

## APPENDIX



## APPENDIX

### I

#### LETTERS FROM THE STUART PAPERS AT WINDSOR.

##### No. 1.

SIR,—I had the Honour to write you the 3<sup>rd</sup> curt of the Inclosed came from Mr. John Brown, Merchant, and at same time the Master of Strathallan. He stayed two days with me, and I wrote by him to Gell Ruth as Lord John is gone to Paris. He is a very pretty young Gentleman, and if Generall Ruth would make him Captain Reformed, and if some other small allowance could be got for him so as he might live without Expence to his Father who has eight children and not three hundred pound a year. I have wrote to his Unkle who is my particular friend, and weell able to give him some allowance, but as he had got a Commission in the English army for him am affraid he will be disoblighd. Gell Ruth will I know doe anything in his power for the King, but has not power as his Father keeps the Management of the Regiment and the old Gentleman is infirm and peevish, but hope he will doe something for the Master which will doe service at home, as his coming over will make a Noise.

I cannot help mentioning to you a letter I have from home. Inclosed is a copy of what relates to that affaire, and tho perhaps I ought not trouble you with anything of that kynde I cannot help concerning my self with any thing regairds Mr. Thomsons<sup>1</sup> Authority, and was extreemly shocked when last year at home with the accounts given me of the conduct of these three Bishops of the Loyall party. Both clergy and laity are for one Mr. Blair to be Bishop of Ed<sup>r</sup>., who is one unexceptionable Man as to his character and principles. I know very little of him my self but every body I have ever heard mention that affaire agree that he

---

<sup>1</sup> James.

is the most proper persone of the whole clergy to support Mr. Thomsons Authority and interest in that Countrey, and am affraid the hint in the letter is too true that it is necessity not choyse makes these Gentlemen now apply to Mr. Thomsone. I beg pardon for giving you this trouble, which I hope you will excuse being from a good intention. The cross winds keep the English fleet and Expedition from sailing, but they are in great hopes to be soon Masters of Cuba. In the mean time little care is taken of protecting their own trade for we have got now three privateers of this port: one has taken one English Vessell this morning about a league from my house in the Countrey; and I expect before night to hear my eldest boy is taken in one of my sloopes coming from London, who is coming over to day, as we had no notion of their coming into these narrow seas they have surprised us. Ther is one of them in Calais harbour by bad weather. This will make a prodigious noise in England. I expect some letters for you I should be sorry fell into their hands it being the Man I trust most is coming over. I have sent out a french boat to give him advice if he meets him, and have the honour to be, Sir, your Most humble and Most obed<sup>tt</sup> servant,

RAMSAY.<sup>1</sup>

10<sup>th</sup> S<sup>bre</sup> 1740.

## No. 2.

WE have not as yet got a Bishop for Reasons I do not weell know how to tell you at this distance. I think I told you when you was last in Scotland that the Conversation of Mr. White, 1735, had been complained of by some of the best people of our Communion both clergy and laity as having a shrewd tendency to set our church upon a footing different from that on which she had subsisted and suffered with honour these fiftee long years. In so far as one persone having Right to be consulted in matters of that importance was quite overlooked and neglected in it, Mr. Freeborrne then Bishop of Ed<sup>r</sup> (with Advice of Bishop of Ouchterlony) who hes alwise been stanch enough in that pwint, I wrote a very strong paper which he called ane admonition to the Bishops concerned in that clandestin consecration at Carsbank;

---

<sup>1</sup> I have not been able to find any key giving the interpretation of 'Ramsay.' He may be Mr. Charles Smith of Boulogne.

a copy whereof was sent to each of them, viz.: Messieurs Ratray, Dunbar, and Keith, and absolutely refused to receive Mr. White into their number till the defect above hinted was supplied. Most of the presbiters and all the loyall Gentry stood with the Bishops Freebairne and Ouchterlony in this question; and however they might like well enough the intrinsick power of the Church (which was the specious pretence on the other side) yet they thought it ane unfit time to cary them so high, and ane unfaire thing to take advantage of ones distress to rob him of a Right or priviledge they would not grudge him in better Circumstances. Accordingly when our Bishop dyed about seven months ago, the very first Resolve formed by the presbiters was that they would endeavour to have the see filled with one of their own Number upon whom they could depend in that delicate point, and at same time to cary it deigntly with the Bishops as we were sure of a Majority in a free election and must ther for cary our poynt ag<sup>st</sup> them even by the use of their own weapons. Whither the Bishops begun now to feel the strength of that admonition (which at first gave them so much displeasure) or if they saw the Game was lost upon their own principles, whither from Conviction or necessity I shall not say, but it beginns now to be whispered about here (perhaps with some truth) that they have of late found means to apply to that persone whom they were once suspected of neglecting and that he is like to be prevailed upon to nominat one of them for the see Edin<sup>o</sup>. In that case whatever effect it may have in the event upon Religion in generall, or his Interest in particular it may possibly conduce to present peace amongst us as it is ane evidence that those Bishops have come to think better, and as I hope the Gross of the presbiters will be determined by that Authority. For my own part I'm determined to pay due honour to any recomendation comes from that quarter, tho I wish the choice had been otherwise, etc.

[There is no indication of the authorship of this letter.]

### No. 3.

JAMES EDGAR TO JOHN MURRAY

*April 27<sup>th</sup>, 1741.*

SR,—My silence since July last proceeded from a caution not to risque any letter in this critical juncture, which I do assure



you has been uneasy to me, since it hindered me from answering the letters you have favoured me with and expressing to you the sensible satisfaction it is to me to enter into a correspondence with a Gentleman of your merit and prudence, and one for whom I have the greatest value and esteem. I wont delay longer letting you know so, and that I have received your three letters of the 8<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup>, and 10<sup>th</sup> Janry as well as one from poor Col. Urquhart of the 24<sup>th</sup> July, whose loss is much regretted by the King, and in a very particular and sincere manner by me. I had the honour to communicate to H.M. all your letters as I received them, and he now commands me to assure you that he is very sensible of your zeal and good heart towards him, of which you gave him so convincing a proof by your entering into this Correspondence. He makes no doubt but that you will give a general satisfaction by your discreet, prudent, and cautious conduct in it, and directs me, in making you a kind compliment in his name, to begin this correspondence on my part by the following Paragraph, as a mark of the particular confidence he places in you. Vizl. The King is informed, &c. [as in the paper in H. M<sup>s</sup>. own hand].

Col. Urquhart having informed the King that my Lord Kenmure had charged him to assure H. M. of his zeal and duty, H. M. would have let that Lord know that he does him the justice to be well persuaded of his good heart towards him, that he may rely upon the kindness and regard he has for him and his Family, and upon the desire he has to have it in his power to give him proof of it, and H. M. would have you at the same time make him his kind complim<sup>ts</sup>.

I observe all you say in your last letter, the papers you have in your custody upon Col. Urquharts death, and of letters being writ from hence to Scotland, and particular by John Stewart, on publick affairs. I have spoke to Mr. Stewart on the matter, he deny's boodily his ever writing such a letter as I taxed him with and if he has done so, I beleive he will do it no more. As for any others who may write thither on such subjects, as I dont know who they are, I cant question them on the matter, but on the main I can say with truth that no body should give any such credit to any such letters, since neither Mr. Stewart or any of the other Gentlemen here know no more of any particular relating to H. M<sup>s</sup>. affairs that is of the least consequence than one of your street Caddes at Edinburgh.

There is a particular lately happened here, which H. M. thinks proper that you should know and I am sorry to be obliged to give you an account of it, since it relates to a Gentleman for whom I and every body had the greatest esteem.

Mr. Hay of Drumellier Brothers lately drew his sword upon another Gentleman here, Mr. Arthur, who would not draw on him, unless he knew wherein he had offended him. Arthur was his intimate friend, had dined with him that day, and there was no drink in the case. The mischief however that might have followed was prevented by their both being confined to their rooms: when the matter was enquired into, Mr. Hay not only owned himself in the wrong, but said Arthur had never given him the least offence; and when he had asked why he had insisted on his fighting with him, he answered he could not tell, but having made excuses to Arthur the affair was looked on as finished and he got his full liberty. After this the King called for him, and gave him a very kind and gentle reprimand, but desired him to promise upon the word of a Gentleman and subject, to have no more such quarrels with anybody. But to H. M.<sup>s</sup> great surprise and concern, Mr. Hay that very night made another quarrel with some English Gentleman, without any kind of foundation, as appeared when the matter was enquired into. Upon this, he was of new confined to his room, and H. M. finding that the odd turn which had seized him could not be remedied, and that mischief might follow from it, if he were allowed to stay here, on Mr. Hays own account and on many others, H. M. thought his removing from hence very necessary, and therefore positively advised him to go to France, which his great deference and respect to H. M. made him consent to, tho he seemd to think it hard upon him, as it was no wonder, since the true reason could not be told him. In consequence of this he actually went from this two weeks ago, and was as reasonable in all respects as ever unless when touched upon the string of his last groundless quarrel.

As H. M. has a great regard and esteem for Drumellier and his Family and a real kindness for his Brother he thinks it fit that you should inform him of these particulars, and that H. M. has treated Mr. Hay in all this affair with that tenderness and concern a Father could treat a Son, adding that it is very sensible to H. M. to find himself obliged to give Drumellier so particular an account upon so melancholly a subject, and making him at the same time many kind compliments in his name.

I shall add nothing further on other matters at present. The Family is well and I am, with the most affectionate esteem, &c.

*Indorsed*—Copy to Mr. John Murray, April 27<sup>th</sup>, 1741.

No. 4.

COPY OF AN ENCLOSURE WITH THE LETTER  
TO JOHN MURRAY<sup>1</sup>

THE King is informed, that his friends in England being apprehensive that some project might be forming in Scotland for his restoration, without an attempts being made in England, and by consequence without a sufficient prospect of success, his said English friends had advised those in Scotland not to proceed in any such project without heareing from the King. H. M<sup>ty</sup> agrees entirely with his friends in England that no project should be excused in which both nations have not their share and will himself never authorise or agree to any that hath not a resonable prospect of success, but whatever encouragement can be given to France by his friends in Scotland with prudence and secrecy towards that powers espouseing the Kings cause he thinks may be of advantage at this time especialy, and can be of no inconvenience. H. M<sup>ty</sup> thought fitt to give you these hints, and directs you to communicate them to L<sup>d</sup> Linton,<sup>2</sup> who will know how to make the proper use of them.

No. 5.

JAMES EDGAR TO JOHN MURRAY

*June 7<sup>th</sup>, 1741.*

SR,—You have received, I hope, ere now mine of the 27<sup>th</sup> Aprile. Since that time Balhaldy has come to Paris, and from thence given the King a particular account of all he was charged with by H. M<sup>s</sup> friends in Scotland, with which H. M. is so well pleased that he wont delay letting them know as usual, and therefore commands

<sup>1</sup> The Letter No. 3 is from Edgar, though unsigned, and No. 4 is a copy of the paper 'in H. M.'s own handwriting.'

<sup>2</sup> Traquair bore the courtesy title of Lord Linton till his succession to the peerage on June 13, 1741.



me to desire you would acquaint Lord Linton that he cannot be more sensible than he is of what they say, and of what they have done on the present occasion, adding that Balhady has waited on Card<sup>l</sup> Fleury, who is perfectly well satisfied with what he brought him from them, and with the part they engage to act. But as that is not yet the case as to what the Kings friends in England will engage to do, the Card<sup>l</sup> has not yet taken any resolution of acting in H.M<sup>s</sup> favor, all endeavours, however, are using to bring him to it, and it is to be hoped that in the present juncture especially he wont long delay coming to a possitive and favourable resolution with relation to the Kings Cause. In the mean time Balhaldy and another Gentleman neglect nothing towards fixing the matter with the Card<sup>l</sup>, and they have great hopes of bringing it to a good Issue. This is what the King thinks necessary—Lord Linton should know, who H.M. doubts not but he will make the proper use of it.

I understand from Balhaldy that he discoursed fully with you on the subject of our Episcopal Clergy, an union and a good agreement amongst them, that is betwixt Bishop Oucterlony and his party on one side, and Bishops Ratray, Keith, &c. and their party on t'other, would be a thing very agreeable to H. M. I writ to Cha<sup>s</sup> Smith pretty fully on this subject lately who would no doubt inform you of it, aswell as Mr. Harpier, whom H. M. thinks might be of great use in the matter. I dont therefore mention anything of what I writ to Mr. Smith on the subject, but refering you to it, shall only add here that if you can in prudence and with safety meddle in the matter, the King will take very well of you what service you may be able to do in it.

Mr. Hay is still in this country in Tuscany, and, barring the affair of his late quarrel, is as well, and writes as well upon any subject as ever.

The Family is well and I am, &c.

The King had lately a letter from Muscovy from Sir Harie Stirling with an account of Adm<sup>l</sup> Gordons death. H. M. regrets the honnest Admiral very much. He would have you, if you find no inconvenienty in it, tell so much to Sir Hary, and at the same time make him a kind complim<sup>t</sup> from him on that occasion, and in return to the letter he writ to him, by which H. M. understands he designd to be soon in Scotland, and therefore did not think it proper to write to him into Muscovy in answer to it.

*Indorsed*—Copy to Mr. John Murray, June 7<sup>th</sup>, 1741.

## No. 6.

JAMES EDGAR TO JOHN MURRAY

*June 29<sup>th</sup>, 1741.*

SIR,—The King is informed from Paris that you were to receive from thence a copy of a great part of a letter he lately writ upon his sentime<sup>ts</sup> on matters of Governm<sup>t</sup>. This letter was writ upon a person what had been suggested to him by H.M. both able and willing to promote the good Cause, It was useless to send you a full copy of what related to that particular person, and you will remark that the letter was designd for the English, but still the general sentiments it contains must be equably agreeable to the Scots as well as to them, and H. M. thinks that it may be of advantage to have it communicated where that can be done with prudence and caution.

Having writ to you the 7<sup>th</sup> of this month, I have nothing to add at present to that letter on certain affairs, every thing is as far as I know continuing in the same situation as then. But I think we have still good reason to hope the best. The Family is well. I shall be glad to know if you are acquainted with Sir James Stewart and Mr. Carnegy. If you be assure them, when you see them, of my best complim<sup>ts</sup> and kind remembrance.

I am most sincerely, &c.

If you have no objection to it it wont be amiss you communicate the Kings letter above mentioned to Sir James Stewart and Mr. Carnegy.

*Indorsed*—Copy to Mr. John Murray, June 29<sup>th</sup> 1741.

## No. 7.

PRINCE CHARLES TO THE CHEVALIER

*April y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup>, 1744.*

SIR,—Thank God I am in perfect good health, and have don my eter tother day as a private man, being entirely in the same situation as when I writ to you last. You may well immagin the ancteiety and pen I am in for the missing of three posts, and no noing when I shall get any. The situation I am in is very particular, for nobody nose where I am or what has become of me, so that I am entirely burried as to the publick, and cant but say

but that it is a very great constrent upon me, for I am obliged very often not to star out of my room, for fier of some bodys noing my face. I very often think that you would laugh very hartelly if you sau me goin about with a single servant bying fish and other things and squabbling for a peney more or less. I hope your Majesty will be thouroughly persuaded, that no constrent or trouble what soever either of minde or body will ever stope me in going on with my duty, in doing anything that I think can tend to your service and Glory. Mr. Lumley will inform your Majesty of all particulars, having the sifer and I having none. I have nothing more to say, but that I embrace tenderly my dear Brother, and laying myself at your feet, I moste humbly ask your Blessing.—Your moste dutifull and obedient Son,

CHARLES P.

*P.S.*—I take the liberty to put you in minde of sending Sr Tomas as soon as possible, but would wish he should com by Land, the se being so uncerten. I ad this which I had writ in my last, for fier that you have not received my letter, it being a time that one dose not no what becoms of the packet or letters.

*Indorsed*—The Prince to the King, April 3<sup>d</sup>, 1744.

## No. 8.

### PRINCE CHARLES TO THE CHEVALIER

*Paris y<sup>e</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> May 1744.*

SIR,—I have received yours of Aprill y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> at my arrival here where I am come at the desire of the King of France, whose directions I exactly follow according to your orders. Before going down to the Army in Flanders, he sent one word by Lord Semple to come here in the privitest manner, and to continue so untill he sent me word, otherwise; and what I was to do; he sed also that as soon as he would be arrived at the Army, he would discorce with the Marrishall de Noaille about me and the ordering of my Equipage which he would take kere of himself. The K. of France always expressed great tenderness for me, but it is much incresed by my conduct at Gravelin, and a letter which I, writ to Lord Semple for to be shewn him. The K. of France kindness for me is very remarcable, by his speking very often about me, and saying that he regretted mitely that sircum-



stances had not permitted him to see me hitherto. When he was asked wheather I was to be with him in the Army, he said I will have him with me, and another time that he was asked the same question he answered with an air as if it was not to be doubted (Vreman setoit toujours mon intention de l'avoir opre de moi), and it will certainly be so if Lord Marschal dose not hinder it for he dose all that lise in his power to hinder it, and the Commission ye only has given him, make what he sese of some impresion. He tels them that serving in the Army in flanders, it would disgust entirely the English, by serving in the same Army, that it is to fite against them and so forth. He has done all this without consulting me about it. When I was at the sea side after the storm, I writ to him to do all that was possible for to encourage the people, that the expedition should not be stopped, but he did quite the contrary, by seeing things that discouraged them to the last degree: I was pleaged with his letters, which were reather Books, and had the petience to answer them, article by article, striving to make him act reasonably, but all to no purpose. Your Majesty may judg how busi I was when the answering of his letters alone kept me half the day, besides, C. de S. and others with whom I had continual commerce, and was forced to make there letters longer, to encourage them in what Lord Marschal had discouraged. I had writ so much about Sr Thomas that I durst not say any more for fear of importuning, not noing why you kept him so long, and fiering by this that may be you would not send him at all. I was at a loss who to have about me, who should be a man of sence to be with me in the Army, where I did not no but I might have been there by this, Mr. Balhady and Lord Semple being both obliged to be distant from me, where the would be more of use; being therefore at a loss who to have, I consulted both Lord Sempill and Balhady who was the man of tru sence and experience, that that I could have immediately. The both told me that Kelly<sup>1</sup> was a fitt person, the more that it would be verry agreable to ower friends, tother side the water, he being much esteemed by them, for which reason I writ a very civil Letter to the Duke of Ormond, desiring him, if he could be spered, to send him to me. I hope your Majesty will approve of this choise, it being always my greatest pene of doing anithing that would not be entirely to your minde. But the misfortune of your being

---

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *infra*, p. 371 n., Extract from letter from Balhaldy.

so far off dos not permit wating for an answer, and by consequence am obliged to take many things upon me that I think for your service. It is a great comfort to me your sending Sr Tomas, whose caracter is so well none to every body to whom I have spoken to, and even in England the do him the Gustice, that he deservies. I would have been at a loss if you had not sent him, for tho Kelly is very fit for riting letters for me, yet he would have been of no use the letters I rite to you, and not even Sr Tomas would have seen them, or put them in sifer unless I had received this last letter in which there is your particular leve to do so. Mr. Balhady rits to you this post, not having been able to have don it sooner, in which there is a short jurnal of all that has passed since his last letter. I have red it, and find it very exact except his partiality for me, whic your Majesty is best of. Your Majesty will easely concieve that this being the first letter that ever I have put in sifer by myself, there may be some faults, which, I hope youl excuse. By next post I hope to send you an exact copy of the letter here above mentioned that was shewn to the K. of France.

I lay myself at your Majestis Feet, moste humbly asking your Blessing.—Your moste Dutifull Son, CHARLS P.

*Post Script.*—I have seen a letter from Kelly, in which he ses, that my request for him will be very agreable to his Duke, because that he was a great constrent to his Amoors. There is nothing here but what Edgar can unsifer. I mention this, for fear your Majesty might have been at the troble to have done it your self.

*Indorsed*—The Prince to the King, May 11<sup>th</sup>, 1744.

## No. 9.

### THE CHEVALIER TO PRINCE CHARLES

*Rome, July 3<sup>d</sup>, 1744.*

As I am, Dear Carluccio, without cerimony with you and Sir Tho<sup>s</sup>, and that it is very hot at present, I shall make one letter serve you both, in return to those you write to me of the 8<sup>th</sup> June. In the first place I am very glad Sir Tho<sup>s</sup> is come safe to his journeys end, and it is a great satisfaction to me to have him with you, becaus I am sure of his attachment towards Us, and that we



shall never have but truth from him. You will have sufficiently see how uneasy I was on account of the Princes present situation, but I think after all it cannot be doubted now but that it is really the King of France's intention you should remain yet incognito, for, probity apart, no body could find their account in pretending a thing of that nature and consequence, without it were really so. I doubt not indeed but that Lord Sempil endeavors to make the most of the present circumstances to satisfy his own views and picques, but still by what Cardinal I. and Collonel P. write, or rather do not write to me, it appears plain to me that the King of F. does not care Cardinal I. should enter into great details on what relates to the Prince, or that it should appear he did so, being willing I suppose to comply thus far with what Sempil may have represented, tho' he will not debarr himself either entirely of Cardinal I. advice on the more essential points of busines. For as to Obrian it was easy for Sempil to do his business with K. F., who would embarrass himself little on that particular. This is the way I account for these matters, which tho' chiefly grounded on suspicions and inferences, I think are probable, and not without some foundation. But whatever may or may not be in all this, I think we know enough for the present to make it reasonable and even necessary to submit to the incognito. Since as to the King F. good will towards us we cannot doubt of it.

The Prince is not at present much talked of here, but I believe his incognito is wondered at by most people, and I hear that the Pope should lately have expressed himself as much scandalized at it, and at the behavior of the French Court towards us, but I am sure the King gave him no cause in his audience t'other day to speak in that manner. Abbé Canille told me t'other day that he heard the Prince was no more at Paris, and that perhaps at present le Prince rodoit les mer, in which I did not contradict him, and I endeavor at present to be as silent as I can on that subject, but there is no hindering other people from talking, and it is to be sure Mr. Adams<sup>1</sup> politick at this time that the public should think he neglects you. Sempil to be sure will show you all my letters as I directed him, and as Sir Tho<sup>s</sup> and you will have many idle hours on your hands, I wish you would inform me en gros of what you may learn from Sempil on French Court and English affairs, independent of what Lord Sempil may write to me

---

<sup>1</sup> The King of France.

on such subjects. I remark what Sir Tho<sup>s</sup> says of Marchal and Sir John Greame, and expect next post to have a long letter from him, after which I shall be, I suppose, able to write fully on all that relates to you. But now Oneglia is abandond, I fear I shall hear from you very irregularly, and the passages being now a new embarrassed, I shall not send Mitchell to you till they are free, for it would be too much trouble and expence to send him at present. Of late my French letters part on Saturdays by a private canal, and as I must make them as little bulky as I can, I shall send you on Wednesday by the usual post the Inventory of the *Roba* you left here. You will see you have a provision of snuff, of which I took upon me to dispose of some pounds that was already rapped. The Armys in our neighbourhood are immovable. They are troublesome neighbours, and the very talking of them is grown to be a *Leccatura*. The Germans have taken my Provision of Hay in the Country, and I hear they have done as much with the Popes. Your Brother is well, and very fine with the Lace you sent him, and I dont remember I have any thing else to say to you at present. Adieu, Dr<sup>st</sup> Carluccio. I beseech God to bless you, and tenderly embrace you.

You have here a private note a part in answer to S<sup>r</sup> Thomas's.

### No. 10.

#### THE CHEVALIER TO PRINCE CHARLES

*Rome, Aug<sup>t</sup> 14<sup>th</sup>, 1744.*

I RECEIVED, Dearest Caluccio, last week yours of the 13<sup>th</sup> July, and shall say the less here, because of a long letter I now write to Sempil. I own I am in great anxiety at present for fear of your Incognitos ending without either expedition or Campagne, and should this still find you in your Incognito, I shall not know what to think of the matter, and in that case you will, I suppose, have taken some steps already of yourself to get out of it, for there can be no dispute then but it is far from being for our interest that it should continue, and that if it answers other peoples ends, it noways does ours. It is a comfort <sup>1</sup> to me on this occasion that you

---

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Balhaldy's letter to Edgar of 31st May 1747, in which he says that Sheridan was 'so blinded with the furious ambition of governing his young master and his affairs that he appears to have choose to see our unhappy young

have Sir Tho<sup>s</sup> with you, and for Gods sake have no reserve with him, for I have reason to beleive Sempil hath done his best to hinder you from opening to him, and by your always cyphering your own letters, I am affrayd he has prevailed too much in that respect, secrecy is a great quality, but it may be drove too far, and the pretence of it has, I fear, been made use of in these later affaires, more to answer private views than for our sakes. We were under a necessity of bearing a great dale from Sempil hitherto, and that more on our own account than his, but should our present hopes vanish, the case is altered, and we must think seriously of getting out of his clutches, tho' in a prudent manner, on account of his English Correspondence.

I am sorry to find you are not pleased as to money matters, but we must do ower best and stirr as little as we can in them, till this affair of your Incognito is once over, and then the manner in which it ends must direct what is to be represented to the Court of France in that respect. It is certain what you have already received is more than you could have spent for your personal expences in the way you have been in, but if out of that money you have pay'd Courriers, and have been at such like (as I may call them) publick expences, such money cannot properly be said to have been given to you; I suspect I own these matters have not been very well managed, but for what is past there is no remedy, at least now. If you have not done it already, make those who have had the management of your money give you an exact account of what is spent, and how, and of what is owing, and to whom, for in these matters both justice and honour is concernd, and it will be of endless inconvenience to yourself if you do not enter into such details and put things into some method at least for the time to come. As for my part, I receive nothing from Spain, and am even illpayd of my French pension, and if I receive no supply before the 1<sup>st</sup> of next month, I shall be forced to sell some of my *Lughi di Monti*.

You will hear a great dale of the operations of the Armys here, and I beleive it will not be easy to know the exact truth of all that is past, but what is certain is that there have been many

---

Prince perish, and all nature with him, rather than that the world should doubt of the ascendant he had over his mind. The second [Kelly], who now succeeds by the influence the first had, is a monster of quite a different turn: trick, falsehood, deceit, and imposition, joined to those qualities that make up a sycophant . . . are the rules of his policy.'—Browne, vol. iv. p. 4.



prisoners killed and wounded on both sides, and that the Spaniards have lost neither town nor port. It would appear that the great talk and preparations made for an expedition by sea on the Kingdom of Naples was a contrivance to facilitate the surprise of Velitre, so that I take it to be probable their will be no more an expedition on that Kingdom by sea, and I would faen hope that what has now past will make us get the sooner rid of these troublesome neighbours. I dont remember I have anything else to say just now, and so I bid you adieu, embracing you tenderly and besceeching God to bless you.

*Indorsed*—The King to the Prince, Aug<sup>t</sup> 14<sup>th</sup>, 1744.

### No. 11.

#### PRINCE CHARLES TO THE CHEVALIER

*Francfort, y<sup>e</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> Septembre 1744.*

SIR,—I have received yours of y<sup>e</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> August. The Prince has done all he could to gett out of this enprisonment; but he sees to plainly hitherto, that the K. of France does not concent to it, saying that he should have patience, assuring him that as soon as he can spere the troops that is necessary he will give him what he wants; at the same time he owns that he conceives very well how disagreeable it must be to the Prince his situation till things change ether by an expedition or the Dutch declaring war. I see but to well that the K. of France wount countenance the Prince, thats to say, the K. of France wont appear to do so in any manner of way, and his dessign, I see very well, is that he wont have it appear he has sent for me in that he dessigns to do anything for me. The K. of France cannot possibly be more engaged than he is, after so many promises and assurances in a manner dayly. Now if the K. of France does nothing, as soon as he cann spare the Troops, which really at this individual he cannot, but I recon will be able in a short time, the K. of France will have acted his part so well that he will not only have deceived other people, but even the Prince will be deceived, for the Prince will fiermly believe, and be persuaded that he will never do anything for him unless he should be affred we should do it ourselves or by other assistance, which other is impossible. The King is mistaken as to what he suspects of Lord Sempil, for he

never prevented the Prince against Sir Thomas in any manner of way, but on the contrary, for the letter the Prince writ to the K. of France did not design to shew it to Sir Thomas out of niceness, for there were severall nems not to be shewn, had not Lord Sempil of himself advised the Prince to consult Sir Thomas about it, at the same time shewing it to him, which the Prince did. At the same time Sempil reccomend to the Prince not to let Balhaldy know or suspect that the Prince had shewn this Letter to Sir Thomas because of the nams that were in it. The Prince has no reserve towards Sir Thomas, for he has always shewn him the Letters he writs and receives, but at the same time he takes care that nobody should no it. The reason why the Prince siphers is because Sir Thomas is no ways able to undergo that fatigue. I reffer the rest of my letter to next poste, for I am stretened with time. I am, thank God, in perfect good health, and laying myself at your Majestys feet, moste humbly asking Blessing and remain,  
—Your moste Dutifull Son,

CHARLES P.

*Indorsed*—The Prince, Sep<sup>r</sup> 7<sup>th</sup>, 1744. To Mr. Grevil.

## No. 12.

### PRINCE CHARLES TO THE CHEVALIER

*Paris y<sup>e</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> September 1744.*

SIR,—The Roman Letters are not yet comme, which gives me some unnese, for there is a week yesterday I have received none. Thank God I am in perfect good health. I did my devotions yesterday, and hope that at laste the Almighty will have mercy on us. I have nothing more to add here but the remainder of my laste Letter. Should our present hopes evanish, which I am persuaded the French Ministry will keep as long as they can whatever may be their real intention. The Prince shall according to the Kings directions be very willing to get as soon as possible out of all dependence on Lord Sempil or any body else, and yet with all the Prudence that may be on account of his English correspondents. As to money matters, I find myself sufficiently pinched, having got nothing since the laste summe I mentioned to you. It is true I have not taken my accounts with the exactness which might have been requisite, nor was I very sollicitous to do so whilst my head was filled with thoughts of a quite different



nature, and I did not care that anybody should suspect me of stinginess. But in this Lord Sempil has had no manner of Share, none of my Money having been fingered by him. I shall for the future put what I receive into Sr Thomas's hands, who I doubt not will keep an exact account of it. I shall be shure likewise to see what is already due; and take all possible care to discharge y<sup>e</sup> debts as soon as it will be in my power to do so, for I still have but hops and words and no money. Mr. Orrey not having got a house for me, where I would not be obliged to be wet for to get to it, and where I would be more at my ese, I was forsed to take a few rooms in Toune, which I hired and which is but a hole, for to be less suspected, and also for want of money, for besides what I owed already, I have been obliged to borrow more, for to metain myself and my Servants. Nobody but Sr. Thomas and Kelly are with me in this Lodging.

I lay myself at your Majestys feet, moste humbly asking Blessing.—Your Moste Dutifull Son,

CHARLES P.

*Indorsed*—The Prince, Sept<sup>r</sup> 14, 1744. To Mr. Grevil.

### No. 13.

#### PRINCE CHARLES TO THE CHEVALIER

*Septembre y<sup>e</sup> 18<sup>th</sup>, 1744.*

SIR,—I have received yours of y<sup>e</sup> 21<sup>st</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> August. Thank God I am perfectly well; but have not time to write as fully as necessary because the Prince has been very busy in seeing Mr. Murray, for which I differ, to next poste, several things which he has communicated to the Prince, and not to Balhaldy and Lord Sempil. I wount delay mentioning a thought of Sir Thomas's which the Prince much approves of; which is that iff I see that the K. of France can do nothing for the Present, the Prince should propose to go to Avignon, for it is moste certain that the K. of France wont let the Prince live otherwise. As long as the Prince is in this Country, at leste the Prince sees no appearance out. The Prince's going to Avignon would be of no hindrance to any thing at all, but on the contrary, if there is something to be done it will be a certain blind to the Government. In the mene time the Prince will be there as he should be and will be able to make himself none to several people who may be of use to me.

This dessign I keep secret both from Balhady and Lord Sempil, untill the Prince takes his resolution, but I asked Mr. Murray's Opinion, he approved it very much. I would wish the King desired the Prince to go to Avignon, iff he cannot live at Paris as he should, for it would be much better so than iff it came of himself. Notwithstanding if I finde it necessary, before the Prince gets the answer of his Letter I will take it upon myself. Sir Thomas has discovered without any bodys noing it to Mr. Murray, at his desire, and has spoke very freely to him. Between this poste and next I hope to inform your Majesty fully, for at present I have not a moment to spere. I lay myself at your feet asking Blessing, and remaining Your Moste Dutifull Son,

CHARLES P.

*Indorsed*—The Prince, Sep<sup>r</sup> 18<sup>th</sup>, 1744.

*Addressed*—To Mr. Grevil.

#### No. 14.

#### JOHN MURRAY TO THE PRINCE

*Senlis, Sep<sup>r</sup> 21<sup>st</sup>, 1744.*

SIR,—I had the honour to obey your Royall Highness's commands in sending this day by Mr. M<sup>c</sup>Donald a detail of what has passed betwixt Lord Semple, Mr. Drummond, and his Majesty's loyal subjects in Scotland since the time I begun to be so nearly concern'd in the Kings busness. It is but a rough draught of a confused storey, however your Royall Highness may depend up its being Truth, which lett the manner that it is told in be never so ackward must always prevaill in the Eys of a wise Prince.

I have been ruminating with myself if there could anything more be devis'd whereby to strenthen your Royall Highness's interest in Scotland and facilitate the getting of money for the purchasing of arms and ammunition, and am of opinion that the writting something oblidging to Duke Hamilton, who seems very well despos'd towards the Royall Family, and which will be deliverd him by my Lord Elcho or S<sup>r</sup> James Steuart may be of great use. I should likewise propose letters be wrote to Mr. Murray of Albercairny and S<sup>r</sup> James Hamilton of Rosehall. This last may be deliverd or not as it shall be judged most proper. As to Albercairnys the Duke of Perth has much to say with him and shall give it himself and incase your Royall Highness has not

mentioned Mr. Charters in the letter to Lord Elcho, I know he will take it exceedingly well that you honour him by a few lines, and if they agree to what will be propos'd them the money may be gott in a very small time. I am heartily sorrey I should have been so unlucky as not to have thought of this sooner so as I might have carried them with me in case your Royall Highness approves of the proposal, but I shall write to Sr Thomas Sheredan by this occasion with regard to the manner of sending them. There is one thing I entirely neglected to mention to your Royall Highness that upon my coming to London in July last Doctor Barrey show'd me a letter he had received from Mr. Drummond acquainting him that there was a gentleman come from Scotland with a particular account of the favourable disposition in which the Country then was. I heard of none att Paris come by chance, and I'm pretty certain there was none sent on that Errand. I hope your Royall Highness will do me the honour to believe that there is none who is more sincerly desirous to serve you nor who wishes with more ardour to appear for you in the field then, Sir, Your Royall Highness's most devoted faithfully affectionate humble  
 J. MURRAY.

MEMORIAL FOR SIR JAMES CAMPBELL OF AUCHEN  
 BRECK TO MR. EDGAR DOUGLAS.

THAT whereas Sir James Campbel was determined on account of the low Situation of his Familly to go to Jamaica, having received great encouragement from thence, but att the time he was preparing to sett out upon orders from the King to continue in the Country for his Service he put of his journey with great chearfulness.

He was then made believe that a sum not exceeding three hundred pound would be pay'd him yearly, upon which assurance he immediatly apply'd him self towards promoting the Kings interest in the County in which he lives, which he has done with great Success but with the great neglect of his private Concerns. It was Concerted when Mr. Balhady was in this place that he should receive £300 pound the first year and £200 for every year after. Att this time a sum of money was projected to be rais'd in this Country to serve as a fund for y<sup>t</sup> and other purposes: but that failing in the Spring followung Mr. Murray when att Paris



represented Sir James's miserable Situation to Mr. Balhady and that he had received but £200 pound of the sum promised, and had then nothing to support him and a very numerous Family, save what he borrowed from Gentlemen who gave him Credit upon his word of honour, as all the security he had then in his power to give, his Estate being in Creditors hands. Mr. Murray was att that time prevented from writting to the King concerning him by Mr. Balhadys saying it would seem odd to H. M. that People who had promis'd so much for his service such as Duke of Perth and Lord Traquair should not advance a small sum for so necessary a purpose, and to prevent H. M. having a mean opinion of them he had faln upon a methode by the means of Lord Sempil to raise a sum of money in that place payable att Norton with six p<sup>r</sup> cent of interest; provided the D. of Perth, Lord Traquair, Lochyel younger, and Mr. Murray would bind for it. Mr. Murray did accordingly give up any further thoughts of writting upon the Subject, and upon his return wrote the Bond and sent it him, sign'd by the above mention'd persons for £5000 pound. The money not answering so soon as he promised occasion'd Murray writting to Lord Traquair then att London, desiring he would press Balhady to send the money immediatly, and att the same time acquainted him that Sir James Campbel's house was burnt by accident whereby he had lost all his most valuable effects, and was reduced to the outmost straits, so beg'd a remittance might be made him immediatly. He nevertheless pretended that the affair could not be transacted before he went over himself. This appear'd some what strange to folks here, as he had before said that it was thought Lord Sempil he was to procure the money.

Had this really been the case, nothing more appears to have been necessary than to transmitt the bond to him. Upon Lord Traquairs being very earnest with him, he engaged that so soon as he return'd he would furthwith remitt the sum desired. Notwithstanding of which he never took the least notice of it, till the month of Jully last, when Lord Sempil in a letter to Lord Traquair told him that had Lord Marischal comed over as was design'd, he would then have paid him up his Arrears, so that he has nether given up the bond nor remitted the money. The consequence of this cruel neglect is, that, this poor Gentleman is reduced to the outmost necessity, obliged to endeavour a Composition with his creditors and then retire from that part of the Country; where

from his indigent circumstances he is rendered incappable of continuing any longer, except he is enabled to repay these sums for which his honour is engaged, they being to the full amount of all the arrears due him. Sir James is far from having any idea that the King has been inform'd of the true state of case, for had that been done he is fully convinced that he would soon have had a satisfactory answer, but that it proceeds entirely from Balhady, who in that as well in some other things does not seem to have acted that fair and ingenious part that was till of late expected of him, and of which it is believed H. M. is long e'er now well acquainted.

LOCHYEL YOUNGER.

J. MURRAY.

Sir James Campbel and I cannot help being of opinion that at the time Balhady prevented Mr. Murray from representing Sir James's situation to the King, he was applying for a pension to himself, which he was affray'd might not have proved effectually, had timeous application been made in favours of the other, and which indeed he had taken in hand to do himself.

THOMAS LUMLEY.<sup>1</sup>

*Slip inserted.*

'A detail of what passed between John Murray, Lord Semple, and Mr. Drummond [of Balhady].<sup>2</sup>

## No. 15.

### JOHN MURRAY TO THE PRINCE

SIR,—It is about two years past in winter since Mr. Drummond wrote a letter to the Earl of Traquair acquainting him that the Cardinall<sup>3</sup> was then fully resolved to invade England, and desiring the Scotts to be in readiness without specifying any particulars. Mr. Cameron of Locheile was in Edinburgh att this time, who together with my Lord Traquair and I was of opinion that this letter ought not to have been wrote till a short time before things was to come to a Crisis, or rather not at all, as it containd nothing certain or fixed save the Cardinals intuitions. Upon considering of this letter and

<sup>1</sup> Lumley was Lord Semple.

<sup>2</sup> Murray's letter sent to the King, Nov. 7, 1745. See John Murray's Letter, Senlis, Sept<sup>r</sup>. 21, 1744.

<sup>3</sup> Cardinal Fleury.



of the bad consequences that might follow from a landing without any positive and distinct orders how to proceed I offer'd to go to Paris and there endeavour to be inform'd pointedly of every thing by the Minister, taking it al along for granted that they were fully determined; but this I would not do till such time as I had my Lord Lovats consent, whose opinion I then, and still do, esteem on affairs of this kind. He accordingly approved of it, and I came to Paris in the month of February, where I stay'd three weeks before I could have an audience of Mons<sup>r</sup>. Amelot, Car<sup>ll</sup>. Fleury being dead some few weeks before. I acquainted him of the favourable disposition the Scotts were then in, that they propos'd to raise twenty thousand men (which they still assert, and out of those fifteen thousand pick'd) and engaged in six weeks or two months to make themselves entire Masters of the Contry, but all this upon the following conditions. 1<sup>mo</sup> 15,000 or 20,000 thousand stand of arms, guns, pistols, and broad swords, with five field peices; 2<sup>do</sup> 3000, 2000, or even 1500 men, one half landed near to S<sup>r</sup>. James Campbell of Auchenbrecks, the other half near to Inverness, and if that should not be found so easy to have them landed in a body at Inverness; 3<sup>to</sup> amunition and money in proportion. To all which he answer'd that as the King was well satisfied with the assurances from Scotland, so there would be no difficulty in procuring them what they demanded, but till such time as his Majesty had such assurances from England as he might thereby depend upon his troops being join'd when landed in England, and furnished with carriages, victualls, &c., he would say nothing possitively as it would be consistant with his honour to be frustrate in such an attempt; and then assured us in general that his Master had all the good inclinations could be wished towards our King, but att the same time owned he had not gott an opportunity of talking seriously to his Master upon the subject, and indeed by some questions he ask'd which att this distance of time I can't distinctly remember, it seem'd to me as if he had never fully considered the papers even in to the late Cardinall. Upon this it was thought absolutely necessary by my Lord Semple and Mr. Drummond that he Mr. D—d should go over to London with me and that my Lord Traquair should come there to bring the English to give some possitive assurances to the French.

During the short stay I made att London upon my return I informed myself particularly by Coll<sup>l</sup>. Cecell of all the Complaints then had by him and some few others against Lord Temple, and

did immediatly upon my arrivall in Scotland give his Majesty a particular detail of the several accusations laid against him, which were so numerous (and I beleive indeed some of them frivolous enough) that I cant charge my memory with them att this distance of time, otherwise I should have put them down. I came to Ed<sup>r</sup>. the 21<sup>st</sup> of March, and next day sent express for my Lord Traquair, who sett out in ten days or a fortnight after. I cant pretend to give any particular account of my Lord and Mr. Drummonds procedure when there nor of the Persons to whom they spoke, as these gentlemen inclined to have everything kept as secret as possible, but so far as I could ever learn the principal were the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Barrymore, S<sup>r</sup>. Watkin Williams, and S<sup>r</sup>. John Hinde Cotton, with some leading people in the City. What number of those Mr. Buttler spoke with or what assurances he had from them I can't tell, but I am certain S<sup>r</sup>. John Hind Cotton refused to see him, possibly more from timorousness than want of inclination. I know my Lord Orrery made two severall appointments with my Lord Traquair and Mr. Drummond but kept nether.

I shall upon meetting with his Lordship desire him to make a distinct memorial of everything that hap'd during his stay in England and convey it to your Royall Highness.

