yesterday in the Tower, where
 “ I saw this bible upon his table. After the first compli-
 “ ments, the bishop said to me, My friend Pope, confi-
 “ dering your infirmities and my age and exile, it is not
 “ likely that we should ever meet again; and therefore I
 “ give you this legacy to remember me by it. Take it
 “ home with you, and let me advise you to abide by it.
 “ —Does your lordship abide by it yourself?—I do.—
 “ If you do, my lord, it is but lately. May I beg to
 “ know what new light or arguments have prevailed with
 “ you now, to entertain an opinion so contrary to that
 “ which you entertained of that book all the former part
 “ of your life?—The bishop replied, We have not time
 “ to talk of these things; but take home the book; I
 “ will abide by it; and I recommend to you to do so too,
 “ and so God blefs you.”

[38] The contrast between these two characters is strongly marked in lord Chesterfield's letters, vol. I. p. 462. from which some of the strokes have been taken.

[39] See Dr. Taylor's Dissertation prefixed to his edition of Demosthenes.

[40] Lord Bathurst.

[41] That I am not singular in this idea of our
 earl's eloquence will appear from the subjoined account
 which was given of it by a contemporary writer in the
 Gentleman's Magazine for March, 1740; it was well
 received, but seems rather too vague and pompous.
 “ Lord Chesterfield while he sat in the house of com-
 “ mons, which he did for several years during the life of
 “ his father, discovered not those extraordinary talents
 “ that have since distinguished him as one of the most
 “ accomplished orators his age or country has produced.
 “ When he begins to speak, he has a peculiar art of en-
 “ gaging the attention of his hearers, which he irresisti-
 “ bly carries along with him to the end. He unites in his
 “ delivery all the graces of diction that prevailed at
 “ Athens and Rome, and expresses himself with all the
 “ freedom which the British constitution allows, and all
 “ the dignity of a peer. He is by no means sparing of his
 “ Attic

“ Attic salt, which he applies so judiciously, as to please
 “ even those whom it might otherwise offend. He reasons
 “ with the calmness of a philosopher, he persuades with the
 “ art of an orator, he charms with the fancy of a poet.”

[42] Lord Chesterfield makes use of this very word in the idea he gives to his son of parliamentary eloquence. Lett. to his son, vol. II.

[43] Tully could do no more. Whitfield often did as much.

[44] In the year 1717, he is mentioned in one of Mr. Pope's letters to his friend Gay, as being in correspondence with him.

[45] The earl said, That he never knew a man who had more wit in conversation than Sir John Van Brugh, and who, at the same time, was more good-natured.

[47] Dr. Arbuthnot was not only the earl's physician, but his friend. He was often with him in a morning, and more than once declared himself, in his presence, a patron of Christianity. He used frequently to communicate his compositions to his lordship. He desired him to amend and correct what he thought proper; and was never displeas'd at his lordship's making use of that privilege.

[48] It was probably at lord Chesterfield's desire that Mr. Gay's Fables were compos'd for the duke of Cumberland; but he wanted interest to procure a suitable return to the author. His lordship attended at that poet's funeral in November, 1732, in Westminster-abbey, as one of the pall-bearers.

[49] Mr. Pope likewise shewed him several of his pieces in manuscript, that he might read them, and give him his opinion. “ Mr. Pope, it is said in one of the magazines, “ being one day in company at lord Cobham's with a great “ number of persons of distinction, who were scribbling “ verses on their glasses, was desired by lord Chesterfield “ to oblige them with a distich *extempore*. Favour me “ with your diamond, my lord, said the poet; and im- “ mediately after wrote on his glass.

“ Accept a miracle, instead of wit;

“ See two bad lines by Stanhope's pencil writ.”

But a much finer, though equally short, character was drawn of him and of Mr. Poulteney, by the same hand:

“ How

“ How can I Pulteney, Chesterfield forget,
 “ While Roman spirit charms, and Attic wit ?”

With these sentiments and under many obligations, it is rather surprizing he should have omitted him in his will I have been told, there arose some difference between them on account of the late dutchess of Marlborough, whose character, under the name of Atossa, Mr. Pope was, in vain, solicited by his friend to give up.

[50] Thomson, Mallet, Hooke, Glover, &c. One of these (Mr. Hammond) wrote, when only 22 years old, some love-elegies in the true manner of Tibullus; which lord Chesterfield esteemed so much, that, when the young author died ten years afterwards, he took upon him the pleasing task of publishing them. The short preface which he prefixed contains many strokes highly characteristic of his lordship's manner of thinking, as well as of his feelings.

[49] They procured many subscriptions to Mr. Gay for the impression of his Fables; and by the produce of these, as well as by the success of the Beggar's Opera, that poet was enriched as much as a poet commonly can, or perhaps ought to be enriched. Mr. Aaron Hill had frequent encouragements given him, notwithstanding his frequent bickerings with Mr. Pope; and even his great enemy Dennis was relieved in his old age, at the request of a man whom he had the most reviled.

[50] I shall copy the following article of one of the bishop of Waterford's letters to me. “ Lord Chesterfield told me, that, one winter, he was very often in company with Swift, and he observed that he was very desirous to be more particularly acquainted with him, but that he would not pay him the first visit; upon which his lordship condescended to make the first advance. When he was made lord steward, the dean applied for a place in favour of a friend. His lordship complied with his application; but, jocularly desired, that he should not mention his name in any of his writings.”

[51] See

[51] See his character drawn by lord Chesterfield in one of his letters to his son, vol. II. : to which may be added the following particulars, imparted by the earl in a private conversation (Dec. 3, 1749,) to one of his friends, who took them down in writing, and communicated to me this memorandum. “ In a conversation I had this
 “ day with lord Chesterfield, upon the subject of lord
 “ Bolingbroke, he told me, that, though nobody spoke
 “ and wrote better upon philosophy than his lordship, no
 “ man in the world had less share of philosophy than
 “ himself; that the least trifle, such as the over-roasting
 “ of a leg of mutton, would strangely disturb and ruffle
 “ his temper; and that his passions constantly got the bet-
 “ ter of his judgment. He added, that no man was
 “ more partial to his friends, and more ready to oblige
 “ them, than he was; and that he would recommend
 “ them, and represent them, as so many models of per-
 “ fection: but, on the other hand, that he was a most
 “ bitter enemy to those he hated; and though their merit
 “ might be out of all dispute, he would not allow them
 “ the least share of it, but would pronounce them so
 “ many fools and blockheads.”

[52] My late friend Mr. Mallet has often repeated to me that circumstance, which is strongly hinted at in lord Bolingbroke's own works. The late lord Clanbrassil told it the bishop of Waterford; and in a letter to Dr. Birch, from one of his best-informed correspondents, I find it asserted on no less an authority than that of the late earl of Orford.

[53] Mr. Horace, afterwards lord Walpole, treated this report as a fable; and the countess of Chesterfield, who was with the king in his last expedition, assured me, that whatever lord Bolingbroke might have been induced to hope or to say on that subject, the king never had such an intention.

[54] His Dialogues on the Newtonian System of Attraction and Colours, have been translated into English as well as other languages. The manner emulates that of Fontenelle's Plurality of Worlds, the philosophy is infinitely superior. Lord Chesterfield recommended his son to that amiable philosopher at Berlin.

[55] The

[55] The first edition of that poem was dedicated to her by the author in an English epistle. It was printed in London 1726.

[56] Mr. Voltaire acquired, during his stay in England, a considerable knowledge of the language and of the manners of the nation. It was there that he composed his Letters upon the English Nation, in which he strongly recommends inoculation to his countrymen. He likewise published in English, an Essay on Epic Poetry. His Tragedy of Brutus was dedicated to lord Bolingbroke, and that of Zaire to Sir Everard Fawkener. But above all, he paid his court to Mr. Pope, translated several passages of his works, and earnestly wished he would have done him the same honour. In an English letter to this poet from Mr. Voltaire, which I once had in my possession, he desired him to translate the following four beautiful lines of his Henriade; but I do not find that the English bard ever complied with his request.

“ Leur empire n’a point de campagnes desertes,
 “ De leurs nombreux troupeaux leurs plaines sont couvertes;
 “ Lesguérrets de leurs bleds, les mers de leurs vaisseaux;
 “ Ils sont craints sur la terre, ils sont rois sur les eaux.”

[57] This he lamented in several of his letters, and if I am well informed, it retarded for many years his marriage with his lady; King George I. who was acquainted with this unfortunate propensity, having, on that account, opposed and prevented the match.

[58] In one of the rooms at Bath, he met a young nobleman just arrived, who had the same failing with himself. He whispered to his friend (pointing at the same time to some people who stood round them), *beware of these scoundrels; it is by flight alone that you can preserve your purse.* The nobleman believed him, quitted the room, and on his return found the earl engaged at play with those very harpies whom by his advice he had just escaped.

[59] The same hand, whose character of his lordship as an orator I just transcribed from the Gentleman’s Magazine, thus describes the charms of his conversation.

“ The

“ The most barren subjects grow fruitful under his cul-
 “ ture, and the most trivial circumstances are enlivened
 “ and heightened by his address. When he appears in
 “ the public walks, the company encroach upon good
 “ manners to listen to him, or (if the expression may be
 “ allowed) to steal some of that fine wit, which animates
 “ even his common discourses.

“ With poignant wit his converse still abounds,
 “ And charms, like beauty, those it deepest wounds.”

NOTES OF SECTION III.

[1] **T**HE following information, which I owe to the bishop of Waterford, renders this conjecture not improbable. “ At the beginning of the reign of George II, “ a person told lord Scarborough, lord Chesterfield, and “ lord Lonsdale, that the king intended to closet them “ with regard to something that was to be proposed to the “ house of lords: but they all three requested that his “ majesty would not do it, for it would have no influence “ upon them; but, on the contrary, make them so much “ the more upon their guard, being determined to vote “ according to their own way of thinking, as their honour “ and conscience directed them.” What this business was we cannot conjecture; but it is remarked by the compiler of the History and Proceedings of the House of Lords, vol. IV. p. 7. that, “ the order against the admission of “ strangers into the house was so strictly observed this session (the first of the new parliament), that no account “ of their lordships speeches or debates was published as “ usual after the recess; and that no one protest therein “ has appeared.”

[2] In return to the embassy from the States to compliment the new king on his accession.

[3] Perhaps it were to be wished, notwithstanding his great success, that this plan might have taken place. His address and penetration, as well as his conciliating spirit, would have been still more usefully exerted in disposing the two nations that have the greatest weight on the continent, to maintain the peace of Europe, instead of disturbing it.

[4] The sense that was entertained of lord Chesterfield's important services in this embassy, may be evinced by the following extract from a letter of lord Townshend's to the ambassador, dated Sept. 6, 1729. “ I cannot “ conclude

“ conclude this letter without applying myself particularly
 “ to your excellency with all the joy imaginable—your
 “ conduct, your activity, your zeal, your ability in per-
 “ forming the king’s commands, gave his majesty the ut-
 “ most satisfaction; and I congratulate your excellency,
 “ not only on your success, but on this opportunity of
 “ shewing his majesty, of how much importance it has
 “ been to his service, to have had so dextrous, vigilant,
 “ and zealous a minister as yourself at the Hague, in this
 “ critical conjecture.” This, and some other information
 of the same kind, was obtained from some original re-
 cords, to which Dr. Maty had access.

