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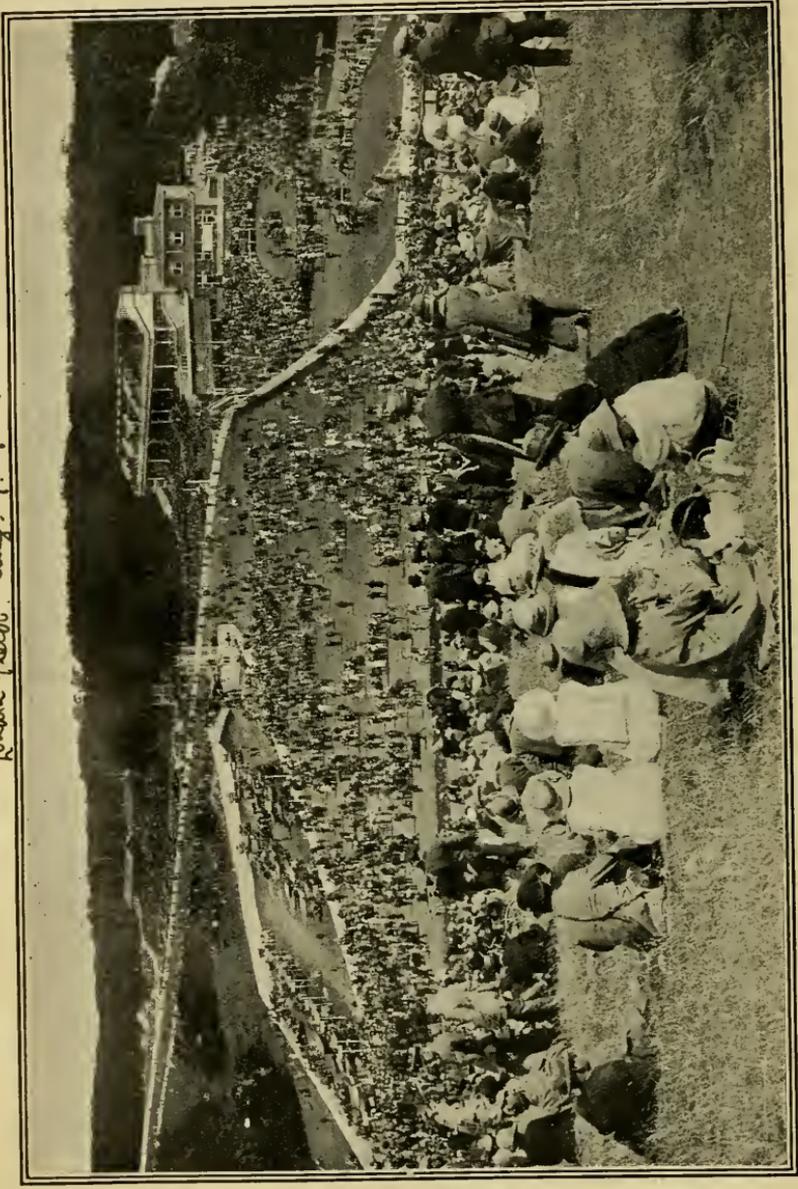


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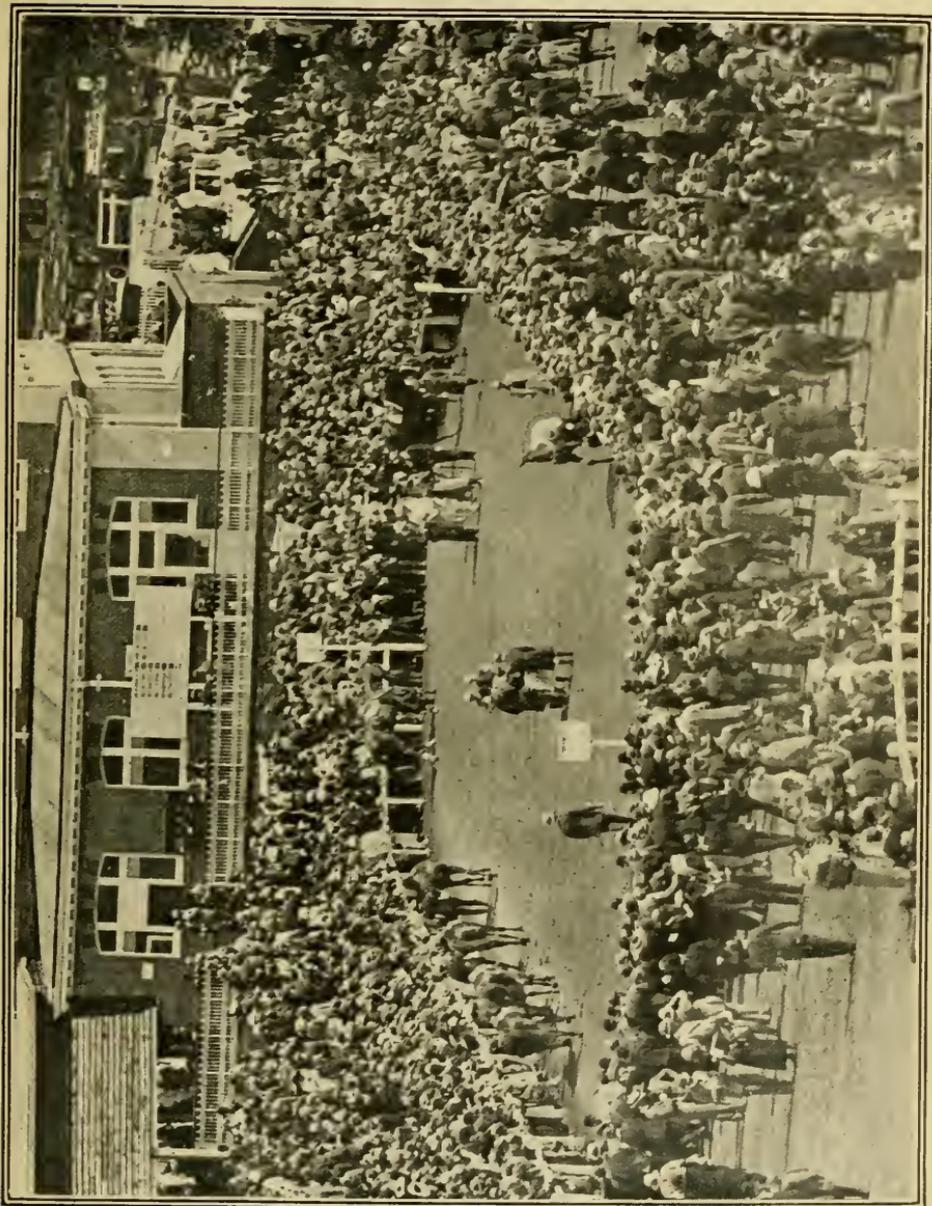
London Field, Aug. 9, 1923.