My Lord Traquair did not return to Scotland till the month of October, and Mr. Drummond, who left London a great time before in company with Mr. Buttler, promis'd immediatly upon his arrival att Paris to write a distinct account of the King of France's resolutions, but to our great surprise no letter came from him or Lord Semple till about a month noe less before the embarkation. In this letter was enclos'd one wrote a long time before acquainting us that the King of France had pitch'd upon the first of Jan<sup>ry</sup>. (a very singular resolution) for the expedition, and in the letter that inclos'd it he says it was owing to weak hearts, and weaker heads that this letter did not reach us in time. Yett I can't help being of opinion that it was the most fortunate incident that could have happend for his Majestys affairs, for had that letter comed in time it must have putt the Country in such confusion by their severall preparations that the Government would have been immediately alarm'd and so enabled to put themselves in a posture of defense. It was perhaps unlucky for some as the Zeal of his Majestys friends would have been constructed rashness and folly in not waiting for a second letter, which would no doubt have containd the most minute directions with regard to every particular, but it

appeard to us very singular that in the cover he gives us nothing certain save that Count de Saxe was to land in England with 12000 men. As for Scotland, he writes in a dark way that he could not really say how we would be provided in arms, and for my Lord Marischal who was to come over he did not know how he would be furnish'd with all necessary as a Commander-in-Chief, but att the same time tells us that we should hear from him once more before thing were to be putt in execution. The Contents of this letter appeard att first even so vague and uncertain in somethings, more in somethings so contradictory one of another that it was thought necessary I should immediatly write a full answer to it and att the same time demand a distinct pointed return to some querys, such as the exact number of men, arms, and money, wither or not upon hearing of your Royal Highness being landed in England we should then gett together what number of arm'd men possible, where my Lord Marshall was to land, and if we should keep quiet till his coming, &c. With this letter a servant of the Duke of Perth was despatch'd to London. The fellow was afterwards arrested and letter burn't by Doctor Barry upon orders from Paris. A Post or two before the Repeal of the Habeas Corpus Act a Letter came to my hand in which he tells us in a few lines that all was now ready and nothing to be thought on but *How to manage a Conference att London* (these are his words), and he did not doubt but about the time that letter reach'd us your Royall Highness would be in London, and desires us as from his Majesty not to stirr till my Lord Marshalls landing so as not to putt our selves in the Power of the Government. Upon receipt of this I acquainted my Lord Kenmure, Sir James Steuart, and some others in the Low Country, and went immediatly along with my Lord Traquair to the Duke of Perth. As for the letters, of them I sent coppys as I received them by express to the Gentlemen of the Highlands. From that time till a few days before I left my own house on the seventh of July last we had not the least information from them of any kind. My Lord Traquair then received a long letter from my Lord Semple, the contents of which I shall endeavour to recapitulate. First he informs us that it was impossible soonner to give us any information by reason that Mr. Drummond had continued so long upon the Coast with your Highness, and that the times were so ticklish that it was impossible to convey any letter in the common way. This we beg leave to think a frivolous excuse from People who pretended to



have so much interest att the Court of France. Nothing was more easy to men of Consequence then to have procured a small bark from the French Coast to run over to Scotland; and their own interest should have push'd them to give the most exact intelligence to the people of the greatest consequence in this Country, and by whose credit they att first came to have anything to say in his Majestys affairs. But in short we judge it could proceed from nothing but that they were not able to give any satisfactory account of their proceedings. Secondly, he says, that the french Admirall who had grown old, with a great and untainted Character, had positive orders to block up Portsmouth, but either from Stupidity, Cowardise, or Bribery, he entirely neglected it. This seems to resemble more a fiction of the Poets than that naked truth natural to the Inhabitants of our cold Climate. Imagine the Gentleman as old and stupide as possible, he had his instructions with him (if any such there were) which he had recourse to every hour of the day, so that I cant bring myself to believe that during the three weeks that he was in the Channel his head was not clear enough for five minutes, which I reckon will by all be look'd upon as sufficient time to understand the only material part of his orders, and I dont find that these Gentlemen have been able to prove hitherto that he was all the while in a Lethargy. As to his Cowardice the french gentlemen are so seldom justly accused of that failure that it would be childish in me to dwell upon it, and as to his being bribed if the Gentlemen reflected seriously it is bringing shame upon themselves, and plainly disproving that secrecy they have all along so much boasted of, for had things been gone about with so much caution and reserve as they say, it was impossible for the English Ministry to have time so much as propose it to him. His Lordship in the next place says that the french upon their Admiralls disapointing them thought it necessary to delay the Embarkation for some little time to see what effect the present Government would have upon the minds of his Majestys freinds in England, and that after hearing their reasons for it he thought it a cautious and prudent delay. For the following reasons I must be of a contrary opinion: first, the french know that the present Government had a corrupt majority in Parliament who would pass any bills for their security; secondly, they knew that the Habeas Corpus Act would be the first step thereby to take up whom they should think fitt without assigning a reason for their Commitment; thirdly, they knew that there was

not a man in the house of the Kings Party who durst make the smallest objection to anything propos'd, as that would have been plainly to declare themselves Enemys to the present Establishment, and they consequently arrested; fourthly, they must have known that it was giving time to the Government not only to draw all their troops to the Coast, and thereby intimidate the Kings friends and make their landing precarious and the junction of his Majestys freinds impossible, but it was enabling the Ministry to send their Emisarys over the Citty and Country to blind the eyes of the People by the power of a standing Army, and frighten them with that State presence of Frecnh influence which will always have a great weight with the meanner sort in England, who are known by all the world to be an inconstant fluctuattng people. And to conclude this articale, if they were not acquainted with all I have said above they ought to have been told it.

He afterwards supposes we are fully satisfied with the frenches serious intentions, in which he is so grosly mistaken, and then he proposes fresh assurances to be sent from Scotland, and that my Lord Traquair should come directly to London to have the like from the English. This, Sr, we look'd upon as the most ridiculous of all, to imagine that a people who had been plaid off for four years time with possitive assurances every day, and not the least of them perform'd, should undertake any thing in which there was the least shadow of danger to put it again in their hand, this was a thing I durst not propose, for supposing the persons willing it must have taken a long time to execute it, and the Government were so suspitious that any person running of the Highlands must have alarm'd them greatly, and had it been mention'd, I'm afraid it would have thrown them into a fattall despondency, and it would have appear'd to be a launching out into a sea of endless triffling negotiations, which was not to be expected from people who, for five years past, has been everyday running the hazard of their lives and fortunes by writting and receiving letters from abroad. As to my Lord Traquair's comming to London, it was what he could not do. There is no man in the Island more suspected, and I have good reason to believe that the English att that time would have look'd upon him as a fool to have made such a proposal to them, more Doctor Barrey assured me that had he comed, there was not one of those people would have seen or spoke to him, and surely the Doctor knows them better than either Lord Semple or Mr. Drummond. I had almost forgott to say that Traquair was



told that it was att your Royall Highness's speciall desire that he was required to come. Had he thought it either prudent or practible, I can safely aferm he would have done it, and your Royall Highness may be firmly persuaded that there is ne'er a man in Scotland will go greater lengths.

After this he talks of what troops, arms, &c., we requir'd, and where they should land, as if all these particulars had not been long before specified. Then he excuses the not sending of money to S<sup>r</sup> James Campbell of Auchenbreck by saying that Lord Marishall had orders to give it, tho', so far as I can learn, there was no money to give Lord Marshall except they intended their bills upon London should answer his demands, but if there was any money, it required no particular conveyance, Mr. M<sup>c</sup>Donald could have easily orderd that matter.

I have now only one assertion of Mr. Drummonds to mention, which he told me upon my way to Paris, that he was certain the people of England were ready to join with the Scotts without a foreign force so soon as they were apply'd to. This is, to the best of my remembrance, the substance of what I thought necessary to acquaint your Royall Highness with, if any thing further occure, I shall have the honour to acquaint you to-morrow by Mr. M<sup>c</sup>Donald, and shall now most humbly beg to subscribe myself.—Your Royall Highness's most obedient, most devoted, and most sincerely affectionate humble servant,  
J. MURRAY.

Senlis, Sep<sup>tr</sup> 21<sup>st</sup>, 1744.

## No. 16.

### PRINCE CHARLES TO THE CHEVALIER

*Francfort, y<sup>e</sup> 31<sup>st</sup> Septem<sup>re</sup> 1744.*

SIR,—I have at laste dispatched Mr. Murray. As to what he told me, the particulars he will write that I may be more able to give en exacter account to your Majesty, I shall mention some things here, and the est I reffer to next poste. Mr. Murray recomended particularly to the Prince that what he told him nether Lord Sempil nor Balhady should no anithing, as also several commitions that the Prince gave him, which are a correspondence settled between Mr. Murray and the Prince. The reason of it is that the Prince sees plainly that Lord Traquair wont have Balhaldy nor Lord Sempil no anithing, but as far as he judges it necessary. Mr. Murray is to desire Lord Traquair to come to London, having

a good pretence, which is his marriage, and when he is there, to get the English to gree with the Scots and rise unanimously to turn out the E. of Hanover, thats understood.

In kесе the K. of France shall do nothing, and no appearance should at furthest in the spring. At the same time the Prince told Murray to tell our friends that I have al reson to believe that the French Court will do it. The Prince recommended to Murray to tell Moor that he should agree with Lord Traquair and not tell or writ to any body but ho he pleses about the marriage.

The Prince told Murray that inkes he should be obliged to go to Avignon, Murray should tell it in a proper manner to the Kings friends in Eng<sup>ld</sup> and Scotland, saying that it serves for the greater blind to the Government, and so forth. Murray aproves the Princes journey very much, and ses he is sure that our friends will approve it also, insted of being discouraged by it, which is the only thing to be sed against it, as far as I can conceive, hitherto. Murray told the Prince that L. Dunmore, who is in the D. of Hanovers Guards, might be gaind iff he was spoken to in a proper manner. His Brother is a well wisher. Murray speking to him after the embarkation, in a joking manner, told him that his Brother had it in his power to restore the King. He answered that he beleived he might do a great deal. The difficulty is to finde a way of speking to him, or communicating to him a letter from me. Murray sed he new no body more capable than Lord Barrymore, but at the same time not to be attempted until the point of execution. He told me also that there was one Lord Craford, who commands in Flanders, who, if possible to finde a proper person to speke to him, might be gaind, and if so would be of great advantage, for he would bring with him several others. I have considered attentively what you say in both your last, and shewed them to S<sup>r</sup> Tomas. I am fully convinced of the truth of your observations on the conduct of the French Court towards us ; but have still my own fiers of his sincerity, not withstanding the K. of Prussia's declaration ; besides may not the K. of Prussia very well have exacted it as a condition that no new expedition shall be made on England, for tho he has a personal pique to E. of Hanover, he may perhaps not desire to see the E. of Hanover dethroned. As for getting out of all dependancy on Lord Sempil or any body else, the Prince will be very glad to do it when it can be done with y<sup>e</sup> caution which you have recommended to me. I forgot to mention that Sir Thomas nose every

thing that passed between Murray and the Prince by Murrays own desire. I am, thank God, in perfect good health, and laying my self at your Majestys feet, I remain,—Your Moste Dutifull Son,

CHARLES P.

*Indorsed*—The Prince to the King, Sep<sup>r</sup> 21<sup>st</sup>, 1744.

### No. 17.

#### PRINCE CHARLES TO THE CHEVALIER

*Frankfort*,<sup>1</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 12 Octobre 1744.

SIR,—I have just received the Roman Packet with to Letters from you of y<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> Sep<sup>re</sup>. Thank God I am perfectly well. I have not time to write as fully as I would wish this post, but will supply it in the next, the reson of it is that I am to see Lord John<sup>2</sup> this day. He is comme here thinking that I was against his regiment, and to spake to me about it; but he is much mistaken, as I have got him so myself, that I am entierly of the same opinion that this Regiment will be of use, and that I approve of it. The only step I have made (which I thought to have mentioned already, but must have forgot it) which proceeded from an Information that Mr. Murray gave me, which was that the Duke of Perth was entierly against his Brothers raising this regiment for fier of bringing People over when there might be use for them there, and that every body there was of the same oppinion, espetially the chiefs. Upon this, I have sent them word that I approved the regiment, but that at this present critical time I would wish that no men should come over, or any disturbance made. I have already lett Lord John no precisely the individual words that I have sed on that subject, which he approves, the more that he ces and owns, that any way whatsoever it would be impossible at this chrittical time to bring people over. Lord John contradicts Mr. Murray entierly as to what he ses about the Regiment, at the same time he gives Murray the best caracter in the world, saying that anything he ces I may depend upon it to be true, *Note bene*, tho Lord John nose I have had fresh accounts from Middlebury, he dose not suspect it was Murray, tho' he immagins I may have seen him, for he has none of his being in the neibourod. I have got at last a Letter from S<sup>r</sup> Thomas, which gave me great comfort, for I was in great ancteiety and pene for him, becase of a letter I got from Ferbo whom I sent out of pre-

<sup>1</sup> Paris.

<sup>2</sup> Lord John Drummond.



caution with him, which sed that the next day after his arriving at the French Court Lodging, he fell in a moste violent bliding of the nose, which obliges him to keep his room, now he writs to me himself, saying he hopes in a few days to be able to see those he wants to spake to. I am still in fiers till I get another letter. I lay myself at your Majesty's feet, moste humbly asking blessing,  
—Your moste Dutifull Son, CHARLES P.

*P.S.*—To night I am to see the Cardinalls Nephew in privat as before.

*Indorsed*—The Prince, Oct<sup>r</sup> 12<sup>th</sup>, 1744.

### No. 18.

#### THE CHEVALIER TO PRINCE CHARLES

*Rome, Oct<sup>r</sup> 23<sup>d</sup>, 1744.*

THE French post, Dearest Carluccio, is not yet come, but that of Venice brought me your two letters of the 7<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup>, which are older than what I received from you last week, so that till I know what Mr. Murray has brought, and how he and you have parted, I can say nothing on great affairs, tho' I am in great hopes his journey will do good all ways. In the mean time, I am grieved at what you say of your present uneasy situation. I am indeed persuaded that the Court of France will not allow you to go entirely out of this Incognito, but I can never think it can be their intention, that you should absolutely see nobody, and much less that you should be in the straits you represent; tho' if they have given you a competency, and that ill management has been the cause of your being now pinched, they are not so much to blame in that particular, and I am persuaded that when you let them know what you really want to pay your debts, and to subsist decently for the future, that they will not refuse to give you what may be necessary for both; and that at the worst if you should not succeed, I may at least be able to do some good in that particular, but then, indeed, you must take care to manage well for the future. As to what relates to you personally, the Court of France is certainly obliged in honor to have all sort of regard and consideration for you (tho' in greater matters I own I dont think that to be the case) and therefore I really cannot doubt but that, if right application is made, will make you as easy as they can in what relates to your own person, and this makes me less uneasy than I would otherways be at your present situation. I easily

•



believe Sir Thomas is not able to undergo certain applications, and that being, you will do well to make use of Kelly for cyphering, for it is not reasonable that you should be at that drugery yourself, and yet it is fit I should be particularly informed of all relates to you, particularly as to what may have past on Mr. Murray's coming over, which will not hinder your writing and even cyphering yourself on any particular subjects as you find proper.<sup>1</sup>

The French post is come but brought me no letters from you. The Duke writes for himself, and is now very well after a good purging and vomiting last night and this morning. We have the finest weather I ever saw at this season, and I hope next week to tell you that the Germans are gone, for great quantity of their baggage past by these walls to-day. If you have a mind, these letters should come both quick and safe by the Venice post; you have but to send them any time on the Saturday to O—n, from whom this last Venice post brought me a letter of the 27<sup>th</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup>. Adieu, Dearest Carluccio. God bless you. I embrace you a thousand times most tenderly.

*Indorsed*—The King to the Prince, Oct<sup>r</sup> 23<sup>d</sup>, 1744.

### No. 19.

#### PRINCE CHARLES TO THE CHEVALIER

[*Extract*]

*Paris, Jan. 3, 1745.*

‘MORGAN [Col. O'Bryan] recommended to me some months ago one Sulevan whom I saw at Room a few years ago. He understands family matters very well, for which I design to take him with me to the country house I am going to. As I am pledged with severalls that would fain be about me, I would fain wish your Majesty would in a manner order me to take him in my Family so that having that to say, nobody can take it amis at my having him preferably to any other.’

### No. 20.

#### PRINCE CHARLES TO THE CHEVALIER

[*Extract*]

*at Fitzjames, 25 Jan. 1745.*

‘THANK God I arrived here, Thursday last, in perfect good health being cured of my fluxione.’

---

<sup>1</sup> ‘Which . . . proper’ evidently in James’s hand.

## No. 21.

## THE CHEVALIER TO PRINCE CHARLES

[*Extract*]*Jan. 26, 1745.*

‘I AM very glad you were thinking of taking Mr. O’Sullivan with you into the country, and you may say as much as you please that I put him about you, for it is true I think him a proper person to be with you.’

## No. 22.

PRINCE CHARLES TO THE CHEVALIER <sup>1</sup>*Paris, y<sup>e</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> March 1745.*

SIR,—I had not time laste Poste but berely to acknowledg the recets of y<sup>r</sup> Letters. I have since received en other Packet of y<sup>e</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>ry</sup>. I am affred not even in this to finish all what I have to say, in which casse I reffer again to the next. I remarqued what the King ces concerning Card<sup>l</sup> Tencins project at home on Scotland. It was what the Card<sup>l</sup> never told the Prince directly but it came round about to his years, and he answered in the same manner in which the King has don, by which I thought it was dropt, and that made me not writ it to you before. There are several things that are impossible to be writ on account of the risque, and others which I do not care to writ, for fear of not meeting with entier credit, on account of my age and want of experience, this makes me silent and cationous in several things. I have red and considered the D. of Perth’s message, which is in the first place to buy, if the Prince can possibly, sume—broad sword unmounted for they do that in their own way and that requiers sume time, so that iff their was a sudden Invasion one would be at a loss to have them ready, for as they are mounted in this country they are not so well able to use them, so much that in the former interprizes, they unmounted as they could to do them over at plesure, to have passes for Scots ships so that the Prince may hear from them often. He declared that he disaproved (as Mr. Murray had told the Prince before) entierly Lord Johns bringing men over as long as they may be sume time or other of better use,

---

<sup>1</sup> An extract from this letter is printed by Lord Mahon in his *History of England*, vol. iii.

that he was very sorry that Balhady had behaved in so wrong and disagreeable a manner to severals, but the Prince should still make use of him as a tool, that he was about buying an ecelent little ship for to send messages by, that when ever it was necessary he had almost an absolute way for securing Edinburgh and another Castle, which he dos not name, for he supposes the Prince nose it already, he having formerly mentioned it to the King, but the Prince ether never herd on't or has forgot it. M<sup>o</sup> that he knew a place where there was a considerable sum of money that he could lay hold on when he plesed, but that not to be attempted till the happy time of action comes. It is a thing absolutely necessary tho' I have little hopes myself of anye things being soon done anywhere for the cause to make our friends think otherwise for to keep them in spirits, and not let them be caste down, for which reson the only thing that was in the Prince's power, the Prince thought should not be lett slip for that end, at any cost whatsoever, for which I look upon me to borrow forty thousand from young Waters for to be able to dispatch the messenger back and buying of Broad Swords, which is the only comfort the Prince can give them at present ; rather than to have wanted this sum the Prince would have pawned his shurt. It is but for such uses that the Prince shall ever trouble the King with asking for money. It will never be for Plate and fine Close ; but for arms and ammunion or other things that tend to what I am come about to this Cuntry. I therefore wish that the King would pawn all the Princes jewels, for on this side the water the Prince would wear them with a very sore heart, thinking that there might be made a better use of them, so that in an urgent necessity the Prince may have a summ which he can make use of for the cause. For the Prince sees almoste everything at the French Court sticks at the money as it did in this last interprize, which was when the Prince insisted for an expedition in Scotland, at the same time with England. They answered they would give me Troops but had not or would not give money or arms for which reson the having such a sum at commande would be of great use, but at the same time the Court of France must not suspect in the least that I have such a sum, for perhaps they may give it now tho they would not then. For which reason I will nobody but the King, Prince, Edgar, and Sir Thomas Littleton should know of this. Otherwise I can dare to say it will be known at the French Court that would certainly make them say they had no money

to spare at any time. The Prince wishes the King would give the Prince such a power, and he may be shure the Prince wont abuse on't or make use on't without absolute necessity; for such an occasion may happen, and the occasion lost by wating for an answer from Rome; and it is this that makes me take the Liberty to press so much for it in his Letter to the King, I think it so necessary for the King's service and interest. Your Majestys Letter to Balhady has produced two Miracles. 1<sup>o</sup> I have got the Paper I wanted, and 2<sup>d</sup> the Correspondance renewed, but this laste I think of little consequence, because I see plainly they both tell to the King and the Prince as much and as little as they please, but still there is nothing else to be don but to shut our eyes, as we must do to many things else, so as to disgust nobody, nor give them any handle of doing mischife, which is always in the power more or less of the least of People. M<sup>q</sup> de Mezieres<sup>1</sup> wanted several times to speak privately to me but I always excused myself in a propper manner. At last he found me out at one of the Balls, and I was affraid he would have spoke to me about Politicks, so for some time I perzisted to say he was mistaken and did not no me, but at last I was forced to yield, and was very much edified that he did not say a word of Politicks, so that all ended in Compliments, which I returned as civilly as I could. I reffer to my next, for which I shall end, laying myself at your Majesty's feet, and most humbly asking Blessing, I remain your most Dutifull Son,

CHARLES P.

*Indorsed*—The Prince, March 7<sup>th</sup>, 1745.

### No. 23.

#### PRINCE CHARLES TO THE CHEVALIER

*Paris, ye 14<sup>th</sup> March 1745.*

SIR,—After tomorrow I return to the Country, having at last finished what kept me. I can safely say that I was not idle or lost my time, as I enformed you in my laste, and shall here add the rest. The Prince has seen the messenger severall times and have at laste agreed what to say to him, whose name is Blan. 1<sup>o</sup> that the Prince would spare no time or Labor for to give them all what they want for to help our Trede, and encourage the Kg. of

---

<sup>1</sup> Eleanor Oglethorpe married the Marquis de Mezières.



France for to lose no time for to give the Merchants what they so much long for; that in the main time it is a thing absolutely necessary to keep themselves as quiet as possible so as not to give the leste handle to their enemies and creditors to lay them up, for that would ruin their trade for ever. 2<sup>o</sup> I gave him a letter for John Murry in answer to one I have just received from him, in which there is nothing particular, for it refers entirely to a great Packet in which there are several things about Balhady and Semple, but this packet is not yet com and am affrad is lost, for which reson I desire him to send me a dupplicate ont. 3<sup>d</sup> the Prince gives him a Letter for Duke of Perth, in which he tells him that I am very sensible of his Zeal, and that he may be well assured of my neglecting nothing for their cervice it being my duty; that the Prince sends him as many Books of that kinde he desires as he can at present, and that he wont fail to send the remainder as soon as possiable, for it is better to send them in little parcels than all at once. 4<sup>o</sup> I agree with him a cypher, so that our Trade may go on without the leste risque or dangir; for that was another thing he desired as absolutely necessary for the correspondance he will have directly with the Prince. The Prince wishes he could get the Kings friends in Engld. to do the same one. That I beleive will be very hard to cumpas, for I am affred that Lord Semple and Balhady have so strongly prejudized them against the Prince and them about me that it fritens them from writing or having any commerce but by the settled one. This is very unlucky, but their is no help fort but patience. Mr. Kelly and Sq. Thomas has spoken to one Warren, who is going directly for England for to see if possible to get over Col. Bret or Harry Lesley, for he is acquainted with them and can do it without any risque by word of mouth. If this takes I shall be in great hops to bring matters to a wright understanding between me and my friends. These numbers that have the points over them signifie that they belong to Lord Semples Cypher. I have received yours of ye 23 Feb. I am mortified to see by it that the King has not so much as the comfort to have quiate in his own Family. I made this morning my Devotions, recommending to the Almighty that he should have pity on us, and that wee may see happier days. I lay myself at your Majestys Feet moste humbly asking Blessing.—Your moste Dutifull Son, CHARLES P.

*Indorsed*—Prince Charles to the King. Paris y<sup>e</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> March 1745.

## No. 24.

## PRINCE CHARLES TO THE CHEVALIER

*Paris, y<sup>e</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> April 1745.*

SIR,—I have received y<sup>rs</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> April, in which there is the Commition your Majesty has been so good as to grant to Cary. Both Lord Sempil and Balhady tels me that the K. of F. has entierly refused my making the Campain. I cannot conceive what it is that makes them refuse me, unless it be the expence, and iff it be only that, its very shamful and poor of them, supposing that to be the reason, which is the only good one the can have, and bad is the best can be said safely. The man I mentioned last is cum, and brought me a Letter from John Murray, so that cumming upon tother and their being both in cypher, I have not been able to finish nether, but still have made out in this new Packet as in the laste, that they will have nothing to say with ether Lord Sempil or Balhady, but only with the Prince, which I can say is very good. Lord Sempil writes to you about Balhady, as I suppose, so I have nothing to say on that hed. I cannot omit letting you see a little sample of Balhady's and Sempils behaving towards the Prince, and of their falshood. I hapened to see sum days ago, upon George Waters's Chimne a Letter from the private Correspondent for Balhady, at the same time expecting what has happened, I told George Waters not to say I had perceived such a paper in his room, tell him before hand the tryal, of which I told him I was shure that it would happen as it did. I had scarce spoke that in came a servant of Lord Sempils and asked for Letters. That Letter was given him, but in a manner as iff I did not see it. I went out in a little while after, and at the door I perceive Sempil in his Coach reding it, but he, by good luck, did not perceive me. Yesterday I brought it in artfully to both of these strange people, in a manner that they could not in the least suspect, whether the had had the good luck of receiving any Letter from the private correspondent since I saw them laste, and it was absolutely denide, saying that I might be assured, if there had been any, I wou'd see it, saying it woud be very insolent for anybody to hide anything from me; *en fin* sum expretion in that sence: you may see by this absolut fact, what one can believe of thes people after such a thing. For the present, it wou'd be of the worst consequen iff they new that ether you or I was noing to their proceedings, for

they are very capable of turning cards; at leste they wou'd do a great deal of harm to our Affairs. I came here to see again the Duke of Boullion before he sets out for the Campain (which will be to-morrow) and thank him for his having anew offered me use of his howse at Navar, and where I can see the stag hunting, which is quite new to me. I have accepted of his offer, which was not to be refused, it being offered so civilly. I return to-morrow, for to rede all my letters, and to dispatch the bearer with en answer to them. I lay myself at y<sup>r</sup> Majestys feet, moste humbly asking Blessing.—Your moste Dutifull Son,

CHARLES P.

No. 25.

THE PRINCE TO THE CHEVALIER

*Fitz James, y<sup>e</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> April 1745.*

SIR,—I have received yours of y<sup>e</sup> 23<sup>d</sup> March, which consisted in three separat papers. I am very sory to see by it that Strickland has given you again occasion of mentioning his name. I cant but do justice on this occasion to Obadiah, in saying that hitherto he has given me all reson to be plesed with him in every way, which makes me fiere that sume people have don him unjustice towards you; what I know for certain is that sume people here have sed that I had nobody at all about me that was discreet. I remarke what you say of y<sup>e</sup> correspondent, and I really donte remember that Kery or Morrice said anything particular from him at that time. What I am very shure is that they have been very silent, and a fained reserve towards me this long while, for in reallity they were ashemed to have nothing to say. I take the liberty to advertise you that there is no believeing anything they say; but not withstanding they seem to swallow everything; for I know them to be dangerous people, and might certainly do a great dell of hurt, iff disgusted. I am very young, and it is very hard for me to forsee many things, for which all I aim at is at leste not to do harm, not being able to do good. I here nothing about my getting leave to serve, which makes me take for granted I will be refused, the time being so near, and everybody passing here for y<sup>e</sup> Army.

I lay myself at your Majestys Feet, moste humbly asking Blessing and remaining, your moste Dutifull Son,

CHARLES P.

*Indorsed*—The Prince to the King, April 12, 1745.



## No. 26.

## PRINCE CHARLES TO THE CHEVALIER

*Fitz James, y<sup>e</sup> 26 April 1745.*

SIR,—I have received y<sup>rs</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> current allong with a note in y<sup>r</sup> own hand. I have nothing new to say about y<sup>r</sup> Campaigne, but that both Obrien and Sempil are doing all they can for to geat me leave, the particulars of which, I suppose, they write to you an account, so that I have nothing remaining to say on that hed. I remark what you say of y<sup>r</sup> being glad I had seen Lord Sempil and Balhady, and that they were pleased with my discourse; by that I see plainly that they must have writ to you complaining I would not see them, which I can say is absolutely faultis, for I always maide them welcum at my howse, and have repeted severall times ether by word of mouth, or by wryting, that where ever I was they were always welcum. It wou'd seem by this that their concience reproaches them for all the lys and little regard they shew for me, for which one must really have a great deal of patience to bere, and seem to swallow things as I do, and which I take it to be of y<sup>e</sup> greatest importance to continue to do so, and at the same time not to lett anybody know of my perceiving their ways; for they have so many *Rigiros* that they might finde it out, and iff so wou'd turn cards and do us a great deal of harm to our affairs. I am glad to see that their is a probability of the Dukes making y<sup>e</sup> campaigne. I wish I had as much to say on my side, for by all I can remarke I do not see where withall to have great hopes. I lay myself at your Majestys feet moste humbly asking Blessing.—Your most Dutifull Son,

CHARLES P.

## No. 27.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM LORD SEMPIL  
TO THE KING[*Printed in Browne's History of the Highlands*, vol. ii. p. 645.]28<sup>th</sup> June 1745.

\* \* \* This affair detained me till the 26<sup>th</sup>, when I received another letter from Balhaldy, in which he informs me that Sir Hector Maclean is arrived in Scotland, and that upon his arrival Lord Elcho, who had been some time at London, was immediately sent for, and set out accordingly in all haste for Scotland, from



whence Mr. Erskine, Lord Traquair and Balhady apprehend that something very weak and rash may be attempted, and that some great misfortune will ensue. They are induced to this apprehension by the part that John Murray has acted since he returned from hence. Murray said that Sir Thomas Sheridan had told him that Balhady, in concert with Lord Sempil, had brought the Prince hither without the consent or knowledge of the King of France; that Balhady had kept His Royal Highness in his own apartment at Paris, without letting the court of France know where the Prince was; that he afterwards carried the Prince to Gravelines also without the courts knowledge, and detained him there several weeks in order to engross the Prince to himself; that the said Balhady and Sempil had sent Lord Marischal to Dunkirk, without money, arms, or any destination of troops for Scotland; and lastly, that while Sir James Campbell was neglected, Balhady had extorted for himself a pension of 6000 livres a year from your Majesty: all these particulars Murray declares he had from Sir Thomas Sheridan, to whom the Prince referred him, adding that he is authorised by the Prince to apprise the King's friends in Scotland of them. Lord Traquair and Mr. Erskine assure that our sages, and indeed all men of sense, perceived the malice and absurdity of these accusations, but that Lord Elcho's, Sir James Stewart, and one, Mr. Nisbet of Dirleton, all influenced by Lord Marischal and Charles Smith, have joyned with John Murray in repeating those heads of grievances to all that would hear them. From this connexion of Murray with Sir Thomas Sheridan, and Lord Elcho's sudden call upon Sir Hector Maclean's arrival, the three gentlemen I have named above dread a deal of mischief. They are persuaded Sir Hector's journey was concerted, or rather directed, by Sir Thomas, and they think nothing but a letter from the Prince to Murray can prevent the bad consequences of it; wherefore they charge me to beg of his royal highness a proper letter on the occasion, desiring all your majestys friends to remain quiet, and to give no cause of suspicion to the government until they receive further orders from your majesty or himself. The Prince did me the honour to write to me above ten days ago, that he intended to be in town a few days latter, which made me depend on his coming the beginning of last week; nevertheless I wrote to inform him that I was ready to go to Flanders whenever his royal highness would be pleased to send me his commands, but I have as yet no answer.

## No. 28.

## LORD JOHN DRUMMOND TO THE CHEVALIER

*Donkirque, 13 November 1745.*

SIR,—I send to your Majesty here inclosed a Coppy of the Orders and Instructions I have got from the King of France, and tho the number of Troupes is not considerable, at least we have obtaint a positive and open Declaration of ther Intentions. I proffited of the time that they war persuaded my Brother had been fitted to speak with much more strenth. Mr. Obrien has, I supose, given your Majesty a full account how this negotiation went one.

I embarck to-day for Scotland at the Head, I may say, of about a thousand men that ar full of zeal and desire to sheding to the last drop of ther Blood in contributing to your Majesty's Restoration. I will add nothing more but that I am inflamed with the very same desire, and am, with the most profound respect, Sir, Your Majesty's most humble and obedient servant and subject,

J. DRUMMOND.

*Indorsed*—Lord John Drummond, Nov<sup>r</sup> 13<sup>th</sup>, 1745.

## No. 29.

## THE PRINCE TO THE CHEVALIER

*Paris, y<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> Aprill 1747.*

SIR,—It is a melancholi thing this Affair of Murray y<sup>e</sup> Secretary of which I send a Coppy of a Letter writ by y<sup>e</sup> very man that carried a French Commission he so much pressed for. I have good reason to suspect by circumstances together that Murray he was in a click with L. George, tho' he pretended and appeared to be otherwise. This perhaps may be reffining to much, and so shall suspend my judgment upon that till I can make it absolutely clier. I have received a civill note from Count d'Argenson, in which he desiers I should give him an adress by which he can be always able to communicate to me his masters pleasure without its ever being suspected, which I did, giving him a cant name to be sent under cover to Waters jounior, so that now everything is at their door. I am seeking out for a cuntry house near the town where I shall be able to brese a little fresh air, and be a porte for any business that may happen. I have got accounts that B. arrived safe after a very narow eskape, for he fell into y<sup>e</sup> Sea getting out of y<sup>e</sup> ship into a little bote, being pursued by a man of

war. I am very impatient to have accounts from himself. I have got a cold in my head a little troublesom, but of no consequence, God willing.

I lay myself at y<sup>r</sup> Majesty's feet, moste humbly asking Blessing.

*P.S.*—I have just received by y<sup>e</sup> Spanish post y<sup>rs</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>ry</sup> 3<sup>d</sup>, and 17<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>ry</sup>, but have not yet read them.

*Indorsed*—To the King, y<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> Aprill, 1747.

### No. 30.

#### THE PRINCE TO THE CHEVALIER

*Paris, y<sup>e</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> Aprill, 1747.*

SIR,—I am, thank God, much better of my cold, and have read all y<sup>e</sup> letters I accused lost, having received since y<sup>rs</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> 21<sup>st</sup> Feb<sup>ry</sup>. It gives me great concern to see by them how unnesy y<sup>r</sup> Majesty was, and not approving my Conduct. I flatter myself yow will be fully satisfied long before recieveing this, having endeavored explain everything as distinctly as possiable. I can assure y<sup>r</sup> Majesty, Kelly never blode to me anything, and I never made any use of him but telling him to do so and so. *A la* letter I must do him this justice, as also that iff I have committed any false step I am the only man to blame, having done everything hitherto of my own hid. I have received from Obryon y<sup>e</sup> almoste Livers you have been so good as to order for me. I can protest that never anybody made me any missrepresentation as to that money. Iff anybody was capable of any such Insolence I hope your Majesty wou'd do me y<sup>e</sup> justice not to think me capable of lissening to it, which can never be the case. All that happened was I desired Waters to no from Marcy whether it was ye intention to give me y<sup>e</sup> hole some in y<sup>e</sup> account, or only y<sup>e</sup> 8000 I had already received. I shall make up all my accounts, and as soon as finished, shall give y<sup>r</sup> Majesty en exact detail of all I have received since I came from Scotland, and what is remeaning. I finde my brother more cummunicative to me than usual, which gives me great pleasure, as I love him with all my heart, and he me in y<sup>e</sup> same manner. Your Majesty may be absolutely shure what any little coldness or broalierie that may ever hapen to be betwixt us is nothing, but venting one anothers spleen, which, God nose, we have occasion enough to have, seeing every day so many follise of our own people, besides strangers. I must have forgot to mention to you before I laste parted from hence what a work



Malock and Sempill was making amongsts our own people, complaining I wou'd not give them time, or here all they had to say which was of importance. This, however falce (for my Door was always open to them) yet comming to my knowledg, I gave him an express rendezvous, telling him that when he had the least thing to communicate I would always appoint him an ower, in which he would have full time to discorce at that time in all our intrevues. He never told me anything I thought of y<sup>e</sup> least consequence, but bated La Campagne. I shall not fail now to send to him again, letting him no where to finde me when ever he has y<sup>e</sup> least thing to say. I need say nothing more about L. George after what I have already writ, as, I suppose, Sulivan has already given you en exact account of all his proceedings in Scotland, and y<sup>r</sup> Majesty can absolutely depende on his account of everything that past. I lay myself moste humbly at your Feet asking Blessing.

*Indorsed*—To the King, Aprill y<sup>e</sup> 17<sup>th</sup>, 1747.

### No. 31.

#### THE CHEVALIER TO THE PRINCE

*Rome, Aprill 17<sup>th</sup>, 1747.*

BEING at last to dispatch O Sulivan, My Dearest Carluccio, and after having discoursed several times with him about your affairs, I have read over again your letter of the 12<sup>th</sup> February, and shall endeavor to put down here in as few words as I can my reflexions on your present situation, and to begin with what relates to England. I am sorry to see that you are putting yourself entirely into B's and K's hands, and that by the footing you are putting those matters upon, you put it also in their power to apply the name and advice of the K. Friends to all their own little views and purposes, without its being possible for you to know whether the K. friends are really of the opinions they may represent. I dont say but B. deserves to be considerd, and may be of some use to you; but, at the same time, whatever may be Sempil's faults, or whatever you or I may think of him, by all I can see he has more to say with the K. Friends than any body else, and I am affrayed you will have done yourself no good by charging B. to say you had no confidence in him, for by that means you make yourself in reality a party against Sempill, and deprieve yourself of the services he might be able to render you; whereas your business is to hear everybody, direct everything, and to endeavor to draw the best service you can from whoever is able or willing to render



any to you. I see you proposed to B's. friends to send over somebody of confidence to be a sort of Agent with the C. of F., and another to be Secretary to yourself. One sufficiently authorized and empowered might, no doubt, do good with the C. of F. at this time, but as for yourself, whoever might be sent to you would be the man, or may be the Tool of the few that sent him to you, and other people would probably have nothing to say to him ; whereas by choosing a proper Secretary for yourself there will be a greater appearance of his being agreeable, or, at least, not disagreeable to the generality of people in E. than any person who might be sent you from thence. I wish I had a proper person to propose to you myself, but that is not the case, tho' surely amongst the number of our Countrymen who are now on this side of the Sea, it is impossible but that you must be able to find out some one person capable to serve you as Secretary, for the wisest men, and much more those of your age, will always want both assistance and advice. To do all one's self is impossible, and to act always of one's own head is both presumptuous and dangerous.

As for the opinion of the K. Friends in relation to your conduct abroad, I really dont think them competent Judges of it, and as for the place of your abode, the question is not where it might be adviseable for you to go, but where you may be allowed to stay. In general to be sure the nearer home the better, but, for my part, I should prefer Rome either to Avignon or Switzerland.

There are certain general maxims of politick and popularity which it is both lawful and necessary to follow to support our intrest in our own Country, but they must not be drove too far neither, and the notion of being directed in every thing as to your conduct abroad, by advice from thence, can, as matters stand, only end in making yourself a slave to a few designing men, and may be fatal to your interest at last.

I am much more concerned than surprized you had not a better reception in Spain, but, however, I am in hopes your journey thither will be of no ill consequence, provided you manage your matters in a proper manner on your return to Paris, where, I think, you should have equally in your view the solliciting another expedition, and the endeavoring to make your situation as little bad as possible in case of Peace. I am affrayd there is but little appearance of your succeeding in the first point, but in all cases it certainly behoves you much to cultivate the good will of the K. of F. ministry. You can never fail in making your applications to such of them as the K. of F. may direct, and I hope you will

no longer refuse accepting the pension that was offerd to you, and continue to remain either in or about Paris till an expedition or a Peace sends you from thence. In the time of war your presence there will be necessary to sollicite assistance, and in case of a peace, you will make a much better bargain by letting yourself be sent from thence than by retiring before of your own accord to Avignon, and with an appearance of discontent against the K. of F., for should the Peace find you in such a situation, the French would think themselves authorized in some measure to abandon you, without acting against their honor, whereas by continuing in France, that Court will be obliged on all accounts to soften as much as possible the step of sending you out of it; and I am persuaded on such an occasion they would be willing to promote and facilitate a Match betwixt you and one of the Duke of Modena's Daughters, if you proposed it to them at such a time. As long as wee are abroad it would be a jest to think that you could have either a Daughter of France or Spain, and I should think that during our misfortunes we may be very well satisfied if you can marry a Princess of the same Family as my mother, and I doubt if you could have even one of them, except you nick the time in which the Court of France may be willing to do all in their power to soften the turning you out of France.

After this, My Dear Child, I cannot but say that without you put your affairs on another footing than they now are, I take it to be next to impossible that any thing you go about can succeed. You must of necessity choise a person properly qualified to be your Secretary, and another to employ with the Court of France, for neither you nor your Brother can be going backward and foreward to those ministers, and tho' you could, you would be a very unequal match for such old and experienced men. As to the choice of two such persons as I propose, you must please yourself. All I can do for your Service is to leave you master in that, and in everything else that relates to your own affairs, in which you will always find me ready and willing to give you what advice and assistance may depend on me. You must be sensible that I have had little occasion of late of giving you either one or t'other, and I shall perhaps have less for the time to come. For my age and infirmities encrease, I am really unfit to do anything but to pray for you, and I am even under the necessity of taking the party to live and dy in this Country.

I could have enlarged much more on several particulars contained in this letter, but considering what I have formerly writ to

you, and what I have now said to O'Sullivan, I think what I have here writ to you is sufficient. I have made him a Knight, since you desire it, and he deserves it, tho' it be against my present rule, but I have desired him not to say when he was knighted, so that that small mark of favor will be of no inconvenience. I must do him the justice to say that by all I have heard or remarked of him myself, I am glad you have him about you, and I am persuaded he will serve you with dilligence and fidelity, and never give you reason to be dissatisfyed with him.

You have never mentiond of money matters to me, tho' I have done it often to you, but that is a point you must not neglect, and which no ways interferences with greater matters. Should you continue not to accept the pension now offerd you by the King of France, you would run the risque, I am affrayd, of getting nothing from him after a Peace, and in that case without you were to return to live with me at Rome, you know I have not wherewithall to maintain you elsewhere, whereas if you once accept the pension, I hope it would be continued to you wherever you may be.

I cannot end this without expressing to you my concern to remark from your own letters your uneasynesses and jealousies in relation to your Brother, by which means it is impossible he can be of any service to you, and he will even become a constant subject of uneasyness to you, so that I own I am tempted to send for him back hither, and tho' I dont order him to return to me, yet I now write to him that he may do so when he pleases, and the truth is, as matters now stand, I think it would be more for your service that he should be here, were it but for a few months, and were he to stay here, he would be of the less expence to me, and I could be better able to supply you on a pinch. Enfin, my Dear Child, my whole thoughts are turned to provide as much as is possible for the real good and advantage of both of you; In this world it happens but too often that one has no good partys to take, and in such cases one must endeavour to take the least bad. I think I have now said all that I think can be of any use and advantage to you, and this letter is long enough to put an end to it.

I had already writ what is above when I received my dearest Carluccio's of the 12<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> March from Guadalaxara, and of the 26<sup>th</sup> from Paris, where I thank God you were arrived in good health after your journey. I take very well of you, my dear Child, your giving me so particular an account of what happend to you in Spain, and on which it is useless for me to enlarge here. You will certainly do very well to keep a Correspondence with



Caravajal, and I cannot always too much recommend to you to endeavor to keep well with that Court and that of France, whatever their behavours towards you may be, for whether Peace or War they are equally our only resource. I shan't write to you by the Wednesdays post, having writ so fully to you now, but must not forget before I end to thank you for your kind token of the China Box, which is really very pretty. God bless my d<sup>rst</sup> child whom I tenderly embrace,

JAMES R.

No. 32.

PRINCE CHARLES TO THE CHEVALIER

*Paris, Aprill y<sup>e</sup> 24<sup>th</sup>, 1747.*

SIR,—I have received y<sup>rs</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>ry</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> March by y<sup>e</sup> Spanish Poste. I also had y<sup>e</sup> Comfort of receiving y<sup>rs</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> Aprill by y<sup>e</sup> Courier of y<sup>e</sup> Promotion. Having already explained myself as to Lord George Murray leaves me nothing to say at present. I thought it necessary to make an attempt (tho' I am affraid to no purpose) for making y<sup>e</sup> Campaine with y<sup>e</sup> K. of France, which I did by wryting a sivill Letter to y<sup>e</sup> Counte d'Argenson for that purpose. I am thank God in good health, but wou'd be yet better iff I had occasion again to be in action. I lay myself at y<sup>r</sup> Majestys Feet, moste humbly asking Blessing.

No. 33.

THE PRINCE TO THE CHEVALIER

*Paris, ye 28<sup>th</sup> Aprill 1747.*

SIR,—This gose by y<sup>e</sup> Courier of y<sup>e</sup> Promotion that returns. He saw me, and so can give y<sup>r</sup> Majesty en account of my being in good health. Poor L<sup>d</sup> Lovat is executed by y<sup>e</sup> Rascality of J<sup>n</sup> Murray, and it is much fierd many others will suffer in y<sup>e</sup> same manner. These are to melancholy subjects to dwell upon, and having nothing else to say at present, I shall end. Laying myself moste humbly at y<sup>r</sup> Majestys Feet.—Your moste Dutifull Son,

C. P.

*Indorsed*—To the King, Aprill ye 24<sup>th</sup>, 1747 and 28<sup>th</sup>.

