

Chapter 1 : Project MUSE - The Duke of Wellington and the Peage Negotiations at Ghent in

The personal and official papers of Lord Liverpool which document his tenure as Prime Minister from The papers include details of diplomatic intrigue against Napoleon, the tumultuous period of reconstruction which followed Waterloo, reports from police and spies on Britain's internal problems, and letters from political colleagues relating to cabinet crises.

His mother, Elizabeth, daughter of John Rotton of Staffordshire, died in , and in the following year William was sent to school, first at Brewood , then at Albrighton in Staffordshire, and afterwards at Appleby in Leicestershire. At an early age he showed mathematical ability. In his maternal great-uncle, Dr. Gem, a well-known medical man residing in Paris, where he had been physician to the British embassy since , undertook his education. For some years he lived at Paris in the society of French liberals, and made the acquaintance of Franklin and Jefferson. When the French government decided upon the issue of assignats he separated himself from this club. About the same time he was introduced, through Dr. John Warner, the chaplain to the embassy, to Lord Gower subsequently Marquis of Stafford , then British ambassador at Paris, whose private secretary he became. They remained intimate friends all their lives. In this employment, for which his knowledge of the French people and language well fitted him, he became acquainted with Canning, and his talents recommended him to Pitt and Dundas. In he succeeded Sir Evan Nepean, on his promotion to be secretary to the admiralty, in the office of under secretary at war. His friendship with Lord Carlisle procured him in the representation of Morpeth; but, always diffident of his own abilities and conscious that he was no orator, he did not speak in the House of Commons until February In January he resigned with Pitt, but at the request of Lord Hobart, the new secretary at war, who was unfamiliar with the work of the office, he remained at his post until the battle of Alexandria March An unfounded charge was made at the time that Huskisson made use of his knowledge of official secrets in stockjobbing operations, in which he engaged with Talleyrand see Colchester, Diary, i. Meantime, on the death of Dr. Gem in , he inherited an estate at Eastham, Sussex, then occupied by Hayley, the biographer of Cowper, and another in Worcestershire. This rendered his position in public life unembarrassed. In he contested Dover, but was beaten by Trevanion and Spencer Smith, the government candidates, and did not re-enter parliament till February , when he was elected for Liskeard. There was a double return, and a petition was presented against him, but he kept his seat. He moved a number of financial resolutions in July , which the chancellor of the exchequer, Lord Henry Petty, was obliged to accept. Up to this time Huskisson had rarely engaged in general debate, but had rested content with his reputation as a man of business. In the same year the Duke of Richmond, the Irish viceroy, was anxious that he should succeed Sir Arthur Wellesley as chief secretary, but his services could not be spared by the English government. In the following year, if Canning had joined Lord Liverpool, Huskisson would have been chief secretary to the viceroy and chancellor of the Irish exchequer. His adherence to Canning retarded the advance of his public career by many years, and allowed Peel and Robinson, of whom one was his junior and the other much his inferior, to pass him in the race. During this year he became colonial agent for Ceylon. That post, which was worth 4,1 a year, he held till At the general election in the autumn of Huskisson was elected for Chichester. Next year on 6 Aug. He quickly mastered the special duties of his office. In was passed the first corn law, which absolutely prohibited the importation of corn when the rice fell below a certain minimum average, and Huskisson took a prominent part in the debates on the bill. In May he spoke in the bank restriction debates in favour of leaving to the bank the determination of the time, not to exceed two years, within which they might continue the restriction on gold payments; but two years afterwards he was in favour of granting the bank a further extension of time. He usually voted for Roman catholic emancipation without speaking, and very seldom intervened in a debate on foreign policy. He also addressed to Lord Liverpool an important memorandum on the resumption of cash payments see Yonge, Life of Lord Liverpool, ii. He felt his position in the government to be unsatisfactory, though he did not resign with Canning in that year, and when, at the end of , a rearrangement of the administration was projected and the Irish secretaryship was offered him,

he at once refused the post. When Canning rejoined the ministry as foreign secretary in September, he failed in an endeavour to obtain for his friend the presidency of the board of control, with cabinet rank. The board of trade was an office in which his special knowledge and his advanced free-trade opinions were certain to make him conspicuous. Accordingly, as Canning was retiring from the representation of Liverpool, which he found too laborious for his new position, Huskisson was selected to succeed him as the only tory able to conciliate the Liverpool merchants, and after a hollow contest he was elected, 15 Feb. Huskisson thus became the prominent representative of mercantile interests in parliament. The year was one of great activity for him. With the assistance of James Deacon Hume [q. He obtained a select committee to inquire into the relations of employers and employed, the result of which was the passing of an act which regulated the relations of capital and labour for forty years. One object of his policy was at the same time to give England cheap sugar; and he also amended the revenue laws in the direction of a modified free trade in regard to other commodities, reducing the old duties on foreign cotton goods, which ranged from 50 to 75 per cent. Early in Huskisson foresaw the crisis to which excessive speculation was leading. His warnings were neglected, and when the panic came he was accused of having caused it by his policy of free trade. Meanwhile he was busily occupied in negotiations with the American government about the northwestern boundary, the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the slave trade. In the Liverpool merchants presented him, in acknowledgment of the success of his policy, with a service of plate. During the autumn he assisted Lord Liverpool in preparing a new corn bill. The labour thus involved, and the calumnies to which his economic policy had exposed him, permanently injured his health. On 7 May he vindicated his commercial policy against the attacks made upon it by Gascoyne in his motion for a committee on the shipping interest. The speech, which was afterwards published, was one of his best efforts. His corn bill was duly introduced, but was abandoned owing to the opposition of the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords. At Paris a message from Lord Goderich, the new prime minister, offered him the colonial office, with the lead of the House of Commons. Had he chosen he might have been chancellor of the exchequer see generally as to the formation of the Goderich administration E. Herries, *Life of J. Dissensions* soon broke out between him and John Charles Herries [q. Huskisson, as leader of the house, insisted upon his nomination; Herries, as chancellor of the exchequer, complained that he had been slighted by not being previously consulted. The dispute grew so severe that Lord Goderich resigned, and was succeeded by the Duke of Wellington see *Hansard, Party*. Huskisson decided to continue in office, and was re-elected at Liverpool without opposition for a discussion of his conduct on this change of ministry, see *Greville, Memoirs*, 1st ser. The duke on the earliest opportunity denied this, and Huskisson was obliged to withdraw the statement in the House of Commons on 18 Feb. The tension between himself and the duke soon became acute. At several cabinets in March a difference of opinion arose on the amendment to the corn bill with regard to the taking of corn out of warehouse, which the duke proposed and insisted upon. Peel and Huskisson were both against it. Huskisson tendered his resignation, but a compromise which he suggested was accepted, and he remained in office. Shortly afterwards it became necessary to decide what should be done with the two seats which would be available for redistribution upon the disfranchisement of Penryn and East Retford for extensive corrupt practices. The duke was for giving both seats to the adjacent hundreds; Huskisson, Palmerston, and Dudley were for bestowing them upon large manufacturing towns. Huskisson on 21 March pledged himself to give one seat to a manufacturing town. In the lords it was decided by the government, first, not to deal with both cases together; secondly, to give the Penryn seat to the hundred. In committee of the House of Commons, when the East Retford case came up, it was moved on 19 May to give that seat also to the hundred of Bassetlaw, Nottinghamshire. Huskisson and Palmerston, in the belief that the cabinet held that morning had resolved on leaving East Retford an open question, voted against the ministry. Immediately after leaving the house Huskisson wrote to the duke offering to resign if he considered that the interest of the government would be better served by a resignation. But the duke was inflexible, and laid the matter before the king. Although he explained in the House of Commons the summary mode by which he had been removed, his party censured him for imperilling the ministry by an ill-timed and factious resignation see