Short and General

GLORIOUS GOODWOOD

A view over the course between the races

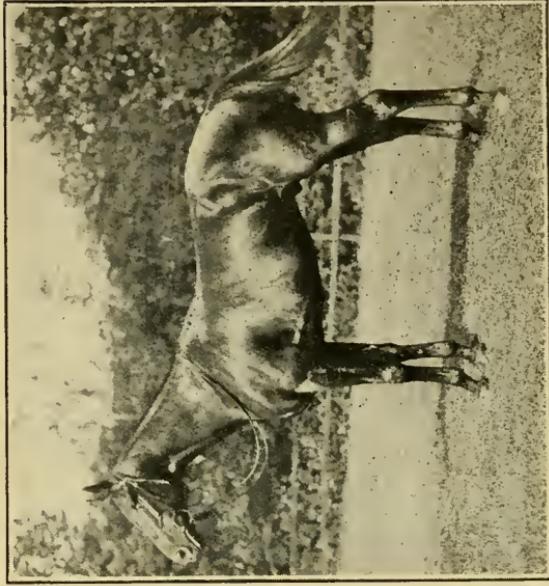


PARADING RUNNERS IN THE PADDOCK AT GOODWOOD

WINNERS AT GOODWOOD



MR. P. WERTHEIMER'S CH C E'PINARD
By Badajoz—E'pine Blanche, winner of the Steward's Cup



MR. A. DE ROTHSCHILD'S BL C TRIUMPH
By Tracery—Fanfarona, winner of the Goodwood Cup



MR S. JOEL'S CH C SICYON

W A. Rouch

By Sunder—Polkerris, winner of the King George Stakes

RECORDS AND REMINISCENCES

OF

GOODWOOD AND THE DUKES OF RICHMOND.

A Curious Goodwood Incident.

ACCIDENTS happen even in the best regulated race-meetings, says a correspondent of the *Morning Post*, and one of the most curious incidents in Turf annals occurred at Goodwood a century ago. The judge was so intent on watching the struggle between the two leading horses, racing neck and neck for home, that he quite failed to see another slipping ahead on the other side of the track. It shot past the winning-post well in front of the other two, but the judge sent up the number of the second horse as winner. So it came to pass that the Duke of Richmond's Dandyette was unplaced in a race she won by three lengths! The Duke refused to appeal, remarking calmly to the repentant judge: "I have always heard that justice is blind; now I know it!"



GALLOPING ACTION IN DETAIL
A remarkable photograph taken at Goodwood.

Sport and General

Harry Worcester Smith
Londratic, North Grafton
Massachusetts, U.S.A.

- (1) The Graphic - July 28, 1923, with article by R. Clapham entitled "Glorious Goodwood."
- (2) Country Life Aug. 9, 1924, with article on Goodwood by Philippos.
- (3) New York Herald Tribune Aug. 16, 1925, - Picture of the funeral of the first race for the Goodwood Cup, 1925.
- (4) Five Stock Journal Dec. 26, 1924, with article "Goodwood & Its Owners."
- (5) Ill. Photo & Dramatic July 30, 1927, with picture of J. B. Joel's Fairy Park winning the Steward's Cup.
- (6) Colored picture of horses at exercise in the Birdless Grove at Goodwood.
- (7) N.Y. Times, July 27, 1930, as to London's Society off for Goodwood.



EARL OF MARCH AND KINRARA.

(From a photo by Charles H. Barden, Chichester.)

RECORDS AND REMINISCENCES

OF

GOODWOOD

AND

THE DUKES OF RICHMOND

BY

JOHN KENT

AUTHOR OF "THE RACING LIFE OF LORD GEORGE BENTINCK," ETC.

ILLUSTRATED

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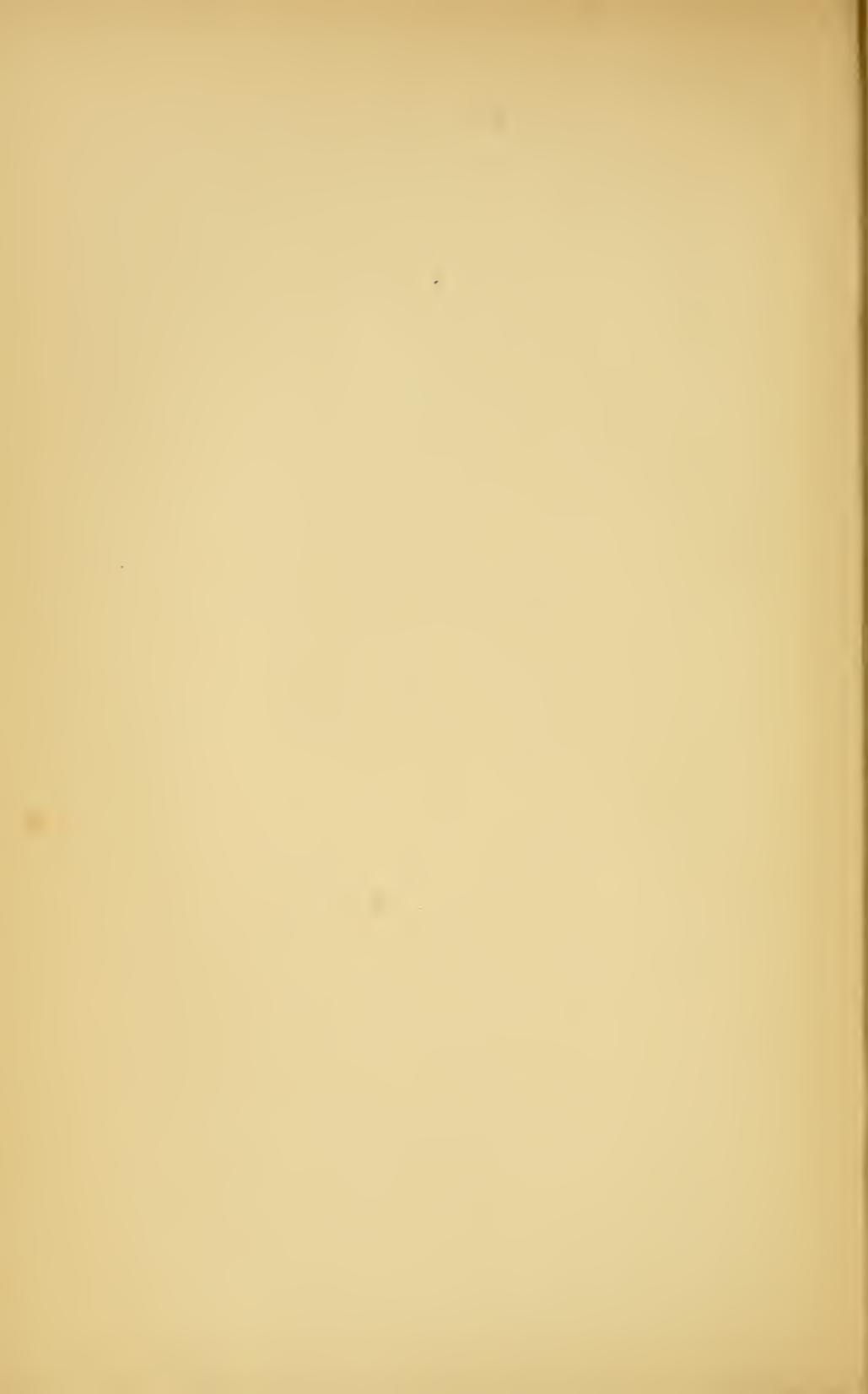
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PREFACE.