No. 34.

PRINCE CHARLES TO THE CHEVALIER

*Paris, y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> May 1747.*

SIR,—I have seen Maloch<sup>1</sup> tother day and caled him apart, to

<sup>1</sup> Balhaldy.



give him room in case he had anything to say or propose, but found he had nether. I also received a Letter from L<sup>d</sup> Sempill (upon his having got notice of my being glad to see him) I perceive he is out of umer, and nothing to say by his not telling me when hi'l cume. I believe the poor man is in very bad Circumstances. I have just received en answer from C<sup>l</sup> d'Argenson, and it cannot be more cyvill for it contains assurances of Friendship from his Master, but at y<sup>e</sup> same time politely refusing at present my offer. I returned y<sup>e</sup> Compliments in it by a polite Letter to y<sup>e</sup> said Count. It is greeving the melancholy news we here every day. Sr Watkins is taken up, and by that it is much fiered L<sup>d</sup> Traquair is turned a Companion to Murray. God grant that may not be the Kece.

There is one Makinzi, a Gesuit, son to Lady Kilden, that came to me tother day, and said he was come from my Friends with assurances of their Constancy and rediness. As he as yet has not given me any token that satisfise me, I have but his word for what he says and so am upon my guard, the more I should think this to critical a time for our Friends sending any Message particularly by one that is not fully nown. The only particular thing he says is from one Bishop, Brother to Sr Cecill Bishop, offering iff I thought proper to raise a sum of money for y<sup>e</sup> common case, as also to strive to bring over (by Promises in my name) some of y<sup>e</sup> principal People in our Favour. Makinzi ads that he is persuaded this Bp will come over to me iff I plese to receive any orders I may give him by word of mouth. I shall put him off giving him any answer untill I receive y<sup>e</sup> return of this, in which time I may also get other Ligts about y<sup>e</sup> matter. I received just now from Avignon y<sup>rs</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> Aprill. Madame de Mezier never received any such Letter from me as you mention, but am not in y<sup>e</sup> least surprised at her saying so, being well known to her od ways. I am sorry for y<sup>e</sup> poor Bishop of Soissons misfortune; y<sup>e</sup> coadjutors promotion is much liked here, being spoken well of by everybody.

I have nothing more to ad at present, so laying myself at your Majesty's Feet, I remaine, moste humbly asking Blessing, Your moste Dutifull Son,

CHARLES P.

*P.S.*—Peyton is willing to flatter himself that what he herd of Read is not true by its not being as yet confirmed, and some Letters mentioning nothing new of that kind; but y<sup>e</sup> proverb says that bad accounts come always first, and proves to true at last.

## II

### PAPERS FROM THE RECORD OFFICE AND THE BRITISH MUSEUM

#### No. 1.

#### LIST OF LETTERS AND PAPERS TAKEN AT COL. CECIL'S, WITH OBSERVATIONS <sup>1</sup>

1. *A Paper entitled a Scheme to be proposed by the Trustees to the Procurator General, without date or name.*

This Paper is in cant Words, but appears to be a scheme for invading this Kingdom by Spain during his Majesty's absence.

N.B.—This Paper was taken out of Col. Cecil's Breeches pocket.

2. *A Paper, dated Dec. 10<sup>th</sup> from Paris (no Year).*

This seems to have been torn from a Letter from Mad<sup>m</sup> de Mezieres, and to be written in her hand, containing an advertisement of France intending to make war upon England this summer, and that the Dutch will be neuter.

- 3, 4, 5. *Letters, or rather copies of Letters, without Signature, Place, Date, or Direction.*

These Letters seem to be written in the year 1742 from Paris by some agent of the Pretender's, who gives an account of the steps he is taking to induce the French to invade England in favour of the Pretender. He says his Proposal is what Mr. Ba. (who is in the following line called his Lordship) suggested, viz., 'That

---

<sup>1</sup> S.P.D. George II., B. 59, No. 66.

if the English Forces then ordered to Flanders should actually be transported thither, in that case the K— might land with (S. 1721) or tenn thousand French troops upon the coast of Sussex, Kent, or Essex, and march directly to London, where he was persuaded, His Majestie would be received with general satisfaction, and joyn'd by such numbers as would determine the rest of the Kingdom to follow the example of the Capitall, and that if a small body were sent at the same time into Scotland, the speedy acquisition of that Kingdom, and the numbers that would take arms in itt for the service of the lawful sovereign would convince his most harddened enemys that they could have no reasonable hope but in His Majesty's clemency.'

*N.B.*—In the Paper No. 5 mention is made by the writer that he finds the French Minister in England's accounts, with regard to the Dispositions of the People in favour of the Pretender are more favourable since he has conversed with the Ea. Barramore, and great joy is expressed upon the entire Union between the English and Scotch Jacobites.

6. *An English Cypher in Figures and Cant Words, very much worn.*

*N.B.*—There are figures in it standing for the names of Col. Cecil and Mr. Carte.

7. *A Paper containing some lines decyphered in which the above Cypher was wrapt up.*

The Writing in this Paper seems to be of the same handwriting with the three copys, No. 3, 4, 5, supposed to be of Letters from the Pretender's Agent at Paris.

8. *A scrap of Paper without Name or Date.*

This is in the same handwriting with the copys mentioned in the last article, and seems to be part of a Jacobite correspondence.

9. *A Letter dated 12 Dec<sup>r</sup> N. S. 1742, Signed T. Lacy, and directed to Mr. Dawkins, and wrapt up in Blank Cover that had been sealed with black wax.*

This Letter appears to have been written from Paris, and to be from Lord Sempil, Lacy standing for Lord Sempil in the cypher,

but the name Dawkins is not to be found in it. Part of the said Letter is written in cant names, and appears by the key to signify that nothing material has been done in the Pretender's affair since his last, tho' the French Ministry seem more desirous than ever to forward it, and that the delay seems to proceed in a great measure from the Cardinal's<sup>1</sup> bad state of health.

*N.B.*—Mr. Drake, as appears by the cypher, stands in this Letter for the Pretender, Mess<sup>rs</sup> Andrews, the French Ministers, and Ashley, the Cardinal de Fleury.

There were a few other Papers taken which upon revising appear to be of no importance.

Some of them are Letters signed C. H., which Col. Cecil explained to be Cap<sup>t</sup> Hardy. But they contain only News and compliments, and an Invitation of the Col. to Paris. It may be observed that Capt. Hardy has a Figure standing for his name in the cypher.

There were likewise taken several Letters from the late Dutchess of Buckingham which are not legible.

*Indorsed*—List of Letters and Papers taken at Col. Cecil's, with observations. 1742, Dec<sup>r</sup> 12.

## No. 2.

### THE EXAMINATION OF COLONEL WILLIAM CECIL OF MASHAM STREET, WESTMINSTER<sup>2</sup>

Who being ask'd, whether he had, within a year, or two years past, had any Correspondence with any Persons in France, or receiv'd any Letters from thence, saith that to the best of his remembrance he hath not received any Letters from France for three or four years past, except two or three Letters from Mad<sup>me</sup> de Meziere. That he formerly had a correspondence with some persons in that country relating to private and family affairs; but that for some time past he hath frequently not been able on account of his Illness to write or read, and that he hath not received from any person in England any Copy or Copies of Letters received by them from France. That he is firmly persuaded that France never intended to assist the Pretender. Being ask'd whether he

---

<sup>1</sup> Cardinal Fleury.

S.P.D. George II., B. 63, No. 30.



ever receiv'd any Letters or Papers proposing or mentioning any Invasion of this Kingdom by Spanish or French Troops, he saith that upon his salvation he never did. That he has formerly heard that France would have stir'd up the people to make an Insurrection in Wales or Scotland if they had been Fools enough to have attended to them; that he cannot remember exactly how long ago this was, but it must be six or seven years ago at the least, he having seldom been able to stir out of his Chamber for these three years past. Being ask'd whether he had ever seen or had in his custody a Paper entitled *a scheme to be proposed by the Trustees to the Procurator General*, he saith that to the best of his knowledge he hath not. Being shew'd a paper so entitled, he acknowledges the said paper to have been mark'd by him with the initial Letters of his name; but declares that if the said paper was taken out of his Pocket when he was taken into Custody, he doth not know how it came thither; that when he removed from the House he last lived in he took a heap of papers without examining them, and that this Paper might have been put by him into his Pocket amongst other promiscuous papers as foul papers without looking into it. Being exhorted to use Candour in giving an account how he came by this paper, he acknowledges that it will not seem probable that a paper should be found in his Breeches Pocket, without his knowing how it came thither, but protests to God that it is Fact. Being again shew'd the said paper and ask'd whether he knows the Handwriting of it, he declares that he doth not, nor does he know what or who is meant by the words Signior Mauritius used in the said paper. He saith that he hath seen the Earl of Barrymore but once in these two years past, and that then he met him in Company with five or six other persons, unknown to him at that time, at the house of Dr. Beaufort his Physician; that he afterwards heard one of the said persons was Mr. Arundel. Being shew'd another Paper appearing to be the Copy of a Letter, but without Direction, and not signd, beginning with these words, 'Sir, I find very luckily,' he acknowledges it to have been mark'd by him, but does not know whose Handwriting it is; that he has seen writing like it, but never received any Letters in that writing to his Knowledge or Beleif. Being ask'd who is meant by *Mr. Ba.*, mention'd in the said Letter or Paper, he protests to God he doth not know. Being then shew'd two other papers in the same Handwriting with the last, he acknowledges that he mark'd them also, but vows to God that he knows nothing of them, nor in

whose Handwriting they are. The Paper, first described, being then read to him, he saith that to the best of his Knowledge and Beleif he never read it himself nor heard the Contents of it before ; but affirms in the most solemn manner that he doth not know how any of the said papers came into his Custody. Being ask'd whether he knows a person who calls himself the Lord Sempil, he saith that he knows him, having met him, six or seven years ago, at the late Duchess of Buckingham's house. That the said person then talk'd of Beginning a Rising in Wales, as of a Project of the Court of France, but that he this examinant said that if he knew of any such thing he would inform the Government of it, which put an End to the Discourse. That the s<sup>d</sup> L. Sempil was in England two years ago or upwards, and call'd at his house, but he refused to see him being extremely ill ; that he never wrote to nor received any Letters from him, and that he neither knows nor beleives that he hath received from any other persons Copies of any Letters wrote by the L<sup>d</sup> Sempil to any other persons. Being ask'd whether he ever had any Cypher in his Custody, he saith that he had one about twelve years ago, but has had none since to the best of his Knowledge. Being then shew'd a Cypher he acknowledges it to have been mark'd by him, but doth not know in whose Handwriting it is, nor how it came into his custody. Being ask'd whether he knows Mr. Thomas Carte, he saith he does, but does not know whether this cypher is in Mr. Carte's Handwriting, but beleives it is not. He denies that he ever received any Letter in this Cypher, or that he ever decyphered any Letter by it. Being ask'd whether he knows any person named Lacy or who goes by that name, he saith he does not. Being ask'd whether he knows any one that goes by the name of Dawkins, he saith he does not know any one of that name except Mr. Dawkins, a member of the House of Commons. Being then shew'd a Letter sign'd Lacy, and directed to Mr. Dawkins, what was found in his custody, he acknowledges it to have been mark'd by him, but knows nothing of it, nor by what Methods or what means it came into his Custody. Being ask'd whether he hath seen or heard of any Declaration, or draught'd a Declaration, to be published in England in the name of the Pretender, or of his Son, he protests to God that he never saw or heard of any such thing. Being ask'd whether he has ever seen anything in the Pretender's Handwriting, or received anything in his Handwriting, he saith he has seen papers said to be in the Pretender's Handwriting, but

hath never received any Letters or Papers in his Handwriting address'd to himself, and that he never forwarded or convey'd any such Letters or Papers to other persons. Being ask'd whether he has seen privately or conceal'd any Foreigner or Foreigners lately arrived in England, he protests he hath not. But saith, that about a fortnight ago, he saw a note sent from a person at a Coffeehouse in St. Martin's Church Yard, desiring to know when Colonel Cecil might be waited upon. To which he answered he was always at home, and that the person who sent the note might come when he would ; that he sent to enquire who the person was who wrote the note, but could not find it out, nor does he now know. Being ask'd whether he knows one Mr. Wogan, he saith he does, and that he saw him often at Paris. Being ask'd whether he knows of any person having been sent from England the last summer, and introduced to the French Ministers, who made Proposals to them in favour of the Pretender, he solemnly declares he doth not, nor doth he know that the Jacobites in England sent any person to France on such a Commission, or that any such person sent any Account to the Pretender of the execution of the said commission.

Westminster, Feb<sup>ry</sup> 26<sup>th</sup>, 174<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>.

Taken before us Hardwicke C., Holles Newcastle, T. Carteret.

*Indorsed*—Examination of Colonel William Cecill, Feb<sup>ry</sup> 26<sup>th</sup>, 174<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>.

### No. 3.

#### THE LORD JUSTICE CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE <sup>1</sup>

MY LORD DUKE,—Upon the information of a Herd Boy that John Murray of Broughton, late Secretary to the Pretender's Son, had, on Friday last, dined at Kilbucco, and had that night gone to the House of Mr. Hunter of Polmood, who married Mr. Murrays Sister, John Smith, Sergeant in St. Georges Dragoons, with seven private men, then under his Command at Broughton, proceeded with their Informer as a Guide, and yesterday, at three a clock in the Morning, seized Mr. Murray at the house of Polmood, who, upon the alarm, had rose out of Bed. They found in his Bretches under his pillow 95 Guineas and a Silver watch, which

---

<sup>1</sup> S.P.D. George II., B. 33, No. 26.



they seized, as also a Gold watch pinned to the Curtain of the Bed, which Lady Polmood claimed as her own watch, and they say that Lady Polmood offered them a hundred Guineas over and above what they seized if they would permit the Prisoner to make his escape. They delivered Mr. Murray Prisoner to me yesterday. What with Fatigue or Drink he was in such disorder that it required some hours sleep before he recovered, and then in answer to some Questions I put to him, he told me that all his Papers were burnt by his Clerks, that his late Master with Sullivan and Oneil, both Irish, and no other person in Company, did, about four days after the Battle of Culloden, go off from Moidart in an open Boat in order to get aboard of a Ship, but being at that time himself unable to travel, he was not let further into the Secret, nor does he know, or has he heard, what became of them since.

That sometime after he received 35,000 Louis d'or's from on board of the two French ships, which he distributed among those concerned in the Rebellion, great part of which was on account of their arrear of pay, but has no account how it was divided, nor can he remember the Sums each of them had, only that he saved no more than what was now seized on him, which, he says, was from 140 to 150 Guineas in two purses. That there was also landed by the said French Ships 1500 Stand of Arms, considerable quantitys of Ammunition, and severall hundred casks of Brandy, all which the Highlanders soon carried off, beginning with the Brandy, which disappeared in a few hours, and that it was impossible to express the rapaciousness of the Highland Theives.

That since that time he has been mostly with Lochiel and his uncle, Major Kennedy and his brother in a skulking, starveing way, lyeing on the side of Hills all the day, and travelling, or rather wandering, all the night with scouts at a mile or half a miles distance, never dareing to stay two nights in one place; that Lochiel was very ill, wounded in the ancle, and oblidgeed to use a horse; that he, Mr. Murray, unable to bear fatigue and want any longer, crossed the hills without a servant, and came by Menteith to the place where he was seized. I have committed him close Prisoner to the Castle of Edinburgh, and no person is to have access to him till I have the Honour of further Directions.

I send your Grace inclosed a Copy of a Letter to me from Leutt Collonell Arabin of Gen<sup>l</sup> St. George's Reg<sup>t</sup> of Dragoons, with a Copy of my answer therto, to which I beg leave to refer. They relate to a notorious insult on the Government by the barbarous



murder of John Catenoch for being supposed an informer of the Governments. The two murderers have confessed that they decoyed Catenoch to the back of a House where they threw him down and murdered him with stones, the Copys of the Examinations I put immediately into the hands of his Majestys Solliciters, who have prepared inditements ready to be served on the Criminals how soon they are brought hither, and upon their conviction, I presume, the Court will order them to be hung in chains.

I give your Grace also the trouble of a Copy of a Letter I received this morning from Lord Elcho. Had his Lo<sup>p</sup> been sooner sensible of the obligations he owed me as to have followed my advice, he had not now been in the situation he finds himself at present. I have also sent a Copy of his Letter to the Duke of Argyll without any commentary, as his Grace well knows how often I pressed Lord Elcho to try to get into the Army as the best way to get the better of the prejudice of Education.

I beg leave also to put your Grace in mind that by the 12<sup>th</sup> of nixt month several Estates in this Countrey will probably become forfeited to his Majesty, that being the Day limited for the persons contained in the late act of attainder, their surrendring themselves, and as the Rents of those Estates must perish, and the Houses go to ruin, and possibly other waste be committed in them unless proper care of them be taken, your Grace will, no doubt, in due time provide a Remedy that the Crown's Interest may not suffer.

Yesterday I spoke with a Captain of a Ship belonging to Irvine employed in bringing Sclate from the west Islands by the Orkney to Leith, who, of the coast of Stranaver upon the 9<sup>th</sup> instant, was forcibly taken aboard a french ship of 25 Jun., a Cutter w<sup>ch</sup> belonged to foulkstone, in which were 18 Hands and 4 or 5 Gentlemen in fine Cloaths, who, with the Captain, spoke all very good English, and they forced him to pilot them to Lochbroom. When they came near that place they put him ashore and took a Hollander aboard and sailed for the Lewis. They were inquisitive about news, and what had become of the Pretenders Son.

I have the Honour to be with the utmost Respect, Your Graces most obedient and most humble Servant, AND. FLETCHER.

Mr. Sharp haveing sent for two more witnesses, I have acquainted Mr. Sharp that they set out this morning.

*Indorsed*—Edenburgh, June 29, 1746. Lord Justice Clerk.

R. July 2<sup>d</sup>, by Express.

## No. 4.

LORD ELCHO TO LORD JUSTICE CLERK <sup>1</sup>*Paris, June y<sup>e</sup> 27 N.S., 1746.*

MY LORD,—I have so often had experience of your Lordship's friendship, that I would fain hope I shall not be forsaken by you at this critical juncture. I have done myself the honour to write to the Duke of Argyle to beg his Grace to take me into his protection, and to assure the King that if his Majesty will allow me to come home, I will give any assurances whatever for my making his Majesty a most loyal Subject for the future.

What I ask is that your Lordship would put the Duke of Argyle in mind of me. By doing so, your Lordship will add much to the many obligations you have already heaped upon me, and which, I am sure, shall always be remembered with the greatest sense of Gratitude by, My Lord, Your Lordships most obedient humble Servant,

[Sign'd]

ELCHO.

*Indorsed*—Copy of Lord Elcho's Letter to Lord Justice Clerk. June 1746.

In Ld Justice Clerk's of June 29, 1746.

## No. 5.

SIR EVERARD FAWKENER <sup>2</sup> TO HIS GRACE  
THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE <sup>3</sup>*Fort Augustus, the 2<sup>d</sup> July 1746.*

MY LORD,—His Royal Highness has been pleased to command me, as he is himself employed, to give your Grace an account of his disposition for sending to you, Mr. Murray the Pretenders Sons Secretary. Captain Gore carries this to Edinburgh to be forwarded immediately by Express, and with orders to the Lord Justice Clerk to cause the Prisoner to be deliverd to him, and to the Commanding Officer at Edinburgh to furnish such a number of Dragoons as Captain Gore may judge sufficient for an escorte.

<sup>1</sup> S.P.D. George II., B. 33, No. 26.

<sup>2</sup> Sir Everard Fawkeners, the Duke of Cumberland's secretary, was the Earl of Leicester's colleague as Joint Postmaster-General from 1745 to 1758. He was previously Ambassador to Constantinople. Voltaire lived with him during his first visit to England, 1726-1729. Fawkeners was a witness at Lovat's trial, and died in 1758.

<sup>3</sup> S.P.D. George II. 1746, B. 33, No. 29.

This is a Prisoner of Consequence, and from whose capture it is to be hoped many advantages may result.

Yesterday was brought hither by a Party of Kingstones who were sent in search after him, Hugh Fraser, who was the Secretary and Confident of Lovat, and who was trusted with his Errands to the Pretender, and with the care of the Master. Your Grace will find frequent mention of his name in the Letters I sent you by His Royal Highness's Order by Brittle the Messenger. Not to detain Captain Gore I will only add that I am with the greatest respect and truth, My Lord, your Graces most obedient and devoted humble Servant.

EVERARD FAWKENER.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

*Indorsed*—Fort Augustus, July 2<sup>d</sup>, 1746. Sir Everard Fawkeners.

Rec<sup>d</sup> by Express.

### No. 6.

#### HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE TO THE LORD JUSTICE CLERK<sup>1</sup>

*Whitehall, July 3<sup>d</sup>, 1746.*

MY LORD,—I received, late last night, by Express, the Honor of your Lordship's Letter of 29<sup>th</sup> past, with an Account of the Seizure, and Commitment of Murray, Secretary to the Pretender's Son. I have laid it before the King; who is very sensible of your Lordship's attention to His Service on this Occasion.

His Majesty doubts not but your Lordship will have taken particular Care to have him kept in the safest Manner, and so as to prevent any Possibility of his making an Escape. And that, agreeably to the Orders, your Lordship gave for that Purpose, no Person will have been permitted to have access to him. And as His Majesty thinks it proper that he should be immediately brought to London, I am to acquaint your Lordship with His Majesty's Pleasure, that you should give immediate Directions for sending him from Edinburgh, under a sufficient Guard, which you will take care may be strong enough to prevent any Apprehension of his being rescued. And that it may be commanded by a discreet Officer, to whom you will give such Directions as you shall think proper, with regard to the Manner of conveying the Prisoner

---

<sup>1</sup> S.P.D. George II. 1746, B. 33, No. 33.

to London, where he is to be delivered to the Constable or Commanding Officer of the Tower.

His Majesty would have your Lordship take an Opportunity of seeing Murray before he sets out for London. And you will talk to him in such a manner (without however giving him any Promise of His Majesty's Pardon) as may dispose him to make a full and ample Discovery of all he knows, which must be very material for His Majesty's Service, and your Lordship will send me a particular Account, before the Prisoner can arrive in Town, of the Temper you find him in, and of everything that shall have passed between you, that we may the better judge in what manner to talk to him here.

His Majesty's Servants have it under Consideration what should be done with regard to the Estates of the Persons attainted by the late Act, which will be vested in the Crown, on the 12th Inst., and I shall have His Majesty's Orders to write to your Lordship very shortly on that Subject.

As it will be necessary to have a particular Account of all the Persons now confined in any of the Prisons in Scotland who were taken in Arms against His Majesty, I am to desire, that your Lordship would, as soon as possible, transmit to me, exact Lists of all such Persons accordingly, that the proper care may be taken, and Directions given for removing them to Carlisle, or to such other Places, where their Tryals shall be appointed, I am, &c<sup>a</sup>.

HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

*Indorsed*—Dra<sup>t</sup> to Lord Justice Clerk, July 3<sup>d</sup>, 1746. By HOWE.

## No. 7.

### LORD JUSTICE CLERK TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE <sup>1</sup>

*Edr.* 10 July 1746.

MY LORD DUKE,—Last friday night Captain Gore arrived here from Fort Augustus, haveing been sent by His Royall Highness to carry Mr. Murray of Broughton to London; wherof I would have acquainted your Grace had not he not also brought a packet to your Grace, which no doubt acquainted your Grace of his orders, and was sent to your Grace by Express.

---

<sup>1</sup> S.P.D. George II. 1746, B. 33, No. 39.



Mr. Murrays bad state of health made it unsafe for him to make the Journey on horseback, as was certified to me by the Kings Apothecary here, whom I sent with a physician to attend him in presence of y<sup>e</sup> Captain of y<sup>e</sup> Guard. Therefore a Coach was provided, and he sett out on his Journey early on Munday morning, before I had the Honour of your Graces Letter of the 3<sup>d</sup>, which did not arrive till betwixt 3 and four in the afternoon, and in an hour after (in order to give Obedience to His Majesty's Commands) I followed Mr. Murray in a post chase, and overtook him that night at Dumbar; and nixt morning took a proper opportunity of seeing Mr. Murray and told him y<sup>t</sup> as I had occasion to be at Dumbar, I thought it the properest place to see him, and to take that opportunity of knowing how his journey agreed with him, and if he wanted anything. I endeavoured to conciliate his Favour by telling him, that on account of his indisposition, a Coach was ordered for him, that I had particularly recommended it to Captain Gore to be civil to him, and to use him well, that he was to be carried to the Tower and not to the common Goal. That tho' I had not permitted any of his Friends to see him in the Castle, that was not doing him any real Hardship; on the contrair, it was rather putting respect on him and showing the world of what importance I thought him, but that I had allowed his infant children at his request (who are but 4 or 5 years old), in presence of the Captain of the Guard, to see him; because I accompted them as nobody, which was all y<sup>t</sup> I considered to be in my Power, but that if he now had any message to his Freinds I would deliver it. He was very thankfull and seemed sensible of the Humanity with which he had been treated, and said that he had no message to any of his Freinds, but to tell Mr. Thomas Hay, Advocate (who married his Sister) that if his Freinds intended to employ any Body at London to act for him that they should loose no time in doing it.

I nixt expostulated with him about the Madness of the Undertaking, in trusting either to the perfidy of France or the sham valour of a Highland Rabble. He agreed perfectly with me in both these. I then asked him when he last saw the pretender's Son. He said that he had not seen him since he (himself) was taken ill at Elgin, and had not thereafter seen him upon his Return to Inverness or in the West Highlands. I then asked him who then officiated as Secretary. He said, John Hay! and who had managed very ill, because he had starved their men while they

had Oatmeal in plenty. I then asked him if it was true what I heard, that the attempting a Rebellion at this time was against his opinion and advice; and he said it was very true; and upon that I observed that he had been ill-used by the Pretender and his Son in engaging him to venture his Life and Fortune for them and not take his advice, and after he was taken ill in taking so little notice of him; and, I said, that he must now be sensible what Distress and Ruin he had brought upon his own Countrey by that rash undertakeing, and he could not but now think himself oblidge to make all the Reparations in his Power by discovering what he knew. He said he was very sensible and sorry for the Distress that was brought on the Countrey, and would willingly make any amends in his Power, but could not think of accusing any man. I said I did not think he would be desired to be an Evidence, but he should make such discoverys as might direct where to find the Evidence. He then said that if he could have any Hopes given him he would discover all he knew. I answered that I had no authority to give him any hopes, but now that he was sensible of the Hurt he had done, and that such attempts tho' unsuccessful behoved always to be ruinous to the Countrey, the only Reparation that he could now make to the King and Countrey was to discover everything, so as to enable the Administration to prevent such attempts in time coming. He said if they would make him safe of anything he would discover all. I answered it would be folly in him to propose or expect that they would make a Bargain with him or assure him of anything. You must (I said to him) endeavour by the importance of your discoverys, and the Sincereity and openness with which you make them, endeavour to merite their Favour and convince them of the Sincereity of your Repentance; and after some more conversation to the same Purpose, whereof I cannot precisely remember the words, he said he was resolved to follow my advice, that he would discover all he knew, that he would attempt no Bargain, nor ask no promises or assurance but leave it to them to do with him whatever they should think proper; but wished that if possible that he might not be examined in open Councell but only by two or three of them. I said I supposed that favour might be granted to him.

When he was first brought to Edenburgh, I asked him what was become of his Papers, and he had told me that they were all burnt. I therefore now asked him where they were burnt. He

said at Carlyll, that he had left them there when their army returned to Scotland, and that Mr. Hamilton, the Governour they left there, burnt them when he found himself obliged to surrender, and that after burning these papers he never had any of Consequence and none except some missive Letters he received afterwards that were not material.

At parting I called in Captain Gore, and in Mr. Murray's presence recommended it to the Captain to be carefull of his health, as well as of Mr. Murray's person on the Road, which I know he will do.

This is rather too minute a detail of our Conversation, but as your Grace ordered me to send you a particular account of all that passed, I could not omitt anything that passed so far as I remembred in the very words; and would have sent it sooner but was taken ill on Tuesday night upon my return hither.

And I did not think myself authorised bye your Graces Letter to descend to particular Questions, or to take down any Examination in writeing, nor did it seem proper I should have done it, where he was to be afterwards examined by your Grace I thought it better to keep the Matter entire and to leave it to be wholly managed by your Graces prudence.

Captain Gore has directions to let no Person have access to him, or any Letter or Message to be delivered but what is seen and done by himself, and to endeavour to preserve Mr. Murrays Health, support his Spirits upon the Journey, and to deliver him Prisoner to Constable or Commanding Officer of the Tower.

Yesterday I received a Letter bearing date the 8<sup>th</sup>, signed Kellie, of which I send a Copy inclosed. I believe it came from the Person designed, Alexander, Earl of Kellie, in the late Bill of Attainder; by which, if he shall not render himself, on or before the twelfth of this month of July, to one of His Majestys Justices of the Peace, he is to stand attainted of High Treason. I am informed by the Bearer of the Letter that he is to put himself into the Hands of one of the Macers of the Court of Justiciary tomorrow being the eleventh, at Kinghorn, to be conducted to me. If he comes before me I shall committ him to the Castle of Edinburgh, and immediately give notice to your Grace as the Law directs. I have no Knowledge of him but by reputation, being a Person who notwithstanding his Quality lived obscure and little regarded by any Body, his Fortune small and his Understanding of an inferior Size, not many removes from the very lowest.



I have got most of the returns from the Sheriffs and Magistrates of Burghs, of the Persons confined in any of the Prisons in Scotland on account of the Rebellion, and as they are bulky and not done with Exactness I have put them into the hands of His Majestys Solliciters to prepare a particular List of those who were taken in Arms against His Majesty with the names of the Witnesses as they prove the being in Arms against every particular Person, which I hope will be soon ready to be sent to your Grace.

I have the Honour to be with the utmost Respect, My Lord Duke, your Grace's most obedient and most humble Servant,

AND. FLETCHER.

*P.S.*—Since I came to Town, I heard it already reported that Murray is to confess everything. What has given rise to this Report I do not know for nobody was present or could overhear what past betwixt him and me except the last part of it, the Recommendation to Captain Gore, which I gave in presence of the prisoner and Collenel Cockaine at parting. Coll. Cockaine goes in the Coach with them and he cannot be in better Company.

*Indorsed*—Edinburgh, July 10, 1746. Lord Justice Clerk.

R. 16<sup>th</sup> (by Express).

*Copy.*

MY LORD,—I am now resolved to surrender myself in obedience to the law to your Lordship, and I beg your Lordship's directions how to be safely conducted to you lest I should be seized in my way to Edinburgh. Your Lordship may please name any Justice of Peace under whose protection I may be safely conducted to Edinburgh. And I am, My Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble Serv<sup>t</sup>.

[Signed]

KELLIE.

July 8, 1746.

*Indorsed*—Copy of Alex<sup>r</sup> Earl of Kellie's Letter to Lord Justice Clerk, 8 July, 1746.

In Ld Justice Clerk's, of July 10, 1746.

No. 8.

THE EXAMINATION OF CHARLES, EARL OF  
TRAQUAIR <sup>1</sup>

THIS Examinant being ask'd whether he knew of any Design to

---

<sup>1</sup> S.P.D. George II., B. 86, No. 47.



support the Pretender or his adherents in the late attempt in Scotland, he saith he never did. Being ask'd whether he knew a person named Drummond, otherwise MacGregor, he saith he beleives he knew a person of that name, but that, to the best of his Memory, he hath not seen him later than six or seven Year ago. Being asked whether he knows anything of the s<sup>d</sup> Drummond's being sent to Rome, in, or about the Year 1740, he saith he knows nothing of it. Being askd whether he had any Correspondence about that time with Lord Lovat or L<sup>d</sup> John Drummond, Uncle to the late L<sup>d</sup> Perth, he saith L<sup>d</sup> J. Drummond married this Exam<sup>t</sup>'s Sister, but that he had no correspondence with either of those persons relating to Drummond's being sent to Rome. Being askd whether he knew anything of any Memorial signd by any Lords or Gentlemen in Scotland being sent to Cardinal Fleury, or any other French Minister in the year 1740, or at any other Time, he saith he does not remember ever to have heard of any such Memorial. Being askd whether he saw Drummond or Cluny Macpherson in Scotland in the year 1743, he saith he did not see Drummond in that year, but is not sure whether he might not see Cluny Macpherson. Being askd whether he was ever told by Drummond that the French Ministers would send a body of Troops in to Scotland in 1743, or whether he received any Letter from Drummond to that Effect, he says he never was told so, nor ever received any Letter to that effect from Drummond. Being ask'd whether he was in London in 1743, he says he believes he might be here at that Time. Being askd whether he saw Drummond in London in that year, he saith he did not. This Ex<sup>t</sup> saith that he returned into Scotland in Nov<sup>r</sup> or Dec<sup>r</sup> 1743. Being asked whether he gave an account to any person in Scotland at that Time that there were persons in England well disposed to the Pretender if they might depend upon assistance from France, and whether he named any particular persons who were inclined to the Pretender's Interest, he answers in the negative. Being ask'd whether he did not particularly name the Earl of Barrymore and say that he had had Discourse with that Lord upon the affairs of the Pretender, he absolutely denies that he ever did. Being ask'd whether he named any person who, he said, was at first shy in talking with him, he answers in the negative.

This Ex<sup>t</sup> being ask'd whether he has ever had any Conversation with Mr. Murray, Secretary to the Pretender's Son, relating to any persons in England, whom this Ex<sup>t</sup> represented to be in the

interest of the Pretender, he saith he was acquainted with Mr. Murray who was his Neighbour in Scotland, but never had any such conversation with him. Being ask'd whether he ever named to the said Murray the E. of Barrymore or Dr. Barry as being so disposed, he saith he never did. Being ask'd whether the s<sup>d</sup> Murray ever sent a Letter to this Ex<sup>t</sup> to be forwarded to the Pretender's Son, he answers in the negative. Being ask'd whether he knows of any Letters sent by the Pretender to Scotland last year, he saith he doth not. This Ex<sup>t</sup> being asked, saith that he is acquainted with S<sup>r</sup> John Douglas who is his relation; that the said S<sup>r</sup> J. Douglas went to Scotland, as this Ex<sup>t</sup> beleives, in Jan<sup>ry</sup> or Feb<sup>ry</sup> last. Being ask'd whether he knows the occasion of Sir J. Douglas then going to Scotland, he saith he does not know any particular reason, but beleives it was on his private affairs.

Being ask'd whether he is acquainted with one Butler, Equerry to the French King, he saith he hath seen the said Butler in London in the year 1742 or 1743 in mix'd Company, but had never any particular acquaintance or Conversation with him. Being ask'd, he saith that, to the best of his remembrance, he never heard the said Butler say that he was going to, or had been at, the Horse races at Litchfield to meet any particular persons.

Whitehall, Aug<sup>t</sup> 8<sup>th</sup>, 1746.

Taken before Lord Chancellor, Duke of Newcastle, Earl of Harrington, Mr. Pelham.

*Indorsed*—Examination of the Earl of Traquair. Aug<sup>t</sup> 8<sup>th</sup>, 1746.

## No. 9.

### EXAMINATION OF JOHN MURRAY OF BROUGHTON, ESQ., IN THE COUNTY OF PEEBLES <sup>1</sup>

THIS Examinant being asked what he knew of any Invitation made to the Pretender previous to his coming into Scotland, and by whom, saith, that to the best of his Memory, the first motion made in this affair was in 1740. That he did not know it till the Beginning of the Year 1743, when the Earl of Traquair acquainted him that one Drummond (otherwise M<sup>c</sup>Gregor) was then at Edinburgh, who, in 1740, had been sent to Rome by Lord Lovat, Lord Traquair, Lord John Drummond, Uncle to the Lord Perth, lately

---

<sup>1</sup> S.P.D. George II., B. 86, No. 69.

dead, Sir James Campbel of Achenbreck, Cameron of Lochiel, the Younger, the late Lord Perth, and Mr. John Stuart, Brother to Lord Traquair. That the occasion of sending this Messenger to the Pretender at Rome was (as this Examinant apprehends) the opposition which was then made to his Majesty's administration, which it was apprehended in Scotland was owing to a disaffection to the Government. That at the same time Drummond went to Rome, the abovementioned Persons, who sent him, sent a Memorial, under their hands and seals, addressed to Cardinal Fleury, to encourage him to send a Body of Troops into Scotland. That at the same time they sent to Cardinal Fleury a list of the Gentlemen in the Highlands, who, they imagined, would support the Pretender's Cause. Being asked whether he can remember the Names of any Persons in the said List, he saith that, to the best of his Memory, there were the Names of Sir Alexander MacDonald, the Laird of M<sup>c</sup>Leod, Mackenzie of Fairburn, M<sup>c</sup>Kenzie of Apple Cross, and another Gentleman of the Name of MacKenzie, Cameron of Lochiel, M<sup>c</sup>Donald of Glengary, M<sup>c</sup>Donald of Clanronald, Stewart of Appin, M<sup>c</sup>Dougal of Lorn, M<sup>c</sup>Pherson of Cluny, M<sup>c</sup>Gregor of Glengyle, the Clan of M<sup>c</sup>Intosh, but the Laird of M<sup>c</sup>Intosh was not named in the List, the Farquharsons, M<sup>c</sup>Donald of Glencoe, Lord Lovat and his Clan, Grant of Glenmorison, and Sir James Campbel of Auchenbreck for the people of Argyleshire. That it was computed in this Memorial that there would appear 20,000 Men in the Highlands for the Pretender; but this Exam<sup>t</sup> thinks the number was very greatly overrated. This Exam<sup>t</sup> saith that, as he was informed, Drummond went first to Rome, and from thence to Paris, where this Exam<sup>t</sup> saith he believes him now to be. That this Exam<sup>t</sup> has been informed that the said Drummond was in London about the month of April 1745. Being asked whether he has ever heard that any Persons in England were privy to the sending Drummond to Rome; he saith that he never heard that any Persons in England were privy to it. This Exam<sup>t</sup> saith that Sempil, called Lord Sempil, introduced Drummond to Cardinal Fleury at Paris; and that Drummond and Sempil kept a Correspondence with the seven Persons abovementioned in Scotland. That Cardinal Fleury gave them great encouragement, and that Drummond assured the Cardinal that, if he required it, any of the Persons in the List, would come to him in France. That in the year 1743 Drummond returned to Scotland and came to Eden-



burgh, and sent for Lord Traquair, Lochiel, and McPherson of Cluny to come to him, and gave them an account of his negotiations with Cardinal Fleury, and told them that if he, the Cardinal, could procure any Encouragement from England he would send the Troops desired into Scotland in the Autumn of 1743. That Lord Traquair was employed to come to London to endeavour to get such encouragement. That Drummond also came to London. That when Lord Traquair returned to Scotland from London, he told this Exam<sup>t</sup> that People in England seemed to be well inclined to the Pretender if they might depend upon encouragement from abroad. That Lord Traquair told this Exam<sup>t</sup> that the principal Persons with whom he, Lord Traquair, conversed in London, relating to this Matter, were the Earl of Barrymore, Sir John Hynde Cotton, and Sir Watkin Williams Wynn. That Dr. Barry, a Physician in London, was employed as an Agent. That there were many Persons in the City well affected to the Pretender. That Lord Traquair told this Exam<sup>t</sup> that Sir John Hynde Cotton was at first very shy and unwilling to meet with him, Lord Traquair, or to talk with him upon the Pretender's affairs. That Lord Traquair was in London lately, and, this Exam<sup>t</sup> beleives, may be here at this time. That Lord Traquair came to London in January 1741; but that this Exam<sup>t</sup> does not know that Lord Traquair has kept any Correspondence with the Pretender since the Pretender has been in Scotland. This Exam<sup>t</sup> saith that Colonel Cecil, who did live in London, corresponded with Lord Marshal and Sempil. That Colonel Brett was engaged in the same Correspondence.

That Lord Traquair returned to Scotland from London before the Winter in 1742. That, in Dec<sup>r</sup> 1742, Letters came from Drummond to Lord Traquair with Assurances that the Project would be forthwith put in Execution. That about that time Lord Traquair sent for this Exam<sup>t</sup> and shew'd him the Letters from Drummond. That this Exam<sup>t</sup> told Traquair that he very much apprehended those assurances were not to be depended upon. That Lord Traquair, and Mr. Cameron of Lochiel (who was present at this Conversation) proposed to this Exam<sup>t</sup> to go himself to Paris, which, after some objections, he consented to do. That in March or April 1743 this Exam<sup>t</sup> came to London, and after staying here a Week or a Fortnight went to France. Being asked with what Persons he conversed whilst he was in London, he saith he is not sure whether he saw Col. Cecil or not; but declares



that he never talked with any Englishman whatever upon the Pretender's affairs. That this Exam<sup>t</sup>, upon his arrival at Paris, was carried by Drummond to Sempil, who told him that the Cardinal (who was then lately dead) had been very warm in the Pretender's Cause. That nothing but the Cardinal's Death had prevented the Execution of the projected Invasion of Scotland. That the Cardinal's Intention was that Monsieur Maillebois should have marched to the Coast in order to be ready to embark the Troops, but that some Persons about the French King had persuaded him to let M<sup>or</sup> Maillebois march towards Hanover.

That this Exam<sup>t</sup> went to Versailles and was introduced to Cardinal Tencin, where nothing passed relating to these affairs. That he was afterwards introduced to M<sup>or</sup> Amelot and acquainted him that he came from the Persons who had sent the Memorial to Cardinal Fleury; that M<sup>or</sup> Amelot told this Exam<sup>t</sup> that Cardinal Fleury had been much disposed to execute the Scheme of an Invasion; that Amelot asked this Exam<sup>t</sup> what Strength might be depended upon in the Highlands, for which this Exam<sup>t</sup> referr'd him to Mr. Drummond, then present. That Amelot told this Exam<sup>t</sup> that he had spoke to the French King upon his this Exam<sup>t</sup>'s arrival in France, and that the French King had bid him, Amelot, assure this Exam<sup>t</sup> that he might tell the Persons from whom he came that he had the Interest of their Master as much at heart as they had, and that as soon as his affairs would permit, he would execute the Scheme.

That this Exam<sup>t</sup> returned to London in the Summer 1743, and after staying a few Days here, went to Scotland; that he made a Report of what had passed in France to Lord Traquair and Lord Perth, and, as he thinks, to no one else, but that all the Persons who signed the Memorial were afterwards acquainted with it (except Mr. Stuart who, before that time, had married and retired into the Country, and, to the best of this Exam<sup>t</sup>'s Knowledge, has not since been concerned in these affairs); that the Scheme proposed was that 3000 French Troops were to be sent to Scotland, 1500 to Inverness to join Lord Lovat and the Frasers; and 1500 to be landed in the West near Sir James Campbel's House; that Sir James Campbel was to go to the Isle of Mul to raise the MacLeans, and from thence to Ila; that the M<sup>c</sup>Donalds and M<sup>c</sup>Leods were to march thro' Rosshire to join the Frasers, thence to Athol, Dunblain, and Creif; that Lord Marshal was to command these 3000 Men; that Count Saxe was to land with 12,000 Men within two or three days march of London.

That Drummond went from France to Rome and desired that the Young Pretender might be sent with him to France; that Drummond returned alone to France, and from thence came to London, where he staid a short time and returned to France; that this Exam<sup>t</sup> has been informed by Lord Traquair that Drummond, whilst he was at London, had meetings with Lord Barrymore, Sir John Hynde Cotton, and Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, relating to these matters; that Drummond wrote two Letters to Lord Traquair, one dated from Paris, and the other from London, which Lord Traquair shewed to this Examinant, in one of which Drummond acquainted Lord Traquair that it was probable before he received that Letter the French Troops might be landed in England; that some Part of one of these Letters was in Cypher; that Lord Traquair proposed to this Exam<sup>t</sup> to write to Drummond to desire him to reconcile some seeming Contradictions in his Letters; that this Exam<sup>t</sup> accordingly prepared a Letter to Drummond, which Letter Lord Traquair sign'd in his presence, but this Exam<sup>t</sup> cannot recollect whether he sign'd it himself or not. That Lord Traquair took the Letter and acquainted this Exam<sup>t</sup> afterwards that he had sent it to Dr. Barry in London to be forwarded to Paris, but Dr. Barry, sometime afterwards, told this Exam<sup>t</sup> when he saw him in London, that Drummond had desired that Letter might not be sent to him, and that he had therefore burnt it.