Bulwer, Palmerston, i. Huskisson appeared little in parliament during the remainder of the session, and, his health failing, he spent the autumn abroad. In consequence the governorship of Madras was offered him, and he was sounded about the governor-generalship of India, but the state of his health made his acceptance of either post impossible. He was, however, an active member of the East India committee, especially on matters referring to the China trade. During the session of he was unusually prominent in debate. He went to Liverpool in September for the opening of the Manchester and Liverpool railway, and was received warmly by his constituents. A procession of trains was run from Liverpool. Parkside was reached without mishap. There the engines stopped for water, and the travellers, contrary to instructions, left the carriages and stood upon the permanent way, which consisted of two lines of rails. Huskisson went to speak to the Duke of Wellington, to whom, in spite of their recent disagreement, he felt bound, as member for Liverpool, to show courtesy. At that moment several engines were seen approaching along the rails between which Huskisson was standing. Everybody made for the carriages on the other line. Huskisson, by nature uncouth and hesitating in his motions, had a peculiar aptitude for accident. He had dislocated his ankle in , and was in consequence slightly lame. Thrice he had broken his arm, and after the last fracture, in , the use of it was permanently impaired. On this occasion he lost his balance in clambering into the carriage and fell back upon the rails in front of the Dart, the advancing engine. It ran over his leg; he was placed upon an engine and carried at its utmost speed to Eccles, where he was taken to the house of the vicar. He lingered in great agony for nine hours, but gave his last directions calmly and with care, expiring at 9 p. He was buried with a public ceremonial in Liverpool on the 24th cf. Huskisson achieved little success in public life compared with that which his rare abilities should have commanded. His adherence to Canning, combined with a coldness of manner, probably accounts for much of his failure. Lamb, afterwards Lord Melbourne, told Greville that, in his opinion, Huskisson was the greatest practical statesman he had known, the one who best united theory with practice. As a speaker he was luminous and convincing, but he made no pretence to eloquence; his voice was feeble and his manner ungraceful. There is no man in parliament, or perhaps out of it, so well versed in finance, commerce, trade, and colonial matters; it is nevertheless remarkable that it is only within the last five or six years that he acquired the great reputation which he latterly enjoyed. I do not think he was looked upon as more than a second-rate man, till his speeches on the silk trade and the shipping interest, but when he became president of the board of trade he devoted himself with indefatigable application to the maturing and reducing to practice those commercial improvements with which his name is associated, and to which he owes all his glory and most of his unpopularity. There was no issue of the marriage. Though so impoverished on entering public life that he sold the family estate at Oxley, his personalty was sworn, 15 Nov.

Chapter 2 : Ryder, Dudley () (DNB00) - Wikisource, the free online library

Official papers acquired by Charles Jenkinson (Baron Hawksbury, , Earl of Liverpool,) and by Robert Banks Jenkinson, 2d Earl of Liverpool. Microfilm of originals in the British Museum. Note: the rest of the set, The papers of Lord Liverpool [microform], is available from CRL.

As the tiny nations of the South Pacific wrestle with issues of global warming that threaten their existence, and their votes are sought and bought by larger powers for their own economic interests, it is important to discuss the role of education in the region. If there is to be effective leadership in the next 20 years to tackle poverty, unemployment, international exploitation and an environmental crisis, education needs to reflect the social, cultural and political aspirations of South Pacific communities. The Australian government is quick to criticize fledgling governments of small nation states, most recently, East Timor and the Solomon Islands, however these are both cases of small populations awash with arms from neighbouring struggles not of their own making. Despite high per capita poverty rates ³, post war governments in the South Pacific, for example Western Samoa, Cook Islands, Niue, and until recently Tonga see below have achieved relatively calm and orderly governance and for this, receive little or no credit, nor recognition. For this reason it is important to evaluate what is working, as well as identify what needs to be done differently “ from a Pacific perspective. In order for sound governance to gain a foothold and be sustained, several factors need to be in place. Good record keeping is essential for the gathering of data, firstly in order to lobby for specifically targeted projects, and secondly to ensure government monies including subsidized funding from larger countries, are spent in an organized and equitable way. This indifference and distraction exhibited by Australia has left the door open for other interests, such as those of China, to move into the region and make significant inroads in the development decisions in a region that Australia has long regarded as its own back yard. Ideally the political structure observed in small island nations should reflect a localized understanding and identification of developmental needs and educational goals. This should be a two way process that involves the aid-donating countries being familiar with local custom, protocols, and decision-making, and also in reverse “ those being governed need to be included in how these processes work in a way that is relevant to their communities. She articulates what is often a fundamental dilemma for indigenous students facing a highly competitive and individualistic education system which measures and rewards success in terms of personal status and wealth: It is the refusal of Western theorists, teachers, politicians and business leaders to appreciate and work with this perception of self and family that continues to cause systemic failure in much of the Third World, not just the Pacific. The Western focus on the individual - whether as a student, worker, bureaucrat or entrepreneur “ fails to acknowledge, let alone nourish an awareness of community. In turn, the breakdown of community in First World countries is demonstrably leading to many adverse long term effects on physical and mental health, and is frequently accompanied by associated feelings of isolation and insecurity. In order to avoid perpetrating a system of exclusion, it is essential that the delivery of education embraces and reflects a cultural framework relevant to the indigenous student, and more broadly their communities. In Tree of Opportunity: In the case of Tonga, growing popular resentment at the limited role of elected officials “ or commoners “ is a case in point. The confluence of the expectations of democracy, desire for change and respect for tradition may yet see a transition to a constitutional monarchy that was unthinkable even a decade ago. Education is the bridge. It is this mutual process of growth and understanding that will pave the way for good governance in the Pacific, and equip leaders to withstand the immense challenges and move forward to a sustainable future. Brunning, N in *Mana Wahine*: U of Hawaii Press, p. She is currently teaching in Health and Sociology at the University of Newcastle.