FOR some years I have been urged to compile a few reminiscences of Goodwood; but, although feeling that it would be a great pleasure to record the many interesting incidents concerning which I might claim to be an authority, my impaired health and advanced age precluded me from undertaking the task until last year, when I felt more equal to the effort.

During the period I was upon the Goodwood estate, extending over a great number of years, I had exceptional opportunities for observing much, which few now living can have seen; and as, moreover, I possessed many works containing incidents relative to subjects associated with the family and estate, in addition to my personal experience, I was encouraged to comply with the request.

I may not have done justice to the subjects dealt with, but it has been more than a labour of love to write what I have, and I trust these reminiscences may be found interesting to those who may do me the honour of reading my book.

JOHN KENT.

FELPHAM, 1896.

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RECORDS AND REMINISCENCES
OF
GOODWOOD AND THE DUKES OF RICHMOND.

CHAPTER I.

THE FIRST DUKE.

It would be difficult to find, in the peerage of these realms, a ducal family which, in successive generations, has been more distinguished than that of Lennox.

In this statement I doubt not my readers will acquiesce, when the life of each notable member of the house of Lennox has been sketched by the author of this work, who has for many years possessed opportunities, directly and indirectly, of obtaining knowledge of many incidents and traits in confirmation of this assertion.

The first Duke of Richmond was born on the 29th of July, 1672, and in the first year of his life was created Earl of March, Baron of Settrington, and Duke of Richmond, and on the 9th of September,

1675, he became Duke of Lennox, Earl of Darnley, and Baron Methuen of Torbolton.

On the 7th of April, 1681, he was elected Knight Companion of the Garter, and installed at Windsor on the 20th of the same month; he was also Master of the Horse to King Charles II., but on the accession of James II. to the throne that office was abolished. The Duke was aide-de-camp to William III., and was engaged on active service in Flanders. He was also one of the Lords of the Bedchamber of George I. In 1720 he purchased the original old Goodwood House, of the Compton family, as a hunting-seat and occasional resort.

The Goodwood estate at this period was of very limited extent, and the original house, an ancient Gothic structure, was pulled down, and on its site a new building was erected, a portion of which still remains, of which I hope to speak on a later page.

There is but little doubt that his Grace either resided or was a frequent visitor in the neighbourhood of Goodwood, before he purchased the estate, as Charlton Forest was granted to him by the Crown, and its possession confirmed by an Act, the 31st of George II. This forest at that time was of considerable extent, although now it includes only about 800 acres, and it is probable that much of the adjacent wooded land formed part of the forest, as it was a great hunting district, and its



CHARLES, FIRST DUKE OF RICHMOND, K.G.

(From a painting by Sir Godfrey Kneller.)

present boundary lies only about three miles north of Goodwood House.

William III., accompanied by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, came down to join in the hunting there. It is evident that the first Duke of Richmond was connected with the locality before he purchased Goodwood, as he made the present of a fat buck to the Corporation of St. Pancras in Chichester, for their dinner at the Unicorn Inn, on the 4th of November, 1689. As it is stated in the old records of that body that it was presented by the "Duke of Richmond at Goodwoode," I conclude that his Grace occupied the old Goodwood House some time previous to his ownership, especially as his son, the second Duke, was born there.

He was intimately associated with the worthies of Chichester and the neighbourhood, as he was master of a private lodge of Free Masons in Chichester, and also Grand Master of England, having under him Sir Christopher Wren.

It may appear improbable to the present generation, but there is unquestionably evidence of the existence of a chapel upon the summit of St. Roche's (or what is more generally known as "Rook's Hill"), dedicated to St. Roche the Confessor; and this chapel was the place of general assembly for the ancient Society of Free and Accepted Masons, who, according to tradition, first met on this site before the Christian

era, and as early as the time of Julius Cæsar. The old Chichester Lodge (No. 65) used to meet here once a year, on Tuesday in Easter week. "The last public assembly of the brethren upon St. Roche's Hill is said to have taken place in 1693, under his Grace the first Duke of Richmond."

This nobleman, like each of his successors, was a sportsman, as I find that he hunted with the noted Charlton pack of foxhounds, and was frequently at Newmarket during the meetings there, in company with the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Suffolk, Lord Orford, Lord Montague, Lord Godolphin, and the Duke of Grafton.

His Grace married, in 1692, Anne, second daughter of Francis Lord Brudenel, eldest son of Robert Earl of Cardigan, and left issue—(1) Charles, second Duke of Richmond, Lennox, and Aubigny; (2) Louise, married to James, third Earl of Berkeley; (3) Anne, married to William, second Earl of Albemarle.

When George I. visited the Earl of Scarborough at Stanstead, in August, 1722, in passing through Chichester the Mayor and Corporation were presented to the King by his Grace. The Duke died at Goodwood on the 27th of May, 1723, and was buried in Henry VII.'s Chapel, in Westminster Abbey, his remains being afterwards removed by his son, the second Duke of Richmond, to the family mausoleum under Chichester Cathedral.

CHAPTER II.

THE SECOND DUKE.

CHARLES, the eldest child of the first Duke, and afterwards second Duke of Richmond, Lennox, and Aubigny, was born at Goodwood, on the 18th of May, 1701. As Earl of March, he sat in the House of Commons for the City of Chichester from 1722 till the following year, when he succeeded to the dukedom. George I. having revived the ancient Military Order of the Bath, the Duke was chosen, in 1725, as one of the knights of that Order, and in the following year he was offered and accepted "the Garter," being installed at Windsor as a Knight Companion of the Most Noble Order on the 16th of June. He was at that time one of the Lords of the Bedchamber and aide-de-camp to his Majesty ; and at the coronation on the 17th of October, 1727, was High Constable of England for the occasion.