This Exam<sup>t</sup> saith that Lord Traquair told him that the Persons he depended upon in England were Lord Barrymore, Sir J. H. Cotton, and Sir W. W. Wynn; that the Pretender had also a great Party in the City and in the Country, but this Exam<sup>t</sup> does not remember that he named any other Persons but the three above mentioned.

That after the Disappointment of the Invasion in 1743/4, they received no Letters from France for a considerable time, which made them uneasy.

That Lord Traquair, in June 1744, knowing that this Ex<sup>t</sup> had a design to go to see the Army in Flanders, proposed to him to go again to France to see how things went there, which he was unwilling to do, but at last agreed to go; that a few days before this Exam<sup>t</sup> set out for France a long Letter came from Sempil, accounting for, and excusing the miscarriage of the Invasion, and desiring that new assurances might be sent to France from the Pretender's Friends in England and Scotland. That on the 7<sup>th</sup> of

July 1744, this Exam<sup>t</sup> sat out for London, and staid here a Fortnight or three Weeks; that he saw Dr. Barry at his House in Craven Street and introduced himself to him by a Letter, which he brought for that purpose from L<sup>d</sup> Traquair to Dr. Barry; told Dr. Barry the Business he was going upon, and asked his advice how he should get to France; that Dr. Barry advised this Ex<sup>t</sup> as the safest way to make use of a Cutter, or smuggling Vessel to carry him directly to Dieppe in France, which this Ex<sup>t</sup> declined, chusing to go by Flanders in order to see the Army, as he at first attended; that Lord Elcho was then in London and went with this Exam<sup>t</sup> to Dover, and from thence to Flanders, where he staid 5 or 6 Days in our Army; from thence went to Brussels, and so into Holland; from whence he returned privately by the same Road, and got into the French Territory, and proceeded to Paris.

That Drummond met this Exam<sup>t</sup> at Rotterdam; that he told Drummond that Lord Traquair and Lord Perth had employed him to go to France to see whether anything was likely to be done; that Drummond dissuaded him from going to France, but upon his insisting to go, as he had undertaken to do, they went into France together.

That this Exam<sup>t</sup>, upon his arrival at Paris, went to M<sup>c</sup>Donald's, a Banker, where the Pretender then was; that the next day this Exam<sup>t</sup> was introduced to the Pretender by Sempil and Drummond, and told him the occasion of his being sent to France. That the Pretender assured him that the French had been serious in the Invasion, which had been disappointed by the Weather and other accidents; that he, the Pretender, had the strongest assurances from the French King and his Ministers that it would be put into execution that Harvest.

That this Exam<sup>t</sup> having desired to see the Pretender alone, the Pretender appointed him to come to him the next day at Eleven o'clock, which he did; that this Exam<sup>t</sup> then represented to him that his Friends in Scotland were dissatisfied with the Letters sent from Drummond and Sempil, and doubted whether the French were in earnest to support him. To which the Pretender answered that he was well assured of their good Intentions, but that he could say nothing to Drummond's and Sempil's Letters, not having seen them. That this Exam<sup>t</sup> had no conversation abroad relating to these affairs, except with Lord Elcho, the Persons above-mentioned, and Sir Thomas Sheridan; that he saw Kelly in France, for the first time, but had no particular conversation with him.



That he knows Sheridan's Handwriting when he sees it.

That this Exam<sup>t</sup> returned to Scotland in Oct. 1744; that he called at Lord Traquair's House, but he, not being at home, Lord Traquair came afterwards to him at this Exam<sup>t</sup>'s Request.

This Exam<sup>t</sup> saith that when he saw the Pretender at Paris, he told this Exam<sup>t</sup> he was determined to come over into this Kingdom if he brought only a single Footman; that this Exam<sup>t</sup> represented the Danger of his coming unless he was sure of assistance. To which the Pretender answered he did not doubt of assistance, but that, however, he would come in all events, and asked this Exam<sup>t</sup> how many men (this Exam<sup>t</sup> thought) might join him. To which this Exam<sup>t</sup> said that at the most he thought there would not be above 4 or 5000, even if all those who were looked upon to be the most attached to his Family should appear for him. That this Exam<sup>t</sup> communicated this Conversation to Lord Traquair, and afterwards to Cameron of Lochiel and Lord Perth; that Lochiel thought it was a rash and desperate undertaking; that Lord Perth thought otherwise.

That Letters were written to the seven Persons of the Concert who had signed the Memorial to apprize them of this Design; that the Laird of McLeod came to Edinburgh in Nov<sup>r</sup> 1744; that McLeod, Lochiel, and this Exam<sup>t</sup> met together at a Tavern, where they talked of this Design, which McLeod thought a very mad one, and said no one would join him; that this Exam<sup>t</sup> asked McLeod what he would do himself, to which he said that tho' it was a rash Design, he would join the Pretender if he came over, but that as McLeod had been drinking, this Exam<sup>t</sup> desired Lochiel to speak to him the next Morning and learn his real sentiments upon this matter, which Lochiel accordingly did, and told this Exam<sup>t</sup> that McLeod continued to say that it was a rash undertaking, but, however, that if the Pretender came, he would join him.

Being asked whether he had any correspondence or dealings with Mr. Stuart, Provost of Edinburgh, relating to these matters, he saith that he never had, nor do's he beleive that Mr. Stuart had any thing to do with any of that Party.

That Lochiel sent one of the Pretender's Letters to Sir Alexander McDonald, but he always absolutely refused having anything to do with the Pretender.

That the Pretender sent six or seven Letters (as abovementioned) to Scotland which were in the hands of Lord Traquair or this Exam<sup>t</sup>, which Letters were accompanied with a Power to each



Person to whom they should be sent to treat with other Persons relating to the Pretender's interests.

That these Letters were without Directions, but signed by the Pretender, and left to be directed to such Persons as should be thought proper after they came to Scotland; that these Letters were sent to Lochiel, M<sup>c</sup>Leod, Sir Alex. M<sup>c</sup>Donald, Sir James Campbel, and some others. That this Exam<sup>t</sup> wrote a Letter to the Pretender to dissuade him very strongly from pursuing his Design of coming to Scotland; that this Exam<sup>t</sup> delivered the said Letter to L<sup>d</sup> Traquair at Edinburgh who undertook to send it from London to Paris, his L<sup>p</sup> intending soon to come to London; that Lord Traquair afterwards wrote to this Exam<sup>t</sup> from London by Mr. M<sup>c</sup>Leod, who returned to Scotland in April 1745, acquainting him that his Friends in London were as well disposed as ever, but were against undertaking anything without assistance from France; that Mr. M<sup>c</sup>Leod brought to this Exam<sup>t</sup> from Lord Traquair the Letter which his L<sup>d</sup> had undertaken to send to the Pretender, but had not sent it; that this Exam<sup>t</sup> expressed his surprise to M<sup>c</sup>Leod that Lord Traquair should have neglected to send that Letter, which was of great Importance; that this Exam<sup>t</sup>, at that time, thought no attempt would have been made, and was therefore making Interest to get into the Dutch Service.

That about the latter end of June 1745, this Exam<sup>t</sup> received a Letter from the Pretender which was sent to him by one Cockburn a Merchant at Edinburgh, in which the Pretender acquainted this Exam<sup>t</sup> that he was determined to come to Scotland and desired his Friends might be informed of it; that this Exam<sup>t</sup> apprehends this Letter was sent from France by Drummond.

That the contents of the Letter were, that he, the Pretender was determined to come to Scotland to the West Coast, the Isle of Ouist or Mull, and hoped to be there in June, appointing Signals, etc.

That the Exam<sup>t</sup> upon receiving this Letter was in great Perplexity but soon determined to go to Lochiel in the Highlands, which he did, and they agreed to persuade the Pretender so soon as he should arrive to go back again. That this Letter from the Pretender, or a Copy of it, was carried to Lord Lovat by Lochiel's Brother; that M<sup>c</sup>Leod was with Lord Lovat when Lochiel's Brother arrived there; that Lord Lovat and M<sup>c</sup>Leod entirely disapproved the Design. That this Exam<sup>t</sup> afterwards sent M<sup>c</sup>Donald of Scotus to M<sup>c</sup>Leod at Glenelg, to desire to know

his Thoughts as to what should be done to prevent the Pretender from coming on Shore; that M<sup>c</sup>Leod sent him word in answer that he disapproved the Undertaking, but that if the Pretender came he would join him; however that he thought a Letter should be wrote to dissuade him from landing in Scotland; that this Exam<sup>t</sup> accordingly wrote two Letters and left them in the Hands of Macdonald of Scotus to be delivered to the Pretender upon, or before his Landing, advising him by all means to return to France; that the Exam<sup>t</sup> heard that one or both of those Letters were delivered; that this Exam<sup>t</sup> then returned to his own house.

That about a Fortnight or three Weeks after, he heard the Pretender was landed: that there came with the Pretender, Lord Tullibardine, Sir Tho<sup>s</sup> Sheridan, Sullivan, Strickland, Sir John MacDonald, and M<sup>c</sup>Donald the Banker at Paris.

This Exam<sup>t</sup> being asked whether he knew anything of the sending of Sir Hector M<sup>c</sup>Lean to Scotland, he saith that it was generally understood that Sir Hector M<sup>c</sup>Lean came over with a View to this Design, but knows no particulars, and is not acquainted with Sir Hector M<sup>c</sup>Lean.

Being asked whether Mr. Smith of Boulogne was apprised of the Design of the Pretender's coming, he saith he does not believe he was.

This Exam<sup>t</sup> saith that some time in July he received from Edinburgh a short Letter, not signed, which gave him Reason to apprehend that the Pretender was arrived in Scotland and desiring him to come immediately to L<sup>d</sup> John Drummond's house in the Highlands: that he went accordingly and found the Pretender at Kinloch Moydart's.

That the first time this Exam<sup>t</sup> acted as Secretary to the Pretender was in signing a Passport for two officers of His Majesty's Troops, taken Prisoners by the Rebels at Fessfairn.

This Exam<sup>t</sup> saith, that the only Letter that he knows to have been sent into England from the Pretender was a Letter to Lord Barrymore, which was carried from Perth by an English Merchant who, as this Exam<sup>t</sup> was informed, came from the West of England but whose name he cannot recollect: that at Edinburgh, Sir Thomas Sheridan told him that he had sent one Hickson<sup>1</sup> to talk to People in the North, but named Nobody.

That the contents of the Letter to Lord Barrymore from the

---

<sup>1</sup> Hickson's instructions printed by Lord Mahon. *The Forty-Five*, ed. 1869, p. 153.

Pretender were to acquaint him with his Landing, with his good Intentions to the People of England, and how much he depended upon his Lordship's Assistance; that the Person who carried that Letter to Lord Barrymore came back to the Pretender at Edinburgh and, said that he had delivered the Letter, but brought no answer that this Exam<sup>t</sup> knows of. This Ex<sup>t</sup> being asked whether the name of the person who carried the Letter to L<sup>d</sup> Barrymore from Perth and returned thither is *Corne*, he saith, he is certain that that is his name, tho' he could not recollect it till he heard it: that he is a young Man, tall and thin; with a round full Face.

Being asked what Letters he received during the Pretender's being in this Kingdom from any Persons who did not join in Arms with the Pretender, he saith that he believes he did not receive any Letter from any Person under that Description except only Lord Lovat.

Being asked whether he ever received any Letters from Sir James Stuart, in France, he says he never did nor even saw any Letters from him to any other Person in the Pretender's Service.

This Exam<sup>t</sup> saith that Sir Thomas Sheridan was the Person of principal confidence with the Pretender and wrote all the Letters to France; that Sir Thomas Sheridan corresponded with Kelly after he went to France.

That this Exam<sup>t</sup> received a Letter from Mr. Carnegie at Paris, acquainting him, that the Ministers gave to the Pretender's Adherents there hopes of Assistance. That an English Baronet was expected in France and that it was not doubted, but upon his arrival and the Assurances he should give the French would send the promised Succours.

Being asked whether he received any Letters from a Northumberland Gentleman called Mr. Bowry Charlton or from Mr. Hodson, he absolutely denies it, and says he never had a Letter from any English Gentleman whatever, relating to the Pretender's Affairs.

He saith that to the best of his Knowledge there was never any Money remitted from England to the Pretender since his Landing in Scotland; that there were small Sums of Money sent from different People in Scotland, whose Names he does not know: that he remembers three different sums amounting in the whole to about 1000£ sterling.



Being asked whether he knows of any Person sent to France in August last to solicit for Assistance, he says there can be no Doubt but there was a close correspondence kept, but does not know the Name of any Person employed.

Being asked whether he ever heard of Lord Clancarty's being employed on such a Commission, he says that he has often heard that L<sup>d</sup> Clancarty was busy in that way, but does not particularly know whether, or when he was sent to France.

This Exam<sup>t</sup> being shewn a Letter beginning with the words, 'I had the Honour to receive *etc.*,' he saith he apprehends it to be the hand Writing of Drummond.

Being shewn the word *Assistance*, and the Words *Beaufort*, *Barrymore* and *Orrery*, interlined over Figures in the same Letter, he saith that he apprehends those Words to be of the Handwriting of Sir Thomas Sheridan, but cannot pretend to be certain.

This Exam<sup>t</sup> saith that he came with the Pretender to Derby; that, during the whole time of their being in England, they received no Application or Message from any Persons in England, which surprised and disappointed them extremely.

This Exam<sup>t</sup> saith that when the Rebel army first came within a Mile or two of Edinburgh upon a Summons sent by Sheridan, a Deputation of the Magistrates came out to meet them; that Sir Tho<sup>s</sup> Sheridan demanded, that they should open the Gates, and give up their Arms, *etc.* That this Exam<sup>t</sup> knows of no private correspondence between the Rebels and any of the Principal People in Edinburgh. That one Dr. Trepland came from Edinburgh to the Pretender's Army at Lithgow, and joined the Rebels there. That this Exam<sup>t</sup> did not receive a single Letter from any Person in Edinburgh nor does he beleive there was any Body in that Town that at that time would have corresponded with him. That to the best of this Exam<sup>t</sup>'s Knowledge, no Person about the Pretender had any Correspondence with Mr. Stuart, Provost of Edinburgh, nor any Dependance upon his Assistance. That during the Pretender's Stay at Holyrood House, no Person of Rank came to the Pretender (besides those who openly joined him) except Lord Kenmure and Lord Nithsdale who appeared but once with him, and then left him. That this Exam<sup>t</sup> saw Mr. Lockhart of Carnwath at Edinburgh but to the best of his Knowledge Mr. Lockhart was not introduced to the Pretender, nor had they any Dependance upon Mr. Lockhart: that this Exam<sup>t</sup> had some general conversation with Mr. Lockhart, but nothing passed of any Consequence.

This Exam<sup>t</sup> saith that he recollects that one John Haliburton came to Inverness from France about two Days before the Battle of Culloden; that this Exam<sup>t</sup> asked him whether he had brought any Intelligence, to which Haliburton said, he had brought a good deal of Information by his Memory which he had put in writing and given to Sheridan; that Mr. Alex. M<sup>c</sup>Leod told this Exam<sup>t</sup> that Haliburton had given in a long Memorial to Sheridan which he had put in writing from what had been told him by Sir James Stuart.

This Exam<sup>t</sup> being asked who drew the Declarations and Manifestos *etc.*<sup>a</sup>, published by the Pretender, and in his Name at Edinburgh and particularly the Second Declaration, he saith it was drawn by Sheridan and Sir James Stuart.

Being asked as to another Declaration dated at the Head of Lochiel with this Exam<sup>t</sup>'s Name to it, he saith he apprehends it was drawn by Sheridan; that it was dated before this Exam<sup>t</sup> was appointed Secretary; that however he will not be positive whether he put his name to it or not.

Being shewn a Sheet of Paper written on every Page, beginning with the Words, *After we have represented, etc.*<sup>a</sup>, he says he takes it to be Kelley's hand Writing and thinks that he may have seen it before but does not recollect the contents.

This Exam<sup>t</sup> recollects that after the Pretender came from Carlisle, a Letter was sent to Lord Barrymore, which Letter he supposes was wrote by Sheridan; that he does not know the Contents of the Letter, nor does he know of any Letter sent by the Pretender to any other Person in England, nor did the Pretender or any Person about him, receive (to the best of this Exam<sup>t</sup>'s Knowledge) any Message or Letter, or any Money from any Person in England.

This Exam<sup>t</sup> recollects that Sir John Douglass came from London to Bannockburn during the siege of the Castle of Stirling. That Sir John Douglass told this Exam<sup>t</sup> at Bannockburn that he had a Message to deliver to the Pretender from his Friends in England. That this Exam<sup>t</sup> carried Sir J. Douglass into his Chamber, he being obliged himself to go to Stirling. That when he returned from Stirling some hours after, he found Sir J. Douglass in his Chamber. That Sir John then told him that he had seen the Pretender and Sir Thomas Sheridan, since this Exam<sup>t</sup> had left him, and had delivered his Message to them. That Sir J. Douglas told this Exam<sup>t</sup> that a Message had been sent

from the Pretender's Friends to France some time before. That another Message was going to France at the time he left London. That there was a large Sum of Money (10,000£ as this Exam<sup>t</sup> thinks) lying in the City of London for the use of the Pretender. That Sir J. Douglass did not tell this Exam<sup>t</sup> by whom these Messages were sent to France; but that this Exam<sup>t</sup> concluded, when the Pretender's Friends were mentioned, the Persons above-mentioned, viz., Lord Barrymore, Sir J. H. Cotton, Sir W. W. Wynn were meant.

This Exam<sup>t</sup> saith that one, Mr. Morgan, a Councillor at Law, who joined the Rebels after they came into England, as soon as it was determined to return towards Scotland, proposed to go to London to procure Intelligence, and left the Army accordingly, with the Knowledge and Consent of the Pretender and of Sir Thomas Sheridan.

This Exam<sup>t</sup> saith that, when the Army was at Derby, he accidentally went into the Room where a Council of War was at that time sitting. That he offered to go back, but the Pretender called him into the Room, and told him, in some heat, that he was quite scandalised, for that they were pressing him to go back to Scotland, instead of marching directly to London as had been intended. That they, Lord George Murray, Lord Elcho, and every Body present, except Lord Perth, declared their opinion for marching back to Scotland. That the Pretender insisted to go on to London, but at last yielded to the opinion of the Council of War (as this Exam<sup>t</sup> advised him to do), and it was resolved to march back to Scotland.

That this Exam<sup>t</sup> does not beleive that there were above 5000 Men at Derby.

Being asked whether any Persons in England sent them any Intelligence relating to the motions of his Majesty's Troops, he saith they received no Intelligence from any English, and indeed had little or no Intelligence from any Quarter whatever. Being shewn the Letter already mentioned, beginning with the Words, 'I have had the honour, etc.,' and signed M<sup>c</sup>Griger, and having read that Letter, and being asked whether he has seen that Letter before, he says he thinks Sir Thomas Sheridan shew'd him that Letter, but does not remember any particular Conversation that passed upon the contents of it. That he very well remembers the Pretender told him, in a sneering way, that he had received a Letter from Drummond. That Drummond told



this Exam<sup>t</sup>, the first time he returned from Paris, that he had a Letter from Sempil to introduce him to the Earl of Orrery. That he afterwards told this Exam<sup>t</sup> that he had been in the Country to see Lord Orrery, and had delivered Sempil's Letter to him, and been well received by him. That Lord Traquair afterwards told this Exam<sup>t</sup> that Drummond and he had been at a Tavern in order to meet Lord Orrery, but that Lord Orrery disappointed them. That the next Day Lord Traquair met Lord Orrery in a Chair, and spoke to him. That another appointment was then made to meet the following Evening, but Lord Orrery failed them again, which made Lord Traquair imagine that Drummond had not been so well received by Lord Orrery as he pretended.

This Exam<sup>t</sup> saith that Marquis d'Aiguilles had a short Credential from the French King to the Pretender's Son. That, after the Battle of Culloden, two French Ships arrived with 35,000 Louis d'ors. That a considerable Part of it was distributed amongst the Highlanders; that 15,000£ was buried about a mile and a half from the Loch of Orkik, on the west end of the south side of the Lake, in three Places, and 12,000£ about a mile and half from Lochiel's House, the south side of the Lake. That this Exam<sup>t</sup> beleives the Money to be still in those Places.

The Exam<sup>t</sup> thinks that the Jacobites in Scotland do not flatter themselves with the Hopes of getting any Troops together again, but look upon their affairs to be quite desperate.

That Marquis d'Aiguilles at Carlisle shew'd his Instructions to this Exam<sup>t</sup>, which were pretty long. That the purport of them was to learn, as particularly as possible, the situation of things in Scotland; the strength of the Pretender's Army; what Friends he had, and what he would be able to do; and to send an exact account of it to the French Ministers, and that if things looked favourable for the Pretender they would assist him with troops, etc.

This Exam<sup>t</sup> saith that he hath heard the Duke of Beaufort named by the Pretender's Friends as a Person from whom they had some Expectations of Assistance. But that he knows nothing of any Correspondence kept by any of that Party with the Duke of Beaufort. This Exam<sup>t</sup> further saith that McDonald of Loch Gary proposed to this Exam<sup>t</sup> at Invermaly, some time after the Battle of Culloden, that he, McDonald, would lie in wait with six or seven Persons, who were good Marksmen, in order to shoot his R. H. the Duke of Cumberland, on the Road between Fort

Augustus and Fort William; which this Exam<sup>t</sup> prevented by absolutely forbidding him to think of making such an attempt, which this Exam<sup>t</sup> verily beleives Mc Donald would otherwise have done, and that he might have succeeded in it.

This Exam<sup>t</sup> being asked whether he recollects a Person called Doctor Burton<sup>1</sup> being with the Pretender's Army in Lancashire, he saith he does remember a Person who, he thinks, was a Physician, but cannot recollect his Name. That this Person came to them at Lancaster, and said that he had been at Hornby Castle; that he desired this Exam<sup>t</sup> to introduce him to the Pretender, which he did accordingly. That the said Person told the Pretender, in this Exam<sup>t</sup>'s Presence, that he came from York, and that there were many Persons there who would have joined him if he had come that way.

JO. MURRAY.

Tower of London, Aug<sup>t</sup> 13, 1746. Signed before me.

ANDREW STONE.

*Indorsed*—The Examination of John Murray of Broughton, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
Aug<sup>t</sup> 13, 1746.

[*This Examination is signed on the bottom of every page J<sup>o</sup> Murray.*]

## No. 10.

### MR. MURRAY'S EXAMINATION RELATING TO SIR JOHN DOUGLAS<sup>2</sup>

THIS Examinant recollects that Sir John Douglas came from London to Bannockburn during the Siege of the Castle of Stirling. That he told this Examinant at Bannockburn, that he had a Message to deliver to the Pretender from his Friends in England, That this Examinant carried Sir John Douglas into his Chamber, he being obliged himself to go to Stirling. That when he returned from Stirling some hours after, he found Sir J. Douglas in his Chamber. That Sir John Douglas then told him that he had seen the Pretender since this Examinant had left him, and had delivered his Message to them. That Sir John Douglas told this Examinant that a Message had been sent from the Pretender's Friends to France, some time before. That another Message was

---

<sup>1</sup> John Burton, M.D., of York, author of an account of the Prince's escape, supposed to be the original of Dr. Slop in *Tristram Shandy*. See Dr. Mac-naughton's *Medical Heroes of the Forty-Five*: Glasgow, 1897.

<sup>2</sup> S. P. D. George II., B. 86, No. 70.

going to France at the time he left London. That there was a large sum of money (as this Examinant thinks 10,000 £) lying in the City of London for the use of the Pretender. That Sir J. Douglas did not tell this Examinant by whom these Messages were sent to France; but that this Examinant concluded, when the Pretender's Friends were mentioned, the Persons above-mentioned, viz., L<sup>d</sup> Barrymore, Sir J. H. Cotton, and Sir W. W. Winne were meant.

*Indorsed*—Extract of Mr. Murray's Examination relating to Sir John Douglas.

13 Aug. 1746.

### No. 11.

#### THE FURTHER EXAMINATION OF JOHN MURRAY OF BROUGHTON, ESQ.<sup>1</sup>

THIS Examinant saith that all the Time that Stirling Castle was besieged by the Rebels, which was in Jan<sup>ry</sup> last, this Examinant's Quarters were at Banockbourn, which is distant about two or three miles from Stirling. That one evening, about eight or nine o'clock, this Examinant being alone in his Chamber, he was told by a Servant that a Gentleman was below who desired to see him. That this Examinant thereupon went downstairs and found Sir John Douglas of Killhead, Bar<sup>t</sup>, Member of this present Parliament for the County or Town of Dumfries. That this Examinant was surprised to see S<sup>r</sup> John Douglas in that Place, never having suspected him to be in the Pretender's Interest. That S<sup>r</sup> John Douglas asked this Examinant how things went, and then told him that he was come from London with a Message to the Prince (as he called the Pretender), to whom this Examinant told him he would take care he should be introduced the next day. That Sir John Douglas lodged that night at this Examinant's Quarters, and in conversation told him, in general, that his Business was to acquaint the Pretender that there had been a message sent to him, the Pretender, from his Friends in London (which this Examinant told Sir John Douglas he believed had not been received), tho' S<sup>r</sup> John Douglas farther told this Examinant that there was the Sum of ten thousand Pound, then ready in London, which had been collected for the Pretender's Service.

---

<sup>1</sup> S. P. D. George 11., B. 86, No. 71.



That S<sup>r</sup> John Douglas also told this Examinant that a Message had been lately sent from the Pretender's Friends in London to France; and that another Messenger would soon be dispatch'd. That these are all the particulars that S<sup>r</sup> John Douglas mention'd to this Examinant. That the next morning this Examinant was obliged to go to Stirling. That he accordingly went to Stirling about noon, and left S<sup>r</sup> John Douglas in his Chamber at Bannockbourn, having first carried S<sup>r</sup> Thom<sup>s</sup> Sheridan to S<sup>r</sup> John Douglas and this Examinant left S<sup>r</sup> Tho. Sheridan and Sir John Douglas in his Chamber together. That this Examinant returned from Stirling in the evening of the same day, and found S<sup>r</sup> John Douglas alone in the Chamber where he left him. That S<sup>r</sup> John Douglas said very little to this Examinant, and seem'd to be very uneasy and discontented. That he, however, told this Examinant that he had been introduced to the Pretender. That soon after this Examinant's return from Stirling, and the short conversation above mentioned, Sir John Douglas sat out from Bannockbourn; and this Examinant apprehends that he went to his own House, but cannot say certainly whither he went. That this Examinant had no particular conversation with Sheridan relating to S<sup>r</sup> John Douglas but remembers to have heard Sheridan say, in a peevish manner, 'Since they have collected Money, why the Devil did not they send it?' This Examinant saith that when he first saw S<sup>r</sup> John Douglas at Bannockbourn, he seem'd to be (and this Examinant verily believes he was) just alighted from his horse, being in Boots, and very dirty. That this Examinant has been acquainted with Sir John Douglas several years, and is not certain whether he is not related to him. That he is a strong, well built man, and wears his own Hair; that he is a Widower, and has nine or ten children. That this Examinant does not believe that anyone who is acquainted with S<sup>r</sup> John Douglas saw him at Bannockbourn except himself, and those to whom he was introduced at his own Desire.

Jo. MURRAY.

Tower of London, Aug<sup>t</sup> 13, 1746. Taken and sign'd before me,

ANDREW STONE.<sup>1</sup>

*Indorsed*—Further the Examination of John Murray of Broughton, Esq. Aug<sup>t</sup> 13, 1746.

---

<sup>1</sup> Andrew Stone was appointed Under-Secretary of State in 1726. In 1754 he was made a member of the Board of Trade, where he remained till 1761. Horace Walpole calls him 'the Duke's man, Stone.'

## No. 12.

ACCOUNT OF THE HIGHLAND CLANS BY  
JOHN MURRAY OF BROUGHTON<sup>1</sup>

SIR,—The misfortunes of my Country naturally incline me to reflect upon whatever I think may tend to his Majestys interest by settling the peace and quiet of the Highlands upon such a footing as to prevent the like Calamity for the future ; this, Sir, together with a most hearty and sincere desire to make all possible reparation for my past misconduct, occasions me to give you the trouble of this long letter, which contains a Character of the Inhabitants with the present Situation of the principal familys concern'd in the late Rebellion, the Characters of the Leaders, and how far they are connected or att variance one with another. The Highlanders are naturally sagacious, cunning, and extreemly curious, very hospitable to strangers when not to remain amongst them, but jealous to a degree of any who propose to settle in their Country, and seldome fail to use all methodes, however unjust, to distress them ; very much addicted to theft, which is much owing to the indolence of the Cheifs, who, if honest and active, can easily prevent it. Their Cheif is their God, their every thing, especially when a man of address and resolution, but if weak or off an easy temper, no farther regarded than so far as custom prevails, or interest directs. This appeard obvious during the late Rebellion, for as amongst the leaders there were very few men of Education or Capacity, their people went and came, plundered or not as they pleased themselves, in short they are not to be traite with an over severity, nor too much lenity, but a certain familiarity without seeming too much to deviate from that absolute authority by which they were formerly ruled.

As His Majesty has been graciously pleas'd to grant a reprove to the Earl of Cromarty, which, it is to be hoped, will in time produce a pardon all Scotland by north the Town of Inverness must be strongly attach'd to His Majestys interest ; nor is it to be doubted that freinds will take away the difference that has for some time subsisted betwixt Lord Fortrose and him, which will make all publick matters go on more smoothly, both in Country and Burrows than formerly.

---

<sup>1</sup> S.P.D. George II., B. 86, No. 114.

The Country which lies contiguous to the above mentioned is the Property of the Lord Lovat, whose character is so well known to the world that it would be tedious, as well as impertinent in me, to enlarge upon it. He has three sons, two by a Sister of S<sup>r</sup> James Grants, and one by a Sister of General Campbells. The eldest son of the first marriage was in the Rebellion, the second, young, in person not unlike the Father, and in mind to all appearance a lively copy. Should the Law reach Lord Lovat himself, I must beg leave, with all submission, to insinuate how far it might not tend to advance His Majestys interest to give the Estate to his Son by Mrs. Campbell, who will be educated by the Duke of Argyle and his Uncle, General Campbell's, directions, and cant fail of being a firm friend to the present happy Establishment. The following are mostly Protestant, and tho considerable, yett by no means so formidable as an equal number of the other Clanns. There is more Agriculture in their Country, and the severe labour of the body, together with poor feeding, naturally innervates the mind; nether are they in any great repute or freindship with their neighbours, except some few in the Country of Straherick, who ly contiguous to the M<sup>c</sup>donells of Glengary. His eldest Daughter is married to M<sup>c</sup>pherson of Cluney. This Relation in the Highlands generally begetts a strong connection, but as his Lordship is look'd upon ever to have studied what he imagined his interest, without the least regard to that of others, I am ready to think this alliance has not done much to cement the two Clanns. Lord Lovats nearest connection is with the Clann of M<sup>c</sup>leod; his mother was of that familly, and he educated by M<sup>c</sup>leod, his Uncle. It may be objected that the Grants of Urquhart and Chisholms of Straglass intervene, and are disafected, but it will necessarily happen to them as it seldome fails in such like cases that the lesser yeilds to the greater; they will see the impossibility of their being of any service to their own party, and consequently fall in with the opposite, and if I remember right, the Chisholms Son is in the Army; but however that be, their followings are so inconsiderable, y<sup>t</sup> they can be of no disservice. I cant fail here, in justice to the Grants of Urquhart, to take notice that they were absolutely forced out by M<sup>c</sup>donnel of Lochgarry, and when they came to Inverness, where they probably expected redress, upon desireing liberty to return home, their leaders were disarmed and made prisoners by the same gentlemen, and they of necessity oblidge to stay. The next most northern country belongs to M<sup>c</sup>donell of Glengarry, and



reaches from Fort Augustus in a streight line to the west sea. The Clann are Roman Catholicks to a man, and reckoned the most daring and expert theives in the Country, in so much that they over aw almost all their neighbours. This is much oweing to their Chief who is an indolent Creature, and entirely given up to Drink. He did not appear in the late Rebellion, his following being commanded by his second Son till some days after the Battle of Falkirk, when he was shot by accident, and after that headed by his Cousin, Lochgarry, but how far his procedure, which occasioned his house to be burnt, may render him liable to Forfeitry, I cant say; yett supposing him legaly possessed, could his son, now prisoner in the Tower, be prevail'd upon to quite the service he is in, it would prove an effectual methode to civilize that Clann. He has been most barbarously used by his father and mother in law, and probably engaged himself more from necessity than inclination. Glengary married first one of the name of M<sup>c</sup>kenzie, and his present wife is daughter to Gordon of Glenbucket, by whom he gained no connection of any consequence; but it is to be observed that when he, or indeed any of the other M<sup>c</sup>donalds happens to have a dispute with their neighbours of a different name, they are generally supported by the rest lett their Plea be never so unjust.

M<sup>c</sup>donell of Barrisdale is a man whose character is almost as well known as that of Lord Lovats, and has a son, now a man, very fitt to represent him. He has a small interest called Apin in the County of Ross, and is presently married to a Daughter of M<sup>c</sup>kenzie of Fairburn, which enabled him to raise betwixt two or three hundred men in that Country who he join'd to those living on his wadsett lands in Knoydart, and then declared himself independent of Glengarry, his Cheif. He has, for some years past, faln upon a way to procure an yearly pension from a great many gentlemen of the Country to protect them from theft, by which he has gained a good deal of interest, which nevertheless proceeds much more from fear than love.

Cameron of Lochiel is a man of pretty good understanding, tho of no learning, and esteem'd by everybody to be in private life a man of strict honour. He is married to a Daughter of S<sup>r</sup> James Campbell of Auchenbreck, and has a large familly. S<sup>r</sup> James is a man of a desperate fortune and little interest, so that his Son in law has no considerable Connections through him, and is the person in the Highlands (I mean that part of them) who took the most

care to civilize his people by curbing of theft. His Estate lyes on both sides the Loch of Lochy, and borders with Glengary and Clanronald, and on the other side along the River of Lochy extending some milles below Fort William. His following are mostly Protestant, and the major part of them liveing on other peoples lands. His Grace the Duke of Argyle is his superior, and the late Duke might have had access to it, this gentlemans father haveing forfeited in the year 1715, and I am apt to believe it wont be so hard to manage now as it would then, the Clann haveing suffered exceedingly in the late Rebellion. I shall only further observe in Relation to them that they are the Clan alone able to cope with the M<sup>c</sup>donalds, by whom they are surrounded on three sides. They are continually quarreling but never come to blows, being afraid of one another. The two neighbouring Countrys, Moydart and Arraseck, extend to the sea and belong to Clanronald, the number of the Inhabitants is small, the most considerable part of his Estate being in the Isle of Weist. They are all Roman Catholicks, and were, generally speaking, the Acters and Abeteres of all the irregularities and outrages committed during the Rebellion. The old Gentleman kept att home, and did not allow the people of Weist to join his Son. He is but a weak man, and much given to his bottle, but is advised by his Brother, M<sup>c</sup>Donald of Borrisdale, who is reckoned a man of good sense. His son is an indolent, headstrong boy, guided by his Priests, and permitts his people to act without controle. I have been told that the son was in possession of these two Country by virtue of a disposition from the late Lady Clanronald, who gott a Grant of the Forfeitry after the year 1715. Were these lands the property of S<sup>r</sup> Alexander M<sup>c</sup>donald, it might be a means to preserve the peace and quiet of the Country. His Clan is already considerable, which will enable him to keep them in aw, as that part of the Island of Skey which belongs to him lyes almost quite opposite, and only a few milles over; upon the whole it would seem that this methode will lay at least 400 of Clanronalds following aside, seeing they will have no longer footing upon the main land, those of Moydart and Araseck are hated and dispised by all their neighbours. Steuart of Appin is a bashfull man, of few words, and but ordinary parts. He did not appear in the Rebellion, his Clan being commanded by Steuart of Ardsheil, from whos family it is reckon'd near to a half of the following are descended, and will join him without regard to Appin. This gentleman has no son, and his nearest Connection

of any consequence was with the late M<sup>c</sup>donald of Cappoch, who married his Sister. The late Appin forfeited to the Duke of Argyle in 1715, and the present Duke was so generous as to give his son a Charter some little time before the Rebellion broke out. The Steuarts are mostly of the Church of England, and esteemd the least given to theft of any in the Highlands. M<sup>c</sup>donald of Glencoe was but a smal following, and is Vassal to Steuart of Appin. He is exceedingly proud, and his people reckoned false and traitorous, so that they are seldome trusted by their neighbours. The Country of Brae Lochaber is the Property of the Laird of M<sup>c</sup>intosh, but has been long in the possession of Kappochs familly. During the life of the late Kappochs father, the then M<sup>c</sup>intosh marched a part of his own Clan, together with some of the Kings Troops intending to dispossess Kappoch, who defeat and made him prisoner, upon which M<sup>c</sup>intosh granted a long and advantageous Leese which is not yet expired. Kappoch has left several children very young, and perhaps it may not be judged amiss to continue his Son in possession, provided S<sup>r</sup> Alexander M<sup>c</sup>donald, who is nearly related to him, will take the boy under his care and become answerable for his Education, and, I am inclined to believe, that this methode will do more to promote the peace and quiet of the Country than by giveing it to M<sup>c</sup>intosh, for as his Estate lys att a great distance, a part of the Duke of Gordons, Cluneys, and Lord Lovats lands interveening, it is impossible for him to have an eye over them, especially as they are pretty much given to the same way of life with their neighbours of Glengary. They are almost all Roman Catholicks, notwithstanding their Cheif is Protestant. The Country of Badenoch belongs cheifly to the Duke of Gordon, but the Inhabitants follow M<sup>c</sup>pherson of Cluney. The father was not in the Rebellion, but it is probable the son was put in possession of the Estate upon his marriage with Lord Lovats Daughter, by whome he has only one girl. This Clan is looked upon as one of the most civilized in the Highlands. Cluney, the Son, is esteemed to have both sense and activity, and has as much if not more the command of his Clan than any Cheif amongst them. His strongest Connection and intimacy is with the familly of Lochiel, and his people all Protestants. The Laird of M<sup>c</sup>intosh is an officer in the Army, his following all Protestants, and little given to theft; those of them who joind the rebell army were almost entirely cutt off att the Battle of Collodoun. The Country of Rannoch belongs to S<sup>r</sup> Robert Menzies of Weem, and Robinson



of Struan. The people of that Country are not only thieves themselves, but assisting to the Rogues of all the other Clans. S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Menzies is not lookd upon as a Cheif, haveing few of his name. The Camerons that live there join Lochiel, so that Struans following is but small, and all Protestants. He is an old Batcheler, lived long abroad, and is reckoned a man of letters. The next to be mentioned are the M<sup>c</sup>Gregores, who, tho undetermined as to their real Cheif, the Laird of M<sup>c</sup>Gregores familly haveing been extinct of a long time, and the name dispersed over all Scotland, cheifly inhabite the Countrys of Balwhidder and Montieth. Their numbers are but small and little union amongst them, but yeild the Command to M<sup>c</sup>Greger of Glengyle, who is a very humain, honest man in private life, but seldom to be depended upon, being frequently delirious. They are lookd upon to [be] a very false people, in so much that it is generally said that a M<sup>c</sup>Greger is never betray'd but by one of his own name. My Lord Perth's lands are inhabited by a mixture of all different names, mostly Protestant, and in no great repute for Bravery. The late Lords Character was well known, his Brother, Lord Johns, differs widely in many particulars. I have heard Gordon of Glenbucket lookd upon as a man of Consequence, whereas, in fact, he is quite the reverse. He is not liked by his own name, a man of no property nor natural following, of very mean understanding, with a vast deal of vanity. A few of the Farquharsons appeard in the Rebellion under a Cadet of Invercald's familly. He kept at home himself, and his son is an officer in the Army. In short, the Farquharsons, the Duke of Gordon's people, those of Braemar, Strathdon, Glenlivet, with Lord Ogilveys followers are esteemd bad mimicks of the real Clans. I have now gone through them all save that of Athol, which I decline to put in writting, but if I have the honour to see you, shall give you a full account of its situation. In case you think there is anything in what I have wrote that can be of use, I beg you will take the trouble to intimate it to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle that when any proposals are made in relation to these famillys, his Grace may the easier judge how far they proceed from Interest or Connection, or may, from their natural Consequences, prove hurtfull to the State. I hope you will pardon me if I pray you to take the trouble of reading that part of my letter to the Lord President, when I flatter myself you will find it to be a pretty genuine account of the several Highland famillys, nor indeed can it with reason be imagined that I have made any

wilfull mistake, as I have not the smallest Relation or Connection with any of them ; att the same time, I could wish his Lordship did not know the writter, and I beg you will do me the justice to believe that I am, with a most sincere regard and esteem, Sir,  
Your most obedient and most obliged humble Servant,

JO. MURRAY.

Tower of London, Aug<sup>st</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 22<sup>d</sup>, 1746.

*Indorsed*—Tower of London, Aug<sup>t</sup> 22, 1746. Mr. John Murray.

No. 13.

JOHN MURRAY TO<sup>1</sup>

SIR,—I had the honour to send you a letter Saturday last, containing some remarks upon the Situation of the Highland familys concerned in the late Rebellion, which grew to such a lenth, that I choosed to take an other opportunity to mention some two three things that then occurred to me ; and shall begin with one Circumstance that happened prior to the Pretender's landing in Scotland. I remember<sup>d</sup> you asked me whither Lord Traquair had meettings with the three English Gentlemen I mentioned seperatly or together, which I then could not answer possitively, but the following circumstance has since occurred which plainly shews he did meet with them together. He told me upon his return the last time from London that one night when in company with S<sup>r</sup> Watkin Williams and Lord Barrimore (but don't remember if he mentioned any others) in talking of the Pretender's affairs it was thought necessary that a Sum of twelve thousand pounds should be had ready, upon which S<sup>r</sup> Watkin Williams said that it was natural as he had a large Estate that he should contribute a considerable share of it, but that as he was oblidged to live att a great expense, he generally spent his whole income. My Lord Barrimore then said that the money should be no stop for he would find the twelve thousand pound himself. The Laird of Lochiel had been for some days after the battle of Collodoun with M<sup>c</sup>Pherson of Cluney and Steuart of Ardsheil, when they agreed that Lochiel should have a meeting with the other gentlemen of the Countrey to concert with them what were the most proper methodes to be taken in their then Situation. The

---

<sup>1</sup> S.P.D. George II., B. 86, No. 144. This letter is probably to Stone.

meeting was some time after agreed upon att a place called Murligan,<sup>1</sup> about two milles from the head of Locharkik, where were present the Lord Lovat, Lochiel, M<sup>c</sup>donell of Barisdale, M<sup>c</sup>donnell of Lochgarry, Gordon of Glenbucket, John Roy Steuart, with some others. Lord Lovat spoke first, and made them a long harangue, wherein he told them how much it would tend to their honnour to reassemble their men, and make a stout defence, that in no other shape they could expect to make any terms for themselves and Famillys, and att worst it was better to die with their swords in their hands than to suffer as malefactores; that as for his own part he was sorrey he was not young enough to have a share in their fate, but that his son should join them with four hundered pict men. This speech had the effect he desired, and they all agreed to meet the week following with each a convenient number of their best men, which nevertheless was not accomplished, their people being unwilling to come out a second time. Last time I had the honour to see you I offered to lay my hand upon the fifteen thousand Louis d'ors and am still certain I can do it, but as the season is now advancing, and the parties will probably be soon called in, it is not in that event impossible but the money may be raised. This I beg leave to mention, that some methode may be faln upon to prevent it. I should be heartily sorrey if my writting to you prove troublesome. It proceeds from a sincere and unfeigned desire to be of service. Could I know that it was not disagreeable I would venture to give you the trouble of what further occurs to me and I am with a most sincere regard and esteem, Sir, your most obedient and most oblidged hum<sup>ble</sup> servant,

Jo. MURRAY.

Tower of London, Ag<sup>st</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 27, 1746.

*Indorsed*—Tower of London, Aug<sup>t</sup> 27<sup>th</sup>, 1746. Mr. Murray.