Chapter 3 : Edgeworth Papers

Microfilm edition of the Blenheim Papers comprise the papers of John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough. His correspondence with his colleague and close friend, Lord Treasurer Godolphin, with other ministers and officials, and with diplomats and foreign powers across Europe, affords a comprehensive view of English politics and government in the.

Amongst the middle and higher classes, there was little taste for literature, and still less for science Hunting, shooting, wrestling, cockfighting, generally ending in drunkenness, were what they most delighted in". Three years later, his family moved to Varfell, near Ludgvan , and subsequently, in term-time Davy boarded with John Tonkin, his godfather and later his guardian. Reflecting on his school days, in a letter to his mother, Davy wrote: What I am I made myself. He will blow us all into the air. As a poet, over one hundred and sixty manuscript poems were written by Davy, the majority of which are found in his personal notebooks. Most of his written poems were not published, and he chose instead to share a few of them with his friends. Eight of his known poems were published. His poems reflected his views on both his career and also his perception of certain aspects of human life. He wrote on human endeavours and aspects of life like death, metaphysics, geology, natural theology and chemistry. It was a crude form of analogous experiment exhibited by Davy in the lecture-room of the Royal Institution that elicited considerable attention. Even though he initially started writing his poems albeit haphazardly, as a reflection of his views on his career, and on life generally, most of his final poems concentrated more on immortality and death. This was after he started experiencing failing health and a decline both in health and career. Edwards was a lecturer in chemistry in the school of St. He permitted Davy to use his laboratory and possibly directed his attention to the floodgates of the port of Hayle , which were rapidly decaying as a result of the contact between copper and iron under the influence of seawater. Davy was acquainted with the Wedgwood family, who spent a winter at Penzance. In , Humphry Davy had what was then, the most powerful electrical battery in the world at the Royal Institution. With it, Davy created the first incandescent light by passing electric current through a thin strip of platinum, chosen because the metal had an extremely high melting point. It was neither sufficiently bright nor long lasting enough to be of practical use, but demonstrated the principle. By he was able to demonstrate a much more powerful form of electric lighting to the Royal Society in London. It was an early form of arc light which produced its illumination from an electric arc created between two charcoal rods. It had been established to investigate the medical powers of factitious airs and gases gases produced experimentally or artificially , and Davy was to superintend the various experiments. The arrangement agreed between Dr Beddoes and Davy was generous, and enabled Davy to give up all claims on his paternal property in favour of his mother. He did not intend to abandon the medical profession and was determined to study and graduate at Edinburgh, but he soon began to fill parts of the institution with voltaic batteries. While living in Bristol, Davy met the Earl of Durham , who was a resident in the institution for his health, and became close friends with Gregory Watt, James Watt , Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Robert Southey , all of whom became regular users of nitrous oxide laughing gas , to which Davy became addicted. The gas was first synthesized in by the natural philosopher and chemist Joseph Priestley , who called it phlogisticated nitrous air see phlogiston. At one point the gas was combined with wine to judge its efficacy as a cure for hangover his laboratory notebook indicated success. The critic Maurice Hindle was the first to reveal that Davy and Anna had written poems for each other. Davy features in the diary of William Godwin, with their first meeting recorded for 4 December In this year the first volume of the West-Country Collections was issued. On 22 February Davy, wrote to Davies Gilbert, "I am now as much convinced of the non-existence of caloric as I am of the existence of light. The gaseous oxide of azote the laughing gas is perfectly respirable when pure. It is never deleterious but when it contains nitrous gas. I have found a mode of making it pure. In addition to himself, his enthusiastic experimental subjects included his poet friends Robert Southey and Samuel Taylor Coleridge. On the

generation of oxygen gas, and the causes of the colors of organic beings. Their experimental work was poor, and the publications were harshly criticized. In 1800, Davy informed Gilbert that he had been "repeating the galvanic experiments with success" in the intervals of the experiments on the gases, which "almost incessantly occupied him from January to April. The house in Albemarle Street was bought in April. Davy wrote to Davy Gilbert on 8 March about the offers made by Banks and Thompson, a possible move to London and the promise of funding for his work in galvanism. He also mentioned that he might not be collaborating further with Beddoes on therapeutic gases. Religious commentary was in part an attempt to appeal to women in his audiences. Davy acquired a large female following around London. In a satirical cartoon by Gillray, nearly half of the attendees pictured are female. His support of women caused Davy to be subjected to considerable gossip and innuendo, and to be criticized as unmanly. Garnett quietly resigned, citing health reasons. He was one of the founding members of the Geological Society in [31] and was elected a foreign member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences in 1804 and a Foreign Honorary Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1805. He went on to electrolyse molten salts and discovered several new metals, including sodium and potassium, highly reactive elements known as the alkali metals. Davy discovered potassium in 1807, deriving it from caustic potash KOH. Before the 19th century, no distinction had been made between potassium and sodium. Potassium was the first metal that was isolated by electrolysis. Davy isolated sodium in the same year by passing an electric current through molten sodium hydroxide. At the beginning of June, Davy received a letter from the Swedish chemist Berzelius claiming that he, in conjunction with Dr. Pontin, had successfully obtained amalgams of calcium and barium by electrolysing lime and barytes using a mercury cathode. Although Davy conceded magnesium was an "undoubtedly objectionable" name he argued the more appropriate name magnesium was already being applied to metallic manganese and wished to avoid creating an equivocal term. Laboratory accident[edit] Davy seriously injured himself in a laboratory accident with nitrogen trichloride. In a letter to John Children, on 16 November, Davy wrote: I have been severely wounded by a piece scarcely bigger. My sight, however, I am informed, will not be injured". He had recovered from his injuries by April. He was given the title of Honorary Professor of Chemistry. While Davy was generally acknowledged as being faithful to his wife, their relationship was stormy, and in later years he travelled to continental Europe alone. Davy then published his *Elements of Chemical Philosophy*, part 1, volume 1, though other parts of this title were never completed. He made notes for a second edition, but it was never required. Davy wrote a paper for the Royal Society on the element, which is now called iodine. This was the first chemical research on the pigments used by artists. By June, they were in Milan, where they met Alessandro Volta, and then continued north to Geneva. It is the duty of the allies to give her more restricted boundaries which shall not encroach upon the natural limits of other nations. To take back from her by contributions the wealth she has acquired by them to suffer her to retain nothing that the republican or imperial armies have stolen: This last duty is demanded no less by policy than justice.