In 1734, the dukedom of Aubigny in France, with the peerage of that kingdom, devolved upon his Grace. On the 8th of January, 1735, he was appointed

Master of the Horse to his Majesty, and the next day sworn of the Privy Council. In 1739 his Grace was made a Brigadier-General, and also elected as one of the Governors of the Charter-House. In 1740 he was declared one of the Lords Justices for the administration of the government during his Majesty's absence. On the 1st of January, 1741, he was gazetted a Major-General, and placed on the staff of general officers for South Britain, and on the 6th of June, 1745, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General. In 1743 his Grace attended the King during the campaign, and was present at the battle of Dettingen, having been declared one of the Lords Justices of the Kingdom before his Majesty's departure, which honourable trust he held in 1745.

The Pretender's eldest son Charles landing in Scotland at this time, and advancing as far as Derby, the Duke of Richmond attended the Duke of Cumberland in his expedition against the Chevalier, and assisted in the reduction of Carlisle.

His Grace was appointed one of the Lords Justices of the Kingdom in 1748, and also in 1750. He was chosen as High Steward of Chichester, and with the Duchess set out for France to inspect his property there, returning to their house in Privy Gardens in October. In the February following he was appointed Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.

As I have previously stated, the Goodwood Park



CHARLES, SECOND DUKE OF RICHMOND, K.G.
(From a painting in Goodwood House; painter unknown.)

and estate were originally very limited. Upon the summit of the most elevated point of the park his Grace erected a very ornamental building, which is called "Carne's Seat," after the old man, a faithful servant of the family, who occupied a wooden cottage upon the site. The new building was erected at a great expense, the materials of the tower of Hove church, near Brighton, which had fallen down, being purchased and utilized for its erection. It was designed in the Venetian style, and was intended for an occasional summer retreat.

It contains a fine and lofty room, which was originally fitted up in a very costly and splendid manner, most beautifully painted and gilt, and with a carved marble chimney-piece.

Under the portico, at the entrance to the banqueting room, was the horoscope, or configuration of the planets at the birth of the second Duke (the builder), who, as previously stated, was born on the 18th of May, 1701, not far from the site of this building. It is evident that the Duke and his family took a great interest in this conspicuous and delightful pleasure-house. The prospect is superb, embracing a great extent of the coast of Sussex and Hampshire, with the English Channel in the foreground, and the Isle of Wight in the distance. The intervening plains are spread out in quite a panoramic manner, and the view embraces nearly forty miles, from east to west. A

more charming outlook can hardly be imagined, and it was evidently enjoyed by the Duchess and her daughters, as within the shrubbery adjoining the building is a shell grotto of exquisite workmanship, decorated by these ladies. The greatest care has been exercised in arranging the numerous devices, worked out with a great variety of shells, into the several compartments, forming vases and cornucopias of flowers, the floor being paved with black and white marble and horses' teeth, the length of the grotto being fifteen feet six inches, breadth ten feet six inches, and height, from the floor to the crown of the arch which forms the ceiling, a little more than eleven feet. To line the interior of this grotto with shells of innumerable varieties, and so form the various exquisite designs, must have required much time and perseverance, and a considerable amount of taste.

Under the portico in the front of the building a stone is introduced, bearing the following inscription:—

CARNE'S SEAT.
 LIGNEAM INVENTIT, LAPIDEAM FECIT.
 CAROLVS RICHMONDII, LEVINIÆ ET
 ALBINIACI, DVX.
 MDCCXLIII.

Interpreted—

Carne's Seat.

He found it wooden, and left it stone.

Charles, Duke of Richmond, Lennox and Aubigny, 1743.

His Grace was elected Mayor of Chichester in 1735.

The ancient and ornamental Market Cross, standing in the centre of the city of Chichester, being greatly dilapidated, the Duke repaired it, at considerable expense, in 1746.

On the 14th of January, 1749, his Grace met the Judges, Sir Thomas Birch, Kt., Sir Michael Foster, Kt., and Baron Edward Clive, at Midhurst, they having come with the counsellors and principal officers in six coaches, each drawn by six horses. The smugglers of Sussex were then incredibly daring and numerous, and openly set the law at defiance, and it was the intention of a gang of these brigands to waylay the procession at Hind Heath, but the idea was abandoned, as it was reported that the judges would be guarded by a party on horseback. The Duke entertained these judges at Goodwood before they proceeded to the bishop's palace at Chichester, to open the special assizes held to try seven notorious smugglers for murder, viz. Benjamin Tapner, John Cobby, John Hammond, William Jackson, William Carter, Richard Mills the elder, and Richard Mills the younger. These, and other desperate and lawless men, had often passed through Goodwood Park in such numbers and so well mounted as to bid defiance to any attempt to arrest their progress.

Their booty was in kegs, slung upon pack-horses seized for the purpose. Such was the terror they exercised, that any justice of the peace who committed

one for trial, did it at the risk of his life. The Duke of Richmond, however, was most active in bringing them to justice, and, assisted by the intrepid Major Battine, a magistrate from East Marden, he succeeded in breaking up the gang.

To give my readers an idea of the extent to which these fellows had carried on their nefarious pursuit, I will relate what I have read, and heard from those who remember the facts as reported to them.

On Tuesday, the 4th of October, 1747, the whole body of smugglers, numbering over forty, all well mounted, assembled in Charlton Forest to consult on the possibility of recovering some goods which had been seized and deposited in the Custom House at Poole.

It was proposed that they should go in a body armed, and break open the Poole Custom House. This was agreed to, and a bond was signed declaring that they would support each other. The next day they met at Rowland's Castle (about five miles from Goodwood), armed with swords and muskets, and concealed themselves in a wood till the evening of the following day, when they proceeded to Poole, reaching there about 11 p.m. Two or three of them were sent to reconnoitre, and reported that a sloop-of-war lay opposite the quay, so that her guns could point against the door of the Custom House, which caused some of the gang to falter.

Two of them then addressed the others as follows :—

“ If you will not do it, we will do it ourselves.”

Two members of the gang took care of the horses, whilst the main body went down to the Custom House, taking with them a boy whom they chanced to meet, to prevent his giving alarm.

The goods consisted of about 42 cwt. of tea, packed in canvas and oilskin bags, and 30 casks of spirits, slung with ropes in order to be loaded on horses. The door was soon forced open with hatchets, etc., and the smuggled tea was carried off on the horses. A reward was offered for the apprehension of the smugglers, but it was months before any one was taken. A man named Diamond was captured and lodged in Chichester gaol, upon which a portion of the gang committed two murders to prevent evidence being given against their fellows, the victims being Galley, a Custom House officer, and Daniel Chater ; the murderers were Benjamin Tapner and the other men before-mentioned.