No. 14.

JOHN MURRAY TO <sup>2</sup>

SIR,—There has a particular circumstance occurred to me of late which I hope may be of service, but as I may not probably explain my self so fully as necessary by writting, I must beg that

<sup>1</sup> Muir Laggan on Loch Arkaig.

<sup>2</sup> S.P.D. George II., B. 88, No. 43.



any hour you cannot dispose of better you will do me the honour to take a step so far as the Tower, and I am with the utmost regard, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

Jo. MURRAY.

Tower, Oct<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 8<sup>th</sup>, 1746.

*Indorsement over first page, W<sup>m</sup> Fox [?] <sup>1</sup>*

*Indorsed*—Oct. 8, 1746. Mr. J. Murray.

### No. 15.

#### JOHN MURRAY TO <sup>2</sup>

SIR,—To my very great surprise I was this day informed by Mr. Fuller, the gentleman jailer, that Mrs. Murray had pass'd into Holland, which you may believe after the letter I had the honour to write you lately concerning hir gives me the outmost uneasiness. I hope nevertheless you will as I do impute it entirely to a womanish fear, and her ignorance of my Situation, as I am apt to believe that had she known of my being a Prisoner, no Consideration would have made her take so imprudent a step. I thought it my Duty to acquaint you of this by the first opportunity least any wrong Construction should be put upon it. I hope the letter I had the honour to write you some days ago came safe, and I am with the most sincere regard and esteem, Sir, your most obed<sup>t</sup> and most oblidge<sup>d</sup> hum<sup>ble</sup> servant,

Jo. MURRAY.

Tower of London, Octob<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 16, 1746.

*Indorsement over first page, W<sup>m</sup> Fox [?] <sup>1</sup>*

*Indorsed*—Oct. 16, 1746. Mr. J. Murray.

### No. 16.

#### ÆNEAS MACDONALD TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.<sup>3</sup>

MY LORD —I should not have made bold to have troubled your Grace directly with a Letter, if I was not persuaded that you

---

<sup>1</sup> Neither this nor the succeeding letter bears any address. It is possible that they were written to Henry Fox, the first Lord Holland, who was appointed Secretary at War in July 1746. I can find no trace of a *William* Fox.

<sup>2</sup> S.P.D. George II., B. 88, No. 86.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* No. 125.

would approve of the Contents thereof being proposed immediately to your Grace, without the Communication of any other whither you thought them worth consideration or not.

The late Rebellion, my Lord, was a thing that appear'd so unaccountable to me, that (tho' I could not save my own family, att a time when Brothers rose up against Brothers, and Sons against their Fathers) yett I can demonstrate that it was not possible for a person under my Circumstances to doe more towards crushing it than I did, having allways from the doctrine of the most sensible people even of that party abroad (such as Lord Marischal) look'd upon any such attempt (tho' concerted with some forethought) as unlawfull without the Consent of the nation), and I so much detest such mad flights, that if your Grace thinks well of it, I'm very willing to engadge to give you all the Intelligence that for the future I shall be able to gather att the French Court of such or any other attempts, and I dare be bold to say there is not one man belonging to the Isle of Brittain so capable of serving your Grace that way as I am. In case you think such Intelligence worth while, and the least enquiry into my character will leave no room to doubt but that whatever I solemnly promise I shall perform to a title.

I hope your Grace will pardon this great presumption, and look upon it as att least a certain signe that I know nothing more of the late affair that can be of any service to the Government and repose of the nation than what I told att my examination.—I am, with the most profound submission, my Lord, your Grace's most humble and most obedient servant,

ÆNEAS MACDONALD.

*Indorsed*—Oct. 26<sup>th</sup>, 1746. Mr. Æneas Macdonald.

### No. 17.

#### THE FURTHER EXAMINATION OF JOHN MURRAY OF BROUGHTON, ESQ., ETC.<sup>1</sup>

THIS Examinant being asked whether he can recollect with Certainty at what time Drummond, otherwise McGregor, was first sent to Rome from Scotland, he saith that he beleives it to have been in the year 1740 and that he returned to Scotland in Feb<sup>ry</sup> 174 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and that this Exam<sup>t's</sup> first meeting and conversation with

---

<sup>1</sup> S.P.D. George II., B. 89, No. 43.

Lord Traquair on this Subject, as mention'd in his former Examination, was in the said month and year. This Exam<sup>t</sup> being asked saith he is ready to declare in the Presence of Lord Traquair, Sir John Douglas and Dr. Barry what he has said in his former Examination relating to them.

Lord Traquair was then called in, and acquainted that it was thought proper to examine him in the Presence of Mr. Murray, as to what he knows relating to the late Rebellion and intended Invasion from France. Mr. Murray was then desired to give an account of what had passed between him and Lord Traquair on that Subject; upon which Mr. Murray declared that in the Month of February in the year 174 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Lord Traquair acquainted him that Drummond otherwise Macgregor was then at Edinburgh; that the said Drummond had been sent to Rome by Lord Perth, Lord Traquair, Lord Lovat, Cameron of Lochiel, Lord John Drummond the Elder, Sir James Campel of Auchterbright and Mr. Stuart Lord Traquair's Brother. That the said Drummond went from Rome to France; that he carried with him from Scotland a Memorial address'd to Cardinal Fleury and signed by the seven Persons above-mentioned, the purport of which was that there was a considerable Number of People in Scotland ready to appear in Arms for the Pretender, if they were assured of the Assistance of a Body of Troops from France; that Lord Traquair further told this Exam<sup>t</sup> that Drummond had presented this Memorial to Cardinal Fleury, who was very much pleased with the Assurances contained in it, and promised to send a Body of Troops if he could have the same Assurances from the Pretender's Friends in England. This Exam<sup>t</sup> saith that he was in Company at Edinburgh with Drummond, Lord Traquair, Cameron of Lochiel and (he thinks) Cluny Macpherson; that Drummond then told them, that the Cardinal was pleased with the Memorial, and promised to assist them with Troops if he could have the same Assurances from England as he had from Scotland; that Drummond staid some Weeks at Edinburgh and then went to London; that in the month of December 1742, Lord Traquair shew'd this Exam<sup>t</sup> Letters from Drummond in which it was said that the Cardinal promised to put the Scheme in Execution in a few months.

Lord Traquair was then asked whether he had any Conversation with Mr. Murray to the purport above-mentioned, relating to Drummond's Voyage to Rome and Paris, the Memorial sent to Cardinal Fleury and the other particulars above-mentioned. To



which he saith that he does not remember that he ever had any Conversation with Mr. Murray relating to any of those particulars. Being asked whether he introduced Drummond to Mr. Murray, he saith he cannot be sure whether he did or not; being asked whether he had any meeting at any time at Edinburgh with Drummond, Mr. Murray and any other persons, he saith he does not remember that he ever was present at any such Meeting.

Lord Traquair being asked whether he knows that Drummond was an Agent for the Pretender, he saith that he had heard it said that he was; that when Drummond went abroad some said he was gone to the West Indies and others to Paris.

He further saith that he never was concern'd in sending any Memorial to invite or desire an Invasion from France, in favour of the Pretender, and that he never told Murray that he was concerned in any such Transaction.

Mr. Murray being then asked whether it was in Lord Traquair's presence that Drummond told him that Cardinal Fleury had promised a Body of Troops to assist the Pretender, he saith that Drummond gave him that account in the Presence of Lord Traquair. Lord Traquair saith that the first time he came to London was in 1741, when he was in Mourning for his Father, that he return'd to Scotland in May 1741, that he staid in Scotland till the Year 1743, that he came to London in April 1743.

Mr. Murray being asked whether he knows on what occasion Lord Traquair came to London in April 1743, saith that in the Beginning of that Year, he had been sent to France by Lord Traquair, Lord Perth and Cameron of Lochiel, to know what the Court of France would do in favour of the Pretender, and that he was order'd to declare to the French Ministers by Lord Traquair, Lord Perth and Lochiel that, if the French would send over a Body of Troops into Scotland, the greatest part of the Highlands would rise in Arms for the Pretender.

Lord Traquair being asked whether this was true, absolutely denied it.

Being asked whether he was present when Mr. Murray agreed to go to France with the Commission above-mentioned, he saith that he was not, and that he knew nothing of the Business on which Murray went to France, tho' he admits that Murray told him he was going thither.

Mr. Murray saith that he returned to London from France and from thence went to Scotland, where he acquainted Lord Traquair

that Mo<sup>r</sup> Amelot had acquainted him, that as soon as the French King's Affairs would permit, he would assist the Pretender with a Body of Troops, and that he, Murray, might assure the Gentlemen by whom he was sent of it; that he, Murray, then desired Lord Traquair to go to London to meet Drummond (as Drummond had desired) to get Assurances from the Jacobites in England of their Readiness to assist the Pretender; that Lord Traquair's Journey to London was on that Account and that when Lord Traquair return'd to Scotland, he acquainted this Exam<sup>t</sup> that he had talked with Lord Barrymore, Sir John Hind Cotton and Sir Watkin Williams Wynn upon that Subject; that they had refused to give any assurance under their hands in favour of the Pretender, and that they said they would not do anything unless a sufficient Body of Troops were landed from France.

Lord Traquair being ask'd whether this is true, he saith that he absolutely denies it all; that he has a very slight and superficial acquaintance with Lord Barrymore, Sir John Hind Cotton and Sir Watkins Williams Wynne, but not sufficient for him to talk with them upon Business of such consequence; that he saw them once or twice in London, in Coffeehouses or other publick Places, and might possibly talk to them upon publick news.

Mr. Murray saith that Lord Traquair communicated to him two Letters from Drummond at Paris to his Lordship; the Purport of the first of which was that the French would invade England in January, and of the Second that the Invasion might probably take place before that Letter came to his hand; that this Letter was dated in January or the Beginning of February 174 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

Lord Traquair being asked whether he shew'd Mr. Murray the Letters above-mentioned, he saith he does not know what Letters Murray may have seen, but that he shew'd him no such Letters, and that he never corresponded with Drummond in his Life.

Mr. Murray being asked who the Persons were with whom Lord Traquair told him that he transacted the Pretender's Affairs in London, he saith he is positive Lord Traquair told him that he met Lord Barrymore, Sir John Hind Cotton and Sir Watkin Williams Wynne in London and talked with them upon the Pretender's affairs.

Mr. Murray withdrew, and then Lord Traquair persisting in his denial of the Facts upon which he had been examined, he was directed to withdraw.

Mr. Murray was called in and confirmed the particulars con-

tained in his former Examinations relating to Sir John Douglass's coming to him in January last at Bannockburn.

Sir John Douglass was then called in and Mr. Murray was asked where he saw Sir John Douglass during the Siege of Stirling Castle.

Upon which Mr. Murray declared that at the time above-mentioned Sir John Douglass came to him at Bannockburn late at night and acquainted him that he came with a message from Lord Traquair and others in London (whom he did not name) to the Pretender; that Murray told him he should be introduced the next day to the Pretender but could not see him that night; that Sir John Douglass told Murray that a Message had been before sent to the Pretender from his Friends in England, that 10,000 £ was collected in London for the Pretender and was ready to be paid; that Sir John Douglass staid that night at Murray's Quarters; that the next morning Murray introduc'd Sir John Douglass to Sir Tho<sup>s</sup> Sheridan and desired him to carry Sir John Douglass to the Pretender; that Murray went then to Stirling and return'd to Bannockburn the same day; that Sir John Douglass then told him that he had been introduced to the Pretender, but did not tell him what had passed; that Murray told the Pretender's Son the night before of Sir John Douglass's arrival, and that the Pretender's Son said he would see him the next day.

Sir John Douglass being then asked what he has to say to the Facts above-mentioned, he saith that he shall make no answer in any shape; that perhaps this may be ill manners, but that being no Lawyer he doth not think fit to give any answer.

The above examination of Mr. Murray relating to Sir John Douglass having been read over to Sir John Douglass in the presence of the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Chesterfield and Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Henry Pelham Esq<sup>r</sup>., and he being asked whether he abides by his Resolution to give no answer to it in any shape, he saith he does abide by that Resolution.

Sir John Douglass and Mr. Murray were both order'd to withdraw, and after some time Sir John Douglass was again called in and acquainted that before he was remanded the Lords were desirous to know whether he had anything further to say upon the Matters that had been mentioned to him, to which he answered that he had nothing further to say, and then he was directed to withdraw.

Mr. Murray was again called in, and being asked relating to Dr.



Barry, he saith that to the best of his Memory, Lord Traquair gave him a Letter of Recommendation to Dr. Barry; that Murray sent one Cockburn an Hosier at whose house Drummond, otherwise M<sup>c</sup>Gregor, used to lodge, to enquire whether Dr. Barry was at home: that he then went to Dr. Barry at his house in Craven Street and deliver'd Lord Traquair's Letter to him; that Dr. Barry told this Exam<sup>t</sup> that he had received a Letter from Drummond acquainting him that the French designed to send a Body of Troops immediately to England, and desiring Dr. Barry to send some English Pilots to Dieppe; that he the Exam<sup>t</sup> told Dr. Barry that he thought Drummond imposed upon him; that when this Exam<sup>t</sup> returned from Paris to London he saw Doctor Barry again, who then appeared very shy and reserved to him, which he imagined proceeded from what Drummond had wrote concerning him. This Exam<sup>t</sup> saith that he beleives that the Person abovementioned, whose name is Cockburn, was employed by Dr. Barry in carrying Letters into the City to be forwarded to France. This Exam<sup>t</sup> saith that Lord Traquair told him that Dr. Barry went by the name of Moor in the secret correspondence.

Dr. Barry was then called in, and Mr. Murray being asked whether he knows Dr. Barry, he saith he does. Dr. Barry being asked whether he knows Mr. Murray, he saith he thinks he has seen him but cannot be certain.

Mr. Murray then declared that about July 1744 he had a recommendatory Letter from Lord Traquair to Dr. Barry; that when he came to London he sent one Cockburn an Hosier to enquire whether Dr. Barry was in Town; that the next day Murray went himself to Dr. Barry and found him at home at his house in Craven Street; that he told Dr. Barry that the occasion of his coming to him was to know from Lord Traquair what accounts he had received from Drummond, otherwise MacGregor, at Paris; that Dr. Barry told this Exam<sup>t</sup> that he had an account from Drummond that the French Ministers were determined to send a Body of Troops immediately to England, and that Drummond desired him, Dr. Barry, to send some Pilots to Dieppe; that Dr. Barry some time after told him that he had another Letter from Dieppe relating to the sending the said Pilots to Dieppe.

Mr. Murray saith that he dined with Dr. Barry at his house.

Dr. Barry being asked what he has to say to what is alleged by Mr. Murray, he saith that he beleives Mr. Murray came to his house once; that he told him he was an officer in the Grey Dragoons,

that his only Business was to desire his advice as a Physician; that he accordingly prescribed to him as a Physician; that Mr. Murray brought him no Letter from Lord Traquair or any other Person; that he might possibly dine at his house, as he often invites his Patients to dine with him; that he is not acquainted with any Person whose name is McGregor, nor ever had any correspondence with him; that he never had any Conversation with Murray relating to the procuring Pilots, nor was he ever employed for that Purpose, that all that Murray says relating to his Transactions with him is absolutely false and purely invented by him.

Mr. Murray says that when he returned from France, he saw Dr. Barry again and had Discourse with him relating to Drummond or McGregor, which Dr. Barry being asked, absolutely denies. Dr. Barry says that he knows a Person whose name is Cockburn who lives near Charing Cross.

Mr. Murray desired that Doctor Barry might be asked whether he ever received any Letter from any Person who subscribed himself Mallet at Paris, which Dr. Barry being asked, absolutely denies.

Being asked whether he ever received any Letter directed to him under the name of Moor, or whether he ever wrote any Letters and subscribed them by the name of Moor, he absolutely denies that he ever wrote or received any Letter in that manner, or that he ever went by any other name than Barry.

The above Examination of Mr. Murray relating to Doctor Barry was read over to Dr. Barry in the Presence of the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Chesterfield and the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Henry Pelham Esq<sup>r</sup>, and he adheres to the answers he has given, and then he withdrew.

Mr. Murray says that Dr. Barry told him that McGregor wrote to him and subscribed his Letters by the name of Mallet. Mr. Murray saith that Cockburn the Hosier did live in Johnson's Court, Charing Cross; that McGregor used to lodge at Cockburn's house; that Cockburn told this Exam<sup>t</sup> that he used to carry Letters from Dr. Barry to a Merchant in the City to be forwarded to France and to bring Letters from that Merchant to Dr. Barry, but that Cockburn did not tell him the name of that Merchant, nor does he know who he was.

Lord Traquair was again called in and being asked whether he had anything further to offer to the Lords, he said that he had

nothing to offer and had no other answer to give than he had given before.

Whitehall, 11 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1746. Taken before Lord Chancellor, Duke of Newcastle, Earl of Chesterfield, Mr. Pelham.

*Indorsed*—The further examōon of John Murray of Broughton, Esq<sup>r</sup>. the Earl of Traquair, Sir John Douglas and Dr. Barry.

11 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1746.

### No. 18.

#### JOHN MURRAY TO <sup>1</sup> [ANDREW STONE]

SIR,—According to my Lord Chancellors and Duke of Newcastle's orders I have sent you some few particulars, which I perhaps may either have neglected or not so fully mentioned on my first examination. My Lord Chancellor desired me to be particular in regard to what I knew of M<sup>c</sup>donald the Banker. I have already mentioned what I knew of him while at Paris, but if it is judged necessary to say any further of his Character while abroad or his Behaviour when in Scotland you have only to honour me with your Commands when I wont fail to obey, and I am with great regard, Sir, Your most obed<sup>t</sup> and most oblidged hum<sup>ble</sup> ser<sup>t</sup>,  
Jo. MURRAY.

Tower of London, Nov<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 17<sup>th</sup>, 1746.

*Indorsed*—Tower of London, Nov<sup>r</sup> 17, 1746.

Mr. Murray.

A. S.

### No. 19.<sup>2</sup>

THE Autumn <sup>3</sup> after Mr. Drummond left Scotland, I was to visite my Lord Traquair in the Country, when he took occasion to tell me that he understood by Drummond that Cardinal Fleury had proposed to send Swedish troops into Scotland, but that it was judged necessary that a Person should be sent thither from Scotland, and proposed that I should go, which I refused to

<sup>1</sup> S.P.D. George II., B. 89, No. 63.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* No. 62.

<sup>3</sup> The autumn 1742.



comply with. Upon my return from Paris in the month of March 1743, or Aprill following, I reported to my Lord Traquair and Cameron of Lochiel what had pass'd att the interview I had with Mons<sup>r</sup> Amelot, and att the same time observed to them that notwithstanding Mess<sup>rs</sup> Semple and Drummond had alledged that Cardinal Fleury had put all their Memorials into Mons<sup>r</sup> Amelot's hands, and instructed him fully with their schemes, yett when Mr. Semple asked of him if he had perused their scheme for a landing in the north of England, he answered No, which made me strongly suspect that the most of what they advanced, either came from themselves, or that the Cardinal had been imposing upon them. I likewise told my Lord Traquair that Mr. Drummond, who was then in England, with a view to procure the like assurances from the Pretender's friends in England as had been given by those in Scotland, beg'd his Lordship might immediately come to assist him in his undertaking, and his Lordship, in pursuance of Mr. Drummond's request, did go to London soon after. Soon after his Lordship's return to Scotland in Autumn 1743, he told me that during his stay in London he had conversed with my Lord Barrimore, Sir John Hynd Cotton, and Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, who all declared their readiness to give what assistance was in their power, provided a considerable body of troops was landed in England, but would not consent to give any writting under their hands. His Lordship told me likewise that the same summer, one Mr. Buttler, an Irish gentleman in the King of France's service, was sent over to know the situation of the Jacobite party in England, that he had dined with Mr. Buttler in the Citty in company with a number of English gentlemen, all freinds to the Pretender. That Mr. Buttler went to Litchfeild Races, where, in company with Lord Barrimore, he dined with above fourscore gentlemen, who, Lord Barrimore told him, were all Jacobites save a very few. That Mr. Buttler had bought up a good many horses for the King of Frances use, seem'd quite satisfied with what he had learnt while in England, and told Mr. Drummond with whom he went to Paris that he would make such a report to the King upon his arrival, as he was ready to believe would induce him to send over such a body of troops as was demanded. Lord Traquair told me att the same time that he had a meeting with Lord Barrimore and Sir Watkin Williams, att which it was judged necessary to raise a sum of twelve thousand pounds, upon which Sir Watkin Williams said that it was natural to expect he should

contribute a considerable part of it, but that, notwithstanding he had a pretty large estate, he had generally very little to spare; to which Lord Barrimore answered that he needed not give himself any pain about that, for he would take care to have the money ready when required. Lord Perth came soon after<sup>1</sup> from York, and told me, in presence of Cameron of Lochiel, that the then Mayor, with some Aldermen of York, had made large professions of their attachment to the Family of Steuart, and assured him that in case a sufficient body of troops came into their Country, they would join them with ten thousand men. That they intended to send the Pretender's youngest son the Compliment of their Town in a Gold Box, but were afraid lest it might be discovered by the workmen, but beg'd he might take occasion to acquaint the Pretender how much they were attach'd to his Interest, and tho by the constitution of their Citty the Mayor was chose by routine, by which means it would fall upon a Whig the year following, yett if the Pretender expected that any thing would be undertaken in his favours, they would break through that Rule and name one who they knew to be his freind. The Spring<sup>2</sup> following, Lord Traquair sent for me, and in presence of Lord Perth shewed me two letters he had received from Drummond att Paris, the one dated att Paris in the month of December, wherein he says that he had, soon after his return from London, in Company with Mr. Buttler, prevailed upon the French Court to prepare for a descent in England and Scotland, and immediately went to Rome, where he after some time persuaded the Pretender to send his son to Paris to be ready to go over with the Embarkation from Dunkirk, which was then intended to be put in Execution in the month of January. In the second letter which enclosed the former, and was dated from London the end of Jan<sup>y</sup> or beginning of Feb<sup>y</sup> 1744, he says that upon his return from Rome to Paris he had orders from the Court of France to come to London to prepare the Pretender's freinds to receive the French upon their landing; that they att first seemed a little averse to it, but that they had now condescended, and that he was ready to return. That Lord Marishal was to sail from Dunkirk for Scotland, with three thousand men, arms, ammunition, etc., and afterwards says in the same letter that he does not know how he, meaning Lord Marishal, would be equiped, with several other such contradictions.

---

<sup>1</sup> Winter 1743.

<sup>2</sup> Spring 1744.

Both Lord Perth and Lord Traquair judged it necessary that a letter should immediatly be wrote to him, requiring he would reconcile these seeming contradictions, and desired I might prepare it, which I did in their presence, and which they both signed, and Lord Traquair told me that he had sent it to London to Doctor Barry, with directions to forward it to Drummond att Paris. In the month of June 1744 following, when att Traquair, I told his Lordship that I proposed going to see the Army in Flanders. Upon which he desired I might go to Paris and learn the posture of the Pretender's affairs, haveing had no intelligence, as he said, since the letters he received in the Spring from Drummond. About a week after he wrote me to come to him, and show'd me a letter he had received from Semple att Paris, excusing his not writting soonner, and giveing reason why the intended Invasion from Dunkirk had miscarried, from which he said I might see that there was a greater necessity than ever for my going to Paris, and that I must have every thing from the Pretender himself, which, after some time, I agreed to, but said I would not fail to give my opinion of the two gentlemen employ'd there. To which his Lordship answered that I might do in that as I had a mind. I sett out from my own house the seventh of July, and the day after my arrival att London sent one Cockburn, a Hosier, to Dr. Barry to whom Lord Traquair had directed me to go as the person with whom Drummond att Paris coresponded. The next or second day after, I went to Doctor Barrys house, when he told me that he had some days before received a letter from Drummond telling him that the Court of France intended very soon to send a body of Troops into England, and desired he might send over some Pilots to Diepe, and that he was then endeavouring to find some fitt persons for that purpose. I told him that it seemd strange to desire Pilots might be sent without saying to whom they should be consigned, and that I could not allow myself to believe that any troops were, or indeed could be intended for England, as there were then none upon the Coast save small garrisons. The next time I saw Doctor Barry, he told me that upon what I had said he wrote to Drummond desireing to know to whom the Pilots should be consigned, and that he had returnd him for answer the Intendant of Marines att Diepe, that he had them ready to sail, and as I had acquainted him with my design of going to Paris, he proposed that I should lay hold of that opportunity to go there before I went to the Army. Upon my going over to Flanders I



wrote to Drummond that I intended being att Paris, and desired he might send me a passport to Holland, but upon my comeing to Rotterdam found him there, where he pretended he was come to purchase arms, and in case he could not find them there proposed to return by way of Liege, but in three four days said he had found as many as he wanted, and sett out for Paris, where I went with him as mentioned in my first examination. Upon my arrival, M<sup>c</sup>donald the Banker told me that the Pretender knew nothing of my comeing, att which I seemed surprised, telling him that I had write to Drummond, that I intended to come, and that he had told me att Rotterdam that the Pretender did not incline I should, as he then kept himself very private. The next morning I saw the Pretender in presence of Semple and Drummond, where nothing of any Consequence passed, but the day following I waited on him att the same place, and repeated to him the contents of Drummond's letters, so far as I could then remember, and endeavoured to show him that the persons employ'd were not acting fairly by him, which he desired me to put in writting, but as Mr. Drummond or his Nephew kept close with me, I could not find an opportunity, so stop't att a place called Senlis, four stages from Paris, and write from thence, where M<sup>c</sup>donald was sent to receive it, and, if I remember right, he returnd a second time with a letter from Sir Thomas Sherridan, telling me he had read what I had wrote to the Pretender, and that it seemd to have a good deal of effect, and desired to know the principal people in Scotland, intending to write to them. To which I answered that he had only to peruse the list given in by Drummond, from which he might know them all, and then told M<sup>c</sup>donald that if any letters were sent to me in Holland that he would be the bearer himself. Some days after my arrival in Holland I received a Packet containing one from M<sup>c</sup>donald to me, and another to Lord Elcho, one from Sir Thomas Sherridan, and one from Mr. Kelly. Upon my return to London I went to Doctor Barrys house, and told him of my haveing been att Paris, where I found there was no such thing as a descent intended, nor was it possible it would be from the then situation of the troops, nether did I believe, from all I could learn, that the French were sincere in their preparations from Dunkirk the spring before, to which he made little answer. I then told him that I understood that the young Pretenders alowance from the Court of France was very small, and was ready to believe that a sum of money would be

very acceptable to him. To which he answered that he could not imagine the Pretender was then in need of money, for Lord Barri-more had told him that a sum had been remitted to him in the Spring, which the Government had traiced so far as Amsterdam, and that surely his freinds would not send him a triffle. He then appointed me to meet him the next day at the Meuse Coffee-house, and called for paper, pen, and Ink, pretending to prescribe for me, but the particulars of what pass'd I cant remember. Some few days after my return to Scotland I acquainted my Lord Traquair, then att my own house, with what had pass'd, and put in writting all the arguments that then occurred to me to prove the Falasy of Semple and Drummonds promises, and to show how little they were to be depended upon, which his Lordship said he had not then time to consider, being oblidge'd to return next morning early, which he did. Three or four weeks after I mett with his Lordship and Cameron of Lochiel att Edinbnrgh, when I read over the same paper I mentioned above, which seemd to weigh a good deal with them, and they both declared against the Pretenders comeing over in the shape he proposed, which I told them I hoped I had prevented by what I had said both to him and Sir Thomas Sherridan. I likewise acquainted Lord Elcho and Steuart of Appin, who were equally against the attempt, as was every body I had ever occasion to hear talk of it, both before and after his landing, save Lord Perth alone. I then judg'd it necessary to write a letter to the young Pretender diswading him from comeing over in Conformity to the opinion of the several persons who I had acquainted with his designe, and procured letters from Lochiel, Lord Elcho, and Lord Traquair, to the same effect, all which I enclosed alongst with mine, as likewise one from Lord Perth, the Contents of which I dont know. My Lord Traquair had, some time before, proposed to go to London, so I desired he might carry this Packet and send it over; which he engaged to do, but upon his delaying his journey, I wrote to him begging he would sett out as soon as possible, as he knew of what consequence it would be that the letters he was to carry should go soon, and some few days after his Lordship came to Edinburgh, when I gave him the letter, which he promised to send over immediatly upon his arrival in London, which was in the month of January 1745. About six weeks after Lord Traquair went to London, Lord Perth told me that he had a Packet which he intended to send to the Pretender, and asked me if I knew of any body to

carry it. I att first said I knew of none, fearing least he should give any encouragment which might destroy what I had said in mine by Lord Traquair, but when he told me that he only wrote concerning his Brother, Lord John, and seem'd very desirous his Letter should go, I told him the only person I could then think of was an old Servant of my own, who, I believed, would obey the directions given him. The fellow was accordingly sent, and being poor, Lord Perth desired I might write to M<sup>c</sup>donald att Paris to give him what money he thought necessary, with a sheut of Cloaths, and that he should delivre the letter out of his own hand. Lord Elcho gave me a letter at the same time to M<sup>c</sup>donald, Lord Perth haveing told him that he was sending over, and I wrote a few lines to Sir Thomas Sherridan telling of the letter I had sent by Lord Traquair, which, I hoped, had come to hand before that time, and upon the mans return he brought a packet which I sent to Lord Perth. Much about this time Lord Perth write me that there was a ship ready to sail for France from the west coast with which he intended to write, and if I had any letters to send he would forward them, upon which I sent him the Packet which was returned me, as mentioned in my first Examination, from Lord Traquair, telling him what a disapointment it was, and beg'd he would not neglect to forward it, which he afterwards told me he had done, but it would not have reached France before the Pretenders departure from Paris, as he never received it. I remember that Sir Thomas Sherridan told me in Scotland that Drummond was come from London (where he had been for some time) a little before he left France, and that my Lord Clancartie was soon expected, that Drummond was then in London, and the persons who conversed with him cannot fail to be known to Cockburn, att whose house he generally lodged. And it is natural to imagine that it was oweing to Drummond that the Packet Lord Traquair carried was not sent over, for from the Confidence Lord Traquair had in him he would not fail to acquaint him with the contents, and Drummond, to be sure, would deswade his Lordship from sending letters which must evidently thwart his schemes.

*Indorsed*—Rec<sup>d</sup> from Mr. Murray with his Letter dated Tower of London, Nov<sup>r</sup> 17, 1746.



DUKE OF NEWCASTLE TO LORD JUSTICE CLERK <sup>1</sup>*Whitehall, Dec<sup>r</sup> 9, 1746.*

MY LORD, LORD JUSTICE CLERK,—I have received the Favour of your Lordship's letter of the 28<sup>th</sup> past, with an account of what had passed relating to the Election of the Magistrates of Edinburgh, and a List of those chosen upon the Poll and laid it before the King. His Majesty was glad to find that Mr. Drummond had been unanimously elected Provost, and hopes that the Consequences of this Election will be the fixing the Magistracy of Edinburgh for the future in the Hands of such Persons as are truly and zealously attach'd to his Majesty's Person and Government. His Majesty is very sensible of the Zeal and Diligence your Lordship shews for his service.

The Proposal contain'd in your Lordship's former Letter of the 15<sup>th</sup> past, relating to the Purchase of Mr. MacDonald of Glen-gary's Estate has been laid before the King, and his Majesty has it under Consideration what may be proper to be done relating to the general notion of the Purchase of Highland Estates by the Crown.

I send your Lordship in the greatest confidence by his Majesty's Command an Extract of the Examination of Murray, secretary to the Pretender, relating to S<sup>r</sup> John Douglas, who is now Prisoner in the Tower, by which your Lordship will see Murray positively charges S<sup>r</sup> John Douglas with having been with him at his Quarters at Bannoch Burn during the Time of the Siege of Stirling Castle, and with having been at that Time and place introduced to the Pretender's son. S<sup>r</sup> John Douglas upon his first Examination absolutely denied his having been at Bannoch Bourn; and when he was examined a second Time and confronted with Murray, who confirmed everything he had before said relating to this Matter, S<sup>r</sup> J. Douglas absolutely refused to make any answer whatever to any Questions that were then asked him. These Circumstances leave but little room to doubt of the Truth of Murray's Information; but, as it is very material to get, if possible, at the Bottom of this matter, his Majesty would have your Lordship enquire in a prudent and cautious manner whether some Person may not be found that can give an Account of all S<sup>r</sup> John Douglas's Motions when he was in Scotland in January

---

<sup>1</sup> Scotland. S.P.D. George II., 1746, B. 35, No. 39.

last. Perhaps it might be proper to employ some one whom you can trust to enquire of the People with whom Murray lodged at Bannoch bourn, whether they can give any account of a person that answers the Description of S<sup>r</sup> J. Douglas coming at that Time to Murray, staying with him one Night, and going away the next Day. As your Lordship will perceive the great Consequence of this Affair, his Majesty is persuaded you will use your utmost Endeavours to procure further Lights relating to it. It is unnecessary to give your Lordship any Caution with regard to the Secrecy upon this important Occasion, and especially as to the Person from whom we had the intelligence.

The Messenger by whom your Lordship will receive this Letter has a Warrant to bring Hugh Fraser, late Secretary to Lord Lovat, and now confined in Edinburgh Castle, in safe Custody to London. I have been informed that one Benjamin MacBean, Servant to Major MacBean, who was in the Pretender's Service, can give very material Evidence against Lord Lovat; and, as he is now prisoner in Edinburgh Castle, your Lord<sup>p</sup> will be pleased to examine him immediately; and in case you shall find he can be of service, you will send him to London in custody of this Messenger. Lord Lovat will, I believe, in a few days be impeach'd of High Treason by the House of Commons, and the Proceedings will be carried on against him with all the Expedition that the nature of them will admit.

Your Lordship will be so good as to communicate this Letter in great Confidence to the Earl of Albemarle and to nobody else. His Majesty has received information that two or three Episcopal Ministers near Edinburgh have qualified themselves pursuant to the Act of Parliament passed in the last session, and that great numbers of Persons of the Episcopal Persuasion are daily sending their Children to them to be educated. His Majesty thought it proper that this should be mentioned to your Lord<sup>p</sup>, that you may make enquiry into the Fact, and inform yourself whether those Ministers are really qualified according to the abovementioned Act of Parliament, and particularly with regard to that Clause of it which relates to their Ordination, and your Lordship will let me know as soon as possible what you shall be able to learn concerning this matter which may be of great Consequence to His Majesty's Service.—I am, etc.,                      HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

*Indorsed*—Dra<sup>t</sup> to the Lord Justice Clerk, Dec<sup>r</sup> 9, 1746.

By Chandler.

*Extract of Mr. Murray's Examination.*

THAT Sir John Douglas came from London to Bannochburn during the Siege of the Castle of Stirling. That he told this Examinant at Bannochburn, that he had a Message to deliver to the Pretender from his Friends in England.

That Murray told him he should be introduced the next Day to the Pretender, but could not see him that night. That Sir John Douglas told Murray that a Message had been before sent to the Pretender from his Friends in England. That 10,000£ was collected in London for the Pretender, and was ready to be paid. That Sir John Douglas staid that Night at Murray's Quarters; that the next morning Murray introduced Sir John Douglas to Sir T. Sheridan, and desired him to carry Sir John Douglas to the Pretender. That Murray went then to Stirling, and returned to Bannochburn the same day. That Sir John Douglas then told him that he had been introduced to the Pretender, but did not tell him what had passed. That Murray told the Pretender's son the night before of Sir John Douglas's arrival, and that the Pretender's son said he would see him the next day.

Sir John Douglas went away the same day in the Afternoon or Evening from Bannochburn.

*Indorsed*—Extract of Mr. Murray's Examination. Copy sent to the Ld Justice Clerk, Dec<sup>r</sup> 9, 1746.

## No. 21.

LORD TRAQUAIR: MR. MURRAY'S EXAMINATION <sup>1</sup>

BEING asked what he knew of any invitation to the Pretender previous to his coming into Scotland, and by whom, saith that to the best of his Memory, the first Motion was in 1740. That he did not know of it till 1743 when the Earl of Traquair acquainted him, that one Drummond (otherwise M<sup>c</sup>Gregor) was then at Edinburgh, who, in 1740, had been sent to Rome by L<sup>d</sup> Lovat, Lord Traquair, etc., and Mr. John Stuart, Brother to L<sup>d</sup> Traquair. That sometime after Drummond went to Rome, the s<sup>d</sup> Persons sent a memorial to Cardinal Fleury to encourage him to send a

---

<sup>1</sup> S.P.D. George II., B. 86, No. 42.



Body of Troops into Scotland, and sent a list of the Gentlemen in the Highlands, who, they imagined, would support the Pretender's cause. Drummond was in London about April 1745.

In 1743 Drummond returned to Scotland and came to Edinburgh, and sent for L<sup>d</sup> Traquair, Lochiel, and M<sup>c</sup>Pherson of Cluny to come to him, and gave them an account of his Negotiation, and told them that if he, the Cardinal, could procure any Encouragement from England he would send the Troops desired into Scotland in the Autumn of 1743.

That L. Traquair was employed to come to London to endeavour to get such Encouragement; that Drummond also came to London; that when Lord Traquair returned to Scotland he told this Examinant that People in England seemed to be well inclined to the Pretender, if they might depend upon Encouragement from Abroad. That the principal Persons with whom L<sup>d</sup> Traquair conversed in London relating to this Matter were the Earl of Barrymore, Sir John Hynde Cotton, and Sir Watkin W. Wynn.

That L<sup>d</sup> Traquair came to London in Janry 1744.

That in Dec. 1743 Letters came from Drummond to L<sup>d</sup> Traquair with assurances that the Project would be forthwith put in Execution. That about that time L<sup>d</sup> Traquair sent for this Examinant and shewed him the Letters from Drummond. That L<sup>d</sup> Traquair and L<sup>d</sup> Perth (who was present) proposed to this Examinant to go himself to Paris, which he consented to do. That this Examinant returned to London from France in the Summer 1743. That he made a Report of what had passed in France to L<sup>d</sup> Traquair and L<sup>d</sup> Perth. That this Examinant has been informed by L<sup>d</sup> Traquair that Drummond had meetings with L<sup>d</sup> Barrymore, Sir J. H. Cotton, and Sir W. W. Wynn.

That Drummond wrote two Letters to L<sup>d</sup> Traquair which his Lop. shewed this Examinant, in one of wch he acquainted his Lo<sup>p</sup>. that it was probable before he received that Letter the French Troops might be landed in England. That some part of one of those Letters was in cypher. That L<sup>d</sup> Traquair proposed to this Examinant to write to Drummond to reconcile some seeming contradictions in their Letters; that he wrote accordingly and sent his Letter to Dr. Barry to be forwarded to Paris.

That L<sup>d</sup> Traquair told this Examinant that the Persons he depended upon in England were L<sup>d</sup> Barrymore, Sir J. H. Cotton, and S<sup>r</sup> W. W. Winne; that the Pretender had also a great Party in the City and in the Country.

That his Lo<sup>d</sup> in June 1744 proposed to this Examinant to go again to France to see how Things went there. That before he set out a long Letter came from Sempil accounting for, and excusing the Miscarriage of the Invasion. That Drummond met this Examinant at Rotterdam; that he told Drummond L<sup>d</sup> Traquair and L<sup>d</sup> Perth had employed him to go to France to see whether anything was likely to be done. That they went to France together.

That this Examinant returned to Scotland in Oct. 1744 and called at L<sup>d</sup> Traquair's House, but he, not being at home, Lord Traquair came afterwards to him. That he communicated to his Lo<sup>p</sup> his Discourse with the Pretender's Son at Paris.

That the Pretender sent six or 7 Letters to Scotland which were in the Hands of L<sup>d</sup> Traquair or this Examinant, and accompanied with a Power to each Person to whom it should be sent to treat with other Persons relating to the Pretender's Interests. That these Letters were without Directions, but signed by the Pretender, and left to be directed to such Persons as should be thought proper after they came to Scotland. That these Letters were sent to Lochiel, Macleod, S<sup>r</sup> Alex. Macdonald, Sir James Campbel, and others.

That L<sup>d</sup> Traquair wrote to this Examinant by Mr. Macleod, who returned to Scotland in April 1745, acquainting him that his Friends in London were as well disposed as ever; but were against undertaking any thing without assistance from France. That Mr. Macleod brought this Examinant from L<sup>d</sup> Traquair the Letter wch his Lo<sup>p</sup> had undertaken to send to the Pretender, but had not sent it.

That Drummond told this Examinant the first Time he returned from Paris, that he had a Letter from Sempil to introduce him to the Earl of Orrery. That he afterwards told this Examinant that he had been in the Country to see L<sup>d</sup> Orrery, and had delivered Sempil's letter to him, and been well received by him. That Lord Traquair afterwards told the Examinant that Drummond and he had been at a Tavern in order to meet L<sup>d</sup> Orrery, but that L<sup>d</sup> Orrery disappointed them; that the next Day L<sup>d</sup> Traquair met L<sup>d</sup> Orrery in a Chair and spoke to him; that another appointment was then made to meet the following Evening, but L<sup>d</sup> Orrery failed them again; wch made Lord Traquair imagine that Drummond had not been so well received by Lord Orrery as he pretended.

*Indorsed*—Extract of Mr. Murray's Examination relating to L<sup>d</sup> Traquair.

## No. 22.

EXTRACT OF MR. MURRAY'S EXAMINATION<sup>1</sup>

THAT after the Battle of Culloden two French Ships arrived with 35<sup>m</sup> Louis d'Ors; that a considerable Part of it was distributed amongst the Highlanders; that 15,000£ was buried about a Mile and a half from the Loch of Orkirk on the west end of the south side of the Lake in three Places, and 12,000£ about a Mile and a half from Lochiel's House, the south side of the Lake. That it is beleived the money to be still in those Places.

*Indorsed*—Extract of Mr. Murray's Examination.

## No. 23.

THE FURTHER EXAMINATION OF JOHN MURRAY  
OF BROUGHTON, ESQ.<sup>2</sup>

THIS examinant saith that before he went to Paris in 174<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>, he represented to L<sup>d</sup> Traquaire and Cameron of Lochiel that he could not conveniently bear the Expences of that Journey. Whereupon Lochiel (as he afterwards told this Examinant) wrote to Lord Lovat, desiring him to advance a Sum of Money for that purpose; Lochiel added that L<sup>d</sup> Lovat acquainted him in answer that he had no money at that time but that he was ready to give his note, promising to pay an hundred Pounds to anyone that w<sup>d</sup> advance it on that account. This examinant was also told, either by L<sup>d</sup> Traquaire or Lochiel, but he thinks by the latter, that L<sup>d</sup> Lovat had actually sign'd such a note. Upon which this Examinant did himself, on his own Credit, borrow 100£ from the New Bank at Edinburgh, which he has since paid, but never was repaid the whole, or any Part of it, from L<sup>d</sup> Lovat or any other person. This Examinant saith that Fraser of Gortuleg, Lord Lovat's chief Doer, came to the Pretender's Son at Glengary's House (as he thinks) in the month of August 1745; but he doth not know whether Fraser brought any Letter or Message from L<sup>d</sup> Lovat, he having chiefly applyed himself to Lochiel and not to this examinant. This Examinant saith that soon after the Battle of Prestonpans, this Examinant and Lochiel, being then at Edinburgh, sent Hugh Fraser to Lord

---

<sup>1</sup> S.P.D. George II., B. 86, No. 43.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* No. 46.



Lovat to press him to send out his men to join the Pretender; but this Examinant doth not know that any answer was brought from L<sup>d</sup> Lovat by Hugh Fraser, nor does he remember to have heard from H. Fraser, or to have seen him till the Rebels were gone northwards as far as Glasgow in the Jan<sup>ry</sup> following.