Chapter 4 : Great Britain | CRL

A large microfilm collection consisting of economic and personal papers of British economist John Maynard Keynes and the personal papers of his wife, Lydia Lopokova. Keynes' correspondence with her is included.

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Great Britain and France had been continuously at war since May, 1803. In June, 1812, the United States had declared war on Great Britain because of her infringement of neutral rights, and from other motives. And during the same month, Napoleon had begun the invasion of Russia. In October, 1813, Napoleon was decisively defeated at the battle of Leipsic. In April, 1814, the Allies entered Paris, Napoleon abdicated, and two out of the three wars came to an end. The third between Great Britain and the United States went on for another eight months, because Great Britain felt strong and angry and wanted revenge. The British policy of April, 1812, was "to give Jonathan a good drubbing". Madison admitted in later years that he had put his money on the wrong horse. To the Americans British maritime claims were offensive, British diplomacy irritating. Monroe had suffered much while minister in London. Clay, the champion of the West, was convinced that he could dictate the proper course to the overwise men of the East, with their commercial ideas. Madison followed the advice of Monroe and Clay, and hoped that by declaring war the United States would smash British pretensions and establish American rights both on sea and land. Well-equipped historians can always extenuate, and sometimes justify, the errors of statesmen by calling up from the past the errors of previous statesmen. Responsibility can thus be distributed over several generations, and a fair defence can be raised for any given action, whatever be the motive at the time--highminded foresight, blind fanaticism, pure ignorance, or even deadly Wellington Supplementary Despatches London, 1812, vol. Britain wanted revenge in because the United States had tried to stab her in the back in 1812. The actio fi of the United States in 1812 was due largely to British claims since 1803, and further back to the bad feeling on both sides from 1803 to 1800; and soon till we fetch up at the Pilgrim Fathers in 1620. To sum up the series of mistakes, the policy of 1812 was as natural and as mistaken as all policies of revenge always have been and always must be, the motive power of the policy was not in the diffused national feeling but in the definite interests of the Canadian fur-traders. The Montreal fur-traders and their London friends had inherited the fur-trading interests which had been in French hands till 1763. They had been disgusted at the Treaty of 1763, with its international boundary line giving the new republic all land to the south of the great lakes and the 49th parallel. They had managed for some years after the treaty to hang on to the trading posts south of the boundary line, which by the treaty should have been at once relinquished. But now in a new situation had arisen, and it was felt the time had come to rectify the errors of the Treaty of 1763. The boundary line must somehow be pushed south; the hunting grounds must be preserved. Lord Bathurst, as secretary of state for war and colonies, acted as required. Lord Liverpool, the prime minister, approved as requested. Castlereagh, secretary of state for foreign affairs, then on the Continent, was apparently not consulted. Wellington was ordered to ship his army direct from Bordeaux to America, and a threefold attack was planned. The main advance was to be from Canada in the north. The Eastern coasts were to be raided. New Orleans was to be captured in the south. But suaviter in modo was to be combined with fortiter in re. While soldiers and sailors administered the drubbing, commissioners were to discuss at Ghent the terms of peace. Goulburn who had been since under-secretary at the Colonial Office, and whom must have been fully informed as regards fur-trading views was chosen one of the British commissioners. As the "drubbing" might take some time, the peace discussions need not be unduly long. During the summer of 1814, things went on more or less according to plan. In August, the commissioners You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

Chapter 5 : Robinson Emigrations | Allen's Upper Canada Sundries

The personal and official papers of Lord Liverpool which document his tenure as Prime Minister from The papers include details of diplomatic intrigue against Napoleon. Politics in the Age of Revolution,