It appears that on the 14th of February, 1748, Galley and Chater were on their road to Major Battine's at Stanstead to have Chater's evidence taken on oath, when they were induced to stop at the White Hart at Rowland's Castle, the landlady of which, being afraid that they were going to hunt the smugglers, sent for Jackson and Carter, and communicated her suspicion to them. Others of the gang came in, and

Carter soon extracted from Chater the real nature of the business in hand.

The officers were then made nearly drunk and put to bed, from which they were awakened to be tied to one of the horses with their legs under the belly, and were brutally whipped till they fell twice with their heads under the horse. They were then brought to a well in Lady Holt Park, where Galley was taken from the horse and was about to be thrown into the well. This, however, was not done. Putting him again upon the horse, they whipped him to death upon the Downs, and then dug a hole and buried him. Chater they chained in a turf house, from which, after being maimed in the nose and eyes by a knife, he was taken in the dead of night to Harris's Well, where Tapner fastened a noose round his neck and put him into the well head foremost to stop his groans. They then threw rails, gateposts, and large stones upon him.

Galley's body was found by Mr. Stone whilst hunting, and six miles off, in the well, the body of Chater was discovered. The murderers were tried at Chichester as previously stated; the three principals, viz. Benjamin Tapner, John Cobby, and John Hammond, being convicted as such; the others as accessories before the fact of the murder of Chater; and Jackson and Carter for the murder of Galley.

Jackson died in prison on the night he was condemned.

The others were hanged at two o'clock p.m. on the 18th of January at Chichester, or rather upon the Broyle within its environs, in a field adjoining the barracks, where there is a stone erected to mark the spot. Tapner's body was hanged in chains on St. Roche's Hill, not far from the rubbing-house built by the late Lord George Bentinck, and now converted into cottages.

In 1791 the gibbet was shattered during a violent thunderstorm, when two millers, in a windmill not far from the spot, were struck dead by the lightning. A portion of the gibbet post, with a mound of soil and turf around it, has been visible during my lifetime.

The body of William Carter was hung in chains on the Portsmouth road, those of John Cobby and John Hammond near Selsey Bill.

I have entered fully into this smuggling atrocity, as being one of the most desperate and abominable crimes ever committed, and being planned upon the Goodwood estate.

About 1725 his Grace brought to Goodwood a collection of wild beasts and birds, then very rare in England. They were kept in dens with iron-barred gates, and a vast number of persons came to see them.

This collection included a lion, tiger, bears, eagles, ostriches, etc. The lion dying soon after his arrival,

was buried in the upper part of High Wood, where, upon a large pedestal, there is a fine statue of the animal, life size, and in a recumbent position.

In some grottoes in the High Wood there were made cemeteries for favourite animals of the family.

His Grace was a keen sportsman, having hunted for some years with the celebrated Charlton pack of foxhounds before his acceptance of them from the Duke of Bolton. In 1732 he built a house at Charlton, which still remains, where he and the Duchess used to sleep in order to be ready for the early meet at eight o'clock in the morning.

This house, almost the sole relic of the celebrated Charlton Hunt, was beautifully built, and the walls of the principal room are ornamented with paintings relative to the chase.

The famous "Tom Johnson," who had been huntsman for the Duke of Bolton, continued on in that capacity with the Duke of Richmond, who maintained the hunt in a princely manner, and it soon assumed an importance and regularity unknown before, a hundred horses being led out every morning, each with his attendant groom in the Charlton livery—blue, with gold cord and tassels to the caps. The meets, although so early, attracted a great number of persons of all ranks and positions, and were attended by ladies far in excess of the numbers usually present at "hunts" in the present day.

This model "Charlton Hunt" being established at so early a date, and its history being rather remarkable, I hope to recur to the theme in a later chapter.

Not only was his Grace a mighty hunter, but a skilled forester and horticulturist, ornamenting his park and private grounds, and making them historic. In the High Wood—an enclosed space of about forty acres adjoining the house—he formed a mound, upon which he erected a highly ornamental building, which he called "The Temple of Minerva," in which he placed a stone, bearing upon it an inscription which runs:—

NEPTUNO ET MINERVÆ TEMPLUM
 PRO SALVTE DOMVS DIVINÆ
 EX AVCTORITATE IMP TI CLAVD
 ET COGIDVBNI REGIS MAGNI BRITANORVM.
 COLLEGIVM FABRORVM ET QUI IN EO
 A. S. SVNT D. S. D. DONANTE AREAM
 PVDENTE PVDENTINI FILIO.

Which being freely translated may be read as follows:—

The Temple of Neptune and Minerva, erected for the health of the Imperial Family, by the authority of King Cogidubnus, the Lieutenant of Tiberius Claudius Augustus in Britain.

The company of artificers, with those who were ambitious of the honour of supplying materials, defrayed the expenses—Pudens, the son of Pudentinus, gave the ground.

This stone, which is about six feet long by two feet nine inches broad, is of grey Sussex marble, and the letters upon it are three inches high. It was found about four feet below the surface of the ground, when the foundations for the Council Chamber, in the North Street of the City of Chichester, were dug in April, 1731, and was presented to the Duke of Richmond by a Mr. Lodger, but unfortunately it was greatly defaced and broken in its removal from the ground where it had been buried for so many centuries.

Near to it were some stone walls three feet thick, forming an angle, which there can be but little doubt were part of the temple to which this stone relates.

It not only fixes the site of a pagan temple dedicated to two of the *Dii Majores*, and affords evidence of a corporation of smiths, working probably with Sussex iron, and wealthy enough to establish such a building, but it has also preserved to us the names of Cogidubnus, a native chieftain mentioned by Tacitus, and of Pudens, the giver of the site, the namesake of the Roman husband of the British Claudia, whose beauty and talent, according to Martial, distinguished her in the polished society of ancient Rome. It will be remembered that St. Paul, writing from that city, sends the greetings of Pudens and Claudia to Timothy (2 Tim. iv. 21). It is, therefore, very probable that this stone bears one of the oldest inscriptions to be found in this country.

Evidently his Grace was very popular in Chichester, to be considered the fittest recipient of such a treasure. He obtained a faculty and the permission of the Dean and Chapter to construct a mausoleum at the east end of Chichester Cathedral, under the Lady Chapel, into which he conveyed his father's remains from Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey. This vault or mausoleum has received the remains of twenty-five members of the family up to 1893.

His Grace purchased, from Sir John Bennet, Sedgweck Castle, about two and a half miles east of Horsham.