[5] Mr. Vitriarius, a man of great knowledge, can-
 dor, and virtue. His countrymen, the Germans, are sup-
 posed to understand the *jus publicum* and *gentium* better
 than the learned of any other nations. The origin and
 state of their very complicated constitution renders this
 study of particular importance to them. It was during
 his travels in Germany that lord Carteret acquired his ex-
 tensive notions of the customs and laws, as well as of the
 constitution, of the empire; and with the same views lord
 Chesterfield sent his son to the university of Leipzig, to
 acquire, under professor Mascow, that knowledge which
 he found so useful to himself.

[6] Lord Chesterfield’s Letters to his son, vol. I. Lett.
 CLXXXIX.

[7] Unfortunately these were not always the best chosen
 or enjoyed with moderation; but yet he continued faith-
 ful to his rule, and though he might sometimes go to bed
 at six in the morning, he never failed to rise at eight.

[8] See the letters and negotiations of Winwood, Car-
 leton, and Sir William Temple, among the English; and
 of Jeanin, d’Avaux, and d’Estrades, among the French.

[9] The limits of this work will not allow me to give
 an account of the standing council of state in Holland,
 and of several particular courts of justice, trade, and
 accompts.

[10] The nature and limits of their jurisdiction are
 admirably well defined by one of the great ornaments of
 the country. “ *Quia res majores antiquitus nisi gentium*
 “ *singularum consensu non expediebantur, mole negoti-*
 “ *orum & periculo cunctationis repertum est, legatos*
 “ *mittere*”

“mittere cum liberis mandatis, qui supremæ curiæ im-
 “minerent, et ubi quid gravius obveniret, moraque dig-
 “num, suæ quisque patriæ ordines consulerent.” Grotii
 Annal. lib. V.

[11] Lord Chesterfield mentions an instance of this nature in which he was concerned. Account of the government, &c. of the united provinces, published at the end of the letters to his son, vol. II. p. 508.

[12] Lord Chesterfield very shrewdly conjectures that William the first prince of Orange, who modelled the republic which he saved at his pleasure, permitted that absurd unanimity, in order to render a stadtholder or more powerful chief absolutely necessary. Ibid. p. 509. However, as this law is scarce ever strictly observed, it has not much greater inconveniencies than the unanimity required in English juries.

[13] This office was instituted in the year 1510, long before the provinces shook off the yoke of Austrian tyranny. The elevation of the young Charles of Austria, well known since under the name of Charles V, to the dignity of count of Holland, might induce the states to establish a kind of tribune, as a check to the ambition of that young prince. This officer has, in effect, frequently balanced the power of a stadtholder.

[14] This province contributes fifty-eight per cent in all public charges, of which, if I am not mistaken, Amsterdam alone, the fifth town of that province, pays above five and twenty per cent, or a full quarter of the whole.

[15] His functions are with equal strength and precision described by Grotius. “Is, principum temporibus
 “vox erat publicæ libertatis, utque tunc periculis, ita
 “mutata republica, auctoritate præcipuus, in conventu
 “ordinum et delegatorum consensu exquirat sententias,
 “præit suadendo, componit dissidentes.” Grot. Annal. lib. V.

[16] He lived about the middle of the last century, and was a man of strict integrity, and great poetical as well as political abilities. His works are much esteemed, and judged not inferior to those of Ovid or La-Fontaine.

[17] So

[17] So well known in the times of king William and queen Ann. During this last period, it may be said, that for some years, a triumvirate, consisting of prince Eugene, the duke of Marlborough, and himself, ruled over one half of Europe.

[18] There was a great similarity between this and indeed many other circumstances of lord Chesterfield's embassy, and Sir William Temple's situation and conduct at the same place. He too trusted and loved De Witt, though he himself was in the interest of the prince of Orange. See his Memoirs.

[19] See his letters to his son, vol. II. p. 509.

[20] A complete and magnificent edition of *Telemachus*, together with the archbishop of Cambray's other works, was, with the assistance, and under the inspection, of his grand nephew the ambassador, printed in Holland.

[21] This letter was long kept secret in England, though dated July 1, 1721. It was written in French to the king of Spain, and contained the following article.

"I no longer hesitate to assure your majesty of my readiness to satisfy you with regard to your demand concerning the restitution of Gibraltar; promising you to make use of the first favourable opportunity of settling this article with consent of my parliament." Boyer's *Political State*, vol. XXXVII. p. 263, where the original letter is printed.

[22] It was agreed by the contracting powers, that this last declaration, as well as two other separate articles, should not be published; and accordingly they are not to be found in Rouffet's *Recueil*, nor in any other work of the same kind. I extracted it from an excellent history of the united provinces, published in the low Dutch language. The author was allowed access to the registers of the States, and took the secret article from thence. See *Vaderlandsche Historie*, vol. XVIII. p. 505, 506.

[23] One of his speeches in defence of this treaty was published just before the meeting of parliament in 1730. It was translated into French, and is found in Rouffet's *Recueil*, vol. V.

[24] This is sufficiently evident from several passages in a small tract generally attributed to his lordship, and not unworthy of his pen. It is entitled, *The Case of the Hano-*

ver

ver forces in the pay of Great Britain, &c. and was published in 1743. I shall have frequent opportunities of referring to this pamphlet, as well as to the two vindications of it by the same hand. "This half year generated
 " a half peace. To be friends with Spain was then (in
 " 1729) our interest upon any terms. We not only treat,
 " but humour, concede, nay, solicit the honor of be-
 " ing convoys to Don Carlos in Italy: that very Don
 " Carlos, who was so lately set forth, as likely to become
 " the so long dreaded universal monarch of Europe—
 " Now to what did all this contribute! Not to the peace,
 " security, wealth, and honor of England." p. 10.

Since I wrote this, I saw a copy of this pamphlet, on the title page of which was written in the hand writing of lord Chesterfield, "by Mr. Waller and lord C——." Edmund Waller, esq; was member of parliament for Chipping Wycomb. He supported in the house of commons, the same cause which lord Chesterfield defended in that of the peers. He was one of the secret committee for inquiring into the conduct of the minister, and spoke in many of the debates with great force of argument, but without the graces that distinguished several other heads of the opposition.

[25] The opinion entertained both of this memoir and of the abilities of the author, appears from the following passage. "Le comte de Chesterfield ambassadeur extra-
 " ordinaire auprez de leurs Hautes Puissances, et l'un des
 " plus experimentés dans les affaires du cabinet, concerta
 " avec les deputez un mémoire qu'ils remirent à Mr.
 " Greys, envoyé de S. M. Danoise à la Haye. Il n'y eut
 " plus d'autre application sur ce sujet, ni de part ni d'au-
 " tre. Le projet de sa compagnie tomba de soi meme,
 " faute de souscrivans." Rouffet Recueil, Tom. V. p.
 37. 42.

[26] The following information I received from one of lord Chesterfield's friends. "In the year 1729, Sir Charles
 " Hotham, brother-in-law to his lordship, was sent as mi-
 " nister plenipotentiary to the king of Prussia, to propose
 " a marriage between the prince of Wales and the eldest
 " princess of Prussia, and another between the prince
 " royal of Prussia, and the king of England's second
 " daughter. His Prussian majesty's answer was, that he
 " would consent to the marriage of his prince royal with
 " our

" our princess, if our king did not insist upon a double
 " marriage on the terms proposed; but that if he did, he
 " would not consent to either of them; for that he thought
 " he had as much right to expect our princess royal for
 " his eldest son, as our king had to expect his princess
 " royal for the prince of Wales. The two kings per-
 " sisting in their respective resolutions, there was an end
 " of the negotiation. In the year 1730, during lord Ches-
 " terfield's absence from the Hague, Mr. Keith, an officer
 " in the king of Prussia's service (an intimate friend to the
 " prince royal, and who was to have accompanied him to
 " England), made his escape from Berlin, came to the
 " Hague, and took refuge in the ambassador's house.
 " Col. D. M. was sent in pursuit of him, with directions
 " to seize him dead or alive. The grand pensionary hear-
 " ing of this, sent for the Colonel, and advised him to
 " forbear putting his design into execution, as he certainly
 " would undergo the severity of the law if he were taken.
 " However, to avoid accidents, Mr. Keith got out of the
 " ambassador's house, and embarked at Scheveling in an
 " open boat, which conveyed him to England. He some
 " time afterwards set out for Dublin, and remained there
 " three years." These particulars are confirmed in the
 eulogy of Mr. Keith, inserted in the memoirs of the acad-
 emy of Berlin, for 1756. p. 533.

[27] See Case of Hanover forces, p. 22, 23.

[28] It appears from the original records mentioned in the note 4 of this section, that by lord Chesterfield's assiduity and address, the Dutch were spirited up to such a degree, that the king of Prussia was glad to submit to an arbitration, the duke of Saxe Gotha on his part, the duke of Wolfenbuttle on the part of his majesty.

[29] On account of the transaction before mentioned, in note 14 of section II.

[30] The following particulars of this court revolution were communicated to me by one of lord Chesterfield's intimate friends. " The first time he appeared at court on his return to London (the 24th of October 1729), Sir Robert Walpole took him aside and told him, *I find you are come to be Secretary of State. Not I, said his lordship, I have as yet no pretensions, and wish for a place of more ease. But I claim the Garter, not as a reward for*
 " my

“ my late services, but in virtue of his majesty’s promise while
 “ prince of Wales. I am a man of pleasure, and the blue
 “ ribband would add two inches to my size. Then I see how
 “ it is, replied Sir Robert, it is Townshend’s intrigue, in
 “ which you have no share; but it will be fruitless, you
 “ cannot be Secretary of State, nor shall you be beholden for the
 “ gratification of your wishes to any body but myself.”

[31] Upon lord Chesterfield’s being made high steward on the 19th of June, 1730, one of his predecessors, who was suspected to have made some advantage of the places in his department, gave him a list of the persons he had put in, and desired that they might be continued. The answer was; *I have at present no thoughts of turning any one out; but if I alter my mind, it will only be in relation to those who have bought.* The bishop of Waterford adds, that his lordship, at first, gave three or four places in his department at the recommendation of the royal family; but that afterwards he followed the example of the duke of Devonshire, when lord steward under king William III. and declined the same complaisance, looking upon those recommendations as so many encroachments.

[32] During his stay he assisted at the council in which the report was made of Colonel Chartres’s trial and condemnation at the Old Bailey for a rape he had not committed. His pardon was voted unanimously.

[33] The spirit and artful memoirs of these two ambassadors are inserted in Rouffet’s Recueil, vol. V. p. 5.

[34] Count Zinzendorf, a man of great parts and vivacity, and lord Chesterfield’s particular friend.

There is a remarkable passage in one of lord Chesterfield’s letters from the Hague, dated July 26, 1729, relative to this minister.