Being shew'd a Letter marked No. VII., consisting of three sheets of paper, dated Glasgow, Jan<sup>ry</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1746, and beginning with these words, '*My Dear Lord, you need not be surprised,*' the subscription of which Letter is torn off, this Examinant saith that the said Letter was intended for Lord Lovat, and was signed by this Examinant, Lochiel, and Clunie Macpherson; that it is in the handwriting of Lochiel; that it was deliver'd to Hugh Fraser at Glasgow, to be carried or sent to Lord Lovat; that the Purport of it was to persuade L<sup>d</sup> Lovat to head his Clan himself, and that it was then intended to give him the Command of the Rebel Army. That this Examinant is not certain whether that Letter was ever deliver'd to L<sup>d</sup> Lovat. This Examinant being shew'd two Commissions signed James R., the one appointing L<sup>d</sup> Lovat a Lieut<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup>, and the other appointing him Lord Lieutenant by North Spey, he saith he never saw those Commissions, and is not certain whether he ever so much as heard them mention'd. Being shew'd a Letter without Date or Superscription consisting of two sheets of Paper and signed *Lovat*, and being asked whether he hath ever seen that Letter, he saith that that Letter was from L<sup>d</sup> Lovat to him, this Examinant, and was delivered to him at Inverness some time in the month of March last by Fraser of Gortuleg, at whose House, as this Examinant believes, he then was. Being asked what is meant by those words in the 4<sup>th</sup> page of the Letter, 'I have intrusted my Cousin the bearer to give you a true account of what I have to say, which I hope you will receive with y<sup>r</sup> ordinary and Friendship for me.' He saith that Fraser of Gortuleg told him that L<sup>d</sup> Lovat was extremely desirous to have a Patent from the Pretender, creating him a Duke, which if he could obtain, it would make him more active and zealous in the Pretender's Cause. This Examinant saith that he left this Letter with his other papers at Inverness, in the Care of Lumsdale or Hay, the latter of which was employed as Secretary to the Pretender's son when this Examinant fell ill about the middle of March. This examinant saith that he never saw any Patent of Honour from the Pretender to L<sup>d</sup> Lovat. This Examinant saith that he hath heard that after the Battle of Culloden the Pretender's Son went to L<sup>d</sup>

Lovat who was then at Gortuleg's House, and staid there a few hours. That some weeks after the battle of Culloden this Examinant, Lochiel, Barrisdale, and young Clanronald, with some others, met Lord Lovat at a place distant about 10 miles from Lochiel's House in Lochabar. That at that meeting L<sup>d</sup> Lovat proposed that the persons there assembled should get together a sufficient body of men to enable them to stand upon their defence against the King's Troops till they should be able to make Terms for themselves, which was accordingly agreed, and the next day they separated. That this Examinant distributed about 500 Louis d'ors at the meeting above mentioned to be employed in raising men; that about sixty or seventy Louis d'ors were agreed there to be sent to the Master of Lovat who was to appear with 400 men, and the money was accordingly sent to him some days after. That L<sup>d</sup> Lovat, at the meeting abovementioned, expressed himself in a very zealous manner for the cause of the Pretender. That this Examinant saw L<sup>d</sup> Lovat again, a few days after, at Glendishry which had been Dr. Cameron's House, and where this Examinant's wife then was. That nothing material passed at this meeting, nor has this Examinant seen L<sup>d</sup> Lovat since. This Examinant saith that he never had any Conversation or Correspondence.

(Signed)

J. MURRAY.

#### No. 24.

#### DR. BARRY : MR. MURRAY'S EXAMINATION <sup>1</sup>

SAITH that L<sup>d</sup> Traquair told him, that Dr. Barry, a Physician in London, was employed as an agent.

That this Examinant sent a Letter to Dr. Barry in London to be forwarded to Drummond at Paris, wch he wrote at the Desire of L<sup>d</sup> Traquair to reconcile some Contradictions in their Letters, but Dr. Barry sometime afterwards told this Examinant that Drummond had desired that Letter might not be sent to him, and that he had burnt it.

That the 7<sup>th</sup> July 1744 this Examinant set out for London on his way to France, and staid there a Fortnight or three weeks. That he saw Dr. Barry and told him the Business he was going about, and asked his advice how he should get to France.

---

<sup>1</sup> S.P.D. George II., B. 86, No. 44.

That L<sup>d</sup> Elcho was then in London and went with this Examinant to Dover, and from thence to Flanders, and 5 or 6 days in our army.

*Indorsed*—Extract of Mr. Murray's Examination relating to Dr. Barry.

No. 25.

MURRAY'S EXAMINATION RELATING TO LORD  
TRAQUAIR, SIR J. DOUGLAS, AND DR. BARRY <sup>1</sup>

*Lord Traquair.*

IN 1743 Traq. told Murray that M<sup>c</sup>Gregor (*alias* Drummond) who was then at Edinburgh, had been sent to Rome in 1740 by Traq., Lovat, and others, to invite over the Pr<sup>s</sup> son; that soon after M<sup>c</sup>Gregor's going thither, the Persons aforesaid had sent a Memorial to Card. Fleury to encourage him to send Troops into Scotland, and a list of the Highland Gent. who, they thought, would rise for the Pretender.

M<sup>c</sup>Greg. returned to Scotland with an account of his Negotiations in 1743, sent for Traq. and told him that the Card. would send Troops in the Autumn of 1743 upon Encouragement.

Traquair went to London in 1743 to get Encouragement, returned to Scotland, told Murray that People were well affected if Encouragement from abroad could be depended upon, that E. of Barrymore, Sir J. H. Cotton, and Sir W. Winne were the People he conversed with, that he depended upon them, that the Pr<sup>dr</sup> had a Party also in the City and Country. Traq. told Murray that M<sup>c</sup>Greg. had meetings with the three Persons above.

Letters from M<sup>c</sup>Greg. to Traq. in 1743, which Traq. shew'd Murray, that the Project of an Invasion would be put in execution.

Traq. and D. of Perth proposed to Murray to go to France in 1743, which he did, and upon his return in 1743 reported to them two what he had done in France.

Traq. shew'd Murray two Letters in 1743 from M<sup>c</sup>Gregor, in which, it was said, that probably the French Troops w<sup>d</sup> be landed before the Letters arrived.

In June 1744 Traq. proposed to Murray to go again to France to see how matters went. Murray did go, and upon his return to

---

<sup>1</sup> S.P.D. George II., B. 86, No. 45.



Scotland Lord Traq. came to Murray's house, and Murray told him the Discourse he had had with the Pr's Son at Paris.

McGregor at Paris with Murray—6 or 7 Letters sent to Scotland by Pr's son, which were in Lord Traquair's Hands, and which contained full Powers to treat with other persons about the Pretender's affairs.

In 1745 Traq. wrote to Murray by Mr. McLeod that the Pr's friends in London were as well affected as ever, but wanted Troops from abroad. Traq. had undertaken to send a Letter to Pr's son, but had not sent it. This Letter Lord Traq. returned to Murray by McLeod.

Lord Traq. told Murray that he and Drummond had been at two different Places in London by appointment to meet Lord Orrery, who failed them both times. Traq. uneasy at it.

*Sir John Douglas*

During the Siege of the Castle of Stirling came to Bannockburn and told Murray he had a message to the Pr's son from his Friends in England, afterwards told Murray he had seen the Pr's son, and had delivered his message. That a large Sum of money (10,000£) was lying ready for the Pr's son in London, that one Message had been sent to France from Pr's friends, and that another was going thither at the time that Douglass left London.

Did not say by whom the messages were sent.

*Dr. Barry*

Lord Traq. told Murray that the Dr. was employed as an agent for the Pr's son.

Murray wrote a Letter to McGregor at Paris about Pr's affairs and sent it to Dr. Barry to be forwarded by him. This letter Dr. Barry burnt, McGregor having desired that it might not be sent to him.

In July 1744 Murray was in London a fortnight or three weeks in his way to France. During this time he saw Dr. Barry, and told the Doctor what he was going about to France, and asked his advice thereupon.

*Indorsed*—Notes from Murray's Examination relating to Lord Traquair, Sir J. Douglas, and Dr. Barry.

## No. 26.

JNO. SHARPE TO <sup>1</sup> [THOMAS RAMSDEN]*Whitehall, 10 Feb. 1746.*

SIR,—Our will and Pleasure is that you should give the necessary directions that John Murray of Broughton, Esq<sup>r</sup>., now a Prisoner in the Tower of London, should be forthwith brought before our Court of Kings Bench, and that you do pray an Award of Execution ag<sup>t</sup> him, by Virtue of an Act of Parliament made the last Sessions, for attainting Alexander, Earl of Kellie, William, Viscount of Strathallan and others, and John Murray of Broughton, Esq<sup>r</sup>., of High Treason, if they shall not render themselves to one of our Justices of the Peace, on or before the 12<sup>th</sup> Day of July, in the Year of our Lord 1746, and submit to Justice. And in case the said John Murray shall plead that he surrendered himself pursuant to, and within the Time limited by the said Act, it is our pleasure that you do confess the same.

*Indorsed*—Draft of a Sign Manual to the Attorney General.

Form of a Lre as settled by y<sup>e</sup> Attorney General in Mr. Sharpe's of Feb<sup>ry</sup> 10<sup>th</sup>, 746/7.

Inclosed I send you the Draft of the Letter to be signed by my Lord Duke to the Attorney Generall, as settled by the Attorney, together with the Drafts I rece<sup>d</sup> from Mr. Waite; be so good as to lett me know if Mr. Stone hath apprized Mr. Murray hereof. The Attorney purposes to have him brot upon Thursday, which is the last day of the Term. You will likewise remind his Grace that Friday next is the day appointed for the Execution of the Eight Rebels under Sentence of death in y<sup>e</sup> new Gaole.—I am always,  
d<sup>r</sup> s<sup>r</sup>, yo<sup>rs</sup> most entirely,

JNO. SHARPE.

*Indorsed*—Febry. 10, 1746/7. Mr. Sharpe.

(Inclosing a d<sup>t</sup> of a Letter settled by Mr. Attorney Gen<sup>l</sup> relating to Mr. Murray's Plea.)

---

<sup>1</sup> S.P.D. George 11., B. 94, No. 26. One John Sharpe was a member of the Board of Trade in 1713. I have discovered no other official of the name. This letter is evidently, as will be seen from No. XI., to the Under-Secretary of State, Thomas Ramsden, who was appointed to that office in 1743.

## No. 27.

SIR D. RYDER<sup>1</sup> TO HIS GRACE YE D. OF  
NEWCASTLE<sup>2</sup>

10 Feb. 1746.

MY LORD,—The Committee for managing L<sup>d</sup> Lovat's Tryal came to a Resolution, y<sup>t</sup> it w<sup>d</sup> be proper to make use of Mr. Murray in y<sup>e</sup> Tower as a Witness. But as an Objection might arise on account of y<sup>e</sup> Act of Attainder in which he is named, y<sup>t</sup> he did not surrender within the Time, it was then thought (agreeably to w<sup>t</sup> was mention<sup>d</sup> at the meeting on Thursday evening), y<sup>t</sup> an Authority sh<sup>d</sup> be given to me to confess a plea, to be put in by him, when he is brought up to y<sup>e</sup> King's Bench, upon the Act, that he did surrender himself pursuant to and within y<sup>e</sup> Time limited by that Act, and therefore, y<sup>t</sup> he does not stand attainted thereby. Tho the fact was, as I understand, y<sup>t</sup> he did not actually surrender, but was taken and committed by a Magistrate to Prison within y<sup>e</sup> Time, yet if that is, as was thought, a compliance in substance with the Act, it is really a surrender within the meaning of it. I am, my Lord, y<sup>r</sup> Grace's most obed<sup>t</sup> humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,

D. RYDER.

His Grace y<sup>e</sup> D. of Newcastle.

*Indorsed*—Feb. 10, 1746/7. Attorney General.

(Plea to be put in by Mr. Murray of Broughton.)

## No. 28.

JNO. SHARPE TO THOMAS RAMSDEN, ESQ.<sup>3</sup>

DR. SR,—The Attorney General was thoroughly apprized of the Fact of Mr. Murray being taken by St. George's Dragoons, and that he did not in fact surrender himself, but his being taken and carried before Lord Justice Clerk is apprehended to amount to a surrender pursuant to the Act, and there is a necessity the Plea should be of a Surrender pursuant to the Act, agreeable to the Draft of the Letter I sent you, for the manner of his being taken is

---

<sup>1</sup> Sir Dudley Ryder, Attorney-General, Lord Chief-Justice, 1754; died 1756. Cf. Horace Walpole's *Memoirs*, p. 102 (1822 edition), for an estimate of his character.

<sup>2</sup> S.P.D. George II., B. 94.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*



matter of Evidence, and is not proper to be stated in the Plea, and the Plea must be of a surrender pursuant to the Act, or it will answer no purpose. I beg Leave to repeat what I mentioned in my former Letter, that I should be glad to know, by half a line, if Mr. Stone has apprized Mr. Murray of this affair, and that you would remind his Grace that Friday next is the day appointed for the Execution of the Rebeles last condemned at S<sup>b</sup> Marg<sup>t's</sup> Hill.—I am always, d<sup>r</sup> Sir, yours most entirely, JNO. SHARPE.

10<sup>th</sup> Febr'y. 1746.

*Indorsed*—To Thomas Ramsden, Esq<sup>r</sup>., at his Grace the Duke of Newcastle's Office, Cockpitt, Whitehall.

From Mr. Sharpe. Febr'y. 10, 1746/7.

### No. 29.

#### THE EXAMINATION OF JOHN MURRAY OF BROUGHTON, ESQ.<sup>1</sup>

*Tower of London, Saturday 14 Feb<sup>y</sup>, 1746/7.*

*Committee.*

THE Examinant being asked whether he ever saw Lord Lovat write, saith that he never did, but that he hath received Letters from him, tho' he does not remember that he ever answer'd any Letters which he received from the said Lord Lovat.

Being shewn a Letter marked No. 1, consisting of one sheet of Paper dated Beaufort Nov<sup>r</sup> 1745, the Signature torn of, and being asked whether he ever remembers to have seen the said Letter amongst the Pr<sup>s</sup> Son's Papers, he saith that he does not remember to have seen the said Letter before.

Being asked if he knows anything concerning the Memorial mention'd in the said Letter, and whether he received the same from Lord Lovat, he saith that he does not remember that any such Memorial came to his hands, but that it is possible it might come tho' he does not remember it.

That the Letter No. 1 being written in Nov<sup>r</sup> could not possibly reach Edinburgh before the Highland Army marched from thence, and that the first time it could possibly have come to the Pr<sup>s</sup> son's hands must be when the Highland Army was at Glasgow,

---

<sup>1</sup> S.P.D. George II., B. 94, No. 47.

but that he never heard that the Pr<sup>s</sup> son had received any Letter from Lord Lovat till the Rebel army arrived at Inverness. That during the time the Exam<sup>t</sup> was quarter'd there, the Exam<sup>t</sup> received a Letter signed Lovat by the hands of Fraser of Gortuleg, Lord Lovat's chief Doer, who told the Exam<sup>t</sup> that he, Fraser, brought the same from Lord Lovat to the Exam<sup>t</sup>, and that during the said time the Exam<sup>t</sup> remembers to have heard Sir Tho<sup>s</sup> Sheridan say that the Pr<sup>s</sup> son had received a Letter from Lord Lovat, with which he, the Pr<sup>s</sup> son, was well satisfied, but the Exam<sup>t</sup> never saw the Letter which Sir Tho<sup>s</sup> Sheridan said the Pr<sup>s</sup> son had received from Lord Lovat.

That the Letter now produced to him marked No. 111, beginning Hon<sup>ble</sup> and Dear Sir, without date, signed Lovat, and consisting of one sheet and half of Quarto Paper is the same Letter which the Exam<sup>t</sup> received from Fraser of Gortuleg in the Month of March last at Inverness, and which the said Gortuleg told the Exam<sup>t</sup> was from Lord Lovat, that he does not remember another Letter being deliver'd to him at the same time.

That the Letter mentioned in the Beginning of this Letter marked No. 111 to have been received by Lord Lovat from the Exam<sup>t</sup>, dated 31st Oct., must have been a Letter which the Exam<sup>t</sup> sent by Hugh Fraser to Lord Lovat from Edinburgh before the Rebels marched from that place for England to persuade the said Lord Lovat to send the Frasers to join the Pr<sup>s</sup> son.

That it is natural to imagine from the wording of this Letter that there was an Intimacy between the Exam<sup>t</sup> and Lord Lovat, but that really there was not any Intimacy between them; that the Exam<sup>t</sup> returned no answer to this Letter, and when the Exam<sup>t</sup> saw Lord Lovat after the Battle of Culloden, the Exam<sup>t</sup> did not say anything to Lord Lovat about it, nor did his Lordship mention the said Letter to the Exam<sup>t</sup> to the best of the Exam<sup>t</sup>'s remembrance.

That the Exam<sup>t</sup> doth not remember that when he saw Lord Lovat after the Battle of Culloden, he, the Exam<sup>t</sup>, had any Discourse with his Lordship touching any Letter, which he, Lord Lovat, had sent to the Pr<sup>s</sup> son.

That before the Rebellion the Exam<sup>t</sup> had not seen Lord Lovat above three times in the Exam<sup>t</sup>'s whole Life; that the first time the Exam<sup>t</sup> ever saw Lord Lovat was at Edinburgh in the year 174 $\frac{1}{2}$ , at which time he is sure that he had not any conversation with his Lordship concerning the Pr<sup>s</sup> affairs; that the Exam<sup>t</sup>

never was at Castle Downie;<sup>1</sup> that he never had any communication with Lord Lovat till he received the aforesaid Letter marked No. 111 at Inverness as before is set forth, nor did the Exam<sup>t</sup> ever hear of the Pr<sup>'s</sup> son having received any other Letter from Lord Lovat than what he hath before mentioned to have heard Sir Tho<sup>s</sup> Sheridan speak of.

Being asked the meaning of a sentence in the said Letter marked No. 111, viz., 'when I had the Honour to see on the Subject of the King's affairs,' and what conversation the Exam<sup>t</sup> had, and when upon the Pr<sup>'s</sup> affairs with Lord Lovat, he said he doth not know what Lord Lovat meant by that sentence, for that the Exam<sup>t</sup> never had any conversation with his Lordship touching the Pr<sup>'s</sup> affairs before the Battle of Culloden.

Being asked whom he apprehends the words 'cousin, the Bearer' in the said Letter to mean, he saith he apprehends they meant Fraser of Gortuleg, the said Lord Lovat's chief Doer, who deliver'd the said letter to the Exam<sup>t</sup>.

That the Master of Lovat was first introduced to the Pr<sup>'s</sup> son at Bannockburn by Lochiel; that he knows of no Letters which the Master of Lovat deliver'd upon that occasion to the Pr<sup>'s</sup> son, nor ever heard of any such; that whilst the Rebel army lay near Stirling he had some general conversation with the Master who talked of sending North for more men, for when the Master came to Stirling the Exam<sup>t</sup> saith he did not bring along with him above 4 Companys of Frasers, which did not exceed above 300 men.

Being asked what Gortuleg said to the Exam<sup>t</sup> upon delivering the said Letter No. 111, he saith that he, the Exam<sup>t</sup>, took notice of one remarkable Paragraph in the said Letter, wherein Lord Lovat says that he had intrusted his cousin the Bearer to give the Exam<sup>t</sup> a true account of what he Lord Lovat had to say; that the Exam<sup>t</sup> asked Gortuleg the meaning thereof, who told the Exam<sup>t</sup> that Lord Lovat wanted to have a Patent of Duke from the Pretender; that the Exam<sup>t</sup> laugh'd at Lord Lovat's desiring such a thing, and said that if he, Lord Lovat, had not that Patent already, there was not any Person in Scotland who could give him such a Patent, but, however, that if Lord Lovat desired it, he, the Exam<sup>t</sup>, would mention it to the Pr<sup>'s</sup> son, but the Exam<sup>t</sup> did not care to mention it to the Pr<sup>'s</sup> son, tho' he knew that Lord Lovat had demanded it; that probably he may have read other Letters from Lord Lovat besides this, but does not recollect.

---

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.* Beaufort.



That he takes the Signature 'Lovat' to be of Lord Lovat's handwriting, tho' the Exam<sup>t</sup> never saw Lord Lovat write; that he hath seen several Letters from Lord Lovat to Lochiel in much the same kind of Hand.

That the Exam<sup>t</sup> supposes he left this Letter No. 111 which he received at Inverness aforesaid, in the care of Mr. Lumsden or Mr. Hay before the Battle of Culloden when the Exam<sup>t</sup>, on account of bad health, left Inverness; that the Exam<sup>t</sup> never saw Lumsden after the Exam<sup>t</sup> went from thence; that he saw Hay after the Battle of Culloden, but had not any Discourse with Hay concerning the said Letter.

That Gortuleg's House is about 14 miles from Inverness.

Being shewn a Letter marked No. IV., beginning 'My dear Laird of Lochiel,' and being asked whether he knows anything concerning this Letter, he saith that he knows nothing thereof, that he never remembers Lochiel nor the Person called Duke of Athol saying anything thereof.

Being shewn a Letter marked No. V., beginning 'My good Lord Duke' from Lovat, and being asked what he knows concerning this Letter, he saith that he knows nothing thereof, and that he never heard the Person called Duke of Athole say anything of having received such a Letter.

Being shewn a Letter marked No. VI., dated Glasgow Jan. y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup>, 1746, and signed Charles P. R., and being asked what he knows of this Letter, he saith that he remembers this Letter. That this Letter is all of the Handwriting of the Pr<sup>s</sup> son; that he hath often seen the Pr<sup>s</sup> son write, and knows his hand perfectly well; that the Exam<sup>t</sup> received this Letter from the Pr<sup>s</sup> son and made it up in a Packet, which the Exam<sup>t</sup> deliver'd to Hugh Fraser at Glasgow to be carried to Lord Lovat; that the Seal of this Letter is the Seal of the Pr<sup>s</sup> son; that Hugh Fraser was come to Glasgow from Perth at the time the Exam<sup>t</sup> deliver'd to him the Packet aforesaid in order to solicit for arms for the Frasers, and to know where the Frasers, who were then at Perth, should join the Pr<sup>s</sup> son; that Hugh Fraser was to carry this Packet to Perth; that the Exam<sup>t</sup> doth not know whether this Letter ever came to Lord Lovat's Hands; that when the Exam<sup>t</sup> saw Lord Lovat after the Battle of Culloden, the Exam<sup>t</sup> had not any Discourse with Lord Lovat concerning this Letter, it was inclosed; that the Exam<sup>t</sup> heard this Letter read before.

Being shewn a Letter marked No. VII., consisting of three

quarto sheets of Paper, the Signature torn of, dated Glasgow, Janr. 2<sup>d</sup>, 1746, and beginning 'my Dear Lord,' and being asked what he knows thereof, he saith that this Letter is all of Lochiel's handwriting, that it was signed by the Exam<sup>t</sup>, Lochiel, and Clunie M<sup>c</sup>Pherson ; that it was written by the Pr<sup>s</sup> son's directions ; that the Letter marked No. VI. refers to this Letter ; that the Signatures of those names were entire when the Letter was deliver'd to Hugh Fraser along with the said Letter No. VI. ; that he does know how the names came to be torn off ; that this Letter was written after Hugh Fraser came to Glasgow to solicit for arms as before is set forth ; that he is sure it was deliver'd to Hugh Fraser by the Exam<sup>t</sup> along with that marked No. VI., because they had not any other opportunity of sending a Letter to Lord Lovat but by the said Hugh Fraser.

Being shewn a Letter marked No. VIII., dated Glasgow, Jan<sup>y</sup> 3<sup>d</sup>, 1746, and signed Jo. Murray, and being asked what he knows thereof, he saith that the Signature Jo. Murray is of the Exam<sup>t</sup>'s own handwriting, but he cannot be positive whether the Body of the Letter was written by the Exam<sup>t</sup>, for that the Exam<sup>t</sup> writes according as his Pen happens to be ; that this Letter was for the Master of Lovat, and was deliver'd to Hugh Fraser by the Exam<sup>t</sup> at the same time with the other two marked No. VI. and No. VII. to be carried to Perth ; that the proposal mention'd in this Letter was that Lord John Drummond should march northwards to the assistance of Lord Lovat ; that, he beleives, Lord Lovat chose to have a strong Party there in order to save himself and cover his country ; that this Letter was written upon the Design of sending Troops towards Inverness, but that Lord John did not go norwards according to this proposal.

That the Letters deliver'd to Hugh Fraser were made up in a Packet by the Exam<sup>t</sup> and deliver'd to Hugh Fraser, to be carried to Perth upon his return thither from Glasgow ; that the Packet was not directed, because Hugh Fraser, having told the Exam<sup>t</sup> that he, Hugh Fraser, had heard of Lord Lovat's having had a Patent of Duke from the old Pretender, and the Exam<sup>t</sup> being uncertain whether his Lordship had such a patent or not, the Exam<sup>t</sup> would not take upon himself to ascertain the Titles of Lord Lovat, and therefore chose the Packet should not be directed ; that Hugh Fraser had directions to call upon and ask Lochiel, in whose Hands the said patent was said to be, concerning the said Patent in the way upon his return to Perth, and if he found that

Lochiel had such a patent, then Hugh Fraser was to direct the said Packet accordingly to Lord Lovat.

Being shewn a Paper marked xvi., purporting to be a Commission from the old Pretender, dated at Rome, 17 May 1741, signed at the Top James R., and at the bottom J. R., appointing Lord Fraser of Inveralachy to raise a Regiment of Foot of the Clan of Fraser, and to be Colonel thereof; and being asked what he knows thereof, he saith that he never had this Commission in his Custody; that the signatures James R. at the Top, and J. R. at the bottom are, as he beleives, the signatures of the Pretender: that the Seal thereto is the same as that to all other Commissions of the Pretender which he hath seen, tho' the Exam<sup>t</sup> never saw the old Pretender write.

Being shewn a Paper marked xvii., dated Rome, May 17, 1741, beginning, Whereas wee, etc., and signed at the Bottom James R., and being asked concerning this Paper, he saith that the Handwriting of this Paper and the Signature James R. is the same Handwriting which the Exam<sup>t</sup> hath always been shewn for the Handwriting of the old Pretender, and that he beleives it to be so. That he never had this Commission in his custody.

Being shewn a Paper marked No. xviii., purporting to be a Commission appointing Simon Lord Lovat, Lord Lieutenant, be north the Spye, dated at Rome the 23<sup>rd</sup> Day of Dec<sup>r</sup> 1743, signed at the Top James R. and at the Bottom J. R., and being asked what he knows thereof, he saith that the signature James R. at the Top, and the signature J. R. at the bottom are, as he beleives, of the Pretender's Handwriting; and that the seal thereto is the same with which the Pr<sup>s</sup> Commission have usually been sealed, as far as he remembers; that he never had this Commission in his custody.

Being shewn a Paper marked No. xix., purporting to be a Commission appointing Simon Lord Lovat a Lieutenant General, dated at Rome, 23<sup>d</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1743, signed at Top James R., and at the Bottom J. R., and being asked what he knows thereof, he saith he never had the same in his custody. That the signatures James R. at the Top and J. R. at the Bottom are of the same Handwriting with all the Signatures which the Exam<sup>t</sup> ever saw to Commissions from the Pretender, and that the Seal at the Top is the same. That he hath known Persons act under Commissions from the old Pretender, which said Commissions have been signed in the same Handwriting with the four before mentioned Papers, and sealed



with the same Seal. That none of the Highlanders had Commissions, but he thinks he hath seen an old Commission of Lord Geo. Murray which was signed in the same Handwriting and sealed with the same Seal with which the above Commissions are sealed, which Hand and Seal the Exam<sup>t</sup> always took for and beleives to be the Pretender's. That he cannot be sure whether he ever heard the Pr<sup>s</sup> Son talk of the above Commissions, tho' twenty to one but he might. That he never had any Discourse or Correspondence with Lord Lovat about them, nor doth he know whether they ever came to Lord Lovat's Hands. He hath heard Lochiel talk of the said Commissions. Being asked by whom these commissions were deliver'd, he saith he beleives by Sir Tho<sup>s</sup> Sheridan, for that they never were in the Exam<sup>t's</sup> custody, tho' he hath heard Lochiel, etc<sup>r</sup>., but cannot say where. That the Exam<sup>t</sup> went to the Pr<sup>s</sup> Son about a fortnight after he landed in Scotland. That the Pr<sup>s</sup> Son depended upon assitance from Lord Lovat; but that Lochiel used to say that he was sure Lord Lovat would not join him. That the Exam<sup>t</sup> never heard the Pr<sup>s</sup> Son say that he had assurances of assistance from Lord Lovat. That Lochiel joined the Pr<sup>s</sup> Son about three weeks after his arrival in Scotland.

That the Exam<sup>t</sup> was not at Rome since the year 1738, in which year the Exam<sup>t</sup> was frequently with the Pr<sup>s</sup> Son there, but never was introduced to the old Pretender.

Being asked if he knows anything of an Association of the Friends of the Pretender, he saith that at Paris, in March 1741/2, he heard from Drummond of Bahaldie, and the Person called Lord Sempil that there was such a thing, in which Lord Lovat's name was inserted, which Association Drummond brought from Scotland to Paris in 1740, and deliver'd to Cardinal Fleury. That the Exam<sup>t</sup> never saw this association, and that in August 1744, the summer after the intended Invasion, he remembers to have heard the Pr<sup>s</sup> Son at Paris talk of the same as an Encouragement to go over to England. That it was talked of but not produced, being, as he supposes then, in the hands of the French Ministry.

That he knows Cameron of Callard, an Officer in Lochiel's Reg<sup>t</sup>, but do's not know that he was sent to Lord Lovat, from the Pr<sup>s</sup> Son, to give his Lordship notice of his being landed. That he remembers that Fraser of Gortuleg came to the Rebels at Glen-gary's House in Lochabar soon after the Pr<sup>s</sup> Son landed, but upon what account the Exam<sup>t</sup> cannot say, tho' the Exam<sup>t</sup> understood

that Gortuleg came from Lord Lovat to the Pr<sup>s</sup> Son. That Gortuleg apply'd himself to Lochiel at Glengary's House, and the Pr<sup>s</sup> Son never told the Exam<sup>t</sup> the occasion of Gortuleg's coming thither, nor did the Exam<sup>t</sup> hear it from any other Person.

That about 5 weeks after the Battle of Culloden, the Exam<sup>t</sup> met Lord Lovat at a little Hut about 10 miles above Lochiel's House, on the side of Loch Arkig. That, at the same time, Lochiel, Young Clanronald, Barrisdale, Lochgary, and several others of the Rebel Chiefs came to the Place above-mentioned by appointment, in order to consult what to do. That Lord Lovat's coming thither, the Exam<sup>t</sup> beleives, was accidental. That at this meeting Lord Lovat advised the Gentlemen then present to get together a sufficient number of men, upon whom they could depend, in order to defend their Country against the King's Troops, and to make the best terms they could. That this proposal was agreed to. That each man agreed to raise a particular number, to be depended upon, for the purposes aforesaid. That Lord Lovat did not agree to raise his men himself, but said that his Son should raise them, to the number of 400, desired Lochiel to answer for his Son. That the Company were pleased at the Proposal, and that thereupon Lochiel did undertake for the Master of Lovat, and that Lord Lovat proposed the thing. That the Mas<sup>r</sup> of Lovat was not present at this meeting. That it was also resolved at this Meeting, at which Lord Lovat was, and to which he agreed, that the men that c<sup>d</sup> be raised should rendezvous at Glenmary about 10 days after the meeting. That the number proposed to be raised amounted to 3500 men, which Lord Lovat said, he thought, might be got together. That at this Meeting 10 Days pay was given by one Stewart, a Clerk of the Exam<sup>t</sup>, to each of the Gentlemen there, to enable them to get their men together. That between 60 and 70 Pounds were agreed to be sent to the Master of Lovat, and the money was given to a servant of Lord Lovat's at this Meeting to carry to the Master, which Lord, then present, agreed to, and the Exam<sup>t</sup> beleives the money was sent. That the whole sum distributed upon this occasion amounted to about 500 Louis d'ors, which was part of 35,000 which had been landed in Clanronald's Country, near Keppoch, from Nantes, about a Fortnight after the Battle of Culloden, of which money the Exam<sup>t</sup> only had the Custody. That at this meeting there were about 30 common men, armed with Guns, as all were at that time. That Lord Lovat lay at this little hut,

not above as big as the Room wherein the Exam<sup>t</sup> was examined, that night of the Meeting. That Dr. Cameron and M<sup>c</sup>Donald of Scotus were present at this Meeting. That the Exam<sup>t</sup> recollects the names of two Servants who were with him at this time, David Gray and Farquhar. That Farquhar, very probably, might come into the Room where they were, but does not remember he did; and he beleives that one of them might be employed in loading and unloading Money from Horses Backs, for there were Quantitys of French Money carried about this part of the Country at that time. That the Hut belonged to one of Lochiel's Farmers; that it is probable Farquhar might have been order'd to bring Provisions thither, but the Exam<sup>t</sup> cannot be positive thereof. That he does not remember any particular Expressions of Lord Lovat's at this Meeting save as before is set forth. That about 3 or 400 Men were raised in consequence of the Proposal made at this first meeting, of which Lochiel brought 190, and Barrisdale the same number, but the Master of Lovat never appeared. That the Exam<sup>t</sup> was at Glenmary soon after this Meeting, but that neither Lord Lovat nor his Son, nor anyone for them were there. That soon after being at Glenmary, the Exam<sup>t</sup> went to Glendeshery, a House which formerly belonged to Dr. Cameron. That the Exam<sup>t</sup> met Lord Lovat accidentally there. That he was 2 hours with his Lordship. That nothing material was talked of, because Lodovick Cameron was present all the while, who was a man that c<sup>d</sup> not be trusted with a secret. That there were not any Soldiers there, but Lord Lovat had 10 or 12 Servants along with him at Glendishery, but that they were not all armed, because some of them carried his Ldp. upon their shoulders. That probably there might be some talk about the men to be raised according to the former proposal, but the Exam<sup>t</sup> cannot recollect the Particulars. That after this the Exam<sup>t</sup> never saw Lord Lovat more: but about three weeks after this meeting at Glendishery, the Exam<sup>t</sup> being in Clanronald's Country, received a Letter signed by Lord Lovat, by a Boy, wherein his Ldp. desired the Exam<sup>t</sup> to send his Lordship some Money for paying a Guard which his Lordship said he found himself obliged to have. That the Exam<sup>t</sup> returned no written answer, having no pen and ink, to this Letter, but gave the Boy who brought the Letter 15 Louis d'ors for Lord Lovat. That this sum was part of the French Money which had been landed after the Battle of Culloden, as before is set forth. That at this time all the Rebels were dispersed. That soon after this Bishop



McDonald, McDonald of Morer's Bro., brought a verbal message from Lord Lovat to the Exam<sup>t</sup>, who was then 4 miles from this Lake, desired to see the Exam<sup>t</sup>, if he could possibly go to him in the Island of Morer. That there was nothing else in the Letter but compliments. That the Exam<sup>t</sup> returned no answer thereto. That after this he never heard of Lord Lovat. That the Exam<sup>t</sup> never remembers to have heard Lord Lovat himself talk of the Battle of Culloden, or blame the Gentlemen present at the Meeting, tho' he hath been informed that Lord Lovat had said that the Battle of Culloden should not have been fought. The Exam<sup>t</sup> never saw the Pr's Son after the Exam<sup>t</sup> quitted Inverness on account of his bad state of health before the Battle of Culloden.

*Indorsed*—14 Feb. 1746/7.

### No. 30.

#### THE FURTHER EXAMINATION OF JOHN MURRAY OF BROUGHTON, ESQ.<sup>1</sup>

THIS Exam<sup>t</sup> saith, that he never had any conversation or correspondence by Letter or Message with Lord Lovat relating to any publick affairs whatever till after the arrival of the Pretender's son in Scotland.

This Exam<sup>t</sup> saith that when Sir John Douglass came to him at Bannockburn in Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1745/6, he supp'd with him in his chamber; that to the best of his Remembrance he had cold meat for Supper; that the Supper was brought in by John Baine, this Exam<sup>t</sup>'s principal servant, and that no other servants came into the Room whilst Sir John Douglass was there; that Sir John Douglass was dress'd in a dark brown frock: this Exam<sup>t</sup> beleives that his servant, John Baine, is now in France.

This Exam<sup>t</sup> saith that he had, at that time, a servant named Frogg, but does not beleive that he saw Sir John Douglass.

This Exam<sup>t</sup> saith that Mr. Charles Stewart, of the Clan of Appine, was employ'd by him in collecting the Cess, Excise, etc., but that he was not intrusted with keeping the money but paid it as soon as collected to Lumsden; that Stewart was at Bannockbourn at the time of the Siege of Stirling, and was quarter'd at the same house with this Exam<sup>t</sup>, but that this Exam<sup>t</sup> does not remember that Stewart came into the room when Sir John Douglass was with him, and verily beleives that no Person whatever came into the Room at that time except John Baine.

<sup>1</sup> S.P.D. George II., B. 86, No. 21. [Continuation of B. 86, No. 46].

Being asked whether he is acquainted with James Gibb, who was employ'd as Clerk of the Kitchen to the Pretender's Son, he saith he does not know one of that name. J. MURRAY.

Feb. 8th, 1746/7. Taken before me, Andrew Stone.

*Indorsed*—The further Examon. of John Murray of Broughton, Esq. Feb. 8, 1746/7. Lovat.

### No. 31.

#### J. MURRAY TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE <sup>1</sup>

*London, Oct<sup>r</sup> 13, 1747.*

MY LORD,—I am extreemly sorrey to be under the necessity of troubling your Grace with a letter, but the unhappy situation of my affairs in Scotland is such as I hope will plead my excuse. My Creditores are now and have for some time past been using all means for recovery of their debts that the Law allows off, while I am not in a Capacity to attend my affairs my self, nor to appoint one with sufficient Authority in my name. This, my Lord, makes me have recourse to your Grace to beg my Discharge, which alone can prevent the small remains I now have from being carried off by my Creditores, which if not att liberty wont be in my power to save how soon the Courts of Justice meet, which is the first of next month. Att the same time that I petition your Grace for this favour, pardon me to represent to you the great losses I have sustaind att Broughton, of which I have endeavour'd to procure pretty exact accounts, and upon a Computation, very much below the value, I find they amount to three thousand eight hundered and nineteen pound six shillings and eight pence, without including several things of considerable value not charged. I again beg your Grace will pardon this trouble, and allow me the honour to subscribe my self with the utmost regard and esteem, My Lord, your Graces most obedient and most humble servant,

J. MURRAY.

*Indorsed*—London, Oct<sup>r</sup> 13, 1747. Mr. John Murray.

### No. 32.

#### LORD TRAQUAIRE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE <sup>2</sup>

MY LORD,—A strict confinement of fourteen months, which can

<sup>1</sup> Newcastle Papers, British Museum, Sept.-Dec. 1747.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

not fail to have affected my health, besides the great confusion which must attend my private affairs by a long absence, without being able to give any directions during my present situation, will I hope be motives sufficient to obtain your Grace's pardon for the trouble of this application. Therefore without trespassing further upon your time, I most earnestly beg of your Grace's goodness to solicit his Majesty for my liberty, either by being dismiss'd or admitted to Bail. Shou'd I be so happy as to owe this to your Grace's good offices, I shall always reflect upon it with gratitude, and am, with the sincerest esteem and greatest respect, my Lord, your Grace's most obedient and most oblig'd humble servant,

TRAQUAIRE.

Tower, 13<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1747.

*Indorsed*—Tower, Oct. 13, 1747. Earl of Traquaire.

### No. 33.

J. MURRAY TO <sup>1</sup>

SIR,—I have taken the liberty to send you inclosed an Abstract of the accounts I had from Scotland about the Sequestration of my Estate, by which you will see how necessary it is that some thing be done soon to stop any further proceedings. I beg leave att the same time to remind you of what advantage it would be to my private affairs to have my discharge, and hope you will assure his Grace the Duke of Newcastle that I shall not in that case think of going to Scotland without his special allowance, and I am with great regard, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

J. MURRAY.

Westminster, Nov<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> — 1747.

*Indorsed*—Nov<sup>r</sup> 17, 1747. Mr. John Murray.

### *Enclosure.*<sup>2</sup>

*Ed<sup>r</sup>, Nov<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup>, 1747.*

THE Barons of Exchequer who are now proceeding to execute the late Act of Parliament about the forfeited Estates finding the name of John Murray of Broughtown in the Act of Attainder, did three weeks ago order the Sherriff Depute for the Shire of Tweedale to sequesterate the Estate of Broughtown. Endeavours shall be used that no further steps be hastily taken till your

<sup>1</sup> Newcastle Papers, Sept.-Dec. 1747.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*



answer comes. What the Barons have done seems only to be a Step in common course since probably they think that they cannot take notice of what passed in the Court of Kings Bench, where he was by the Councill for the King found *Rectus in Curia*. If Mr. Murray's freinds att London think it fitt to send down a proper Certificate to be showed to the Barons of Exchequer, this may be the necessary Step to procure a revocation of their order, and if this or any other methode is thought adviseable, the sooner it is done the better to prevent his Creditores from falling upon him and enable him to raise the Rents for his Subsistance which without it cannot be done.

No. 34.

J. MURRAY TO <sup>1</sup>

*London, Jan<sup>ry</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 20<sup>th</sup>, 1747<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub>.*

SIR,—As your hurry of busness prevents me from talking to you so fully as the situation of my affairs requires, I hope you will excuse me for taking this method to acquaint you that tho a liberation entitles me to sue for debts, yett it dont att all enable me to settle my affairs (which have for a long time been [in] very great Confusion) upon any solid footing.

The Earl of March who is principal Creditor, now demands his money, or sufficient security, nether of which is in my power to give him, so long as I am liable to a Trial, the Law not allowing me either to assigne bonds, or to give security upon the Lands, nor does any body esteem it safe to lend me, so that should he adjudge my Estate, the Step he will naturally take for his own safety, and which I expect to hear of soon if not able to give him a satisfactory answer, I shall not be worth a groat. It is now above two years since I had access to receive any money from Scotland, which oblidges me to live in so low a way, as I should be sorry the world was to know it or than I incline to tell: from which I dare say you will be sensible that unless I have a pardon, I must infallibly be undone, and that my Interest had I no other tie must be the same then that it is now. Allow me to beg that you will take the trouble to represent my situation to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, which I shall ever esteem as a very

---

<sup>1</sup> Newcastle Papers, Jan.-Apr. 1748.

singular favour and do me the justice to believe that I am with great regard, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

J. MURRAY.

*Indorsed*—London, Jan<sup>ry</sup> 20<sup>th</sup>. Mr. John Murray.

No. 35.

THE EXAMINATION OF ÆNEAS MACDONALD <sup>1</sup>

*Janry 12<sup>th</sup>, 1747.*

THE Examinant being required to give a particular account of all that he knew relating to the late Rebellion, and particularly what persons, either English or Scotch, resorted to the Pretender's son during the Time that he lodged at this Examinant's House at Paris, he saith he remembers only Mr. Murray, the Person called Lord Sempil, and Drummond of Bochaldie. That the first Time that the Pretender's Son lodged at this Exa<sup>m</sup>nt's house was after the intended Invasion of England, viz., April 1744. That he continued to lodge at this Exa<sup>m</sup>nt's House at different periods during upwards of half a Year. This Exa<sup>m</sup>nt saith that he hath had several familiar Conferences with the Pretender's Son, but denies that he ever communicated any Letters or Papers to this Exa<sup>m</sup>nt, or that he, this Ex<sup>t</sup>, ever wrote any Letters to any one whatever relating to the Pretender's affairs, except one Letter which he wrote to Murray of Broughton.

Being asked whether he had ever any Conversation with the Pretender's Son relating to any Invitation that he had received from any Persons in England or Scotland, and who they were, he saith that he verily beleives he had no Invitation from any persons whatever, except, perhaps, the Duke of Perth or Lord Lovat. That he, this Exa<sup>m</sup>nt, always thought it a wild and chimerical Undertaking. That the Occasion of this Exa<sup>m</sup>nt's accompanying the Pretender's Son to Scotland was that he had a great personal Regard for the Pretender's Son, and that this Exa<sup>m</sup>nt was under a Prosecution at Paris for being concerned with a Person in a clandestine Marriage.