This castle was very ancient and historical, and delightfully situated. In form it was circular, the outer wall being about 200 yards in circumference, and it was surrounded by an inner and an outer moat, the water washing the walls which spread gradually at the foundation. The land attached to it consisted of about 150 acres, but had formerly been of about 400 or 500 acres. What was the Duke's design in acquiring this remarkable property is unknown, as the castle was not habitable, but many historical events connected with it are recorded. A remarkable and beautifully constructed basin, built with high blocks of hewn stone, forms what is termed the "Nun's Well." Sometimes it was called "St. Mary's Well," a name so often given to fountains of pure

water. This was situated about thirty yards from the outer moat.

At his decease the place was purchased by Joseph Tudor, who bequeathed it to his nephew, William Melthorpe.

The Duke's death, which occurred on the 8th of August, 1750, was greatly lamented ; his remains were deposited in the mausoleum, which he had himself constructed, under Chichester Cathedral.

His Grace had married, at the Hague, on the 4th of December, 1719, Sarah, eldest daughter and co-heir of William Earl of Cadogan, and one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to Queen Caroline. She died on the 25th of August, 1751, having borne eleven children to the Duke.

CHAPTER III.

THE THIRD DUKE.

CHARLES, the third Duke of Richmond, born on the 22nd of February, 1735, was the seventh child and third son of the second Duke, the first and second sons dying in their infancy.

Succeeding to the title at the age of fifteen, evincing great abilities and promise as a youth, the liberal education so carefully and judiciously bestowed upon him was not given in vain. Nature had endowed him with capacity and good parts, which he exercised with much diligence and application throughout his career.

Being a minor for six or seven years after his succession to the title, his income accumulated considerably, and he took advantage of this when he came of age to extend and improve the Goodwood estate, in fact, to render it a domain worthy of a dukedom, for upon his father's death it was comparatively limited, the park consisting of only about 200 acres,

and the entire estate of not more than 1100 acres, and being divided by the main road from Chichester to Petworth, which passed in close proximity to the house.

Notwithstanding this last obstacle to making the estate private and more desirable in every way, with an enclosed park, in which one of the highest ambitions of those days might be attained, viz. in keeping a herd of deer, his Grace effected the diversion of this road through Halnaker and the Benges, about a mile and a half to the eastward of the house.

The course of the old road may now be traced from the south-east corner of the Valdoe Coppice through the park in front of the pheasantry, and from thence on to Molecomb and Pilley Green Lodges, on through East Dean and other woods to the Petworth road. The original half-mile stones are now to be found throughout the disused road, many being hidden from view, overgrown by trees and bushes.

The first upon the Goodwood estate and the abandoned road, is upon the edge of the Valdoe Coppice, about a hundred yards from the Lodge gate. The one in front of the pheasantry is very conspicuous, and in deep cut letters marks "4 miles from Chichester Cross." All the rest are marked in the same manner, the milestones being on one side of the road and the half-mile on the other.

Having effected this great improvement, his Grace



CHARLES, THIRD DUKE OF RICHMOND, K.G.

(From a painting by Romney.)

was enabled to carry out his contemplated additional improvements, which he did to a very considerable extent by purchasing as much of the adjoining land as he was able to obtain, including Halnaker House, park, and property, in 1765, for which he paid £48,000.

The Westhampnett house and land, comprising 1800 acres; West Lavant, Raughmere, Stoke, Singleton, Charlton, East Dean, and Selhurst Park, were added, the whole forming an estate about six miles by four, with a park containing about 1214 acres, which the Duke intended to surround by a wall, two-thirds of which he completed. The wall which he constructed was of about four miles in extent, enclosing Halnaker Farm, and the preserves for game were to form a portion of the enclosure of the park. Therefore, to complete the circuit of the "park wall," it only required connecting with the Halnaker Farm wall from the Pilley Green Lodges, and from the kitchen garden coppice; whence to Pilley Green Lodges, a distance of about three miles and a half, it was completed, with the exception of the distance from the Valdoe Lodges to the kennels, which is very trifling.

His Grace having succeeded in purchasing so much land adjoining the original park and estate in such directions as to render the mansion, or "Goodwood House," as central as possible, devoted his time,

energies, and cultivated tastes, to the improvement of his property ; designing beautiful plantations and buildings, and planting valuable and ornamental trees.

There are but few estates upon which a greater variety of trees and shrubs flourish to the same extent.

The arrangements of the various plantations in every form and shape imaginable, denotes the foresight displayed by one who was endowed with more than ordinary capacity for such work.

In viewing these plantations from a distance, or in walking through them, they must excite the admiration of any one, utility being combined with ornament in every direction, and selection of the various spots for each variety of timber or ornamental tree being most judicious, rendering the home portion of the estate one of the most delightful in the kingdom, and a lasting memorial of a great planter.

Among the lordly and majestic timber on the estate, I must not omit to mention the glorious specimens of cedars (*Pinus cedrus*), which are equal, if not superior, to any others in this country. In the years 1760-61, his Grace planted about a thousand four-year-old cedars in various parts of the park, and a considerable number have attained great dimensions, measuring in girth at three feet from the ground from $22\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 feet, and varying proportionally

in height. There are now about 146 of these fine cedars left, many of them having succumbed to the winter storms during the last thirty years. Many of the larger limbs, although exceeding eleven feet in circumference, were unable to support the vast accumulation of snow, accompanied by high winds, and were broken off, greatly to the regret of the present Duke.

Having directed attention to the fine specimens of cedar, I must not omit the three cork trees, a species that is by no means common in England. These trees grow in front of the house. They attracted the attention of some foreigners who had been one day to look over the racing stud. Among these was a Spanish gentleman, who remarked that he had seldom seen finer specimens in Spain.

They are still very fine trees, but like the cedars and the biographer, they feel the effects of age. Age, by the way, has destroyed some rare specimens of magnolia planted on the 2nd of October, 1759, which had attained, in my early days, to the (in England) almost unequalled height of 22 feet, with a girth of 18 inches. These fine plants gradually succumbed after a life of about a hundred years.

Having written more fully about the various choice trees which flourish upon the Goodwood estate than I first intended, I must not omit to mention the splendid specimens of the Pillirea, a kind of evergreen

oak, the growth of which has been extraordinary. They even overtop huge timber trees, to the astonishment of those who have in other districts seen them only as shrubs.