“ Count Zinzendorf, the imperial minister, left this
 “ place last Sunday morning, saying, that he was going
 “ to see some of these provinces, and might possibly go
 “ to Spa, but with an air of great mystery, which has
 “ occasioned some speculation here; but for my own part,
 “ as I know the gentleman, I do not believe the mystery
 “ is upon account of the journey, but I believe he rather
 “ takes the journey for the sake of the mystery.”
 From the records above-mentioned.

[35] See

[35] See his account of the negotiations for the treaty of the triple alliance in 1667.

[36] None of the general histories, or political collections, mention the private conference in which the treaty of Vienna was prepared. I only find in lord Walpole's pamphlet, entitled, *The interests of Great Britain steadily pursued*, p. 48. "that it was imparted in great confidence to the ministers and some of the great men of the republic." And in Rouffet's *Recueil*; "that suspicions were entertained of the pensionary's having been privy to the negotiation." It is likewise said there, "that he undertook to procure the consent of the provinces." But lord Chesterfield has cleared up this matter in the paper already referred to at the end of his letters to his son, vol. II. p. 508. This specimen of lord Chesterfield's political abilities gives us still greater cause to regret, that the account of this embassy which he is said to have written may possibly never see the light.

[37] See the paper quoted above.

[38] The following extracts from two letters of lord Chesterfield's to lord Townshend, the one dated 18th, the other 25th of February, 1729, will give an idea of the ambassador's opinion of the prince.

"The prince of Orange arrived here last night. I went to wait upon him, and as far as I am able to judge from half an hour's conversation only, I think he has extreme good parts. He is perfectly well-bred, and civil to every body, and with an ease and freedom that is seldom acquired but by a long knowledge of the world. His face is handsome—his shape is not so advantageous as could be wished, though not near so bad as I had heard it represented. The acclamations of the people are loud and universal. He assumes not the least dignity, but has all the affability and insinuation that is necessary for a person who would raise himself in a popular government."

"As I have had the honour of frequently conversing with the prince, I can assure your lordship, as far as I am able to judge, that he has both parts and know-
ledge,

"ledge,

“ ledge, not only much above his age, but equal to any
 “ body’s; and without troubling your lordship with par-
 “ ticulars, I believe I may venture to say, that he will
 “ equal the greatest of his ancestors in great and good
 “ qualities; I hope he will in good fortune too.” From
 the original records before mentioned.

[39] Mr. Duncan, a principal officer in the prince’s court, employed at London to conclude this marriage, had several times conferred with lord Chesterfield upon this subject. He continued his lordship’s friend and correspondent even after his defection from the court. Mr. Van Haaren, a nobleman of Friesland, greatly in favor with the prince, and whose poems, though written in Dutch, were so much esteemed by Voltaire as to induce him to write and publish some verses in praise of the author, was likewise our earl’s friend. But the person with whom he was particularly connected, and entertained a constant correspondence, was Mr. Van Kreuningen, a gentleman who unites great singularities with considerable talents.

[40] It appears from the records before quoted, that the pensionary was not only inclined to oppose the prince of Orange in his views to the stadtholderat, but also in the intended match with the princess royal; and that, therefore, lord Chesterfield had great difficulties to overcome in managing this matter, and in treating with the pensionary on a subject of so nice and delicate a nature.

[41] The abbé Strickland, uncle to the gentleman here mentioned, was a man of considerable family; and his interest was so great at Rome, that he had the promise of being made cardinal, upon his resigning his claim to the court of Vienna in favor of the Zinzendorf family; and, at the recommendation of earl Stanhope, he was made bishop of Namur. During the earl’s administration he came over to England, and endeavoured to persuade the Roman catholics to take an oath of allegiance to the king, which might have procured them the abolition of the test and other oppressive acts. But this attempt was unsuccessful; and perhaps both parties were averse from terms of accommodation.

[42] The

[42] The doctor received on this occasion the present of a gold snuff-box from the grand duke.

[43] See lord Chesterfield's own account of this illness in his letters to his son, vol. II. p. 480, 481.

[44] He obtained several small favors for his friends from the minister, and recommended his chaplain to him for a canonry of Windsor or prebend of Westminster.

[45] The frauds practised in the tobacco trade were the motives alledged to subject it to the laws of the excise. These laws were represented, and perhaps with reason, as preferable to the methods used at the Custom-house, to prevent losses in the collection of duties and payment of drawbacks. The scheme was likewise recommended as particularly serviceable to American planters and the English fair traders, and only hurtful to smugglers and contraband dealers. On the other hand, the ill consequences of these abuses seemed not considerable enough to justify such an innovation; the remedy proposed was not allowed to be either necessary or certain; new grievances, as well domestic as public, were apprehended from increasing the number of excise officers; and suspicions were entertained that, under the same pretence (for what branch of trade hath not its frauds?) an universal extension of the excise was either then, or might hereafter be, intended. The people, once possessed with the fear of an attempt upon their liberties, compared this scheme to the Trojan horse; and indeed it was likely to have proved as fatal to this ministry, as the obstinate prosecution of a fanatic priest was to the whig ministry in the time of queen Ann.

[46] The queen, finding that the excise bill was strongly opposed by the whole nation, applied, among others, to lord Scarborough for his advice. His answer was, that the king must give it up. *I will answer for my regiment, said his lordship, against the pretender, but not against the opposers of the excise.* Upon which her majesty, with tears in her eyes, said, *we must then drop it.* Letter of the bishop of Waterford. The second reading of the bill, in the house of commons, was accordingly put off by Sir Robert Walpole for two months.

[47] Lord

[47] Lord Clinton was then one of the lords of his majesty's bed-chamber, and lord lieutenant of Devonshire; he was advanced to the dignities of earl Clinton and baron Fortescue, July 5, 1746.

[48] By a mistake in the History of the debates and proceedings of the House of Lords, vol. IV. p. 152. the earl's resignation is said to have been in May.

[49] Craftsman, N^o 354. April 14.

[50] The Free Briton, N^o 176. April 16.

From the report of the secret committee, printed in 1742, p. 111, 112, it appears, that the author, Mr. Arnall, was paid by the government, and received in three years time, for this and other services, near ten thousand pounds.

NOTES OF SECTION IV.

[1] ONE day lord Chesterfield told one of his friends, *Scarborough acts upon principle*, which I will not say of many; but he has put it into his head that opposition is serving the pretender.

[2] An anecdote, in appearance trifling, may confirm how far these contrivances did extend. The late lord R—, with many good qualities, and even learning and parts, had a strong desire of being thought skilful in physic, and was very expert in bleeding. Lord Chesterfield who knew his foible, and on a particular occasion wished to have his vote, came to him one morning, and, after having conversed upon indifferent matters, complained of the head-ach, and desired his lordship to feel his pulse. It was found to beat high, and a hint of losing blood given. I have no objection, and as I hear your lordship has a masterly hand, will you favor me with trying your lancet upon me? *A propos*, said lord Chesterfield, after the operation, *do you go to the house to-day?* Lord R— answered, *I did not intend to go, not being sufficiently informed of the question which is to be debated; but you who have considered it, which side will you be of?* The earl, having gained his confidence, easily directed his judgment; he carried him to the house, and got him to vote as he pleased. He used afterwards to say, that none of his friends had done as much as he, having literally bled for the good of his country.

[3] Besides the periodical political papers, the debates in parliament, Rouffet's *Recueils*, &c. in controverted points I have chiefly had in view the following capital pamphlets. 1. The Case of the Hanover forces, and the Two Vindications of it already mentioned, Sect. III. note 24. 2. The Answer to the Case, intituled, The Interest of Britain

tain steadily pursued, by Mr. Horace, afterwards lord, Walpole, 1744. 3. Miscellaneous Thoughts on the present Posture both of Foreign and Domestic Affairs, by Lord Hervey, after he had quitted the ministry, 1742. 4. Faction detected by the Evidence of Facts, 1743; with a masterly answer to this pamphlet, intituled, A Defence of the People, 1744. 5. Apology for a late Resignation (of lord Chesterfield), written without the concurrence of the earl, but approved by him after its publication, 1748; and 6. Examination of the Principles, and an Inquiry into the Conduct, of the Two Brothers, in two parts, published under the direction of lord Granville, 1749.

[4] Her father was Frederick Achatz de Schulenburg, privy-councillor to the duke of Brunswick-Lunenburg, lord of Stehler, Bezendorff, Angern, &c. &c. Her mother was Margaret Gertrude de Schulenburg, of the house of Embden, daughter to Gustavus Adolphus de Schulenburg, privy councillor to the elector of Brandenburg, and eldest sister of Mathew John count de Schulenburg, field-marshal general of the republic of Venice.

[5] It did not at first promote the wished-for restoration of the prince of Orange to the dignity of his ancestors. It was even reported, that when the marriage was communicated to the States General by Mr. Finch, the British minister at the Hague, Mr. Boetzlaer, one of the nobles of Holland, at the head of the anti stadtholderian party, received private assurances, that the king would not interfere in the affairs of the prince. The States seemed to be well convinced of this disposition of the monarch; and, in their answer to his majesty's letter, after expressing their personal regard for the young prince, they declared, that they would by no means consent to any alteration in their present form of government.

[6] Dr. Chenevix, his lordship's favorite chaplain, was by him recommended to the prince of Orange to teach him English; and by the interposition of the bishop of London and the earl of Scarborough, was made first chaplain to the princess. This appointment, however, met with considerable opposition from the minister, to whom, as well as to the queen, Dr. Chenevix had been represented as strongly devoted to lord Chesterfield, and employed by him in writing political pamphlets. The first

first charge he openly avowed to Mr. Finch at the Hague; but the latter he absolutely denied, and the queen was convinced of his innocence. Mr. Duncan, the prince's agent at the British court, was, on this and many other occasions, very useful to Dr. Chenevix, from whom I received this information.

[7] The warm sentiments of esteem and attachment which he entertained for lord Cobham, undoubtedly animated his expressions, as they did those of their common friend Mr. Pope in the following lines:

And you, brave Cobham, to the latest breath,
Shall feel your ruling passion strong in death:
Such in those moments as in all the past,
"Oh! save my country, heav'n!" shall be your last.

Stowe, the country residence of that accomplished nobleman, was at that time the seat of wit, taste, and virtue. Lord Chesterfield, to the end of his life, remembered and mentioned, with a degree of enthusiasm, the happy days which he had passed in that delightful villa; he contributed to its decorations, and was complimented by the noble possessor with a place among the few whom he admitted in his temple of friendship.

[8] His grace said, with still more severity than wit, "I am surprised to hear so much noise made about the removal of two noble lords from their commands in the army. It is true, there have been two lords removed, but only one soldier; and therefore, when lords are pleased to talk of soldiers having been turned out of their commissions in the army, they ought not to talk in the plural number." This sarcasm soon lost all its force; two months only elapsed before lord Stair's regiment was taken from him, and the next year the duke of Argyll himself shared the same fate.

[9] This particular account was communicated to me by the bishop of Waterford, who had it from lord Scarborough himself.

[10] See Case of the Hanover forces, p. 10.