They are as follows: Letter from William Gearing, minister [Rector] of Christ Church in or near Southwark, to William Lloyd, Bishop of Norwich, 30 July , offering to send his manuscript collections concerning the diocese of Norwich and other historical writings, and complaining of insanitary conditions in Southwark f. Draft in the hand of Archbishop Thomas Secker ff. Letter from Archbishop Secker to Charles Wyndham, 2nd Earl of Egremont, Secretary of State, from Lambeth, 13 April , transmitting a copy of a congratulatory address to the King on the occasion of the peace copy f. Letter from the same, 3 November , reporting a further conversation with the Lord Chancellor on the same subject and a proposed interview with Pitt f. Letter from Mary Isabella, widow of John Manners, 4th Duke of Rutland, from Woolaston, 11 December , offering congratulations on the Primacy, and recommending petitions from f. James Stopford, a clergyman, and f. Letter from William Bennet, Bishop of Cloyne, from Dublin, 12 December , advising him to weigh his expectations in England against the uncertainty of Ireland, where the lower classes are eager to join the French. Much as he would welcome his old pupil, he advises him not to enter into pledges in view of reports that the government intends to give Catholics the vote and to reform the boroughs, which would give them a majority in Parliament and ruin the Protestant Church f. Letter from Jacob Bryant, classical scholar, June , concerning a treatise on the divinity of Christ f. Letter from the same, 7 July , sending the greater part of what he has written on Calvin f. Believes the Bishop of Durham does not desire it. If the Bishop of Carlisle, the senior prelate, were appointed it would preclude the translation of any other prelate as f. Letter from the same, from Burlington House, 15 May , thanking him for his opinion; will recommend the Bishop of Bangor to succeed to the see of London f. Letter from Spencer Madan, Bishop of Peterborough, from Ibstock, 7 August , informing him of measures to persuade the Dean of Peterborough and members of the Chapter to implement the resolutions of a committee of the special general meeting on June 12th at which Manners Sutton took the chair f. Letter from John Fisher, Bishop of Salisbury, from Salisbury, 22 October , proposing that Princess Charlotte be added to the promoters of the National Society as it would convince the public that the Prince Regent subsequently George IV, king of England , notwithstanding his public reception of Mr. Lancaster [Joseph Lancaster, educationalist], seriously patronised the scheme formed by friends of the church establishment f. Letter from Archbishop Manners Sutton, from Addington, 29 October , ordering printed copies of letters offering the post of vice-president of the National Society and that of member of the committee copy f. Letter from Archbishop Manners Sutton to an unnamed peer, c. With a note by Manners Sutton that the meeting relates to arrangements already determined in consequence of the death of the Bishop of St. He will also ff. Discusses the living of Croydon which Ireland will vacate f. Letter from Robert Barks Jenkinson, 2nd Earl of Liverpool, from Fife House, 2 February , stating that the Princess Sophia was legally separated from George I and is no precedent; no queen since the Reformation has been omitted from the liturgy, and the character of none since Henry VIII has been matter of reproach f. Letter from Thomas Hughes, Prebendary of St. Letter from Robert Barks Jenkinson, 2nd Earl of Liverpool, from Fife House, 1 July , wishing to see him before proposed alterations in the liturgy are submitted to the King f. Extract printed in H. Bathurst, Memoirs of the late Dr. Henry Bathurst, lord bishop of Norwich, , I, f. Letter from Henry Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich, from Norwich, 29 July , denying that he took offence at the admonition and declaring that he was unaware Mr. Purdon had been rejected by another Bishop. Letter from Archbishop Manners Sutton to H. Letter from Charles James Blomfield, Bishop of Chester, and London, from Chester, 13 December [], repudiating allegations in The Times, and denying a statement attributed to him about card-playing f. Letter from the same, from Caernarvon, 17 December , on the same subject f. Inscription proposed by Archbishop Manners Sutton for his memorial tablet in Addington church Surrey , no date before f.

Chapter 6 : From James Madison to Thomas Jefferson, 3 April

British Government Documents in the Library's Microform Collections to date, with //5 on Microfilm (o) 83/, and /6 to date on Microfiche (o)

I am grateful to G. I also wish to thank Michael Phillips and Keri Davies for reading and commenting so helpfully on earlier drafts of this paper. Although the original will written by Henry Banes has not been traced, the Prerogative Court of Canterbury probate copy has see below. During his visit, Gilchrist could have encountered a number of the 36 inhabitants recorded in the census return for 3 Fountain Court. However, it seems unlikely that anyone then living either at this residence or elsewhere in Fountain Court had been a fellow lodger or neighbor of William and Catherine Blake over 30 years earlier. City of Westminster Archives Centre. Even the second edition of G. Surviving records for the period suggest that Blake spent months rather than years without leaving the precincts of the court. See BR 2 Cited BR 2 Frederick Tatham in his ms. As Ruthven Todd observes: Gilchrist almost certainly received this information from John Linnell. Since Gilchrist, few further details concerning Henry Banes have been traced. The biography features a reconstruction of the Boucher family tree in which Sarah Boucher is first identified as the sister of Catherine Blake who married Henry Banes. The location and date of the marriage are given as St. Presumably Bentley assumed that St. See Bentley, Stranger xx. Bentley cites the second edition of Blake Records as the source of this information Stranger xix. Boyd only indexed burial registers which had been transcribed and were easily accessible. With the help of the College of Arms, Boyd copied about a quarter of a million burials between and , including a large part of the registers of Bunhill Fields nonconformist burial ground. See also BR 2 However, the mistake is replicated in the Boucher-Butcher genealogy, BR 2 xxxiv. Bentley explains in a footnote that the rate books for St. Clement Danes, Savoy Ward, recorded: This does not appear to have been the case and would not have been necessary, as the 16 residences in Fountain Court were separated from the warehouses of Beaufort Wharfs by a flight of stairs. Mr Banes says his Kitchen is at our service to do as we please. The printing session was to be conducted by a fine art plate-printer, an employee of the copperplate printer James Lahee, and overseen by Blake and perhaps Linnell. The plate-printer would then be able to return to the Castle Street works and left to get on with it. However, as Blake was evidently incapacitated by illness at this time and therefore unable to travel so far, 3 Fountain Court was proposed as an alternative location. Poor Rate book for St. Perhaps Blake visited Henry and Sarah Banes at their new residence in while passing through the Strand. For example, see St. Information kindly extrapolated and printed out from the Westminster Historical Database: Voters, Social Structure and Electoral Behaviour, ed. Charles Harvey, Edmund M. Green and Penelope J. Romilly won the Westminster seat. However, in November , days after the death of his wife, Romilly committed suicide. Consequently, another election for the Westminster seat was held in February At this election, Banes voted for the Whig candidate George Lamb. The death of George III on 29 January brought parliament to an end and a general election was held the following month. Burdett and Hobhouse won and continued to serve as Members of Parliament for Westminster well into the s. As Henry Banes was married in , it is likely that he was at least 50 when he entered his name, trade and address in the Westminster Poll Book for The Book of Trades defines a wine cooper as: Printed for Sir Richard Phillips, I have found no entry for Henry Banes, wine cooper or vintner, in any trade directory for the period. Henry Kent Causton,]. In London, many persons follow this business only; it is common for persons of the first consequence to employ the wine-cooper to take charge of their wines. It seems most likely that Banes, as landlord of the property, occupied the ground and basement floors of the house see Dan Cruickshank and Neil Barton, Life in the Georgian City [London: Gilchrist records that Blake was an unorthodox and sporadic wine drinker who: When visiting 3 Fountain Court, Linnell may have joined Mr. Blake in a glass or indeed a tumbler of wine. Frugal and abstemious on principle, and for pecuniary reasons, he was sometimes rather imprudent, and would take anything that came his way. The edition appears to be a reprint of the edition.