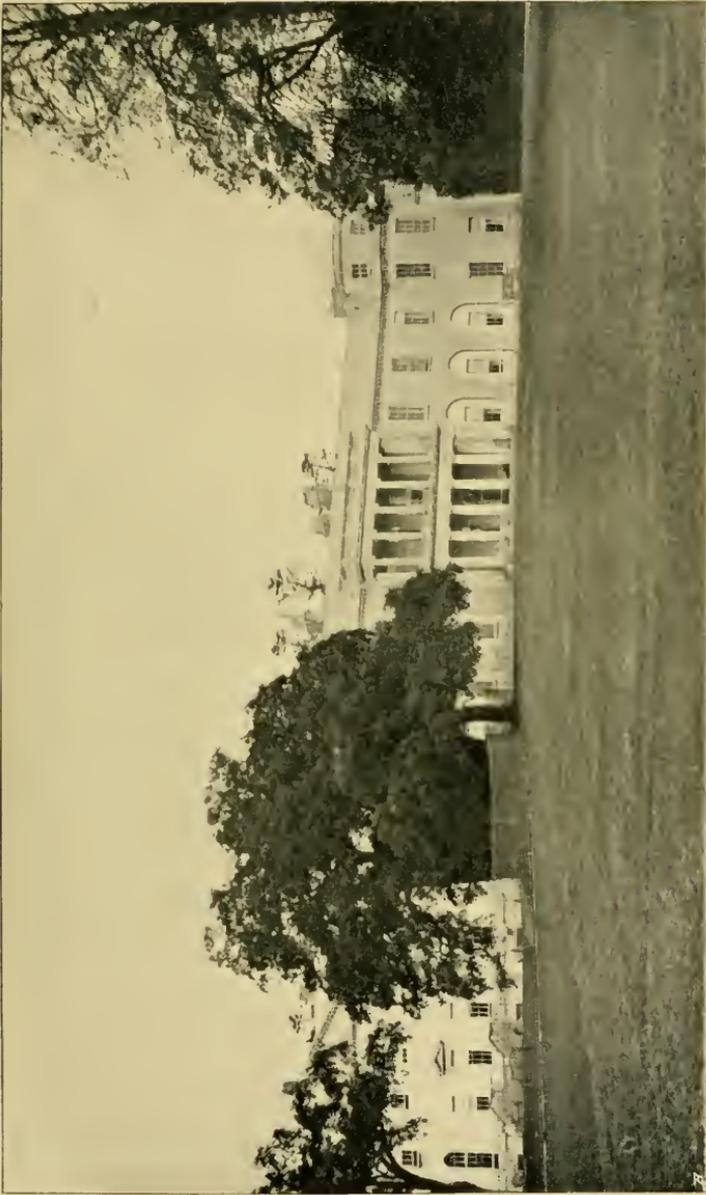
In addition to the great extent of land adjoining Goodwood, purchased by the third Duke, he bought a quantity of outlying property, viz. 300 acres at Itchenor, about 120 acres at Barnham, and 350 acres at Birdham and West Wittering, and left an estate of about 17,000 acres at his decease.

At Itchenor he built a sort of summer residence for the yachting season, signalling from Carne's Seat when he required his yacht to be in readiness for him.

The third Duke having greatly enlarged the Goodwood estate and secured the privacy of his park, turned his attention to the erection of various buildings; these were designed by himself with no little taste.

After a long search, in close proximity to the park, he found sand, flints, stones, and chalk in abundance. Having obtained the necessary materials for building, he caused them to be prepared in the most thorough manner.

He devised and constructed a mill close to the sand-pit, in which the mortar was ground until it was thoroughly pulverised. The labourers not carrying out his instructions to the full, he fixed a bell to the mill, which rang on registering a certain



GOODWOOD HOUSE, AND CORK TREES.

number of revolutions. In those days a "mortar mill" was a novelty.

Had the Duke not been able to divide the main road to Petworth, he intended to build the house upon the site where the old icehouse stands, and where "Busaco" (the charger which carried the fifth Duke of Richmond through the battles of the Peninsular War) lies buried.

His Grace had several designs drawn for the new house; he even had an elaborate model made from one of them at the cost of 500 guineas; but the carrying out of the design would have necessitated a much larger outlay than he expected, and it was consequently abandoned.

He then devised a plan to encompass the existing structure by buildings of an octagonal form, with eight towers; only half of which he lived to complete, but laid foundations for additions. The façade or main entrance he had constructed in wood, before deciding upon the design. The kennels, built in 1787, with the lodges, which were built in 1789, are specimens of his excellent taste. No such buildings for the comfort and occupation of dogs were to be seen elsewhere. Being in view from the house, they were very ornamental, and they cost £6000 to build.

When erecting the large number of cottages and other houses, his Grace's object was to have them

formed nearly square, with a stack of chimneys in the centre, so that the flues from some of the rooms might run through the walls to keep them dry and the house warm. As I have before stated, nothing escaped his observation. The labour he employed in completing such great undertakings was considerable, as may be imagined. He often had as many as 1200 men at work, divided into various companies, over each of which was a foreman, who daily took his instructions from his Grace, frequently before seven o'clock a.m., the hour for commencing work.

So complete was the Duke's knowledge of building construction, that he furnished a plan for a new prison and gaoler's house at Petworth in 1775, which was adopted.

The following appeared in a local newspaper at the time: "To the judgment, perseverance, and public spirit of the Duke of Richmond, and to the effectual co-operation of the magistrates of the county of Sussex associated with his Grace, the public is indebted for the earliest establishment of a system which is destined, we believe at no distant period, to shed an honourable distinction on those who were instrumental to its first introduction, and which is calculated to confer lasting benefits on our criminal population."

CHAPTER IV.

THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIFE OF THE THIRD DUKE.

THE third Duke, following his father's example, chose the military profession, and in 1756 was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 33rd regiment of foot. At the end of two years he received the command of the 22nd, and in 1761 he obtained the rank of a Major-General.

He was appointed Lord of the Bedchamber upon the accession of George III., and at the coronation carried the sceptre and dove.

In 1763 he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Sussex, which office he held till his death.

His Grace took his seat in the House of Lords in 1756, and attached himself to the Whig interest, then led by the first Duke of Newcastle.

In 1776 he succeeded the Duke of Grafton in the office of Secretary of State for the Southern Department in Lord Rockingham's ministry.

During the momentous years 1767 to 1782, the Duke was uniformly in opposition. From the commencement of the conflict he deprecated a rupture with our colonies; and on the 18th of May, 1770, after an introductory speech, he proposed eighteen resolutions to the House of Lords, "producing one of the most animated debates that ever occurred in Parliament."

The errors of ministers during the four preceding years were pointed out, and the future separation of the Trans-Atlantic provinces from the mother country was accurately predicted.

It was during the debate raised by the Duke on this very same question, on the 7th of April, 1778, when he urged the necessity of peace with the colonies at any price, that Chatham was seized with his last illness.

Not only was his Grace so thoroughly opposed to the American war, but he was a great advocate of Parliamentary Reform, and the measure which he introduced into the House of Lords in 1781 was very similar to that which in 1832 his descendant, as a cabinet minister, assisted to formulate and carry in the same assembly. He was in favour of annual Parliaments and manhood suffrage.