[11] This

[11] This was positively asserted by the opposition, and barely denied by the ministerial writers, who not only give no proof of their denial, but rather endeavour to justify what was laid to their charge. See *Case of the Hanover forces*, p. 15, 16. and *Interest of Great Britain steadily pursued*, p. 52, 53. The assertion of their antagonists seems to be supported by the call that was made in both houses upon the ministers for the instructions sent to the British envoy in Poland in 1729 (when Augustus had a dangerous attack of the disorder which carried him off four years later), and by the refusal of the ministers to produce those instructions. See Debates for 1735. Lord Chesterfield made the motion in the house of lords for this communication, and he spoke warmly to support it. It ought, however, to be observed, that the date of these instructions was anterior to the treaty of Vienna. At a period when the interests of several courts were so fluctuating, the instructions sent in 1729 might have been very different from those in 1733.

[12] I shall here set down the opposite accounts given of that transaction by the champions of the two parties. "Our resident in Holland," says the author of the *Case of the Hanover forces*, p. 19, 20. "had orders to be as loud and importunate as possible with the States, to enter with us into instant measures for the preservation of the house of Austria, and setting a bound to the growing power of France. They gave him to understand that they were very willing to meet his offers half way; when, lo! it appeared he had no power to treat." *The States*, answers the writer of the *Interest*, &c. p. 52. *were informed that the court of Vienna would take care of Luxemburg only, and leave the security of the barrier in the Netherlands to the care of Great Britain and Holland; and having in August, 1733, received from their engineer a relation of their barrier towns being in a ruinous condition, and destitute of troops, suddenly agreed to negotiate, and, against his majesty's instances, signed, November 11, an act of neutrality with France.* "Here again," replies the former writer in his *further Vindication*, p. 74. "the author is wholly silent as to what passed before this transaction; for this act of neutrality had been long in treaty before it came to be signed, and was actually necessitated by the
"conduct

“conduct of England, which had refused to send over the
 “10,000 men it was by treaty obliged to provide for the
 “security of the barrier.” What can be said to all this,
 but *Cui creditis, Quirites?* In the history of the Nether-
 lands, which I mentioned before, the English are not re-
 presented as having been very pressing with the Dutch, to
 dissuade them from a neutrality, vol. XIX. p. 161. Lord
 Stair, in a French memorial addressed to the king after the
 battle of Dettingen, says, “In 1734, I presented to your
 “majesty a plan to form an army upon the Moselle,
 “which would have rendered you the arbitrator of Eu-
 “rope.”

[13] Very opposite again are the accounts of the two
 parties. In the *Interest, &c.* p. 35. it is said; *The tender*
of their (England and Holland) good offices was made to,
and READILY ACCEPTED BY, FRANCE; but the emperor
rejected them for several months together—The language held
to the ministry of France made an impression upon the cardinal
de Fleury, and induced him, for fear of a general war, to
hasten the negotiation with the Imperial court, and settle the
articles of peace. No such thing, if we believe the writer
 of *Faction detected*, p. 31. “The minister began to make
 “proposals, and to offer his mediation to the courts both
 “of Paris and Vienna.—The court of Vienna—severely
 “wounded—disdained to treat with him any more, and—
 “the answer made to these proposals by the king of
 “France concluded in these words: *I will do my utmost*
 “*endeavours in Germany to weaken my enemies; I have al-*
 “*ready declared that I would not keep possession of any of the*
 “*places I should take. Let England rest satisfied with this*
 “*promise.—She would have pleased me in her mediation, if*
 “*she had not at the same time armed herself;—but I would*
 “*have her to know, that no power in Europe shall give law;*
 “*and this you may tell your master.—The peace was con-*
 “*cluded with the Imperial court, in which we were in no*
 “*degree consulted.”* The Dutch history is equally posi-
 tive that England had no share in the negotiation. *Ibid.*
 p. 206.

[14] *Fog's Journal*, January 17, 1736. Two other
 satirical papers, by the same hand; the one on the ears,
 the other on the eyes, were likewise inserted on the 24th
 of January and 10th of April of the same year. These

papers were so well received, that they were re published at the end of the first volume of *Common Sense*, a periodical paper, which we shall soon have occasion to mention.

[15] In one of lord Chesterfield's speeches in 1735, I find the following words, which might appear prophetic, if a dozen years were sufficient to establish the reputation of a prophet. "Before the flames (of war) can be extinguished, I am afraid much blood will be spilt, great princes must suffer, even queens must weep; the conduct of ministers must be inquired into, and some must meet with that punishment they deserve, before that flame can be extinguished which has been raised by their mismanagement." *Debates of the House of Lords*, vol. IV. p. 456.

[16] Five acts of parliament, together with a seditious paper, were inclosed in a bag of brown paper, with several parcels of gun-powder. This was dropped on the landing place between the court of the king's bench and that of chancery, during the sittings of the two courts, and by means of a match, several explosions were made, which greatly terrified the audience, and might have been attended with most dreadful consequences. Fanaticism, as well as dissatisfaction, was at the bottom of this foolish, new powder-plot. A non-juring clergyman was discovered to have been the contriver of this ridiculous affair: he was punished; but as more people were suspected of having been concerned in it, a stop was put to any further prosecution.

[17] From the report of the secret committee in 1742, it appeared, that from the year 1732, no less a sum than fifty thousand pounds had been lavished upon gazetteers, couranteers, and other ministerial writers, now forgotten as well as their pamphlets or weekly papers.

[18] *Leonidas*, by Mr. Glover, printed by subscription in 1737.

[19] See the magazines and other periodical repositories of wit.

[20] *The Dissertation upon Parties; the Remarks upon the History of England, &c.* by lord Bolingbroke.

[21] *Fog's Journal; the Craftsman; Common Sense; Old England.* The most eminent members of the opposition were concerned in these occasional papers. Those of which

which lord Chesterfield was the author, were oftner calculated to reform the manners, and promote taste and virtue.

[22] The author and publisher of Manners, and some of the writers of the Craftsman.

[23] This might be true, were not juries sometimes known to be biassed by the prejudices of the times. It has, besides, always been thought the character of a wise administration, to prevent crimes rather than to punish them.

[24] As I would not venture in this place to give any extract of this speech, I hope the readers will not be displeased to see it complete at the end of this collection.

[25] Many instances might be alledged of this disposition; the following, which I believe is not known, I shall give in the words of the bishop of Waterford, in a letter to me. "Lord Chesterfield having been so condescending
" as to come and pay a visit to my wife and me at my
" country living, and speaking one evening at supper of
" lady Sundon (bed-chamber woman to queen Caroline,
" and first cousin to colonel Dives my wife's father), told
" us a thing that surpris'd us very much, which was, that
" through the influence of her ladyship, her majesty had
" it once in her thoughts to make Dr. Friend secretary of
" state, though he was looked upon to be inclined to ja-
" cobitism." This must have happened at the beginning
of the reign of George II, for Dr. Friend, who was made
first physician to the queen, died July 26, 1728.

[26] A deputation from the quakers having waited upon the prince to solicit his interest in favour of their tithing bill in 1735, he answered, "that as a friend to liberty in general, and toleration in particular, he wished
" they might meet with all proper favour, but for himself
" he never gave his vote in parliament, and it did not be-
" come his station to influence his friends, or direct his
" servants. To leave them entirely to their own con-
" science and understanding was a rule he had hitherto
" prescribed to himself, and purpos'd through his whole
" life to observe." The reply from Andrew Pit, the man
who spoke in the name of the body, was not less remarkable. He said, "May it please the prince of Wales, I
" am greatly affected with his excellent notions of liberty,

“ and am more pleased with the answer he has given us, than if he had granted our request.”

[27] He had already distinguished himself as an imitator of Montesquieu in his new Persian letters, and had the principal share with lord Chesterfield in the periodical paper called *Common Sense*, a paper replete with excellent lessons of morality delivered with judgment and wit.

[28] I am told that at lord Bolingbroke's first interview with the prince, his lordship, who was the first at the place of *rendezvous*, had taken up a book, in which he was reading when H. R. H. came up; upon which he hastily rose from his chair, and stepping forward, his foot slipped, and he was ready to fall down, when the prince supporting him said, My lord, I hope this may be an omen of my succeeding to raise you.

[29] See *Case of the Hanover forces, and Vindication*, in several places. One of lord Chesterfield's *bon mots* was current at the time. It was said, that being one day in the house of peers before it was sitting, he told some lords that he had found out an expedient for ever to get rid of the pretender, by humbly requesting his majesty to resign Hanover to him, as then the English would never more chuse a king from that place.

[30] The orders enjoining the persons who frequented the prince's court to abstain from appearing at St. James's had been, at the beginning of 1738, more strictly enforced.

[31] The Spanish proverb is well known, “ War with all the world, but peace with England.”

[32] By that contract it was stipulated that the English should be permitted to send annually a ship to the Spanish possessions in the South seas, with negroes and other merchandise, during a term of thirty years.

[33] The procrastinations of the Spanish court are acknowledged in Rouffet's *Recueil*, &c. tom. XIII. p. 2. printed in 1740, and containing the principal pieces relative to this negotiation. It is there positively asserted, that the British minister was duped by those of the opposite court, and his impatience was only equalled by their affected delays.

[34] This

[34] This speech of lord Chesterfield's is one of those which were chosen by Rouffet to be inserted in his *Recueil*, as containing the principal arguments urged by the English in support of their pretensions; but the translation is by no means worthy of the original.

[35] Upon the division, there were of the members present 71 content and 58 not content, and of the proxies 24 content and 16 not content. The total majority was therefore only 21.

[36] As Sir Robert's and lord Chesterfield's houses were situated opposite to each other in St. James's square, lord Scarborough was often seen going directly from the friend to the minister; and such was the opinion entertained by both of his integrity, that he never met on this account with the least controul or censure from either.

[37] He had two strokes of apoplexy or palsy, which, in the opinion of lord Chesterfield, considerably affected both his body and his mind.

[38] His body was found surrounded with several books, which he had brought into the room, and piled about him, with the pistol in his mouth.

[39] I have sufficient authority to contradict the reports that were spread about the cause of this fatal resolution. The friend who knew him best, considered it merely as the effect of some distemper. Suicide never had an advocate in lord Chesterfield, but he was temperate in his censures, and ready to make allowances for it.

[40] See Letter CCXII. to his son.

[41] There is something very delicate, even in point of language, in the following sentence. "We have not been injured, but we have been slighted, which is worse; because a slight proceeds always from contempt, whereas an injury proceeds often from fear."

[42] "As to the pension," says the author of *Faction detected*, p. 59, 60. "it is a bill allowed in private by all parties to be impossible to take effect—it is for the interest of the public it should never pass into a law, and was never desired by any man of sense that it should; and yet it is for the interest of the public that it should be frequently proposed in the house of commons."

[43] One

[43] One morning, says the bishop of Waterford, that I was with him, his lordship was expressing how much he was concerned that I was so long without having better preferment, he at once told me in his joking manner; Well, I have just thought of a way, by which I am sure you'll succeed with Sir Robert; go and tell him from me that I will accept of the lord lieutenancy of Ireland, I am sure he will then procure you a good living from the crown.