Being asked whether he knows of any Remittances that were made from England or Scotland for the Use of the Pretender's Son, he saith that from April to Sept<sup>r</sup> 1744, to the best of his

---

<sup>1</sup> S.P.D. George II., B. 106, No. 7.

knowledge, no such Remittances were made for the use of that Person, and that he doth not know of any such Remittances being made at any other Time. That the Persons in London with whom this Examinant corresponded in the Way of his Business as a Banker were Mr. Auchterlonny, Mr. Udney, and Mess<sup>rs</sup> Catenaugh and others. That the Court of France, about July 1744, assign'd a Pension of 1500£ sterling per annum to the Pretender's Son, and some time after augmented it to 3000£ per annum. This Exam<sup>t</sup> saith that at the Time the Pretender's Son embark'd for England, in July 1745, the Court of France were ignorant of it. Being ask'd how that could be, since he pretends to have a Commission dated in June 1745, appointing him, this Exam<sup>t</sup>, to be a Commissary of the French Troops sent to Scotland, he saith that he does not pretend to say that he had that Commission at the Time it bears Date; but that he fairly acknowledges that he procured that Commission to save himself. This Exam<sup>t</sup> saith that he verily believes if the Pretender's son had communicated to the Court of France his Design of going to Scotland at the Time he did go, that they would not have suffer'd him to have executed so wild a Project. This Exam<sup>t</sup> saith that he never had any material Conversation upon Business with the Pretender's Son after he landed in Scotland, nor had any share in his Confidence. That he earnestly wish'd to have an Opportunity of returning to France, and hoped to have been sent back thither on some Message. That after the Battle of Culloden he surrender'd himself to Lieu<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> Campbel, having first wrote to Lieu<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> Campbel to know whether he should be safe, and having receiv'd an answer from him assuring him that he should be safe, and should have Liberty to go to any Town upon his Parole. Being ask'd whether he knows what Persons the Pretender's Son saw or convers'd with when he was in England, he saith he does not know, and that he, this Exam<sup>t</sup>, conversed only with the Persons at whose Houses he lodged.

This Exam<sup>t</sup> saith that from the Time he left Scotland in his Childhood, he never returned thither till the Year 1729 or 1730, when he continued in Scotland, and chiefly at Edenburgh about fifteen months or upwards. Being again asked whether he knows of any Invitation or Encouragement the Pretender's Son received from any Persons in England either before he landed in Great Britain or afterwards, he absolutely denies his having any such knowledge. Being ask'd whether he knows the Person called



Lord Clincarty, he saith he does not. Being ask'd whether he knows Sir James Stuart, he saith he does know him, that he saw him at Edinburgh before he was at Paris, that he heard that one Mr. Carnegie, of Boisach, went with Sir James Stuart to France. Being ask'd whether he was at the Camp at Stirling, he saith he was. Being ask'd whether he knows Sir John Douglas, he saith he does not know him, but that he knows two of his Brothers who were in the Rebellion. He denies that he heard of Sir John Douglas's being in Scotland at the time of the Rebellion, and that he was surprized when he heard that Sir John Douglas was taken up, as he did not look upon him to be in that way of thinking. Being asked who were the Persons in Scotland that he corresponded with before the Rebellion, he saith Provost Coots, Mr. Inglis, son of Sir John Inglis, and Bailly Stuart, but that he never wrote to any of these Persons relating to publick affairs. This Exam<sup>t</sup> saith that he believes all the Money that France sent to support the Pretender in Scotland did not exceed 15,000£ sterling; that he knows some large sums were sent to Scotland both before and after the Battle of Culloden, but that he believes it was the Pretender's own money; that Pope Clement, the Eleventh, left a Legacy of about 30,000£ sterling for the use of the Pretender and his Family. That the ships that came with the Pretender's Son from France were fitted out by Walsh; that the *Elizabeth* was a French Man of War, of 70 guns, but was fitted out by Walter Ruttledge of Dunkirk, and employed in that service without the Knowledge of the French king; that the French Privateers that were sent after the Battle of Culloden to Scotland with money were fitted out by Walsh and Mo<sup>r</sup> Neau of Nantes.

This Exam<sup>t</sup> saith that during the whole time he was in Scotland, or afterwards in England, he did not receive one Letter from any Person in France or England; that during his stay at Edinburgh he dined at a publick house in company with Provost Stuart, Sir James Stuart, Lord George Murray, Lord Kinross, Lord Elcho, and others at Mrs. Walker's; that Lord Kinross was talking of some Woods that he had which were cut down to make Batteries; that he believes the usual healths were drank, viz<sup>t</sup>, the King, the Prince, and the Duke, meaning the Pretender and his two Sons. That Provost Coots and Mr. Hamilton Gordon came to see this Exam<sup>t</sup> in New Goal about three months ago, but that he never had any Discourse of consequence with them. This Exam<sup>t</sup> saith that Kelley told him at Paris that the Pretender's Design of

coming to Scotland was ridiculous and chimerical. That Lord Sempil and Drummond of Bochaldie used frequently to name considerable people in England as attached to the Pretender's Cause, and particularly the Earl of Barrymore; that they had great Hopes in the City of London; and he believes they might name the then Lord Mayor of London; but that Kelley had not the least Dependence upon what Lord Sempil and Drummond said. This Exam<sup>t</sup> saith that when he embark'd with the Pretender's Son for Scotland he did not even then think that they should pursue that voyage, but thought it more likely that they should go to Spain. That Sheridan and Sullivan were with them, and that those two were the Persons who had the principal Confidence with the Pretender's Son; that Murray of Broughton had a good deal of Credit with him; that Murray introduced Hay who at last was likely to supplant him.

This Exam<sup>t</sup> saith that he does not know the Earl of Traquair, but that he hath heard Murray and Bochaldie talk of him as an honest Man; but that he afterwards heard that Lord Traquair and Bochaldie had quarrell'd. That Lord Sempil and Bochaldie knew nothing of the Pretender's Son's expedition to Scotland, which was entirely an Irish Project. Being ask'd whether he, this Exam<sup>t</sup>, heard that Bochaldie was in England in 1745, he saith he never did hear of it.

Being admonish'd to consider seriously whether he can recollect any thing further that may be material, and to declare it, he saith that he is ready to answer any Questions that may be ask'd him, and if any thing occur'd to his Memory which he had not already said he would declare it; but that as he shall answer it to God he does not recollect any thing that he has not said. Being then directed to withdraw, he desired the Lords humbly to recommend him to his Majesty's Mercy.

Duke of Dorset's House, Jan<sup>ry</sup> 12<sup>th</sup>, 1747.

Taken before Lord Chancellor, Duke of Newcastle, Lord President, Earl of Chesterfield, Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Pelham.

*Indorsed*—The Examination of Æneas MacDonald, January 12<sup>th</sup>, 1747.

## No. 36.

EARL OF TRAQUAIR TO <sup>1</sup> [THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE]

MY LORD,—The long continuance of my confinement makes me again presume to trouble your Grace. My entire submission to his Majesty's will determin's me to wait his pleasure for my enlargement, and for that reason I omitted to make that application which Persons in my situation usually do by moving to be admitted to Bail. It is my purpose to take no step but what shall be agreeable to your Grace, but if his Majesty continues to think it not proper to give any directions in my case, and your Grace should approve of my applying in the ordinary method, I hope your Grace will direct that no advantage shall be taken of my omission occasion'd by my deference to his Majesty's will and that I shall meet with that indulgence which I should have a right to if I had acted otherwise. I am with great esteem and profound respect, My Lord, your Grace's most obedient and most humble servant.

TRAQUAIRE.

Tower, 21 Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1747. Rich<sup>d</sup> Whyte.*Indorsed*—Tower, Jan<sup>ry</sup> 21, 1747. Earl of Traquair.

## No. 37.

JOHN MURRAY TO <sup>2</sup>

SIR,—I hope you wont take it amiss, that I should again take this methode to put you in mind of my Situation, which you are sensible is extreamly detremental to my affairs and to beg you will use your interest with the Duke of Newcastle and the other ministers to procure my Remission. I have taken the liberty to enclose the part of my Factor's letter to my Lady Murray,<sup>3</sup> by which you will see how I am situated in regard to my Estate. I shall take the liberty to make enquiry on your Servant when I may have the honour to waite of you, and I am with sincere regard, Sir, your most obedient and most humble Servant.

J<sup>o</sup> MURRAY.London, March y<sup>e</sup> 25, 1748.*Indorsed*—March 25, 1748. Mr. Murray of Broughton.<sup>1</sup> S.P.D. George II., B. 106, No. 16.<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* No. 62.<sup>3</sup> John Murray's mother.



*Enclosure.*—I am well assured that the Barrons did not think themselves sufficiently entitled to survey and name Factors on Mr. Murray's Estate, it noways having been made appear to them that he did surrender himself before the 12<sup>th</sup> July 1746, and therefore desired information for them to proceed. On that the Attorney generall did in the King's bench admitt that he did surrender himself in Term of the Act of Attainder. Now, Madam, the proper person to apply to for a Certificate is either the Attorney or Sollicitor general or one of the principall Secretaries of State, which when obtained will be a warrant to the Barrons here to recall the order to the Shirriff and so lett us have access to the rents, for by the stop that has been putt I believe there will be great difficulty in getting them in.

No. 38.

J. MURRAY TO <sup>1</sup>

SIR,—I am informd from Edinburgh that the Collector of the Land Tax for the County of Selkirk has commenced a Process against the Heretors of that County to procure payment of £300 pound which had been wrested from him by the highland Army, and he notwithstanding made accountable for it to the Receiver General as if no such pay<sup>t</sup> had been made, and concluds against me as having signd several orders for him to pay it.

This, sir, obliges me to give you the trouble of this letter to represent the fatal consequences that must attend such Process should it be given against me, which will in all probability be followd by the like proceeding from the other Countys in Scotland, where any such levies were made, and will totally defeat his Majestys intention in granting me a Pardon, it being impossible to fall upon a more effectual method to forfeit me. As this affair will not admit of delay, the Court being to sit in a few days, when judgement must necessarily follow, I will do my self the honour to wait of you either to morrow or Monday as you think proper, to receive your Commands, in hopes that you will be so good as think of some means to prevent a blow which must inevitably ruin me.—I am with great esteem, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

J. MURRAY.

London, Jan<sup>ry</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 6<sup>th</sup>, 1748-9.

*Indorsed*—London, Jan<sup>ry</sup> 6. Mr. John Murray.

---

<sup>1</sup> Newcastle Papers, Jan.-July 1749.

### III

#### LETTERS AND MINUTES FROM THE ARCHIVES OF THE FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE

Printed by permission of M. HANOTAUX, Ministre des affaires étrangères

##### No. 1.

##### THE CHEVALIER TO AMELOT

*A Rome, ce 23 Dec<sup>re</sup>. 1743.*

A M. AMELOT,—Le Porteur Mons<sup>r</sup>. Macgregor<sup>1</sup> est si amplement informé de tout, en consequence de ce qu'il m'a communiqué de la part de S. M. tres Chretienne, et de la votre, qu'il est inutile de vous rien dire icy par escrit ; Mais je ne puis le laisser retourner sans vous temoigner combien je suis penetré de votre procedé envers moy en cette importante occasion, et j'ai une entière confiance en la continuation de vos soins et de vos attentions pour mener cette grande affaire au terme désiré. Je vous recommande particulierement et avec instance de ne pas negliger le petit project d'Ecosse, car cela peut etre d'une grande utilité.

Mes sentiments enuers vous dans cette occasion ne vous scauroient etre douteux. Soyez je vous prie bien persuadé de leur sincerité et de toute l'étendue de mon amitié et de ma gratitude pour vous,

JACQUES R.

##### No. 2.

##### THE CHEVALIER TO THE KING OF FRANCE

*De Rome, ce 23 Dec. 1743.*

MONSIEUR MON FRERE ET COUSIN,—Le sieur Macgregor est arriué ici mardy passé et m'a communiqué les resolutions et les Intentions de Vostre Majesté selon qu'il en estoit chargé et dont le

---

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.* Balhaldy.

recit ma penetré de si vifs sentiments de reconnoissance et d'attachement envers elle que le paroles ne scauroient jamais luy en faire connoistre toute l'entendue. J'avoue ingenuement a V<sup>re</sup>. M<sup>te</sup>. que mon premier mouuement estoit de differer le depart de mon Fils, jusqu'a ce que je pu recevoir des ordres, et des instructions plus precis de sa part ; mais puis en faisant reflexions sur la probité de M<sup>r</sup>. Macgregor et aux eminentes Vertus de V<sup>re</sup>. M<sup>te</sup>. j'ay cru que je pouvois en cette occasion passer par dessus les regles ordinaires sans risquer sa desapprobation en aucun cas qui pourroit arriuer dans sa suite : de sorte qu'à la fin je me suis déterminé de ne pas contraindre l'Ardeur et la viuacité de mon fils pour aller ou son deuoir, son honneur, et V<sup>re</sup>. M<sup>te</sup>. l'appellant. V<sup>re</sup>. M<sup>te</sup>. ne sera que trop informée de l'impossibilité absolue ou je suis de sortir de ce pays cy a present. Je ne scauray meme encore l'affirmer positivement qu'il soit possible a Mon fils, mais j'ose l'assurer en general que ny dangers ny fatigues ne l'empêcheront de se jettér au plutost aux pieds de V<sup>re</sup>. M<sup>te</sup>. à moins qu'il n'y s'y trouue des difficultés insurmontables. Il partira donc en conformité de ce que M<sup>r</sup>. Macgregor a rapporté uers le douze du mois prochain, et en attendant ce dernier part demain avec les Manifestes, et les autres papiers nescessaires, pour les remettre entre les mains de M<sup>r</sup>. d'Amelot, afin qu'il en dispose dans la suite selon les ordres de Vostre Majesté. Elle aura la bonté de s'en souvenir qu'au mois de Feurier passé outre une lettre que j'ay escrite directement a V<sup>re</sup>. M<sup>te</sup>. j'en ay escrit une au Cardinal de Tencin sur des affaires tres importantes, et par ce que ce Cardinal m'a mandé depuis il l'auoit montré a V<sup>re</sup>. M<sup>te</sup>. et elle paroissoit disposée a obseruer le plus grand secret sur le contenu de cette lettre ; c'est pourquoy j'enuoye la present en droiture à elle meme, et non sous l'enueloppe de M<sup>r</sup>. d'Amelot ; et comme par ce que l'on me dit le Cardinal n'est pas encore informé des affaires qui ont causees la Mission de M<sup>r</sup>. Macgregor je ne luy en escriis pas, non plus qu'à mon propre Ministre M<sup>r</sup>. d'Obryen quelque soit ma confiance dans le premier, et la longue experience que j'ay de la sagesse, et de la probité de l'autre. Si je manque en prenant de pareils precautions, c'est simplement un effet de l'ardent desir que j'ay de me conformer en tout et par tout aux desirs et aux inclinations de V<sup>re</sup>. M<sup>te</sup>. et pour ne pas faire la moindre demarche qui pourroit possiblement n'estre pas de son gout. Au reste a l'égard de la lettre que le Cardinal de Tencin luy a montré je dois declarer icy a V<sup>re</sup>. M<sup>te</sup>. que je suis toujours dans les memes



sentiments et dans les memes dispositions ; et elle peut par consequent agir avec une entiere liberté dans toutes ces affaires importantes selon qu'elle le jugera le plus conuenable pour le succès du grand Projet. Je n'entneray pas icy dans un plus grand detail pour ne pas importuner inutilement V<sup>re</sup>. M<sup>te</sup>., ayant deja dit il me semble ce qui suffit pour son information, et pour luy faire connoistre mes sentiments en cette importante occasion ; je m'assure qu'elle voudra bien les agréer, et elle ne me rendra que justice si elle ueut bien estre persuadée que cette une source de repos et de consolation pour moy de voir entre les mains d'un Prince si respectable la personne de mon fils avec le sort de mes Royaumes, et le mien. Il ne me reste autre chose a desirer sinon que la Prouidence daigne benir les Justes ; et les grands dessins de Vostre Majesté, en nous mettant tous en estat de luy prouuer par les temoignages les plus forts, et les plus esclatants la sincerité, la constance et l'ardeur de nostre reconnoissance enuers nostre commun liberateur.—Monsieur, mon Frère et Cousin, de Vostre Majesté le Bon Frère et Cousin,

JACQUES R.

No. 3.

VILLENEUVE TO AMELOT

1. *Antibes le 23 Janvier—à une heure apres midy.*

MONSIEUR,—J'ay l'honneur de vous faire passer un paquet pour M. Amelot sur un courryer expres que il vous prie de faire passer en toute diligence par un autre courryer pour que ce ministre le verraie en toute diligence. Cest pour un affaire de la dernière importance et don ce ministre ne sauroit être informé, trop tôt. Ce paquet et aryvé cette nuit par une fellouque espagnolle venent de Gène. Je suis ravy que cette occasion me procure l'honneur de vous renouveler les assurances du respectueux attachement avec lequel je suis, Monsieur, votre très humble et très obeissant serviteur,

VILLENEUVE.

2. *Antibes ce 23 Janvier a deux heures après midy 1744.*

MONSIEUR,—Jay l'honneur de vous faire passer ce paquet par un courryer expres que s'adresse a M. Pallu, intendant a Lyon, pour qu'il vous parviennne en toute dilligence. Il m'a été remis par le fils du roy d'Angleterre qui est a Rome, et qui et arryvé cette nuit dans ce port sur une felouque Cattalane qui vient de Genes.

B.  
2. b. 1. c. 7

Ce prince est suivy de trois personnes. Il ma fait remettre ce paquet avec ordre de la faire passer en toute dilligence, il ma fait dire que ces premières ordres etoit de passer par la Suisse et qu'il y a actuellement une chaise de poste qui l'atent à Belfort, mes que le projet a été changé et qu'il etait party al'improvist de Rome avec un ordre de Mr. le Cardinal Aquaviva pour qu'une fellouque Cattallane le passat de Genes à Antibes. Comme il n'y a point ici aucun endroit etably pour faire la quarante et qu'il m'est ordonné de renvoyer à Marseille ou Toulon tous les battiments qui viendront d'Ittalie, je n'ay pas jugé apropos de renvoyer celuy cy ny les passager qui y sont embarqué, mes j'ay fait mettre une tartanne dans un endroit du port separé des autres battiments dans laquelle jay fait mettre le prince et sa suite et j'en ay donné advis a Mr. le Marquis de Mirepoix et j'atens ces ordres. Personne ne sait de quoy il est question et si secret que quant il a vue que je voulez les renvoyer qu'il ma fait dire, par celuy qui est chargé de le conduire, qu'il etoit. Dans le temps que je suis aryvé sur le pont savoir ce que c'était que les passager en question, il et aryvé la chaloupe d'un vaisseau Englois que etait à la hauteur de ce pont qui venoit demander quelques rafraichissements que je leur ay fait donner, mes je soupconne que ce pourrait n'être qu'un pretexte que celuy de demander des vivres, et que le vaisseau ayent accrosté le matin une tartane qui rentrait de ce pont le patron auroit pue dire qu'il y étoit arryve une felouque cattallane et que les Englois ayent eu advis du depart de ce prince de Rome, ils auront envoyés des battiments en arayrière pour tacher d'aretter ces felouques. Il y a plus de dix jours qu'il n'auroit parue de vaisseux englois sur cette cotte excepté hier matin un, et ce matin deux, qui sont actuellement devant le port, je ne fais rien envers cet etranger qui puisse faire soupconner rien de ce qu'il est. Je suis avec respect Monseigneur votre très humble et tres obeissant serviteur,

VILLENEUVE.

## No. 4.

## FOREIGN OFFICE MINUTE

le 29 Janvier 1744.

Le Prince Edouard partit d'Antibes en poste a cheval avec M. — pour Paris, sous les noms de *Grahéns* et *Mallock*. Il ne voulut point accepter la chaise de M. de Villeneuve quoique selon toute apparence la fatigue fut trop forte pour lui.

## No. 5.

## VILLENEUVE TO AMELOT

*Antibes, ce p<sup>re</sup> Fevrier, 1744.*

MONSEIGNEUR,—J'ai bien l'honneur de vous mander par le courryer que je vous ay expedié le 23 du mois dernier à 2 heures apres midy l'aryve de messieurs *Grahant* et *Mallock* et deux domestiques venus de Gène icy sur une fellouque espagnolle. Que je les ay mis en quarantaine, attendu les ordres que j'ay de ne recevoir dans ce pont aucun battiment venent des cottes d'Ittallie qu'il n'avy fait quarantaine à Marseilles ou Toulon. Comme j'ay jugé que je pourres exemter ces messieurs de la regle etablye et que d'ailleurs je savoit qu'ils ne venoient point d'un lieu suspect je les ay retenue icy et en ay donné advis à Mr. le Marquis de Mirepoix que m'a envoyé un courryer avec ordre de ne les lesser en quarantaine que huigt jours et le terme etent finy le 29 à 8 heures du soir ils sont party en poste à cheval pour Paris. N'ayant pas jugé qu'il fut necessaire d'attendre le retour du courryer qui vous a pris leurs aryvée icy, j'ay fait tout ce que j'ay peut pour engager un de ces messieurs de prendre ma chaise de poste, il ne la pas voulu et m'a dit qu'il luy couvenoit mieux d'aller à cheval. Je doute qu'il puisse en soutenir la fattice d'icy a Paris. Je suis avec respec, Monseigneur, votre tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur,

VILLENEUVE.

## No. 6.

## VILLENEUVE TO AMELOT.

*Antibes, ce 5 Fevrier 1744.*

MONSEIGNEUR,—Je viens de recevoir par un courier expedie par Mr. Pallu, intendant de Lyon, la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 30 du mois dernier et le paquet qui y étoit joint pour Mr. Graham que j'ay l'honneur de vous renvoyer.

J'avez rendue conte a Mr. le Marquis de Mirepoix de l'arryver de ces etrangers et du party que j'avez pris de les admettre icy en quarantaine. il m'expedia un courier avec un ordre qui fixeroit la quarantaine à huigt jours. Le terme etant finy j'en fis part à ces messieurs qui ce determinent à partyr tout de suite sans vouloir attendre la reponse du paquet que j'avez bien l'honneur de vous envoyer par un courryer que j'expedie à Mr. Pallu. Je



leurs fit les objections que je croies devoir leurs faire, auxquelles ils repondirent, puisque je n'avez receu aucun ordre pour ce qu'ils devoit faire, il falloit qu'il feut arivé quelque chose aux courryer qui vous avoit été expédié et qu'il ne convenoit pas qu'ils restarent plus longtemps à Antibes. Ils en sont party pour Paris le 29 Janvier a huit heures du soir, en poste, je fis mon possible pour les engager à prendre ma chaise de poste. ils me remercierent et ont voulu faire la route à cheval. Je les conte rendue avant la reception de cette lettre comme je n'avez aucun ordre je nay pas crue devoir les retenir et j'espère que vous ne des approuverez pas ma conduite. —Je suis avec respec monseigneur votres tres humble et très obeissant serviteur,

VILLENEUVE.

No. 7.

NOTE BY LORD SEMPILL

Je joins icy un paquet que M<sup>r</sup>. Dupont, secretaire de M<sup>r</sup>. de Joinville à Gène, vient de m'adresser au moment que je ferme ma lettre.

J'ay reçu de M<sup>r</sup>. Amelot la somme de dix mille livres pour l'usage du Prince du Galles à Paris ce 15 Fevrier 1744.

SEMPILL.

No. 8.

MARSHAL SAXE TO [AMELOT]

*A Caluy, le 26 Fevrier au soir 1744.*

MONSIEUR,—Je viens de resevoir par un courier de la part de Mr. de Segan la Laitre que vous m'aves fait l'honneur de mecrire le 22 de se moy ; je n'ores pas manquer de me rendre ches vous pour prendre vos derniers ordres si M<sup>r</sup>. Darjonson ne m'avet defondus de me montrer a Versaille je souhaite pouvoir bientot faire usage de la declaration de Sa Majesté et je serois deja débarquès en Englet<sup>re</sup> au moment que je vous ecris, si lescadre de M<sup>r</sup>. Dubarail etoit arivée ; mais il samusse aparament a prendre des Anglois et ce la Laura separe de M<sup>r</sup>. de Rocquefeuille qui doit vraisemblablement avoir ressus les ordres, nos vessos de transport qui sont tous arives ont veu une party de nostre escadre a la hauteur du cap Lesard il y a quelque jours, si nostre escadre nestet pas sortye le 6 de Brest, elle seret arivée en meme temp que nos vessaux de transport et j'ay bien de la paine a me consoler de ce contretamp. Il est certain qu'il y a une grande insertitude a Londres et son juge par

le soin que l'on prant a la cacher, car tout les gens qui viennent deLondre, c'est a dire le comeun. [*sic*] disse que tout y est trenquille. Je sais sepndant qu'il sest tenus des conseils mesme nuitament et que l'on a été aux avis ches Mr. de Walpol ; si nous mancons se premier debut cest bien par nostre fautes ; depuis que nos uessaux de transport sont passés, le vant ne cesse daitre contrere dans la manche a larivée de Mr. Dubarail. Juges, Monsieur, quel avantage sauret ete pour nous si cette escadre avet passé avec nos vesseau de transport.

Jinore ou est la personne dont vous me parlés, et sela meinquite je le suis encore plus de ne point voir arivés a Donckerque les pilotes englios qui nous ont etes promis ; nous n'en avons qu'un qui conesse la riviere et encore ne saije trop si l'on peut sij fier ; mais a cela près fussion nous en mer et les moiens se trouveroient. le desir que je sens de mener cette entreprisse a bien, m'est un augure flateur pour sa reussite ; Je n'y suis entres can balansant mais puis que le vin et tiré comme l'on dit il faut le boire. Je vous suplie daitre persuades du respectueux atachement avec lequel j'ay l'honneur daitre Monsieur vostre tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur,

MAURICE DE SAXE.

No. 9.

THE EARL MARISCHAL TO [D'ARGENSON]

à Donkerque, 7 Mars 1744.

MONSIEUR,—Je partis de Paris le mardi 25 du mois de Fevrier, ainsi que j'avois eu l'honneur d'en convien avec vous. Come je n'ai point de reponse le lundi à mes demandes je ne doutois point d'en trouver ici chez Mr. le C<sup>te</sup>. de Saxe, selon que vous me l'aviez fait esperer.

My lord Sempill m'a écrit sur ma route que mes demandes avient été jugées raisonnables, et qu'il étoit même probable que vous m'accorderiez plus de troupes que je n'en avois demandé. Ce qui me feroit grand plaisir, mais j'ay l'honneur de voir tous les jours à Donkerque Monsieur le Comte de Saxe, et je n'ay pas eu encore la plus legère instruction. Cependant dont le tems presse et jusqu'a ce que je sache parfaitement sur quoy je dois tabler je ne sauray former aucun bon et solide project, ni donner de mes cromelles<sup>1</sup> et faire savoir ce qu'il convient que sachent et fassent preventivement pour des bonnes dispositions de nos amis en Ecosse en cas que je le trouve necessaire et que j'en

<sup>1</sup> ? Conseils.

ay des occasions. J'ay reçu un ordre de Mon<sup>neur</sup>. le Prince de Galles d'envoyer aux chefs des montagnards d'Ecosse en meme tems que l'ordre de prendre les armes, vingt shillings par homme qu'ils doivent fournir, les vingt shillings valent une livre sterling ; les chefs se sont engagés à fournir 19,400 hommes. La somme que ce seul article exige excède celle que je vous ay demandée, ainsi, Monsieur, il a fallu necessairement que j'ai l'honneur de vous en informer pour que votre prévoyance prenne les mesures convenables à me procurer la possibilité de satisfaire aux frais de la première levée de nos montagnards, en surplus des Sommes que j'ay entendu demander pour les soldyer, subsister, etc.

Il y a Monsieur assez de vaisseaux dans les ports de Donkerk, Calais et Boulogne pour avoir fait les deux expéditions en même tems. Vous savez mieux que personne par vos propres lumières combien il est avantageux en de semblables enterprises de ne pas perdre un moment. Je m'en rapporte donc à la confiance que je dois à votre prudence consommée dans les grandes affaires. J'ay l'honneur d'être avec respect Monsieur votre très humble et très obeissant serviteur,

LE MARÉCHAL D'ECOSSE.

*Donkerk, ce 7<sup>e</sup> mars 1744.*

#### No. 10.

#### [D'ARGENSON] TO MARSHAL SAXE

*A Versailles, le 15 Mars 1744.*

A. M. LE C<sup>te</sup> DE SAXE,—J'ay l'honneur de vous envoyer, M., une lettre de M. l'Evêque de Soissons pour le fils du chevalier de St. Georges que je vous prie de lui faire tenir. Vous voudrés bien l'informer en même tems que S. M. continuellement occupée de ce qui le regarde ayant fait reflexion que dans le conjuncture presente qui oblige à différer l'entreprise qu'on avoit projetée en sa faveur, il n'étoit plus possible qu'il restât à Gravelines, avoit jugé qu'il n'y avoit aucun endroit où il pût être plus convenablement et plus agreablement que chez M. l'Evêque de Soissons qui a cet effet à emprunté une Maison de Campagne a deux Lieues de Soissons où ce Prince sera plus commodément et plus à son aise qu'il n'auroit été dans la Ville. Cette Maison s'appelle Vie sur Aisne, et il pourra s'y rendre soit par la route de Compiègne soit par la route de Noyon sans passer par la Ville de Soissons. Mr. L'Evesque partira Samedi apres midi pour aller l'y attendre. Il paroitra aussi fort convenable et même necessaire que ce Prince



eut avec lui quelque personne de merite et de consideration, et S. M. n'en connoit point qui put mieux remplir en tout genre tout ce qu'on pouroit desirer a cet egard, que Milord Marechal. Je ne crois pas qu'il en fasse de difficulté, dès que vous lui en aurés fait la proposition. Il m'a ecrit il y a quelques jours pour me faire part de ses vues par raport à l'Ecosse ; mais S. M., à qui j'en ay rendu compte, ne les a pas trouvées asses digérées pour prendre une resolution définitive. Il faudroit être mieux instruit des différentes intelligences qu'on croit y avoir, du lieu, et du tems du débarquement, du nombre de troupes nécessaire, et des secours qu'on y trouveroit. C'est surquoy vous pouriés entrer en matiere avec lui, pour le faire expliquer sur tous ces points ; Car il me paroît que Milord Marechal n'a encore que des notions générales qui ne suffisent pas, et qui pouroient même etre dérangées par les mesures que prend l'Angl<sup>re</sup> qui est aujourd'hui sur ses gardes. Si Mil<sup>d</sup> Marechal venoit a Vie sur Aisne, je pourois lui envoyer quelqu'un pour conférer avec lui.—Je suis, etc.

## No. 11.

## FOREIGN OFFICE MINUTE

*du 25 Mar 1744.*

LE Prince Edward ne voulut point quitter Gravelines. Il ecrit à Milord Sempill pour faire des representations à Mr. Amelot.

Il dit dans sa lettre après avoir plaint l'état d'Angleterre que s'il savoit que sa présence seule fut utile en Angleterre, Il s'y rendroit dans un canot.

## No. 12.

## FOREIGN OFFICE MINUTE

*Avril 1744.*

LE Prince Édouard arriva à Paris la nuit du 5 au 6 Avril et s'y tient très caché.

## No. 13.

## PRINCE CHARLES TO THE KING OF FRANCE

*Lettre du P<sup>ce</sup> Charles, fils aîné du Chevalier Saint Georges.*

*le 24 Juillet 1744, à Paris.*

MONSIEUR MON ONCLE,—Les obligations que j'ay a Votre Majesté sont si essentielles et se font sentir si vivement, que je

trouve à pène des expressions qui y repondent : mais l'importance de la conjonture ne me permet plus de garder un silence qui devient in compatible avec ma reconnoissance. Les sages précautions que Votre Majesté a prises en me tenant caché depuis que je suis dans son Royaume, et sur tout depuis l'ouverture de la Campagne ont entièrement aveuglé le Gouvernement présent de la Grande Bretagne, l'on a non seulement renvoyé les six milles Hollandois, mais l'on a même transporté en Flandres plus d'un tiers des Troupes réglées qu'on avoit auparavant jugé nécessaires pour contenir les Peuples dans la sujétion de l'usurpateur, d'ailleurs ceux d'entre les bons sujets du Roi mon père qui donnent le mouvement aux autres, et avec lesquels on avoit concerté l'embarquement des Troupes Françoises, ces sujets fidèles tant Anglois qu'Ecossois, se sont comportés à cette occasion avec tant de prudence et de fermete qu'ils paroissent plus dignes que jamais de la confiance dont Votre Majesté les avoit honorés ; ils m'ont souvant renouvelé les assurances du Zéle avec lequel ils étoient prêts à remplir les engagements qu'ils avoient pris en cas que les Troupes de Votre Majesté eussent débarqué, nonobstant l'arrivée des Hollandois et les autres préparatifs du Gouvernement pour pouvoir se maintenir aussitôt qu'il fût décidé dans le conseil de l'Electeur d'Hannover de ne laisser en Angleterre qu'un nombre peu considérable de Troupes, ils m'ont donné avis avec une joye extrême, et comme ils pencent qu'on peut, malgré la superiorité de la Flotte du Gouvernement, transporter un corps de troupes à celui que Votre Majesté faisoit embarquer à Dunkerque, ils tiennent, pour certain, qu'avecce secours j'aurais l'honneur de retablir le Roy mon père sans exposer la Nation aux malheurs d'une Guerre civile. Ils disent qu'ils seroient en état de renverser le Gouvernement par leurs propres forces s'ils n'apprehendoient celles que l'usurpateur pourroit faire descendre en Angleterre avant que je pusse former une Armée capable de s'y opposer, et ils declarent que ce n'est que cette apprehension qui les empêche de me recevoir sans autre appuy que celui de la justice de ma Cause : c'est le resultat des dernieres conférences des principaux Royalistes Anglois que my lord Barri-more m'a fait savoir par un Exprés.

Les Eccossois, plus ardents et entreprenants, ne s'effrayent point des idées d'une guerre civile. Ils viennent de m'envoyer un homme de condition,<sup>1</sup> parent de Monsieur Macgregoir, pour m'assurer que

---

<sup>1</sup> This must be John Murray, but his relationship with Balhaldy existed only in the Prince's imagination.

le concert que y a été formé en 1739 subsiste toujours dans toute sa force, que la disposition générale du pays est si favorable, qu'il ne leur reste plus rien à faire qu'à gagner les Troupes que le Gouvernement entretien parmi eux, et qu'ils y appliquent avec quelque espérance de réussir ; mais ils me supplient de ne point attendre des dispositions ulterieures, de me servir de l'occasion que l'éloignement des Troupes du Gouvernement me présente actuellement et de faire auprès de Votre Majesté les plus fortes instances pour procurer les Armes et le peu de secours dont les Eccossois ont besoin pour se mettre en Campagne.

Ils promettent de s'en servir d'une manière que prouvera à Votre Majesté que l'ancienne vigueur de la Nation Eccossoise n'est point éteint. Ils ajoûtent qu'ils renvoyent le Comte de Traquaire en Angleterre pour entretenir et affermir la confiance entre les fidels sujets des deux Royaumes.

Ces dispositions, tant de l'Angleterre que de l'Ecosse sont si heureuses, que j'ay crû en devoir donner moy même quelque idée à Votre Majesté et envoyer My lord Sempill pour informer plus particulièrement les Ministres qui sont auprès d'Elle. Si Votre Majesté veut bien permettre que ce My lord leur en fasse un rapport, j'ose me flatter que celui qu'ils feront à Votre Majesté La determinera de m'accorder le corps de Troupes que les Fidels sujets de la Grande Bretagne demandent avec tant d'empressement, qui me mettera dans un état de Lui donner dans peu des preuves réelles de la vive reconnoissance dont je suis pénétré, et du respect avec le quel je serai toute ma vie. Monsieur mon Oncle de Votre Majesté le très affectionné Neveu,

CHARLES P.

#### No. 14.

#### THE CHEVALIER TO D'ARGENSON

*À Rome ce 11 Août 1744.*

J'AI cru que Je ne pouvois vous escrire par un canal qui vous fut plus agreable que celui du Cardinal de Tencin de qui vous receuerez cette lettre, a laquelle Je joins une autre pour Sa Majesté tres Chretienne que Je vous prie de lui remettre, et d'en appuyer le contenu avec toute l'efficace de vos bons offices aupres d'elle ; En assistant Mon Fils sans delai, elle mettra une prompte et glorieuse fin a la Guerre, mais si elle l'abandonne il est perdu, et Je pourrai dire ma Patrie avec lui. Apres le compte que m'a rendu Mr. Obryen de vos sentiments obligeants pour nous, Je ne scaurois douter de vos dispositions. Je m'adresse donc a vous



avec toute confiance dans une conjoncture également critique et importante pour nous ; Vous avez à Coeur la gloire du Roy, dont vous avez la confiance ; vous avez vous meme des sentiments dignes de la place que vous occupez ainsi que ne dois je point esperer de vous, enuers qui J'ai tous les sentiments d'estime et d'amitie que vous meritez si justement de moy. JACQUES R.

*Le Ms<sup>g</sup>. D'Argenson.*

No. 15.

FOREIGN OFFICE MINUTE

*Decembre 1744.*

LE Prince de Galles fit savoir à ses amis en Angleterre et en Ecosse que le Roy étant trop occupé d'ailleurs, il ne pouvait plus compter sur son secours pour cette année. Ils lui firent dire que ce retardement ne les decourageoit pas, et resolurent de lui envoyer M. Murray de Broughton pour leur donner une idée de leurs Forces et de leur zèle ce Gentilhomme trouvant peu de sûreté à passer en France, resolut de rester en Hollande, et pria le Prince de luy envoyer une personne de confiance. M. Macgregoir fut choisi, il eut ordre de tirer toutes les lumières possibles de M. Murray et en même tems de sonder les dispositions des Troupes Angloises et Eccossoises dans les Pays Bas, de penetrer les sentiments des Hollandois sur la Maison de Hannovre, et de voir en fin s'il luy auroit pas moyen d'acheter des Armes en Hollande pour les transporter sans soupçon en Ecosse. M. Macgregoire aprit de M. Murray que les Gentilhommes des Montagnes d'Ecosse avoient armé leurs Paysans et que le nombre d'Armes necessaires etoit beaucoup diminué par ce moyen que 12 mille fusils, autant de Sabres et de pistolets seroient suffisant.

Les frequents voyages que le C<sup>te</sup> de Traquaire faisoit d'Ecosse en Angleterre etant devenus suspects au Gouvernement, les Royalistes d'Ecosse resolurent d'y faire passer M. Murray pour rendre compte au Royalistes Anglois de l'état de leurs forces.<sup>1</sup>

Cecy avant le voyage du Mr. Murray en Hollande.

No. 16.

PRINCE CHARLES TO D'ARGENSON

*A Paris, le 17 Decembre 1744.*

LE triste etat dans lequel je languis depuis si longtemps m'oblige,

---

<sup>1</sup> From this Minute it would appear that the French Government knew nothing of Murray's interviews with the Prince, and that his visit to France was well managed as regards secrecy.

Monsieur, à recourir à la Generosité du Roi Tres Chrétien pour m'en tirer : et le poste important que Sa Majesté vous a si dignement confié me met en endroit d'espérer que vous lui ferez les representations convenables à ce sujet. C'est ce que le Chevalier Sheridan que j'ai chargé de cette lettre vous pourra expliquer plus particulièrement. Je vous prie d'ajouter foi à tout ce qu'il vous dira de ma part, comme d'être en même tems persuadé que je serai très sensible aux temoignages que vous me donnerez de votre attention pour moi, et que j'aurai toujours un egard Particulier pour votre Personne et votre merite.—Votre bon Ami,

CHARLES P.

No. 17.

FOREIGN OFFICE MINUTE

*du Decembre 30, 1744.*

LE Prince de Galles represente qu'il y a environ huit mois qu'il fut rappellé de Gravelines à Paris et qu'on exigea de luy de s'y tenir *incognito*, qu'il s'est soumis à cette condition quelque désagréable qu'elle luy parut, et qu'il l'a observé exactement quoiqu'on luy eut fait entendre que cet *incognito* ne dureroit que six semaines au plus. Qu'on luy a payé depuis le mois de May dernier 3000 ecus par mois, et qu'on luy dit alors que cette somme estoit trop modique, mais qu'on prendroit bientôt des arrangements pour le mettre plus à son aise : que cette promesse est demeurée sans effet jusqu'à présent, et qu'en attendant, il n'a pu vivre sans contracter des dettes qui montent à 30 ou 35,000 et qui s'augmentent chaque mois.

Qu'il ose esperer que Sa Majesté aura la bonté de luy fournir les moyens de s'aquitter et de subsister dans l'endroit ou il se retirera jusqu'à ce qu'il puisse voir quel party il luy conviendra de prendre pour l'avenir, Le Roy vient de permettre que ce Prince retirât au chateau de Fitz James en Picardie. On expose qu'il ne peut sortir de Paris sans y payer ses dettes.

[De la main de M<sup>r</sup> d'Argenson.] Payer les dettes jusqu'à concurrence de 30,000 ecus et arranger avec M. le Controleur General déclarer qu'on ne les payera plus.

No. 18.

PRINCE CHARLES TO [D'ARGENSON]

*A Navarre, le 12 Juin 1745.*

Vous Savez, Monsieur, que par une Lettre qui vous a été confiée, j'ai déjà fait part au Roi tres Chretien du parti que j'avois pris. J'envoie presentement le Comte Marischall vers Sa Majesté, pour

lui demander du secours, et je me flatte, de l'obtenir de sa Generosité. J'espere que vous recevrez le dit Comte comme une Personne d'une qualité distinguée ; et en qui je repose une pleine Confiance. Il y a du tems que le Roi mon Pere en consideration de sa fidelité et de son merite l'a nommé son Capitaine General en Ecosse. Il vous expliquera plus au long l'etat de mes Affaires, par ou vous verrez clairement que la France ne pourroit que gagner en m'accordant ce que je demande. Je vous prie donc d'ajouter foi a ce qu'il vous dira de ma part. Je compte beaucoup sur les bons offices que vous voudrez bien me rendre en cette occasion et vous pouvez vous assurer de toute l'Amitie qu'il sera jamais en mon pouvoir de vous temoigner.—Votre bon Ami,

CHARLES P.

No. 19.

PRINCE CHARLES TO O'BRYEN

*Copie d'une lettre du prince de Galles a Mr. Obryen du 12<sup>e</sup> Juin 1745.*

Si vous estes aujourd'huiy etonné du partis que je prend, du moins vous ne le devez pas etre de ce que je ne vous en ay plustost fait part. Je scay les raisons que vous aurié eu de vous y opposer, mais comme jetois bien resolu de passer outre sans avoir egard a ces raisons, j'ay voulu vous epargner la peine de m'en disuader inutilement, en toute autre ocasions, jorois été bien aise de profiter de vos conseils aussy bien que de vos services, dans l'execution de ce que jorois déterminé de faire.

A present je compte beaucoup sur votre zelle, et vos lumieres pour me procurer les secours dont joray besoin, vous scaves ce qu'il me faut, et les avantages qui en reviendra a la France de me l'avoir accordé.

Si lon ne veut pas me secourir en Gros, qu'on le fasse du moins en détail, faite je vous prie les plus vives instances la dessus, et quelques choses que vous pensié de mon entreprise, noublié rien pour la faire reussir, je scay quil ny a que le succès qui la puisse justifier aux yeux du public, mais jespere que mes amis en jugeront autrement, et qu'ils ne me traiteront pas de temeraire pour avoir tout risqué, plutost que de trainer plus longtemps, une vie indigne de moy mesme.

Dans l'Etat ou Je me trouve, les partis les plus hardis sont les plus sages.

Adieu, jespere vous donner bientost de mes nouvelles des montaignes d'Ecosse.—Votre bon amy,

CHARLES P.

J'ay l'original de la lettre cy dessus.—D'Obryen.



## No. 20.

## PRINCE CHARLES TO THE KING OF FRANCE

MONSIEUR MON ONCLE,—Après avoir tenté inutilement toutes les voies de parvenir jusqu'à Votre Majesté dans l'Esperance d'obtenir de votre Generosité les secours necessaires pour me faire jouer un Role digne de ma naissance, j'ai resolu de me faire connoître par mes Actions et d'entreprendre seul un dessein qu'un secours mediocre rendroit infaillible. J'ose me flatter que Votre Majesté ne me le refusera pas. Je ne serois point venu en France si l'Expedition projetée il y a plus d'un an ne m'eût fait connoître les bonnes intentions de Votre Majesté a mon egard, et J'espere que les accidens imprevis qui rendirent pour lors cette expedition impraticable n'y auront rien changé. Ne puis-je pas me flatter en même tems que la Victoire Signalée<sup>1</sup> que Votre Majesté vient de remporter sur ses Ennemis, et les miens (car ils ne sont que les memes) auront apporté quelque changement aux affaires, et que Je pourrai tirer quelque avantage de ce nouvel éclat de Gloire qui vous Environne. Je prie tres instamment Votre Majesté de considerer qu'en soutenant la justice de mes droits, elle se mettra elle même en état de parvenir a une Paix solide et durable, unique but de la Guerre dans laquelle elle se trouve presentement engagée. Enfin Je veux tenter ma Destinée qui après les mains de Dieu, est entre celles de Votre Majesté. Si elle me fait reussire elle trouvera une Alliè fidele dans un Parent qui a deja l'honneur d'etre avec l'attachement le plus Respectueux, Monsieur Mon Oncle, de Votre Majesté, le tres Affectionné Neveu,

CHARLES P.