Burial records for St. According to these records, a Martha Walker, recorded as resident at 3 Fountain Court, was buried aged three weeks in the churchyard of St. Clement Danes, Strand, on 8 January Burial register of St. The fact that Banes left a will that was proved by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury suggests that he was a comparatively prosperous individual at the time of his death. The will reads as follows: Italics indicate that this sentence is an insertion by Banes. I have underlined this section to indicate a deletion crossing out by Banes. I, Henry Banes of No. Banes Decr 9th witness John Barrow. Henry Banes died on 20 January The will was proved the following day. The marriage register for the parish of St. Bride confirms that Henry Banes, bachelor, married Sarah Boucher, spinster, in this parish on 16 December see illus. As Bentley observes, the curate of St. As well as performing his clerical duties, Pridden was also an antiquary, amateur artist and architect see Alumni Cantabrigiensis Part 2, , vol. Cambridge UP,] The banns for the marriage of Henry and Sarah Banes were read on the three preceding Sundays: The witnesses were William Shepherd, W. As Bentley suggests, E. The signatures of William Shepherd and W. Finch as witnesses at other weddings at St. See Whitehead ; Phillips The wording of his will suggests that Banes had few, if any, other living relatives. It is also likely that, from the spring of onwards, Banes, as a widower, required less personal living space and could therefore have invited other households to lodge at his house. See also BR 2 xxxiv, 50fn, There is no record of the burial of a Henry Banes during late January to early February in the burial registers of Bunhill Fields or the parishes of St. Bride, Fleet Street where Banes was married , St. Andrew, Holborn the burial place claimed by Bentley , St. George, Hanover Square, St. Paul, Covent Garden or St. By permission of Guildhall Library, Corporation of London. The discovery of a new contemporary reference to William Blake is a relatively rare event and clearly of interest to Blake scholars. However, the legacy Henry Banes intended to leave to William Blake appears comparatively slight. Of these, Catherine Blake has received some, if minor, attention in biographical studies of her husband. Richard and Louisa Best and their family and the artist John Barrow are relatively unknown. The identity of John or J. Due to their apparent proximity to Blake in his final years, these names merit further consideration. In his will, Henry Banes wrote: Catherine followed on 11 September see BR [2] , Much of her furniture appears to have been sold at this time see BR [2] This may have been because Tatham did not have as much space available for Catherine and her possessions as Linnell had had at his residence. In the spring of , such a legacy would have been welcome to a widow whose financial situation at that time would almost certainly have been modest, perhaps even precarious. In terms of his bequest, Henry Banes appears to have been comparatively generous towards his sister-in-law.

Chapter 7 : microfilm collections - PAMBU - ANU

He ordered papers to prove this, 7 May and to delay supplies pending resolution of the succession to Lord Liverpool as (ser. 3), xii.

Lady Elizabeth Hamilton, da. Eton ; Trinity Coll. Biography Stanley, a staunch but inconspicuous Whig, was better known as a natural historian and collector than as a politician. In this he was hampered by his increasing deafness, poor looks and long period as heir apparent. His father, whose electoral interests he oversaw, was the head of the most powerful family in Lancashire, where he was lord lieutenant, influenced elections at Lancaster and Liverpool and returned one Preston and one county Member. A regular speaker on Lancashire issues, he occasionally challenged ministers in debate, but he was not a good orator and was eclipsed in this period by Edward. He divided for Catholic relief, 28 Feb. Bringing up a 10,signature Manchester pro-Catholic petition, 10 May , he contradicted the claim made by the home secretary Peel, on presenting a rival petition, that Lancashire was predominantly anti-Catholic. He voted to make Leeds a scot and lot borough under the Grampound disfranchisement bill, 2 Mar. Following his service on the and select committees, he had developed a keen interest in the poor laws and associated issues, and he presented and endorsed petitions from Lancashire and elsewhere against the and poor bills, 4, 6 June , 13, 20, 31 May , when, as in and subsequently, he was a member of the select committee and planned legislation on vagrancy. He denied suggestions that the 30,signature Manchester petition for the abolition of colonial slavery one of many he brought up in and was a forgery, 31 Mar. The Tory Preston Sentinel praised his speech. I hardly know how to answer you, as I cannot suppose that you will be so hardy, when you recollect the anathemas that have lately been thrown out against the grand jury monopoly for this county, to persist in sanctioning so wicked a plan, by taking for your foreman one who must be of the fatal number of 38 monopolists. If, however, your courage carries you so far, I think I have already come in for so large a share of the censure, that it will make little difference whether I add another year to the score. When a partisan petition entrusted to Sir James Mackintosh from the Manchester attorney William Walker charged him with incompetence as chairman of the select committee on the Manchester gas light bill, it took the ingenuity of Edward, in his maiden speech, to spare him the embarrassment of seeing it accepted, 30 Mar. He fared better when Edward Curteis, who he pointed out had rarely attended the committee, renewed the attempt, 8 Apr. The Lowthers made him the scapegoat for the failure of the Liverpool-Manchester railway bill, which Derby opposed in the Lords, and he had to endure severe criticism in the press for failing to promote it when it was enacted in He ordered papers to prove this, 7 May , supported similar petitions, 3 May , 9 May, and voted for inquiry, 22 May He declined to approve petitions against their partial re-enactment, 25 Apr. Endorsing a favourable petition from Bury, 5 May, he said he saw no point in releasing bonded corn untaxed, as dealers would be the sole beneficiaries, and suggested levying the duty in full and drawing on the revenue so generated to finance the work of the Committee for the Relief of the Distressed Manufacturers. He narrowly avoided a serious contest promoted by the Lowthers in the county, and Edward topped a day poll at Preston, where their coalition with the corporation Tories had collapsed. Writing on 27 Apr. I certainly hope with you that some precautions will be taken against excesses, but can you suggest any? For I fear it would be impossible to close all the public houses, as you have suggested. I should think it very probable that some endeavour may be made to limit the duration of any poll that might arise. Could you furnish me with any statement of the numbers of probable electors at each of the rates suggested either within the town of Manchester alone, or within the united towns of Manchester and Salford? For I think it would be hardly possible to separate them, though I do not think this idea should be admitted which has been started of including any of the adjoining townships, for it would be wholly impossible to draw any line, so as to include one, and exclude another. To his father, who saw it similarly, he explained: As a Member for the county of Lancaster I must necessarily relinquish without obtaining any equivalent. I mean in the occupation of my time, and particularly with the possibility of Edward who would, I