[44] Too anxious for the public weal,
Suspend, my lord, the noble strife;
Oh! think, while Britain claims thy zeal,
Thy friends and Britain claim thy life.

Thy generous, free, exalted mind,
Inspir'd with freedom's sacred flame,
Glow with such warmth for human kind,
The heat impairs thy manly frame.

Happy the man whom reason draws
To settle in the golden mean;
Who scorns fantastic fortune's laws,
And laughs at flatt'ry's gaudy train.

Who eagle-like from virtue's height
The less'ning pomp of courts surveys,
Or like the bee, with happy flight,
Amidst the sweets of beauty plays.

Thus have I, at the noontide hour,
In senates seen thee great appear,
Ere night reclin'd, beneath the bow'r
Repeat thy vows in Myra's ear.

So the great thunderer above
(The rebel fons of earth suppress)
Flew on the silver plumes of love,
To find repose on Leda's breast.

[45] Cafe

[45] Case of Hanover forces, p. 21—24.

[46] In a letter to his son (CCLIX), he compares that prince's court to that of Augustus, and adds, that in his capital "he would see, full as well as Horace did at Rome, how states are defended by arms, adorned by manners, and improved by laws." In return, this darling son was received with great civility by the Prussian monarch; and I am told, that upon the representation of some of his courtiers concerning the disadvantages of his birth, he answered with warmth; Were he lord Chesterfield's dog, I would have him treated in the most distinguished manner.

[47] Sister to the cardinal of that name, and herself the great protectress of men of letters and wit.

[48] The opinion entertained of the English at the first breaking out of the war, is in a most lively manner expressed in the subjoined extract of a letter, dated Bourdeaux, March 6, 1740. "Que dites-vous des Anglois? Voyez comme ils couvrent toutes les mers. C'est une grande baleine; *et totum sub pectore possidet æquor.* La reine d'Espagne a appris à toute l'Europe un grand secret, c'est que les Indes qu'on croyoit attachées à l'Espagne par cent mille chaînes ne tiennent qu'à un fil." This came from a Frenchman, but that Frenchman was Montesquieu. See his letter to the marquis Nicolini, printed 1767, p. 29.

[49] See lord Bathurst's speech in the debate December 4, 1741.

[50] This is affirmed in a much stronger manner in the well-known pamphlet ascribed to lord Granville, and entitled, Examination of the Principles, &c. of the Two Brothers, &c. p. 4.

[51] What lord Chesterfield's sentiments were on this occasion appears from the following extract of one of his lordship's letters. "Your friend, but not our friend, is set out to-day for his country-seat—torn from the king by the majority of parliament, and at the same time loaded with fresh marks of his favour, such as the title of earl, a considerable pension, places for his friends and dependents.—His retreat does not look as if it would be a very quiet one—" Our earl was heated when he wrote this. He afterwards did more justice to the great qualities

qualities of his antagonist. It shews however that his opposition was founded on principle. He certainly was in earnest in the part he took in the debates about the indemnification bill.

[52] "Sixteen unfortunate and inglorious years since his removal have already written his elogium." This was indisputably true in 1758. See Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, vol. II. p. 132.

[53] This was most ingeniously done in the application made of Tully's famous comparison between Cæsar and Antony with his associate, at the head of the above-mentioned pamphlet. "An vos estis ulla re cum eo comparandi? Fuit in illo ingenium, ratio, memoria, literæ, cura, cogitatio, diligentia. Multos annos regnare meditatus, magno labore quod cogitarat, effecerat; muneribus, monumentis, congiariis, multitudinem imperitam delenierat, suos præmiis, adversarios clementiæ specie devinxerat—quid multa; attulerat jam liberæ civitati, partim metu, partim patientia, consuetudinem serviendi. Cum illo ego vos dominandi cupidine comparare possum, cæteris vero rebus nullo modo estis comparandi." Cicero Philippic.

[54] The following information I received from the bishop of Waterford. "Lord Chesterfield spoke to me of him as of one who had not been true to his party. He said, that the last time that he was at a large meeting of the most considerable members of the opposition, to clear himself of the suspicions he lay under, he declared to them in a solemn manner that he was for the broad bottom in the largest sense, and that he would never take any step without acquainting them of it; upon which it was observed, that as they could not always meet together, a particular person should be appointed to take his information, and in consequence the duke of Argyll was named and agreed to; but Mr. Pulteney never went to him afterwards." Very different accounts of this remarkable conference are given by the author of *Faction detested*, &c. p. 45. and the author of the answer, entitled, *A Defence of the people*, &c. p. 83. But the latter seems more consistent, and agrees best with lord Chesterfield's account.

[55] Earl of Bath.

[56] Thus

[56] Thus he wrote to his favourite chaplain immediately on the revolution. "The public has assigned me different employments, and among others that which you mention (the lord lieutenancy of Ireland), but I have been offered none, I have asked for none, and I will accept of none, till I see a little clearer into matters than I do at present. I have opposed measures, not men, and the change of two or three men only is not a sufficient pledge to me that measures will be changed, nay rather an indication that they will not, and I am sure no employment whatsoever shall prevail with me to support measures I have so justly opposed. A good conscience is in my mind a better thing than the best employment, and I will not have the latter, till I can keep it with the former: when that can be, I shall not decline a public life, though in truth more inclined to a private one." What may appear dark in this letter, which was dated March 6, 1742, will soon be cleared up from his lordship's constant opposition to burthensome continental measures, which he looked upon as the compound effects of self-interest and intoxication. In the pamphlet which I have already quoted so often, as containing our earl's political creed, I find these words: "The parliament met under the greatest concern and astonishment at the Hanover neutrality, at the Spaniards reigning triumphant over the Mediterranean, at the inactivity of our fleet there; with the most sensible concern for the deplorable situation to which the house of Austria was reduced, and with the most sincere disposition to act vigorously and effectually in her behalf. But nobody was sanguine, I should say desperate, enough to imagine that this mighty enterprise could be accomplished by the strength or at the expence of England ALONE!" *Case of the Hanover forces*, p. 43.

[57] It is entitled, *An Ode to a great Number of Great Men lately made*, and contains among others the following stanzas:

See a new progeny descends
From heaven of Britain's truest friends,
O Muse, attend my call!

To

To one of these direct my flight ;
Or, to be sure that we are right,
Direct it to them all.

But first to C— fain you'd sing,
Indeed he's nearest to the king,
Yet careless how you use him :
Give him, I beg, no labour'd lays,
He will but promise if you please,
And laugh if you abuse him.

Then (but there's a vast space betwixt)
The new-made e— of B— comes next,
Stiff in his popular pride :
His step, his gait, describe the man,
They paint him better than I can,
Waddling from side to side.

Each hour a different face he wears,
Now in a fury, now in tears,
Now laughing, now in sorrow,
Now he'll command, and now obey,
Bellows for liberty to-day,
And roars for power to-morrow.

At noon the Tories had him tight,
With staunchest Whigs he supp'd at night,
Each party thought t' have won him :
But he himself did so divide,
Shuffled and cut from side to side,
That now both parties shun him.

See yon old dull important lord,
Who at the long'd-for money board
Sits first, but does not lead :
His younger brethren all things make,
So that the treasury's like a snake,
Whose tail impels the head.

The valiant C—, valorous S—,
Britain's two thunderbolts of war,
Still strike my ravish'd eye ;

But

But oh! their strength and spirit's flown,
 They, like their conqu'ring swords, are grown
 Rusty by lying by.

More changes better times this isle
 Demands, oh! Chesterfield, Argyll,
 To bleeding Britain bring 'em;
 Unite all hearts, appease each storm,
 'Tis yours such actions to perform,
 My pride shall be to sing 'em.

[58] He meant lord Hervey, who in speaking against this bill, and on many other occasions, had defended the late minister. He continued so to do, after he had lost, under the present administration, his place of lord privy seal.

[59] The motion to exonerate the nation of the charge and burden of the mercenaries, was introduced by lord Chesterfield's kinsman, the earl of Stanhope, son to the great minister of the same name.

[60] See the French letter, which his lordship wrote to the king on resigning his employments, and which was printed in Germany. It deserves to be preserved on many accounts, and will therefore be inserted at the end of the volume.

[61] " The pacific ministers were the men who opposed
 " this pacific measure, in which both the king, himself,
 " and Granville, would have willingly consented if it had
 " not been rejected by them, to whom it was sent over for
 " their approbation. You will hardly think it possible
 " for the two brothers to have been the authors of con-
 " tinuing the war, which might have been happily and
 " honourably ended at that time—much less that they
 " should be able, at the same time, not only to conceal this
 " fact, but to charge it on their rival with success—This
 " was followed by the strongest opposition to the treaty of
 " Worms. Examination of the principles, &c. of the
 two brothers, p. 8, 9.

[62] Apology for a late resignation, p. 5.

[63] He inveighed in a particular manner against the pamphlet called the *Case of the Hanover forces*, from whence

whence he said the speakers on the other side, and in particular Mr. Pitt, derived their principal arguments.

[64] Soon afterwards earl of Egmont.

[65] Lord Morton, in his speech, made a handsome encomium of the late minister. He commended his character as a friend, his abilities as a statesman. He regretted his loss, and exclaimed against those who had deprived his country of such a support. As the ministers complained of the scurrility and abuse with which their conduct and persons were aspersed in weekly libels, he severely arraigned them for having introduced and encouraged that licentiousness of public prints, and condemned them to suffer unpitied that pain which they had inflicted upon their predecessors, and by their example teach their successors, that every act of wickedness at last is practised against its inventor.

[66] The motion for presenting an address to the king on that occasion, was made by the earl of Orford, who spoke for the first time in the house of peers, and animadverted upon the new ministry, for not having been the first introducers of such an address. He expressed in warm and affecting terms his gratitude and zeal for a master whom he had served so long, and so tenderly loved.

[67] Burnet's Memoirs of his own times, vol. II. p. 522.

[68] See Plut. in Phocyon.

[69] "Nec vero me fugit, quam sit acerbum, parentum
"scelera filiorum pœnis lui. Sed hoc præclare legibus
"comparatum est, ut caritas liberorum amiciores parentes
"reipublicæ redderet. Itaque Lepidus crudelis in liberos,
"non is qui Lepidum hostem judicat." Epist. ad Brutum
XVI. And in XIX. "Videtur ipse illud crudele, quod ad
"liberos qui nihil meruerunt, pœna pervenit, sed id et an-
"tiquum est, et omnium civitatum; siquidem etiam
"Themistoclis liberi eguerunt."

[70] This book was published for the first time in the beginning of 1745; it was reprinted in 1746, and the last edition appeared in 1748. The copy of this edition belonging to Dr. Birch and bequeathed to the British Museum, was a present to him from the author. This performance is mentioned by the said friend as "a single work
"indeed, and composed at a very early age, but decisive
"of

“ of a grand question of law, and sanction of govern-
 ment, the grounds of which had never before been
 stated with due precision.” See Dr. Birch’s dedication
 to Charles Yorke, esq; then attorney general, prefixed to
 the *Letters, Speeches, &c. of lord Chancellor Bacon* publish-
 ed by him and printed in 1763.