*Navarre, le 12 Juin 1745.*

## No. 21.

PRINCE CHARLES TO THE KING OF FRANCE<sup>2</sup>

MONSIEUR MON ONCLE,—J'eus l'honneur il y a quelque tems de donner avis a Votre Majesté de mon Voiage. J'ai aujourd'hui celui de lui faire part de mon arrivée en ce paisci, ou je trouve beaucoup de bonne volonté, et J'espere de me voir en peu de jours en etat d'Agir. Il depend uniquement de Votre Majesté de faire reussir mon entreprise et il ne lui sera pas difficile pour peu qu'elle veuille faire attention a mes besoins, et couronner par la La Campagne

<sup>1</sup> Fontenoy, April 30th, 1745.<sup>2</sup> On August 6th, O.S. (i.e. 17th N.S.) Prince Charles was at Borradale.

Glorieuse qu'elle vient de faire. Un secours qui ne conteroit que peu a Votre Majesté me mettroit bientot en Etat d'entrer en Angleterre, et m'obligeroit a me reconnoissance egale a l'attachement Respectueux avec lequel je serai toujours, Monsieur mon Oncle, de Votre Majesté le tres Affectionné Neveu,

CHARLES P.

*Le six Aout V. S. 1745.*

No. 22.

THE CHEVALIER TO KING LOUIS XV.

*À Rome, ce 11 Août 1745.*

CE n'est que depuis peu de jours que j'ai appris a mon grand etonnement que mon Fils est actuellement parti des côtes de France pour se rendre en Ecosse. Il a pris et executé cette resolution sans me consulter, sachant bien que Je n'aurois jamais approuvé qu'il fit une telle demarche, surtout a l'insceü de Votre Majesté. Je l'ai donc ignoré absolument ; mais etant fait, Je vous auoue sincerement que Je ne scauraie m'empecher de l'admirer. Il me mande d'auoir escrit luimeme a V. M. en partant, et quoique Je ne pretends point excuser son silence enuers elle auparauant, Je m'assure qu'elle fera moins d'attention a un pareil manquement, qu'au courage et aux sentiments qui le font agir, et qu'elle voudra bien le croire d'autant plus digne de son amitie et de sa protection qu'il tache d'imiter son exemple et de suiure ses traces en affrontant les plus grands perils pour arriuer a l'accomplissement de ses justes desseins. Il est certain que sa conduite presente fera une grande impression sur l'esprit de ses Compatriots ; et que Je ne le regarderois pas comme tout a fait impossible qu'il puisse reussir sans secours etranger, mais cela seroit de ces euenements extraordinaires sur lesquels il ne faut pas comter, et Je croyrois tenter la Providence, si dans la presente importante conjuncture Je n'implorois avec toute l'instance possible l'aide et l'assistance de V. M., sans lesquels il est bien difficile que le present tentatif puisse reussir. V. M. a fait venir Mon Fils en France, et comme il y a demeuré une année et demi, elle n'aura pas certainement perdu de vue l'objet pour lequel Elle l'a fait venir. C'est a present ou jamais a mettre la main a l'œuvre les moindres delais pourront etre dangereux, et avec peu de risque et de frais, Elle pourra achevet l'ouvrage que Mon Fils et mes fidels sujets ont commencé tous seuls. Quel regret n'auroit point le Cœur genereux de V. M. s'ils venoient tous a perir faute d'un petit secour ? et d'autre part,

Quelle gloire et consolation pour Elle de se rendre ma Famille et ma Patrie redeuables de leurs libertés, et de leur bonheur? Enfin, Après Dieu, toute ma confiance est en V. M. et après lui aussi, notre sort est entre ses mains, Je ne mettrai donc point de bornes a mes esperances.

L'exemple de Mon Fils ainé anime, comme de raison, mon cadet. Il ne scauroit souffrir patiemment de se voir a Rome, tandis que son Frere est en Ecosse, et quoique les dangers et les difficultés de sortir de ce païs cy sont plus grandes que jamais, il fera cependant plutôt l'impossible que de ne se pas rendre au plutot a Avignon, pour y attendre les ordres de V. M.

A l'egard de moy meme personnellement, il y a long tems que V. M. est instruite de mes reflexions et de mes veües par rapport a une Renunciation de mes Droits en faveur de Mon Fils; Je persiste toujours dans les memes sentiments, avec cette differance cependant que ce que Je croyai autrefois devoir etre auantageux a Ma Famille, me paroît devenir a present indispensable et nécessaire, meme pour mon honneur. Mes infirmités augmentent avec mes années, et Je croerois agir avec temerité, et Je puis meme dire avec peu de bonne foy, si Je pretendois de me charger du poids du Gouvernement lorsque Je suis absolument incapable d'aucune fatigue, soit du Corps, soit d'Esprit, et par consequence nullement en etat de remplir les devoirs d'un Prince sur le trône, tandis que J'ai la consolation d'avoir un Fils en etat de trauuailer avec assiduité et success au bien de son peuple, et qui a deja eu occasion de montrer qu'il est digne de les gouverner. Dailleurs V. M. sentira bien l'impression que fera sur le Public, de voir Mon Fils exposé a mille risques et dangers en Ecosse, en combattant pour sa Famille et sa Patrie, pendant qu'on me verroit immobile dans la ville de Rome. Le Public ne scauroit juger que des apparences exterieures, et s'en tiendrait au simple fait, sans faire trop d'attention a l'impossibilité absolüe où Je suis de sortir a present de l'Italie, a cause de ma santé, et de la Guerre, qui empeche un libre commerce dans ce pais-cy. Dieu seul scait quand les chemins seront libres, et voilà encore un nouveau motif pour ne pas differer davantage ma Renonciation. Le vrai tems de la publier seroit quand Je scaurai Mon Fils hereusement débarqué en quelque partie de la Grande Bretagne, Mais cependant quelque conuenable et necessaire que Je trouue cette demarche, Je ne veux pas prendre sur moy de la publier que de concert et avec l'agreement de V. M., et Je la supplie de ne pas tarder a me faire scauoir ce qu'elle en pense, desirant etre dirigé



par ses conseils en cela et en toute autre chose. V. M. excusera J'espere la longueur de cette lettre, mais dans cette importante occasion Je ne pouvois me dispenser de lui offrir mon Coeur sans reserve, sur ce qui regarde ma propre personne et celles de mes Enfants. Nous lui serons tous trois inviolablement attaches et Jose repondre qu'elle ne nous trouvera jamais indignes de son amitie et de sa bienveillance.—De Vostre Majesté le Bon Frere et Cousin,

JACQUES R.

No. 23.

MEMOIRE BY THE EARL MARISCHAL

20 Aoust 1745.

LE Roy deja determiné a soutenir les efforts du Prince de Galles *en Ecosse*, étoit prest a fournir les Secours que les Ecossois demandoient et qui leurs étoient absolument necessaire : Il n'étoit plus question que de trouuer les moyens pour faciliter l'execution de cette genereuse resolution.

L'heureuse arrivée du Comte de Clancarty Seigneur d'une naissance tres destingué et dans la confiance du parti par son merite, leve toutes les difficultés qui se presentoient, puisque ce qu'il propose et ses demandes n'en souffre aucunes. Il vient de la part des chefs du parti ; Il parle au nom du Duc de Beaufort, du Comte de Lichfield, du Comte d'Orery, de my Lord Barymore, du Chevalier Watkin Williams et du chevalier Cotton ; Ils offrent pour eux et pour le parti, de lever l'Etendari du Roy Jaques dans le diverses provinces du Royaume au moment que le secours françois débarquera ; Le chevalier Cotton recevra le secours au lieu proposé pour le débarquement qui est environ onze lieux de Londres près de Malden.

Le Secours demandé est deux vaisaux de cinquante pieces de canons et quatre fregates de trente a quarente pieces pour l'Escorte. Dix mil homes d'infanterie et de quoy armer trente mil : Vint pieces de campagne : munition de guerre en proportion : la solde des dix mil homes pour deux mois : des selles et tout l'equipage pour un regiment de Cavallerie. My Lord Comte de Clancarty qui est marin expliquera les moyens de passer : Il a deja sondé la cote ; il ose se flater qu'on ne sauroit supposer qu'il vient aux pieds d'un si grand Roy pour avancer des choses dont il ne seroit pas assuré. Le parti qui l'envoye ignoroit que le Prince de Galles étoit passe en Ecosse, circonstance qui mete dans la necessité d'executer cette

affaire avec toute la diligence possible, comme aussi elle rend le succès plus certain.

Le parti a recommandé a My Lord de ne s'ouvrir qu'a Sa Majesté, au ministre qu'elle daigneroit lui indiquer, au Duc d'Ormonde, et au Marechal d'Ecosse.

No. 24.

#### DÉGUILLES TO D'ARGENSON

MONSEIGNEUR,—Il est entré ce matin dans le port un vaisseau a peu près egal en grosseur a celui sur lequel nous devons nous embarquer, mais infiniment meilleur voilier ; il venoit déchaper aux deux corsaires anglois qui ont la reputation de mieux aller, comme il etoit tout armé et que ce que nous devons porter n'étoit pas encor embarqué sur lautre nous avons crû quil falloit nous servir preferablement de celui cy. Il sera pret cette nuit : de sorte que nôtre depart ne sera pas retardé et que nôtre navigation sera moins dangereuse.

Le batiment qui devoit d'abord nous passer, partira 5. a 6. jours apres nous. Il s'en faut bien qu'il contienne ce que j'eus l'honneur de vous mander hier. On avoit pris des mesures et fait un compte sur le poids ; mais le volume des caisses et emballages oblige de n'embarquer que la moitié de ce qu'on avoit projetté. Il est arrivé 4000 guinées ; cette somme n'est pas prodigieuse ; il est a presumer que les autres envois seront plus considerables.—Je suis avec un profond respect, Monseigneur, vôtre tres humble et tres obeiss. serviteur,

DEGUILLES.

*Dunkerque, ce 1 8<sup>bre</sup> 1745.*

No. 25.

#### MEMOIRE BY MAUREPAS

*Envoyé par M. le C<sup>te</sup> de Maurepas, 13 Octobre, 1745.*

LE memoire concernant le passage de France en Angleterre de dix mille hommes des troupes du Roy renforme trois objets differents.

Le premier qui consiste a determiner si l'expedition doit estre entreprise, regarde entièrement le conseil du Roy, et est relatif au reste des affaires politiques.

Le second que l'on peut considerer du costé de la distribution des troupes, de leur subsistance et de leurs opérations après leur débarquement en Angleterre doit estre examiné particulierement par l'officier qui sera chargé par Sa Majesté de la conduite de

l'expédition. Il pourra observer que le débarquement en plusieurs endroits sur une coste de six lieues detendue peut estre sujet à de grands inconveinents. Ce sera au surplus à luy à proposer et faire suivre les arrangements qu'il estimera les plus propres pour le succes de ses operations.

Quant au troisième objet qui regarde la marine pour le transport des troupes dont il s'agit, il ne paroist pas qu'il y ait rien d'impossible dans la proposition qui est faite de les embarquer aux ports de Calais, Ambleteuse,<sup>1</sup> et Boulogne sur des bastiments au dessous de 30. tonneaux, et de se servir d'une marée de vive eau avec un gros temps pour leur passage ; Mais on ne peut former aucunes dispositions à cet egard dans les ports en question qu'en y faisant remettre a l'avance les fonds necessaires pour payer la depense des bastiments qui seront employés. Le nombre qu'il peut y en avoir a present ne pouvant estre suffisant pour le passage de dix mille hommes, on fera ressembler dans ces trois ports les bastiments qui se trouveront d'un costé à Dunkerque et Ostende, et de l'autre à St. Valery<sup>2</sup> sur Somme, Dieppe et Fescamp jusqu'à la concurrence de ce qu'il en faudra. Et pour que le tout soit prest a temps, on ne peut mieux faire que de charger une seule personne de toutes les preparatifs de l'embarquement. Le S. Wailshe qui a passé en Ecosse le Prince Edoward, estant au fait des armements de bastiments marchands pourroit estre choisê pour cela, et il est a croire que les officiers de la marine luy procurant tous les secours et facilitez qu'il leur demandera il parviendra à former avec plus de diligence que qui que ce soit toutes les dispositions qui seront necessaires. Il s'entendra mieux aussy que tout autre avec les commandants des troupes, pour les differents arrangements qu'il aura a prendre avec eux.

Avec tout cela le transport de dix mille hommes souffrira encore beaucoup de difficultez par l'incertitude des vents qui pourront regner dans le temps des marées favorables, et par les divers autres obstacles que les Anglois pourront y apporter. Les deux ou trois fregates qu'on propose d'avoir pour favoriser le transport un lendemain de gros temps seroient plus inusibles qu'utiles parcequ'elles attireroient des forces superieures dans le parage d'où il faut les eloigner. Mais il y aura quelques corsaires de ce costé là qui en procurant le mesme secours pour le transport ne formeront pas

<sup>1</sup> It is interesting to remember that this now decayed seaport was one of the places selected by Napoleon as a starting-place for *his* invasion of England.

<sup>2</sup> William the Conqueror sailed from St. Valéry in 1066.



un objet vis a vis les Anglois. Les preparatifs qu'on propose de faire à Dunkerque et Ostende pour donner le change aux Anglois peuvent estre fort utiles pour favoriser l'expedition, et comme il faudra aussy payer les depenses qu'ils occasionneront, on estime que la premiere remise qui doit estre faite a compte ne peut estre moindre de 150,000 écus doutant plus qu'il y a deja quelques depenses de faites pour le transport des armes envoyées de Dunkerque en Ecosse, et pour les préparatifs des bastiments qui doivent y passer 500 hommes du Regiment Royal Ecossois.

On attendra les ordres positifs pour commencer a se mettre en mouvement pour l'execution, et qu'on ne peut faire trop tost, si l'operation est une fois determinée, vu les retardements impreuvs dont toute operation de mer est susceptible. M.

## No. 26.

## PRINCE CHARLES TO THE KING OF FRANCE

MONSIEUR MON ONCLE,—Je viens de recevoir avec beaucoup de plaisir les assurances d'Affection et d'assistance que votre majesté m'a données par le Sr M<sup>is</sup> d'Eguillers dont la personne me sera toujours très agreable.

J'espere que moiennant cette assistance je viendray a bout d'une enterprise dont Dieu a si visiblement beni les commencemens. Mais je ne saurais me dispenser de repeter ici ce que j'ai chargé le dit M<sup>is</sup> d'Eguillers de vous représenter plus en detail, qui est qu'il n'y a point de tems à perdre, et que je suis trop avancé pour pouvoir en reculer ou chercher des delais. Ainsi je conjure votre Majesté de hâter le plus qu'il est possible les secours qu'elle me destine. Si elle voudra bien le faire.

J'ai tout bien de me flatter que la querelle sera bientôt décidée et la paix rendue par là à l'Europe.

L'Obligation que je vous en aurai me mettra en état de vous temoigner de plus en plus l'attachement respectueux avec lequel j'ai l'honneur d'être, Monsieur mon Oncle, de votre Majesté le tres Affectionné neveu,

Sig.

CHARLES P.

*Edingbourg, 15 Octobre 1745.*

## No. 27.

## THE EARL MARISCHAL TO [D'ARGENSON]

MONSIEUR,—My L<sup>d</sup> C[lancar] ty est arrivé, mais en quoy il peut estre util est ce que ni lui ni moy ne voyons, puisque quand j'ai

l'honneur de vous voir mardi passé vous me dites qu'il faut des seings des chefs du parté en Angleterre, et qu'on ne hasardoit pas un corps des troupes du Roy sur la parole d'une seule personne; je crois que le tems ne permettroit plus les avoir quand même les Anglois voudroient les risquer.

Vous me fites aussi l'honneur de me faire souvenir que dans la premiere conference avec M. L<sup>d</sup> vous aviez demandé ces Seings; mais permettez moy, Monsieur, de vous dire, que comē depuis vous ne m'en aviez point parlé, et que vous m'avez plus d'une fois remis au Ministre de la Marine come uniquement son affaire, je devrois naturellement conclure que vous ne pensiez plus avoir les Seings dont vous ne me parliez plus, et que vous ne trouviez d'autre difficulté que cella de la mer.

M. L<sup>d</sup> Cl[ancar]ty et moy tres zelés pour le vray bien de notre Roy et de notre patrie sommes persuadés qu'il est encore tems par un prompt secours de faire reussir l'affaire, nous sommes prêts à entrer en tout ce que paroît raisonnable et selon sa commission; ainsi Monsieur si vous l'ordonnez nous irons écouter vos propositions, puisque les notres, ou pour mieux dire celles du parti envoyées par M. L<sup>d</sup>, ne vous ont pas paru raisonnables, quoique M. L<sup>d</sup> n'est venu de son pays et en France que dans la bonne foy que non seulement ces propositions étoient acceptées mais qu'elles estoient prêts à être executées.

M. L<sup>d</sup> croit qu'il n'est pas diffcile de faire passer un corps de troupes, et qu'il l'auroit fait voir au gens entendus dans la Marine s'il ne s'agissoit que du passage. J'ay l'honneur d'être avec respect, Monsieur, votre tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur,

LE MARECHAL D'ECOSSE.

*Paris, ce 23<sup>e</sup> Octobre 1745.*

No. 28.

SHERIDAN TO ———

MONSIEUR,—J'ai l'honneur de vous adresser cijoainte une Lettre de S. A. R. elle vous sera remise par Mons<sup>r</sup> le Chevalier Stuart qui est en meme tems chargé d'une Lettre de creance pour Sa Majesté tres Chretienne. Comme il est parfaitement instruit de notre situation et de nos besoins, il est inutile ici d'entrer dans un plus grand Detail; ainsi j'aurai seulement l'honneur de vous assurer que je suis avec le Respect le plus parfait, Monsieur, votre tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur,

SHERIDAN.

*A Edimbourg, le 25 Octobre 1745.*

## No. 29.

## PRINCE CHARLES TO THE KING OF FRANCE

MONSIEUR MON ONCLE,—Je me flatte que Votre Majesté s'intéresse assez a ce qui me regarde pour apprendre avec quelque plaisir le nouvel avantage que la providence vient de m'accorder sur nos Ennemis communs. Ils s'étoient avancé pour m'obliger a lever le siege du Chateau de Stirling, et avoient pris poste a Falkirk qui est a deux lieues d'ici. J'attendis qu'ils vinssent de la pour m'attaquer, mais au bout de trois jours voiant qu'ils ne venoient point, je pris la resolution de marcher a eux. Ils n'en furent avertis qu'une demie heure avant notre arrivée et se mirent d'abord en devoir de venir a notre rencontre. Mais l'Action ne fut ny longue ni sanglante. Nonobstant la superiorité de leurs nombres ils se retirerent bientôt avec precipitation, mirent le feu a leur Camp, allerent passer la nuit a deux lieues plus loin, et le lendemain continuerent leur fuite jusques a Edimburg. Leur Artillerie, dont ils ne tirerent pas un seule coup, avec leurs Munitions, tentes et Baggages nous tomberent entres les mains, et nous allames au dela de leur Camp passer la nuit dans Falkirk qu'ils venoient d'abandonner. Cette Victoire me met a l'aise pour le present; mais Votre Majesté peut bien voir que la partée sera trop inegale, si je ne recois bientôt de plus grands secours. Les troupes et les Officiers qu'elle m'a envoyé sous les Ordres de My Lord Jean Drummond se sont distingués et par la ont fait assez connoitre ce qu'on auroit pu attendre d'un nombre plus considerable. Si le Debarquement que j'attens depuis si longtems se fait a present on peut regarder l'Affaire comme finie, autrement je me verrai chaque jour obligé de risquer ma vie et toutes mes esperances contre un Ennemie qui ne peut de longtems manquer de ressources, et en attendant je me trouve dans le plus pressent besoin d'Argent. Je conjure Votre Majesté de faire ses reflections sur un état aussi violent que le mien, et de ne me point abandonner au beau milieu d'une Entreprise, dont la Reussite feroit changer de face aux Affaires generalles de l'Europe. Il ne me reste qu'a assurer Votre Majesté que je suis avec l'attachement le plus Respectueux, Monsieur Mon Oncle, de Votre Majesté, Le tres Affectionné Neveu,

CHARLES, P. R.

*Du Camp pres de Stirling,**Le 21 Jan<sup>er</sup>. 1746,*



## No. 30.

## O'HEGUERTY TO D'ARGENSON

MONSEIGNEUR,—J'ay l'honneur de vous adresser cy joint les nouvelles que je viens de recevoir de Londres, quoiqu'en disent Mess<sup>rs</sup> Drummond, Sheridan, etca. Le Party du Prince se soutient en Ecosse. L'or débarqué et remis entre les mains de Mr. Murray le Secretaire produit son Effet.

Je Suis avec un tres profond respect, Monseigneur, Votre tres humble, tres obeissant Serviteur,

O'HEGUERTY.

*a Paris le 13 Juin 1746.*

## No. 31.

## FOREIGN OFFICE MINUTE

*Année 1746.*

*Lettre<sup>1</sup> de Londres envoyée en France le 18 May 1746,  
suivant celles envoyées à M. d'Hegherty.*

Avis d'une bataille complete gagnée à Culloden en Ecosse le 16 de ce mois par le Duc de Cumberland sur l'armée commandée par le Pr<sup>ce</sup> Edouard. Elle étoit de 8000 hommes. Il y a en au delà de 2000 de perte avec plusieurs Seigneurs ou Lords ou Barons; que Mr. d'Eguilles et le lord Jean Murray Secretaire du Pretendant sont du nombre des prisonniers; le duc de Cumberland s'empara ensuite d'Inverness.

*Nota.*—On voit à la suite de la liste<sup>2</sup> du 6 Avril des officiers dans le service de sa M. T. Chretienne un etat d'Artillerie et munitions de guerre prises sur les troupes du Pretendant à l'affaire de Culloden.

## No. 32.

## PROJET DE LETTRE

*Pour M. de Marville, M. Lehain, M. Savalete, et  
M. De la Cour de Glesné.*

*A Versailles, le 30 Septembre 1746.*

M.—Le Roy ayant appris que le Roy d'Angleterre faisait faire le procez aux Prisonniers faits a Culloden, même a ceux qui estoient en pied dans les Regimens de leur nation au service du

<sup>1</sup> Letter is extant.

<sup>2</sup> List is not in the Foreign Office,

Roy et qui servoient en Ecosse sous les Drapeaux de Sa Majesté, Elle a pris la resolution de faire arrester tous les Sujets du Roy de la Grande Bretagne qui se trouvent actuellement dans le Royaume sans passeports ou dont les passeports sont expirés, et Elle m'a ordonné de vous marquer de faire Secretement une recherche exacte de ceux de cette nation qui se trouvent dans votre Departement, de leur faire représenter les passeports en vertu desquels ils y resident, et s'il n'en ont point, ou que le terme qui y a esté fixé soit expiré, l'intention de Sa M<sup>te</sup>. est que vous les fassiez arrester et constituer prisonniers, jusqu'a ce ce qu'Elle en ordonne autrement. Je vous envoie l'Estat des passeports que j'ay expediés depuis le 1<sup>er</sup> Juillet 1745 et vous verrés par le terme qui y est porté ceux qui sont actuellement expirés. Je vous prie de m'informer de ce que vous aurez fait sur ce sujet afinque je puisse en rendre compte a Sa Majesté.— Je Suis, a tres veritablement, M, Votre tres humble et tres affectionné Serviteur,

No. 33.

D'ARGENSON TO HIS BROTHER

*A Font<sup>au</sup>, le 6 9<sup>bre</sup> 1746.*

JE vous renuoye Mon cher frere la lettre du Prince Charles Edouard et celle de Mr. Obrien qui l'accompagne. Je ne vois aucune aparence que nos sollicitations puissent procurer l'echange des trois officiers a la liberté desquels le Prince s'interesse, le general Ligonier aiant persisté jusqu'a present dans les reponses qu'il nous a faites de la part de sa cour a ne point admettre que ceux qu'elle regarde comme rebelles Soient dans le cas du Cartel, mais ce general aiant pris sur luy de faire esperer que les prisonniers de cette espece seroient relaschez sans echange ny rançone, cette Sorte de declaration qu'il y a tout bien de croire qu'il n'aura pas hazardée sans y être autorisé, doit tranquiliser le Prince sur le sort de ceux auxquels il s'interesse, j'ecris cependant au Comm<sup>re</sup> Seigneur de demander leur echange a toute fin, mais je ne vous cacheray pas que je luy recommande de ne pas insister de maniere que cette demande puisse retarder celuy des officiers qui ne Sont pas dans le cas de la distinction. vous connoissez, Mon chere frere, toute l'Etendue de mes Sentimens pour vous,

M. D'ARGENSON.

## No. 34.

## MEMORIAL TO D'ARGENSON

[Indorsed]: *avec la lettre de Mr. d'Obryen du 9 Oct<sup>bre</sup>. 1746.*

LES Amis de Monsieur Murray qui a été Secrétaire principal du Prince Edouard en Ecosse, et qui se trouve actuellement prisonnier a la tour de Londres, viennent d'envoyer une personne à Paris pour prier M. le Comte d'Albanie de vouloir bien engager M. le Marquis d'Argenson à écrire à Monsieur de Pizieux à Breda, pour qu'il veuille bien porter Milord Sandwich à rendre à Monsieur Murray tous les bons offices qui pourront dépendre de luy en Angleterre. On suppose que Milord Sandwich qui connoit Mr. Murray ne sera pas fâché qu'on lui fournisse un prétexte de le favoriser.

Monsieur Obryen, a ordre de M. le Comte d'Albanie de prier en Son nom très instamment M. le Marquis d'Argenson de vouloir bien écrire à Mr. de Pizieux,

D'OBRYEN.

## No. 35.

## PRINCE CHARLES TO D'ARGENSON

*A Clichy, le 4 Nov<sup>bre</sup> 1746.*

IL y a trois personnes, Monsieur, qui sont prisonnières a Londres, pour lesquels je m'intéresse vivement, le Chevalier Maclean, le Sieur de Glengary, et le Sieur de Murray mon Secrétaire. Ils sont tous trois au Service de France et le premier est né a Calais. Vous jugerez aisément, Monsieur, de quelle conséquence le relachement de ces prisonniers est pour moi, puisque qu'ils peuvent lever au moins trois mille hommes pour mon Service. Ainsy je vous prie instamment d'employer tous les moyens que vous jugerez convenables pour obtenir leur Echange.

Je vous en aurai une obligation personnelle, et vous ne devez pas douter de mon amitié, et de toute ma reconnaissance.—Votre bon Ami,

CHARLES P.

## No. 36.

## O'BRYEN TO ——— 1

*Paris, ce 14 X<sup>bre</sup>. 1746.*

MONSIEUR,—J'ay reçu la copie de la lettre du duc de Newcastle à Mr. de Vauhoy du 17<sup>e</sup> du passez que vous m'avez fait l'honneur

<sup>1</sup> Probably this letter is to one of D'Argenson's under-secretaries.



de menvoyer laquelle j'ay communiqué à S. A. R. qui ma ordonné de vous mander Monsieur què sa confiance dans le roy etant sans borne, il laisse à la disposition de S. M. les 40 hommes et les 4. officiers Anglois qu'il avoit envoyez d'Ecosse pour etres mis en desport en France, persuadé que cela contribuera à l'échange de plusieurs fidelles sujets du roy son pere qui gemissent dans les fers à Londres, et dont plusieurs nées dans la Grande Bretagne se trouvent dans un danger manifeste de perdre la vie, si les comis-sions du Roy que l'on promet de respecter ne les sauvent, S. A. R. conçoit que M<sup>r</sup>. Murray son secretaire qui a une commission de la cour de France sera sauvé par cet arrangem<sup>t</sup>, et elle demande quil soit reclamé comme Etant actuellem<sup>t</sup> officier dans les troupes du roy.

Je dois Monsieur vous faire observer qu'il y a un article dans la lettre du duc de Newcastle qui repugne à S. A. R. et ou il croit que la dignité du roy tres chretien y est compromis, qui est celluy ou il est dit, que les sujets nées dans la Grande Bretagne quoyque dans le service de France, ne seront sauvé qu'à condition quil ne serviront jamais contre le Gouvernem<sup>t</sup> present ; vous sentez mieux que moy Monsieur de quelle consequence cela peut etre tant pour la Gloire du roy que pour son service.

Quant à l'article qui exclud de l'arrangem<sup>t</sup> proposé, ceux qui se sont trouve dans l'affaire de 1715, cela ne peut regarder que my lord Dervenwatter, et un officier espagnol. Je ne sçaurois vous exprimer monsieur à quel point S. A. R. à coeur de sauver ce mylord dont le zelle pour la maison royale à toujours eté sans borne ainsy S. A. R. voit avec la douleur la plus amere cette exeption qui tend a faire perir ce seigneur, elle espere que le roy voudra bien faire à la cour de Londres, les representations et les instances les plus vives pour le sauuer et mesme S. A. R. se croit fondée a exiger de la cour de France de faire tout ce qui sera praticable pour remplir cet objèt, et cela en consequence du 4<sup>e</sup> article du traité de Fontainebleau qu'il est inutile Monsieur que je rapelle icy, puisque l'original est entre vos mains.

J'ay l'honneur d'etre avec un tres profond Respect, Monsieur,  
votre tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur, D'OBRYEN.

## No. 37.

D'ARGENSON TO O'BYREN

*à Versailles, le 20 X<sup>bre</sup>. 1746.*

A M<sup>r</sup>. D'OBRYEN,—J'ai reçu, M<sup>r</sup>., les deux Lettres que vous avez pris la peine de m'envoyer le 14 et les 17 de ce mois, et sur le Compte que j'en ai rendu au Roi. Il m'a ordonné de Vous témoigner tout le gré qu'il fait au Prince Charles Edouard de la facilité avec laquelle il a bien voulu laisser à la disposition de Sa M<sup>té</sup>. les 40. Prisonniers qu'il avoit envoyés d'Ecosse pour être mis en dépôt en France.

Je vous observerai seulement que les 4 Officiers Anglois qui se trouvent avec ces 40 Prisonniers ont été pris, à ce qu'on m'a assuré, à la Bataille de Roucoux ;<sup>1</sup> Mais quoiqu'il en soit, les uns et les autres ne seront rendus qu'à titre d'échange préliminaires.

Vous pouvez assurer au Prince que lorsqu'il sera question de la restitution réciproque des Prisonniers, M<sup>r</sup>. Murray son secretaire seroit réclamé au Nom du Roi, sil ne se trouvoit pas compris dans le Nombre de ceux que l'Angleterre représentera, mais la lettre du Duc de Newcastle ne doit ce semble, laisser aucune inquiétude à cet égard, puisque M<sup>r</sup>. Murray a une Commission du Roi et n'a point eu part à l'affaire de 1715.

Quant au Lord Derwenwater quoiqu'il soit dans un autre cas, sa M<sup>té</sup>. ne negligera aucun des Moyens qu'elle croira pouvoir mettre en usage pour le sauver, s'il est possible, et Elle a déjà pris dans cette vue les mesures convenables.—Je suis tres parf<sup>t</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. entierem<sup>t</sup> à vous, AND.

## No. 38.

FOREIGN OFFICE MINUTE

*Année 1746.*

REMIS par M. d'Eguilles, 30 aout.

Une lettre de Londres de aout 9.

1. Liste de taillée des Anglois, Ecossois et Irlandois qui sont actuellement à Paris et ont quelque liaison avec le Prince Edouard.

2. Details sur l'état facheux où se trouve le Pretendant. Le

---

<sup>1</sup> Where the French under Saxe defeated the allies under Charles of Lorraine and Sir John Ligonier, 1st Oct. 1746.

Prince a quitté l'isle-de-Key deguisé, portant un havresac avec quelques chemises, plus mort que vif ayant le flux déjà et la galle.

No. 39.

FOREIGN OFFICE MINUTE

*Année 1746.*

MEMOIRE de M. d'Eguilles.

Etat de cequ'à donné et reçu le M<sup>quis</sup> d'Aguilles pour le Compte du roi depuis son depart du Dunkerque le 7-8 Oct. 1745 jusqu'au 16 Avril dernier, jour de la bataille de Culloden, la depense montant à 11910 £ sterling, et la recette à 11910 £ sterling. A la suite est l'etat de ce qu'il a reçu et donne depuis la bataille de Culloden dont il doit rendre compte au C<sup>le</sup> d'Argenson l'argent reçu montant à 8817 £ sterling et la depense à 8817 £ sterling.

No. 40.

O'HEGUERTY TO D'ARGENSON

MONSEIGNEUR,—Les lettres que j'ay receu par le Courrier d'Hollande de ce jour m'assurent que M<sup>r</sup>. Murray cydevant Secretaire du Prince Edouard en Ecosse a revêlé au Gouvernement Brittanique tous les Secrets de Son Maitre; le Roy George doit luy accorder sa grace et une pension considerable.—Je suis avec un tres profond respect, Monseigneur, votre tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur,

OHEGUERTY.

*A Paris, le 13 Mars 1747.*



## IV

*Additional Notes.*

## No. 1.

## MACGREGOR OF BALHALDIE

AT the time of the Forty-Five the Macgregors could hardly be regarded as a clan. Proscribed, landless for the most part, compelled to assume other names, they presented in the eighteenth century few of the characteristics of the patriarchal government distinctive of the clan system. Yet their very misfortunes enabled them to show the strength of that system, for in spite of Acts of Parliament, there were hundreds of families of Macgregors who, thinly veiling their patronymic by tagging Drummond or Campbell to it, owed no allegiance either to the Duke of Perth or the Duke of Argyll, and still less to the king in London. Their chief was, according to some, Macgregor of Glengyle, others held him to be Macgregor of Glencarnock, while in fact William Macgregor of Bohaldy (Murray's spelling has been retained, though Balhaldie seems the more usual form elsewhere), or Balhaldie or Bochhaldie, was in 1714 elected captain of the clan. Bohaldy is near Dunblane, and Balhaldie Close still exists, the town house of the family, where, according to tradition, Prince Charles halted on his march to Edinburgh. William was a son of Sir Alexander Macgregor of Bohaldy, and his mother was a daughter of Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel. He was born in 1698, fought at Sheriffmuir under Mar, escaped to France, where he lived for the most part till his death. In 1757 he married Janet, daughter of Oliphant of Gask. He escaped forfeiture after the Fifteen, and was succeeded in the family estate by his son Alexander, who entered the British army, and died in the West Indies. Macgregor or Drummond, as he called himself, and Sempill were James's agents in Paris for many years, and the former paid repeated visits to Rome. Macgregor was in the secret of the Prince's journey from Rome. It would appear indeed from Villeneuve's reference to 'Mallock' in his letter of 23rd January

that he actually accompanied Charles. No other authority, so far as I know, corroborates this. Neither of these plotters took any part in the Forty-Five, or appears to have given practical aid to the Prince in the preparations for his, in their eyes, rash and quixotic expedition. They were both accomplished in intrigue, but seem to have had small taste for the execution of the many schemes they discussed and planned. Both were voluminous correspondents, and Mallock (Macgregor) and Lumley (Sempill) are frequent names in all the cypher letters both at Windsor and in the French Foreign Office.

From letters which passed between Charles and his father in March 1745, it appears that neither was satisfied of Sempill's or Macgregor's prudence or honesty. Macgregor is accused by the Prince of using him as a child, and he adds: '*cela etoit un peu trop fort.*' He says, writing from Fitzjames, 29th March 1745: 'I am sure I have very much reason to be displeased with Morrice [Semple] and Kerry [Macgregor], but there is no help for it at present for they must be manadged; they are doing all they can pour faire crelle d'alleman avec moi, but the more I perceive it the more I am attentive not to give them any handle.' And again on April 12: 'I take the liberty to advertise you that there is no believing anything they [*i.e.* Sempill and Macgregor] say, but notwithstanding we must seem to swallow everything, for I know them to be dangerous people and might certainly do a great dell of hurt iff disgusted. I am very young and it is very hard for me to foresee many things, for all I aim at is at leste not to do harm not being able to do good.' While on the 19th April he returns to the charge. 'It would,' he writes to his father, 'be endless for me to write or for you to rede iff I wos to enter in greater detail of all the little mallice and odd doings of Lumley, Malock, and some others.' From the same letter we learn that Semple and Macgregor had complained to James that the Prince declined to see them. The Prince politely gives them the lie, and adds, 'You see by this what they are and that their heads are filled with nothing but malice and spite. They never say anything to me to the purpose; I believe because they have nothing to say.' A remark which shows that his Royal Highness could, when he liked, hit the nail on the head.

Lord Sempill's postscript to the Memorial for Sir James Campbell of Auchinbreck (p. 377) shows that however united they may have been in their detestation of the young and energetic Murray,

they were not always the best of friends. Lord Elcho's opinion, quoted by Murray (p. 51), that Bohaldy was a 'low-lived fellow void of truth,' though it coincides with Murray's own views (e.g. he was 'master of as much bad French as to procure himself a whore and a dinner'),<sup>1</sup> may be taken only as another example of the unhappy jealousies and quarrels which drove men like the Keiths to serve under another flag and with other companions.

Macgregor of Bohaldy has achieved an immortality very different from that Murray would have desired for him. Sir Walter gave his name a place in the introduction to *Rob Roy*. Robert Louis Stevenson has made him live again; and when his part in the troubles of the eighteenth century is remembered only by students, the chieftain who received Catriona into his house in Paris, and who gave her away when she married David Balfour, will receive the gratitude of generations of readers of romance.

## No. 2.

### THE EARL OF TRAQUAIR

CHARLES, fifth Earl of Traquair, succeeded in 1741, and died in 1764. He married Theresa, daughter of Sir Baldwin Conyers, Baronet, of Harden, in the bishopric of Durham and Great Stoughton in Huntingdonshire. His sister Mary married the Duke of Perth, and his sister Catherine was Countess of Nithsdale. Lord Traquair seems to have belonged to what was known as the King's rather than the Prince's party, and acted with Semple and Bohaldy. He was cautious, and like many others was opposed to the Prince's coming without French aid. He took no part in the '45. Though Murray attempted to pay off old scores in the course of his evidence at Lord Lovat's trial, and Traquair was thrown into the Tower, no judicial proceedings resulted. Traquair seems to have had relations with the English Jacobites, and with them to have hung back at the critical time. He saved his head and his estates.

The New Spalding Club, among a collection of *Historical Papers relating to the Jacobite Period*, published in 1895 an 'Account of the Trial of Lord Lovat by one at the Trial,' from a ms. in the possession of Lord Forbes. The writer, who was evidently not a Jacobite, comments but little. 'I shall only

---

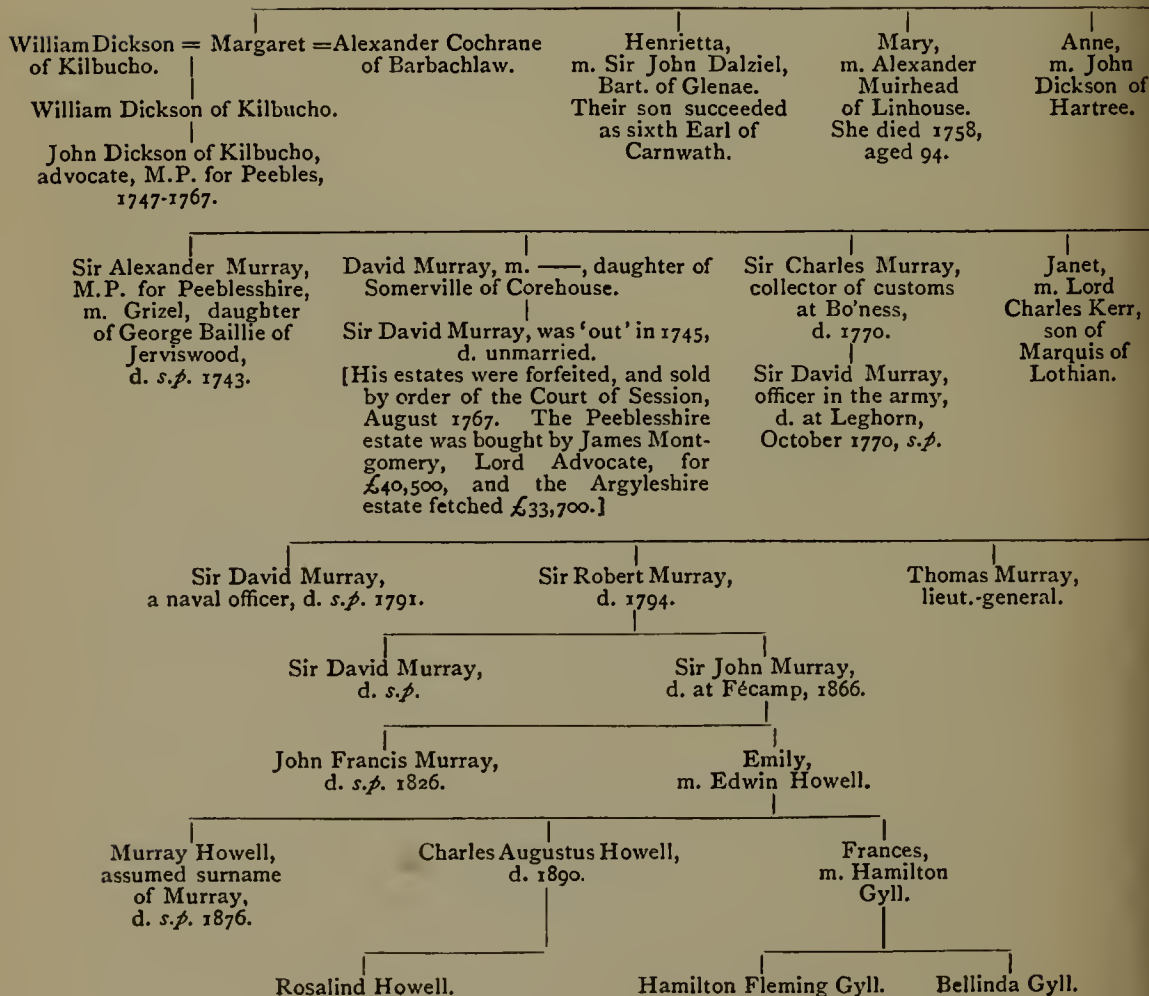
<sup>1</sup> Cf. p. 330.



observe,' he says, 'that this Tryal ought to frighten all Scotsmen from plotting again, since the Evidence of the Pretender's Secretary with that of my Lord's own servants is enough to Hang any Man. Mr. Murray's Evidence was pretty strong against Lord Traquair, but I don't hear how he is to be tryed, but something will be done as to him.'

Traquair was one of the three peers excepted from the Act of Indemnity of 1747. He was imprisoned; and from his letters of October 13th, 1747, and 21st January 1748 seems to have remained in the Tower for some eighteen months. He died in 1764, and was succeeded by his brother John. The title became extinct on the death of the eighth earl in 1861.

# GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF



# THE MURRAYS OF STANHOPE

JOHN MURRAY, seventh of Falahill and Philiphaugh, (The 'Outlaw Murray' of Border Minstrelsy), m. Lady Margaret Hepburn, daughter of Patrick, first Earl of Bothwell, *temp.* James III. and IV.

William Murray, second son, m. Janet, daughter and heiress of William Romanno of Romanno.

William Murray, m. Margaret Tweedie of Drumelzier  
*A.* 1531 (date of charter).

John Murray, m. Agnes Nisbet of Nisbet.

William Murray, m. Susan, daughter of John Hamilton of Broomhill, progenitor of the Lords Belhaven, d. in the end of the reign of James VI.

Sir David Murray acquired Stanhope, knighted by Charles I., m. Lady Lillas Fleming, daughter of the Earl of Wigton.

Sir William Murray, created Baronet by Charles II., m. Lady Janet Johnstone, daughter of the Earl of Hartfell.