conclude, probably succeed me for the county having his time pretty well taken up in other ways, the business of the county would be thrown entirely upon the shoulders of the other Member Added to which is to be considered the pecuniary inconvenience of a simultaneous election both for the county and for Preston He refused to authorize Canning to move the Preston writ before the recess and dissuaded Edward from rushing to accept a seat on the treasury board. He brought up petitions for Catholic relief 22 Apr. He voted against sluicing the franchise at East Retford, 21 Mar. He brought up petitions for repeal of the Malt Act, 31 Mar. He divided against them for ordnance reductions, 4 July. I think the committee generally understood and agreed with me, that till the Catholic question was over it was best not to stir in our question and, as our committee is pretty sure to take some time in discussion, for several have discordant propositions that they would wish to tack to the simple measure, I felt there was no chance of getting through this session. Illness prevented him from returning after the Easter recess, and he abandoned his Irish and Scottish poor bill for that session. He divided against the navy estimates that day and sparingly with the revived Whig opposition for tax revision, 25 Mar. He divided for Jewish emancipation that day and voted to abolish the death penalty for forgery, 7 June, for which he had paired, 24 May, and brought up favourable petitions 22 Mar. He endorsed petitions against the sale of beer bill, 23, 29 Mar. He praised the motives of the Cheshire, Derbyshire, Lancashire and Yorkshire calico printers in seeking to regulate their trade by limiting apprentice numbers and taxing machinery, 24 May. Helens-Runcorn Gap and Stockport junction railway bills succeeding with the first two. He also assisted with the Sankey Navigation and Liverpool Docks bills, and carried improvement bills for Bolton, Manchester and Salford in the teeth of strong opposition. He intended making way for Edward in the county in the event of a contest, but none ensued, so he came in with Wilson Patten, leaving Edward to defeat Hunt at Preston. He estimated that he presented over Lancashire anti-slavery petitions that month. He presented petitions and lobbied against the truck system, 11 Dec. Differing from him, he endorsed the drawback on calicoes that the government proposed, 28 Feb. He presented favourable petitions but opposed the Preston-Manchester railway bill on behalf of the promoters of the rival Preston-Wigan scheme, 9, 25 Feb. He expressed full confidence in the ministerial reform bill, including its provisions for Lancashire, 9 Mar. He introduced favourable petitions from Broughton and Denton and elsewhere, 14 Apr. Whatever may be said of the other candidates, Lord Stanley has had an easy time of it. His readiness to lop off thirty or forty English Members has saved him a world of trouble. If he has canvassed at all, it was within a very limited or a very select circle. Writing to Lord Holland from Liverpool, 8 June, he confided his misgivings: The rate of qualification which as it now stands will entail upon our large towns such as this and Manchester so enormous a host of voters. What think you of the agitation of a contest in either, with from 18, to 25., and some say, from 20 to 40, voters? And consider the class of voter! I hope the division of counties is not to be, as it at present appears I am very anxious it [Lancashire] should not be divided, and I think such is the general feeling. I fear that the result will be to throw the county representation too much out of the landed scale. He divided for the reintroduced reform bill at its second reading, 6 July, and generally for its details. However, he cast wayward votes for the total disfranchisement of Saltash, which ministers no longer pressed, 26 July, and to award Stoke-on-Trent a second Member for which he also spoke, 4 Aug. He voted for the second reading of the revised reform bill, 17 Dec. He divided for its third reading, 22 Mar. He declined next day to present a hurriedly adopted Manchester petition requesting that supplies be withheld pending its passage. He voted in the minority for appointing 11 of its original members to the reconstituted Dublin election committee, 29 July, but divided with government on the election controversy, 23 Aug. Bringing up a petition for a new Liverpool writ, 29 Aug. As usual, he brought up petitions on many local bills and issues, including flour imports, combinations and savings banks, 14 July, and the unpopular general register bill, 13 Feb. His conduct as chairman of the committee on the Manchester-Leeds railway bill was severely criticized on the floor of the House, when a committee of appeal was conceded, 18 July, and again, 28 July. He was also called on to justify his handling of legislation for the Warrington-Newton railway, 4, 9 Aug. He quizzed its instigator Hobhouse, 30 July, and presented petitions in favour of the factory regulation bill, 13 Feb. He presented hostile petitions, 9, 10 Apr. He defended his

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conduct as a member of the committee on the Manchester improvement bill and as grand jury foreman, when they were criticized on 23, 26 Feb. Pleading increasing deafness, Stanley announced in July that he was standing down at the dissolution. He was buried alongside his wife in the old family vault at Ormskirk. RO HS3, grand jury minutes, The Times, 21 Apr. The Times, 23 Mar. The Times, 9 Apr. Blackburn Mail, 3 May The Times, 2 Mar. The Times, 22, 30 June The Times, 20, 27 Feb. The Times, 19, 22 May Derby mss 12 , Stanley to Derby [n. Mitchell, Whigs in Opposition, Harvey, 2 May Derby mss 14 , Stanley to Smith Stanley [n. Stanley to Smith Stanley, [n. Derby mss 14 63, Derby to Smith Stanley, 23, 27 May Derby mss 14 63, Stanley to Smith Stanley, 30 Dec. Castle Howard mss, Graham to Morpeth [3 Mar. Manchester Guardian, 7 Aug. Glynne-Gladstone mss , T. Manchester Herald, 11 May Lancaster Gazette, 20 Aug. Manchester Guardian, 25 Oct.

Chapter 8 : GENUKI: A-Z of British Genealogical Research, UK and Ireland

Occasional Papers No 2, Library Association, London. Liverpool) and had 5 sons and 3 posthumously awarded a Medal of Meritorious Service by the.