[71] The Biographical Dictionary, and Parliamentary
 Register, place Mr. Hammond’s death in 1742.

[72] *Love elegies* written in 1732, published in 1743.
 The preface will be found among his lordship’s miscella-
 neous pieces. The reason why the noble editor did not
 put his name to the publication, may have been his
 friend’s encomium of him in the following stanzas of the
 13th elegy :

Stanhope in wisdom as in wit divine
 May rise and plead Britannia’s glorious cause;
 With steady rein his eager wit confine,
 While manly sense the deep attention draws.

Let Stanhope speak his list’ning country’s wrong,
 My humble voice shall please one partial maid;
 For her alone I pen my tender song,
 Securely sitting in his friendly shade.

Stanhope shall come and grace his rural friend,
 Delia shall wonder at her noble guest:
 With blushing awe the riper fruit commend,
 And for her husband’s patron cull the best.

[73] This appears from several of his letters; and in
 particular from the following extract of one to his friend
 baron de Kreuningen at the Hague, dated July 7, 1752.
 “ I will maintain to the face of all the pedants in the uni-
 verse, that Pope’s epistles and satires have all the good
 sense and precision of Horace’s, with a thousand times
 more wit.” See letters in this collection, book I. Let.
 XCVIII.

[74] Epilogue to the satires written in 1738. Under
 these lines stands this note of the learned prelate, whose
 illustrations adorn the works of his friend. “ Philip earl
 “ of

“ of Chesterfield, commonly given by writers of all parties for an example to the age he lives in, of superior talents and public virtue;” to which I shall add the following lines from the bishop’s ingenious friend Dr. Brown, in his essay prefixed to Mr. Pope’s satires, wherein he says that poet

“ Now with a muse more sacred and refin’d
“ Calls forth a Chesterfield’s or Lonsdale’s mind.”

[75] See Mr. Pope’s epistle on the characters of women.

[76] “ Her grace desires Mr. Glover and Mr. Mallet may write the history of the duke of Marlborough, that it may be known to the world how truly the late duke wished that justice should be done to all mankind, who, her grace was sure, left king James with great regret, at a time when it was plain it was with hazard to himself, and if he had been like the patriots of the present times, he might have been all that an ambitious man could have hoped for, by assisting king James to settle popery in England. Her grace says she should be extremely obliged to the earl of Chesterfield, who never had any call to give himself any trouble about her, if he would comply with her very earnest request, which is, that he will direct the two persons above-mentioned, who are to write the said history, which she is extremely desirous should be done well. Her grace desires that no part of the said history be in verse, and that it may not begin in the usual form of histories, but only from the revolution. And she directs that the said history shall, before it is printed, have the approbation of the earl of Chesterfield, and all her executors, &c.” Her grace’s intentions were however completely frustrated. Mr. Glover soon desisted from this undertaking, and resigned his share to his colleague Mr. Mallet. This last gentleman, very equal to the task, and abundantly furnished with family papers, foreign intelligence, and all kind of private information, died in 1765, without having made any great progress in the work; at least very few fragments were found among his papers.

[77] This worthy minister unhappily exchanged the olive for the laurel, being killed in 1746 at the battle of Rocoux.

[78] The

[78] The allied army, commanded by marshal Wade, was composed of 22,000 English, 16,000 Hanoverians, 12,000 Austrians, and 35,000 Dutch, in all, 85,000, the finest troops that ever were brought into the field. The French left marshal Saxe with a body only of 38,000 men, their garrisons being totally drained of troops, and wholly unprovided for a siege. Conduct of the two brothers, p. 13, 14.

[79] See the *Conduct of the two brothers*, &c. p. 14, 15.

[80] This was strongly expressed in the following French lines, which came from the camp of the enemy :

“ Dans les plaines de Lisle exemptes de carnage,

“ Il est un camp fameux en illustres guerriers ;

“ Bellone chaque jour les conduit au fourage,

“ Et leur donne du foin en guise de lauriers.”

The French garrison at Lisle displays their wit, at the expence of the inactive warriors they could see from their walls. Harlequin was introduced upon the stage, strutting along with great pomp, and in a characteristic dress, with a bundle of letters under each arm. Being asked what he had under the right, he answered *orders*, and what under the left, with equal solemnity, *counter-orders*. This, I am told, was exactly the fact, except that both the orders and counter-orders were in the same letters ; the former in the body, and the latter in the postscript.

[81] “ His lordship told me once that many lies had been told of him to the king, and with such circumstances, that he was not surpris'd that his majesty believed them.” Letter from the bishop of Waterford.

NOTES OF SECTION V.

[1] CASE of the Hanover forces, &c. p. 50, 51.

[2] Ibid. p. 45. 48.

[3] Ibid.

[4] Apology for a late resignation, p. 13.

[5] Case of the Hanover forces, p. 53.

[6] Apology, &c. p. 9.

[7] Ibid. p. 12.

[8] “ Abbé de la Ville had abilities, temper, and industry. We could not visit, our two masters being at war; but the first time I met him at a third place, I got somebody to present me to him; and I told him, that though we were to be national enemies, I flattered myself we might, however, be personal friends. Two days afterwards, I went early to solicit the deputies of Amsterdam, where I found abbé de la Ville, who had been before hand with me; upon which I addressed myself to the deputies, and said smilingly, *I am very sorry, gentlemen, to find my enemy with you; my knowing of his capacity is already sufficient to fear him: we are not upon equal terms, but I trust to your own interests against his talents; if I have not had this day the first word, I shall at least have the last.* They smiled; the abbé was pleased with the compliment, and the manner of it. He stayed about a quarter of an hour, and then left me to my deputies, with whom I continued upon the same tone, though in a very serious manner; that I was only come to state their own true interests to them, plainly and simply, without any of those arts which it was necessary for my friend to make use of to deceive them. I carried my point, and continued my *procédé* with the abbé; and by this easy and polite commerce with him at third places, I often found means to fish
“ out

“ out from him whereabouts he was.” Lord Chesterfield’s Letters to his son, letter CCLVIII. See likewise letter CCXCII. where he adds very judiciously, “ There is not “ a more prudent maxim than to live with one’s enemies “ as if they may one day become one’s friends, as it com- “ monly happens, sooner or later, in the vicissitudes of “ political affairs.”

[9] “ The abbé de la Ville and I were at once friends “ and enemies at the Hague; and it was not our fault if “ we had not a peace four years ago.” Letter of lord Chesterfield, dated March 12, 1749, see book I. Lett. XXXIV.

[10] That this was the common opinion among the people is sufficiently acknowledged in all the histories of the times; and the famous Rouffet is said to have been the principal promoter of that report. See *Vaderlandſche Historie*, vol. XX. p. 32, 33.

[11] When the duke of Cumberland was appointed to this command, he was only considered as the nominal commander, on account of his inexperience and great youth. Marshal Königſeg was in reality the commander in chief, as he was then called *à latere*.

[12] Examination of the conduct of the two Brothers, &c. p. 29.

[13] The following anecdote I received from the bishop of Waterford. In consequence of the plan that had been concerted, as soon as the siege of Tournay was begun, lord Chesterfield received a letter from marshal Königſeg the Austrian commander, acquainting him, that such a day the confederate army were to *move*, which was the word that had been agreed upon between them to express the intended attack. His excellency, upon receiving this letter, waited on the States General, to acquaint them with the contents. He mentioned the same day at his table the news of the approaching action. Three officers were present, who, upon hearing this, as soon as dinner was over, set out immediately for Flanders, and arrived at Fontenoy the day before the battle was fought; and one of them, the son of Sir John Vanbrugh, was wounded in the action by a ball, which was quite flattened on the side that struck against his thigh-bone, and yet, what is remarkable, without breaking it. This extraordinary particular was communicated by a friend, who saw and

examined the ball after the surgeon had extracted it from the wound, of which this ingenious and promising officer died a few days after the battle.

[14] Copy of a letter from lord Bolingbroke to Sir Everard Fawkner, secretary to his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, dated Battersea, May 14, 1745.

DEAR SIR,

YOU have had letters, I doubt not, on the late unfortunate event from all your friends who are in the world; it is time, therefore, that you should hear on the same occasion from one who is out of it. You know that no one can take a warmer part than I do in all that concerns the interest and honour of this country. Neither a long proscription, nor losses, nor mortifications of every kind, can make me indifferent to them. The sentiment is natural and habitual too in me. The disappointment of his royal highness before Tournay, and the loss of so many brave men, grieve me to the soul. I call it a disappointment, for the duke, the British, and the Hanoverian troops cannot be said properly to have been defeated. The common cause suffers, but our national honour is advanced; and that of the young hero you serve, rises above all the examples we have had since our black prince and Henry the fifth. There is comfort in these considerations for the past, and hope for what is to come. The courage and conduct he shewed in the action, make him an object of admiration to all the world, and the compassionate tears he shed after it, gave them a new lustre in my sense. Both one and the other endear him to the people among whom he was born, for whom he fights, and for whom he feels.—God prosper him! I was sorry that your hurry of business and my retired life, hindered me from embracing you at your departure. But wherever you go, my best wishes accompany you, and every affectionate sentiment that can flow from the heart of one who is, dear sir,

Your sincere friend,

and most obedient humble servant,

BOLINGBROKE.

[15] Conduct

[15] Conduct of the two Brothers, p. 42.

[16] The great share which the Irish brigade had in the success of the day was fully ascertained by one of their most respectable countrymen, colonel Dromgold. He published two letters in French, on purpose to expose the fallacious account given by Voltaire, in his poem on the battle of Fontenoy; a poem which lord Chesterfield, notwithstanding his partiality to the author, very wittily ridiculed in one of his French letters. See book I. lett. XIV. of this collection.

[17] Both the speech and the letter will be inserted in this volume.

[18] Lord Chesterfield was one of them, as lord lieutenant of Ireland and privy-counsellor.

[19] This conquest was certainly of great importance, and in the end procured peace; but it was magnified to such a degree, that the noble duke, then at the head of the admiralty, declared, *that if France was master of Portsmouth, he would hang the man who should give up Cape Breton in exchange of it.* Apology for a late Resignation, p. 14.

[20] Ibid p. 13.

[21] Second Series of Facts and Arguments, &c. p. 39.

[22] Ibid. p. 43. 45.

[23] Ibid. p. 44.

[24] Lord Chesterfield alluded to the raising of these regiments in his humorous petition to the king, re-printed at the end of the collection of letters to his son, "Your petitioner raised sixteen companies of one hundred men each, at the public expence, in support of your majesty's undoubted right to the imperial crown of these realms."

[25] Letter CCLXXIV.

[26] From the bishop of Waterford's letters, who adds the following circumstance. "A person, when he was in this kingdom, asked him one day, how he could go through so much business; and received this answer, *because I never put off to to-morrow what I can do to-day.*"

[27] From the same.

[28] It will be found among his lordship's miscellaneous pieces.

[29] A zealous protestant, thinking to pay his court to the lord lieutenant, came to inform him, that one of his coachmen was a Roman catholic, and privately went to mass. *Does he indeed?* said his lordship; *well, I will take care he shall never carry me there.*

[30] The dean's famous letters under that name are sufficiently known.

[31] An instance of his lordship's calmness and presence of mind on this occasion has been given me by the bishop of Waterford. "I cannot, says he, forbear to mention a pun of his lordship's, which shews his quickness at repartee, and that he had the best informations of the dispositions of the Roman catholics, and was not afraid of them. The vice-treasurer, Mr. Gardiner, a man of a good character and a considerable fortune, waited upon him one morning, and in a great fright told him, that he was assured, upon good authority, that the people in the province of Connaught were actually rising. Upon which lord Chesterfield took out his watch, and with great composure answered him, *It is nine o'clock, and certainly time for them to rise; I therefore believe your news to be true.*"

[32] The following information, which gives a singular instance of lord Chesterfield's vigilance in his viceroyalty, has been communicated by the bishop of Waterford. It is given in the words of the gallant and active captain Mercer, from whom the information comes

In the year 1745, captain Mercer was ordered to convoy the earl of Chesterfield from Holyhead to his government of Ireland, where he landed on the 31st of August. In November following, a large fleet of East India-men arrived in the harbour of Galway, where his excellency and the commissioners thought proper to send down a number of revenue officers, to prevent smuggling. On which occasion most of captain Mercer's crew and officers were sent on that service by land, and his vessel unrigged and laid up. But lord Chesterfield having received letters from Belfast, in the county of Antrim, that the rebels had taken possession of Glasgow; and that there were three or four hundred boats assembled off Air, Irwin, and Salt Coats, which were but a small distance from the Irish coast, people were much alarmed, lest an invasion

vasion was intended, and hoped for some assistance by sea. Their fears were so great, that they were even burying their linen, plate, &c. under ground; and no men of war being then on the Irish coast, his excellency sent for captain Mercer late at night, and informed him of the melancholy accounts he had received; and that he knew of no means which could so speedily ease the people's minds as his sailing directly to Belfast, to find out the design of that large fleet of boats, and to give the natives every consolation and assistance in his power. Captain Mercer told his excellency, that his ship was unrigged, his officers and crew at Galway, and that he had no method of sailing but by shipping a new crew, which must be done by approbation of the board of revenue. Lord Chesterfield, though it was then very late at night, had Mr. Gray, one of the commissioners, raised out of bed to give the necessary orders, and afterwards hoped captain Mercer would be equipped in a few days. Immediately captain Mercer, with the few men he had left and some assistants, began to rig his ship and get provisions on board, and the next morning was so lucky as to have shipped a compleat crew, when he waited upon his excellency, to inform him he was ready to sail, and only waited his commands; which were, to gain every intelligence of the rebels motions, and to deliver dispatches from the lords of the admiralty to two sloops of war, commanded by the captains Duff and Knowell, which were cruising between the Clyde and the isle of Man, to prevent spirits or any other liquors going from thence to the rebels. He was fortunate enough to fall in with them the next day, and then stood over to the coast of Scotland, where he discovered that the fleet of boats, which had so much alarmed the people on the Northern coast of Ireland, were only fishing for herrings. This intelligence, in a great measure, dissipated their fears, and captain Mercer continued on that station till the spring of the year, giving lord Chesterfield every intelligence he could receive by keeping up a correspondence with general Campbell, father to the present duke of Argyll, who arrived soon after with a frigate of war and two transports laden with arms and money, to raise and pay the Argyllshire militia.

In the month of April, the rebels quitted the west of Scotland, and captain Mercer was ordered to convoy his excellency the earl of Chesterfield to Chester, where, soon after their landing, they received intelligence of the duke of Cumberland having totally defeated the rebels at Culloden.

Captain Mercer commanded at that time a small frigate of ten guns and fifty men, in the service of the revenue.

[33] Rolt's History of the last War.

[34] Chiefly from the bishop of Waterford's information.

[35] By that act, all popish estates, at the death of the late popish possessor, are divided in equal parts, share and share alike, among his popish relations who are the nearest of kin, if they all continue in their religion; but if one of them turn protestant, he becomes the heir at law. As lord Chesterfield approved of that act, I cannot help thinking that even he himself was not absolutely free from all prejudices on that subject.

[36] Lord Chesterfield's letters to the bishop of Waterford, book III, letter XXXI.

[37] Ibid. book III, letter XXI.

[38] From private information of the bishop of Waterford.

[39] The following fact, which may be depended upon, is a proof of this assertion. A very considerable gentleman of the county of Kerry, and member of parliament, was indebted to a neighbouring tradesman, who had frequently applied to him for the payment of his just demand. The tradesman going one day to the gentleman's house to renew his application, the latter ordered his servants to tie him to the pump and horsewhip him. These orders were obeyed with the utmost severity. The poor man came up to Dublin with his complaints to the lord lieutenant, who immediately directed a special commission of oyer and terminer to repair to that county and try the cause; the consequence of which was, that the gentleman was fined in a very heavy penalty.

[40] This young nobleman died of the small-pox at Paris, to the inexpressible regret of his mother, who, to the day of her death, never forgave herself not having had him inoculated.

[41] To

[41] To her was addressed a copy of verses by Mr. Jones a bricklayer, who had complimented lord Chesterfield on his arrival at Dublin, and now took occasion of her ladyship's obtaining a pardon for two deserters, to pay his respects to her.

[42] Stanhope each purpose of his breast
To gen'rous views consign'd;
And chose his method to be blest,
By blessing all mankind.

Stanhope, though high thy transports glow,
To one false step descend;
Or you'll incur the dang'rous woe
Of him whom all commend.

[43] Lord Chesterfield, in a letter he wrote to the duke in the beginning of 1746, expressed himself in this remarkable manner: "As Scotland has been the *cradle*, I most earnestly wish and hope it will become the *grave* of the rebellion, under the auspicious command of your royal highness."

[44] Lord Chesterfield did not join with the ministers in this measure; for though he was very much attached to his friends in administration, he knew his duty to his sovereign, in the station he then filled, too well to have taken so unjustifiable a step. After his lordship was become secretary of state, and was in some measure restored to his former intercourse with his old master; the king, talking of what had passed, and in particular complaining of the ill treatment of his ministers at that time, took occasion to ask his lordship in a kind manner, whether he would have continued in his service if lord Granville had not given up the seals. To this lord Chesterfield very candidly replied, "Sir, nothing should have tempted me to have quitted your majesty's service while I was in Ireland, and a rebellion raging in your dominions. I think you might have very justly tried me by martial law for quitting my post. It is certainly true, sir, that it was my resolution, as soon as I returned to your majesty's presence, to beg your permission to quit your service." This frank declaration was so far

far from displeasing the monarch, that he graciously said, "My lord, I was always sure you would act like a man of honour."

[45] The rev. Mr. Codere, minister of the French chapel in Berwick-street.

[46] Letters to his son, letter LXXVI.

[47] French letters in this collection, book I. letter XIV.

[48] The character which lord Chesterfield gave to a female correspondent of that gentleman's qualifications (*Ibid.* let. XIV.) shews sufficiently the impropriety of the choice. We shall have opportunities of adding some touches to the picture.

[49] Letters to his son.

[50] An instance of this happened soon after our earl was appointed secretary of state. One of the greatest places had been allotted by the reigning minister to a person whom the king particularly disliked. He refused to consent to the nomination, and he did it in so peremptory a manner, that none of the members of the cabinet dared to speak to him any more about it. Lord Chesterfield was desired to undertake it; and one morning he waited upon the king with the commission ready to be filled up. As soon as he mentioned the name, the monarch angrily refused, and said, *I would rather have the devil.* With all my heart, replied the earl, I only beg leave to put your majesty in mind, that the commission is indited *to our right-trusty and right well-beloved cousin.* This sally had its effect; the king laughed, and said, *My lord, do as you please.*

[51] Apology, &c. p. 22.

[52] Lord Harrington had lost all credit with the king from the time he had joined in the resignation with the rest of the ministers; and his majesty finding the opportunity favourable to his wishes, was determined to get rid of him. He carried his resentment so far, that it was with the utmost difficulty Mr. Pelham and the rest of the administration could prevail on his majesty to suffer him to succeed lord Chesterfield as lord lieutenant of Ireland.

[53] Apology, &c.

[54] *Ibid.*

[55] Letters to his son, letter LXXXIV.

[56] The

[56] The profit he made is humorously stated in one of his letters to the bishop of Waterford. "I can assure you, I got five hundred pounds clear upon the whole."

[57] Conduct of the Two Brothers, &c. p. 48. In the sequel to that pamphlet, which like the former came from a Granvillian and a well informed author, the same thing is repeated with the following insinuation. "In plain English, one cannot help supposing that it was partly in compliment to H. R. H. the duke that the resolution was taken to prolong the war, and that as he had not the honour of commanding the allies this year, we connived at the losses of it, and kept our strength in reserve, to render him so much the more illustrious, by the efforts of the next."—*Second Series*, p. 46.

[58] The letter is dated Breda, Nov. 20, 1746, and signed Wassenaer. "Dans le moment le comte de Sandwich sort de chez moi, ou il a eu la bonté de venir m'apprendre une nouvelle, qui en tout tems, mais surtout dans la circonstance présente ne peut que me causer une joye inexprimable. J'ai vû, milord, avec la plus agréable surprise au bas de ses dépêches le nom de l'homme que je respecte, que j'admire, et permettez moi de trancher le mot que j'aime le plus, le nom de Chesterfield—M. le conseiller pensionnaire (Gilles) à qui ja'i eu le plaisir d'en apprendre la premiere nouvelle, m'en a temoigné son extrême contentement, et sent comme moi toute l'influence que vôtre heureuse entrée dans le ministere doit avoir, sur les affaires du tems—Jamais la situation de la republique ne fût plus déplorable. Son état politique et militaire, celui de ses finances, vous est parfaitement connu. Nous sommes peut être à la veille d'être bouleversés, si l'Angleterre nôtre meilleure et nôtre plus fidèle alliée, et la plus interessée à nôtre existence, ne prévient notre ruine: le tems est infiniment précieux; daignez, mylord, employer tous vos soins et vos efforts pour nous faire parvenir au grand but qui nous rassemble ici: le plaisir inexprimable d'avoir rendu le repos à l'Europe sera vôtre récompense, et vôtre nom sera en bénédiction à tous les peuples. Nous aurons en particulier la satisfaction de devoir notre bonheur à l'ami de la republique."

[59] Apo-

[59] Apology, &c. p. 27.

[60] Ibid. p. 26.

[61] Lord Chesterfield had ever shewn great friendship for that gentleman, who was very much attached to his lordship.—He took him over to Ireland, and gave him the office of black rod, during the time of his residence there.

[62] Conduct of the two brothers, p. 60, 61.

[63] Vaderlandsche historie, vol. XX. p. 105.

[64] Conduct, &c.

[65] Apology, &c. p. 29.

[66] The king of France's expression is said to have been, "He! Bien Monsieur de Ligonier, quand est ce que le roy votre maitre nous donnera la paix?—Well, general Ligonier, when will the king your master grant us peace?"