These are copies of the parish registers completed on an annual basis by the clergy and forwarded to the local bishop. The practice commenced in but those transcripts that still exist must be checked where possible with the original registers as not all copies are accurate. This department also contains catalogued collections of family archives including pedigrees, title deeds and correspondence. There are two further archives of particular interest to researchers: The Newspaper Library has a large collection of 18th, 19th and 20th century publications. This is a useful repository if your ancestor "made news" and you are aware of the date s. Obituaries were not so common in 19th century but newspapers carried news stories and advertisements, which could be useful if your ancestor was a local politician, land owner, tradesman or criminal. The newspapers are both national and local, and most are originals although some are on microfilm. No researcher will get very far without purchasing books relevant to his research - he will get the genealogy bug early on. Contact these organisations for a list. A second, enlarged edition was published by Countryside Books in This book is not cheap at 30 but has incredible scope and contains over pages embracing every conceivable aspect of British genealogy and family history. See Guides and Archives. Current arguments on whether the second Millennium ends on the last day of or fade into insignificance compared to previous radical changes in the calendar. Until England and Wales followed the Julian calendar whereby the year commenced on Ladyday, 25 March and ended the following year on 24 March. In addition, and in only, the calendar was adjusted to omit eleven days - 2 September being followed by 14 September. The "new" calendar, known as the Gregorian calendar, had been adopted by Scotland and the countries of continental Europe over years earlier. Dates between 1 January and 25 March and prior to are typically dated for both calendars by researchers and historians. It is not unusual to find errors in transcription due to the confusion of the calendar before One source book published in the s by an eminent researcher contained many errors in dating events. Catholics were allowed to worship in their own churches from but they still had to marry in Anglican churches. Most surviving Catholic registers date from the late s and most are from the north of England. Each modern cemetery has a register which can be consulted for relatives but sometimes at a fee. Many a FHS has indexed cemeteries within its particular area. Both the SoG and the Guildhall Library have cemetery register holdings. The first official census of England and Wales took place on 10 March Censuses have been taken every 10 years since with the exception of Details of individuals only appeared on a compulsory basis for the first time in the Census but a Sussex researcher was able to provide me with names and ages of individuals from the Census so do not assume the early years are not worthy of investigation. A direct descendant of an individual appearing in the Census may apply to the ONS for a copy of the appropriate return but must provide a precise address for the individual s being sought. Application must be made on a form available at FRC and any information supplied will relate only to the relative s listed on the form. The cost including airmail is currently The census returns were for all the population as at midnight on those dates. See Scotland and Ireland for census returns in those countries. The censuses of to are wonderful pools of research. The addresses pinpoint a family to a particular location although the relationships, ages and occupations may not be precise. An in-law in the 19th century meant something different to what it means today. The Industrial Revolution resulted in the migration of many people from the countryside to the major cities during the first half of the 19th century. By the time of the Census the population of London was 3. Many of the streets have been indexed by various bodies including FHSs. There are various finding aids at the FRC including surname indexes for some areas for particular years. The census returns at the FRC are available to the public free of charge. A census return ordered through a research service or record agent will typically cost 3 if a full reference is supplied or 5. A wider search could cost up to Airmail postage is extra. The PRO holds the copyright to the Census and

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supplied the material. The FFHS provided most of the volunteers to copy the information and the LDS used their facilities at Salt Lake City and in England to process the data on computer and produce the output on microfiche. The Census Project initially offered four indexes per county: The Surname Index enables researchers to quickly identify anyone by name; the Birthplace Index enables you to find people of the same name families born in the same parish; the Census Place Index lists people of the same name in the respective parishes at the time the census was enumerated and the Arranged-As-Enumerated Index is in the original order of the census. This would be used after referring to the other three, all of which refer back to this index. The final component of this ambitious and invaluable project is the National Sort, recently released. The National Sort comprises two indexes: This final phase will enable a researcher to find ancestors who "strayed" into other counties. Certificates can be obtained in several ways. While certificates are not cheap, they are often essential in proving ancestry. The cost of a five year search and certificate is about Another pound may be added for airmail. All the above may be contacted via the Internet.

Chapter 9 : Robert Peel - Wikipedia

FOSTER, Saxon W.B.: Photograph album, 'Pacific Islands, ', documenting an official tour by Lord Liverpool, Governor-General of New Zealand. photographs on album pages (PMBPhoto11_cb).

I learn from the Department of State that some books were recd. What they were was not ascertained or remembered. Mean time there is in my possession, a very large packet, addressed to you, which is probably a Continuation of Humbolts draughts, or other Maps. A late arrival from G. We have nothing left therefore, but to make ready for it. As a step to it an embargo for 60 days was recommended to Congs. The temper of that body is known to be equivocal. Such a measure, even for a limited and short time, is always liable to adverse as well as favorable considerations; and its operation at this moment, will add fuel to party discontent, and interested clamor. If it could have been taken sooner and for a period of 3 or 4 months, it might have enlisted an alarm of the B. Cabinet, for their Peninsular System, 5 on the side of Concessions to us; and wd. Such an effect is not to be counted upon. You will observe, that Liverpool was Secy. There is some reason for believing that he is at variance with Percival; or that he distrusts the stability of the existing Cabinet, and courts an alliance with the Grenville party, as likely to overset it. If none of that party desert their colours, the calculation can not be a very bad one; especially in case of war with the U. From France we hear nothing. The delay of the Hornet is inexplicable, but on the reproachful supposition, that the F. If this be found to be its game, it will impair the value of concessions if made, and give to her refusal of them, consequences it may little dream of. Be assured of my constant and sincerest attachment James Madison I understand the Embargo will pass the Senate to day; and possibly with an extension of the period to Docketed by Jefferson as received on 8 Apr. The Senate passed the embargo bill on 3 Apr. The House of Representatives concurred in the amendment on 4 Apr. In a letter written from Carlton House to his brother, the duke of York, on 13 Feb. After the failure of his efforts throughout to reintroduce George Canning into the ministry, Lord Wellesley became increasingly alienated from Prime Minister Perceval. Wellesley offered to resign on 17 Jan. Lord Liverpool was offered the position of temporary foreign secretary but argued that the Peninsula campaigns required him to devote all his attention to the War Department. With the departure of Wellesley, Perceval was finally able to persuade Lord Castlereagh to accept the position of foreign secretary and thus rejoin the ministry that he had quit in September Gray, Spencer Perceval, pp. The National Intelligencer, on 2 Apr.