[67] He was the only minister in the cabinet who had, upon principle, contended for the necessity of coming to a speedy accommodation, *Second series*, &c. p. 48. Nothing could be more honourable to lord Chesterfield than this testimony from a rival, whom he had contributed to remove.

[68] Though this expression was borrowed from the object of lord Chesterfield's strongest passion, it must be observed to this honour, that he strictly kept to the rule which he had dictated to himself in Ireland, and never played till he was out of the ministry.

[69] Vaderlandsche historie, vol. XX. p. 159, 160.

[70] Letter to Mr. Dayrolles.

[71] Vaderl. hist. *ibid.*

[72] See lord Chesterfield's French letters in this collection.

[73] Examination, &c. p. 70.

[74] Apology, &c. p. 35, 36.

[75] This gentleman had held conferences before that time with lord Ligonier while in Flanders, and his lordship was directed by the English ministry to desire him to repair to London in the most secret manner.

[76] Apology, &c. p. 37—44. See likewise the other pamphlets which I have quoted before, and which were published by writers perfectly well informed.

[78] In

[77] In a manuscript letter to Dr. Birch, dated Thersfield, Nov. 28, 1748, I find some interesting particulars, which the author had from Mr. Horace Walpole, with whom he was very intimate. “ I met my great and good
 “ friend Mr. Walpole on the road, and have had a voluminous correspondence this summer with him—You
 “ shall have a few broken hints.—I think I have informed
 “ you of my perusing Mr. Walpole’s letters or rather
 “ memorials to the duke, and a very ample one to the
 “ duke of Newcastle. You have seen the answer to bishop Sherlock’s colours and excuses for continuing the
 “ war last year, and his absurd notion of France, which
 “ I represented and enforced in order to provoke him to
 “ this work. It has been communicated to several persons
 “ of distinction. Chesterfield was eager for its being
 “ printed. But though Mr. Walpole is willing to give salutary instructions and informations, he abhorreth all
 “ public offence. Though Mr. Walpole’s papers contradicted the king’s and the duke’s humour, H. R. H. was
 “ not offended with the address, but only on hearing they
 “ had been imparted to others. However, Mr. Walpole
 “ had a conference of more than two hours with the
 “ duke. H. R. H. was prepared, and managed with
 “ great art. As it was principal, I will only mention
 “ what passed relative to Prussia. Mr. Walpole strongly
 “ insisted on this power being gained, and observed how
 “ improper and faint all attempts had been. As the necessity was plain and pregnant, all who had access and
 “ interest with the king should talk in this absolute pressing
 “ strain. This was done in a less considerable instance.
 “ When Granville became intolerable and impracticable,
 “ all the ministers were absolute and peremptory. The
 “ duke replied with resentment, that he hoped never again
 “ to see his royal father have such usage. Mr. Walpole rejoined what he suggested might be done strongly and
 “ decisively, without giving offence. In order to draw the
 “ real attention and confidence of Prussia, the affair should
 “ be communicated to parliament. This would be popular, and produce the strongest votes. When his having
 “ been a little too forward and busy was insinuated,
 “ Mr. Walpole let him know that persons well affected and
 “ of consequence would have brought it into parliament,
 “ had

" had it not been for his interposition." Mr. Walpole re-
 " presented the sure and speedy conquests the French
 " might make of the continent. What then would be-
 " come of all his family? Every one would be for mak-
 " ing their own compositions, and the rather as this was
 " the effect of a known aversion to Prussia. The duke
 " then mentioned Sir E. Fawkener's being sent. Mr.
 " Walpole said, the minister was not so material as the
 " previous assurances and instructions. But he afterwards
 " took occasion three times to inculcate H. R. H. going
 " in person; and added, the affair would be thus com-
 " pleted at Berlin in 24 hours. It could not be, or si-
 " lence was the answer. Villiers, who is an able minis-
 " ter, by Granville's advice, refused to go. Chesterfield's
 " last work was to draw up Legge's instructions; they
 " were excellent. What alterations have been made I
 " know not. Legge, that his errand might not be infig-
 " nificant, has ventured to make offers, which have given
 " offence."

[78] Mr. George Stanhope, brother to earl Stanhope, had a regiment.

[79] Letters to Mr. Dayrolles.

NOTES OF SECTION VI.

[1] ARTHUR's Chocolate-house, formerly White's, from whence many of the Tatlers are dated. Lord Chesterfield being once asked, Why he never was seen at routs and assemblies? answered, That he never went to conventicles where there was an established church.

[2] Letters to Mr. Dayrolles, p. 342.

[3] French Letters in this collection, p. 85, 109.

[4] Letters to Mr. Dayrolles, p. 336.

[5] French Letters in this collection, p. 113.

[6] Ibid. p. 179—181.

[7] From private information.

[8] Letters to his son, vol. I. Lett. CXIX.

[9] Letters to Mr. Dayrolles, p. 335.

[10] Letters to his son, vol. I. Lett. CXXII.

[11] Ibid. vol. I. p. 350.

[12] "Few things would mortify me more than to see you bearing a part in a concert with a fiddle under your chin, or a pipe in your mouth." Ibid. vol. I. p. 366.

[13] Ibid. letter CLXXX.

[14] Ibid. vol. II. p. 425.

[15] This expression is frequently used in lord Chesterfield's letters to his son.

[16] The duke de Nivernois. Letters to his son, vol. I. p. 498.

[17, 18] In this collection, vol. II.

[19] Lord Chesterfield had, with some difficulty, succeeded in procuring him a prebend of Windsor.

[20] Mr. Stanhope was now nineteen years old, a time of life when these exertions became particularly necessary.

[21] For

[21] For the post of resident at Venice. See p. 202. of these Memoirs.

[22] " Lord Macclesfield, who had the greatest share
" in forming the bill, and who is one of the greatest ma-
" thematicians and astronomers in Europe, spoke after-
" wards with infinite knowledge and all the clearness that
" so intricate a matter would admit of; but as his words,
" his periods, and his utterance were not near so good as
" mine, the preference was most unanimously, though
" most unjustly, given to me." Letters to his son, vol. II.
p. 118.

[23] French letters in this collection, p. 213.

[24] Marquis de Botta.

[25] Letters LXXVII. to Mr. Dayrolles in this collec-
tion.

[26] Letters to his son, vol. II. Lett. LXXXVII.

[27] French letters in this collection, p. 207.

[28] Ibid. p. 213.

[29] Letters to Mr. Dayrolles, p. 395.

[30] Letters to his son, vol. II. Lett. LXXX.

[31] Ibid. Lett. LXXII.

[32] Ibid. Lett. LXXVIII.

[33] Ibid. Lett. LXXX.

[34] Ibid. Lett. LXXXI.

[35] This gentleman signalized himself in the last war in America, and was second in command to Monsieur de Montcalm, governor of Canada. The account of his voyage round the world since that time may be seen in two publications; one by Dom. Pernetty, and the other more at large by himself.

[36] The original and translation are both found in this collection of miscellaneous pieces, p. 276—281.

[37] Lord Pawlett.

[38] Ibid. p. 417.

[39] Ibid. p. 418.

[40] Letters to Mr. Dayrolles, p. 422.

[41] Ibid. p. 425.

[42] The actual forces of these powers employed against Great Britain and her ally the king of Prussia, amounted to upwards of 800,000 men, exclusive of the whole maritime power of France.

The Austrian forces were computed at	300,000 men.
The French at	300,000
The Russians employed on this occasion,	150,000
The Saxons,	30,000
The Swedes,	25,000
	<hr/>
In all,	805,000

[43] Letter CX. to his son, vol. II.

[44] Letters to his son, vol. II. letter CIII.

[45] " I see by the news-papers, as well as by your letter, that the difficulty still subsists about your ceremonial at Ratisbon: should they, from pride and folly, prove insuperable, and obstruct your real business, there is one expedient, which may perhaps remove difficulties, and which I have often known practised; but which, I believe, our people here know nothing of: it is to have the character of *minister* only in the ostensible title, and that of envoy extraordinary in your pocket, to produce occasionally, especially if you should be sent to any of the electors in your neighbourhood; or else, in any transaction that you may have, in which your title as envoy-extraordinary may create great difficulties, to have a reversal given you, declaring, that the temporary suspension of that character, *ne donner a pas la moindre atteinte ni à vos droits, ni à vos pretentions.*"

Ibid. letter CXLVII.

[46] Ibid. letter CL.

[47] Ibid. letter CLXXIX. CLXXX. &c,

[48] " You will not be in this parliament, at least not at the beginning of it. I relied too much upon lord C—'s promise, above a year ago at Bath." Ibid. letter CXCIV.

[49] Ibid. letter CXCVI.

[50] He succeeded lord Stormont at the court of Vienna.

[51] Lord Chesterfield having suffered for a long time, and very severely, with the rheumatism, for which he had taken a variety of medicines without receiving any benefit, resolved at last to try the effect of calomel. He took five grains of it, and this producing no sensible alteration, he increased the dose in a day or two to seven. He was presently after seized with a salivation, the symptoms of which

which

which ran very high, and which his physician tried in vain to stop. It continued for six weeks; but at the end of that time his lordship was entirely free from his rheumatic pains, and never felt them afterwards.

[52] Letter XXXIX. to the bishop of Waterford, p. 504.

[53] Ibid. letter XLI. p. 507.

[54] Ibid. letter XLVII. p. 514.

[55] Ibid. letter XLVII. p. 514.

[56] Ibid. letter XIII. p. 471.

[57] They are found in the second volume from p. 541. to 549.

[58] So great was lord Chesterfield's influence in Ireland, that I have been informed, no person was ever seen drunk in public during the whole of his administration.

[59] Letters to Mr. Prior, p. 546.

[60] Letter L. to the bishop of Waterford.

[61] This is also the opinion of another philosophic and elegant writer of the present age, who seems to have pursued the same idea. But since Paraguay has been brought under the dominion of Spain, it has appeared, that the empire which these fathers have exercised in that extensive continent, has been founded on the most odious principles of tyranny; and that they had reduced the deluded and barbarous inhabitants of that fertile spot to the most abject state of slavery.

[62] See French letters in this collection, p. 233.

[63] All the estates that came from the late earl to his successor were annexed to the title by his will.

[64] Letter LIX. to the bishop of Waterford.

[65] Mr. D'Eyverdun, a Swiss gentleman of good family and great abilities, recommended to lord Chesterfield by Mr. Dayrolles.

[66] See p. 154. of these memoirs.

[67] Letter XLVIII. to the bishop of Waterford.

[68] Ibid. letter LXI.

[69] The editor is obliged to Mr. Dayrolles for this information, as well as for the communication of several other very material circumstances; and embraces this opportunity

opportunity of making his public acknowledgments to him for his great civilities.

[70] By the death of Sir William Stanhope, the Buckinghamshire estate, amounting to eight thousand pounds *per annum*, which had been given to him by his father on his first marriage, reverted to the earl.

[71] Dr. Warren, physician to the king.

...of ... his public acknowledgment re
... his ...
... by the ... of ...
... which had been given to him by his father
... of his first marriage, revealed to the earl
... [sic] Dr. ... physician to the king.