His Grace became one of the most popular men in the kingdom, and by his acts gained the esteem and respect of all classes. He, as well as the Duke of

Norfolk and other influential persons, had joined the Constitutional Society.

He became a delegate for the county of Sussex for the purpose of obtaining the object in view, and when the Convention assembled at St. Alban's tavern, his Grace was unanimously chosen President.

When in 1782 Lord North retired and the Whigs again came into office under Lord Buckingham, his Grace was appointed Master-General of the Ordnance, a post which later on he again accepted under Pitt, and which he then held until nearly the end of 1795.

During these many years his Grace directed his unremitting attentions to the fortifications of this country, and some of his plans to effect his object were so extensive and costly that the House of Commons took alarm, and his proposals were set aside after a division in which the casting-vote of the Speaker turned the scale.

Still his Grace was unremitting in his endeavour to protect our coast from invaders, and he therefore was instrumental in the erection of the round or Martello towers, deriving their names from similar forts at Martilla Bay in Corsica, which had offered a stubborn resistance to our attack, and were almost impregnable to the artillery of those days.

These Martello towers extended from Hythe in Kent to Seaford in Sussex, and were originally seventy-four in number. They were completed in

1806. The one at Seaford was one of the most important; it is seated on the beach, the foundations being very deep and wide. At the ground it forms a circle of 136 feet in circumference and tapers upwards, so that at the top its circumference is reduced to about ninety feet. It is thirty-two feet high, and is built of brick coped with large blocks of granite, the wall facing the sea being six feet in thickness at the base, the strength gradually diminishing as it approaches the summit, where it is two feet in thickness.

The tower contains a magazine and apartments for an officer and twenty-four men, and space also for one or two large guns. It is surrounded by a wide and deep fosse faced by a strong wall crossed by a wooden drawbridge leading to a door about halfway up the tower. This Martello tower is stated to have cost from £18,000 to £20,000. The others were smaller and less costly.

In later years, as the destructive power of ordnance increased, it was thought useless to maintain all these towers, yet the resistance which they offered to demolition by modern guns was extraordinary.

On the 7th of August, 1860, a temporary battery of Armstrong guns was planted to test by an assault the strength of one of these towers, which was situated upon the beach at Pevensey, and was becoming untenable by reason of the encroachment of the

sea. Three powerful cannons were selected—a 100-pounder, an 80-pounder, and a 40-pounder—and the range was 1000 yards. In the presence of the Duke of Cambridge, Sir J. Burgoyne, and Sir W. G. Armstrong, the siege commenced. The firing was excellent, but a great many rounds were fired before a breach was made in the walls. So substantial and well-built, indeed, did they prove to be that, after two days' vigorous firing, the tower remained standing and by no means incapable of defence.

These erections were, for a long time, devoted to the prevention of smuggling by the coast blockade.

During the thirty-four years I was at Goodwood in the service of that noble family, there were some old servants of the third Duke of Richmond still living on the estate. Among them were "old Tom Grant," the huntsman; Henry King, the gardener; William Young, the valet; Richard Blunden, the baker; and Charles Tapner, at the Pheasantry; all of whom have related amusing and interesting anecdotes and stories illustrating the peculiarities and good qualities of their old master, of whom they spoke in the highest praise and with much attachment. Although he was considered a strict disciplinarian, all were anxious to enter his service.

As I have before stated, his Grace was a very early riser, and gave close attention to every detail of business connected with the estate.

Tom Grant sometimes experienced his Grace's rather severe rebukes. Upon one occasion, after a long and severe run with what his Grace considered a most excellent fox, and the day fast drawing to a close, the Duke, riding up to Tom, said, "I think, sir, I had better send home for a candle and lantern for you, as you seem determined to kill this excellent fox. Whip off the hounds immediately, and take them home." As the hounds were rather close upon the fox, Grant had some difficulty in stopping them, at which his Grace was very angry, for fear the hounds should run into their prey. The Duke's friends who dined with him that night expressed the opinion that he had been rather hasty with his huntsman, as they thought, under the circumstances, Grant was not to blame. "If you think so, I'll send for Grant and hear what he has to say." Upon the huntsman's appearance the Duke said, "I am told, Tom, I abused you to-day. If I did, you must not heed it;" and, pouring out a glass of wine, added, "There is a glass of wine for you, but you don't deserve it." Tom replied, "If I do not deserve it, your Grace, I had better not have it." "Drink it, Grant," said one of the guests; "the Duke will be in a better humour when he finds the same fox again."

The Duke hunted early in the morning, especially in the cub season.

Grant knew well his master's early habits, and, one day, wanting to see him before taking the hounds out, left the kennels before daybreak, so as to be at the House before any one was about. To his astonishment, he met the Duke plodding across the park with a load on his shoulders.

When they met, the Duke said, "This is too fine a morning, Grant, to go out hunting whilst there is corn to harvest. We had better get that field of corn in ; so I have brought some rakes and forks for the men to work with." Ardently fond as his Grace was of hunting, he would abandon it for important business, and all in his employ had to assist in any emergency. Anecdotes related by other old servants equally prove his vigilance and his love of early rising. Some of the household servants were returning home at an early hour one morning, after having spent the night at a festivity at Chichester, four miles distant. When, upon approaching the archway into the stable-yard, the foremost of them observed the Duke standing there and passed the word back, "The old Duke is standing at the archway," Richard Blunden, the baker, who was one of the hindmost, and not in sight of the Duke, pulled off his coat, and placing it under one of the piles of faggots stacked for his own use, turned up his shirt sleeves, took some faggots upon his back, and quietly proceeded as if about his business.

“There now,” said the Duke, “you are an industrious man, getting on with your work in good time, and a pattern to those other disorderly fellows who turn night into day.” Henry King, afterwards head kitchen-gardener, was formerly foreman and overlooker of the woodmen and labourers. When his Grace in the year 1800 formed a racecourse—which now is part of the present course—King was overseer of the works. Numbers of men were employed, and he had orders to keep strict time, from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., and not to suffer any irregularities. One morning King did not reach the works until 7.15 a.m. The Duke was awaiting his arrival. Putting his watch back fifteen minutes, he advanced towards the Duke, who said, “You are a nice sort of man, sir, to have so many men under you, and to set them such a bad example. I have lost just so much by your laziness; so many men idle for a quarter of an hour has cost me just so much.” King produced his watch, stating that it was but a few minutes past seven; to which his Grace replied, “It was more than a quarter past by the Goodwood clock.” King then said “he did not see the Goodwood clock once a month; the men commenced work by his watch, and left off by it;” which was perfectly true. His Grace’s reply was, “Oh, if you begin and leave off work by your watch, it is the same as though you kept the Goodwood clock time.”

The Duke took great delight in keeping choice birds and animals in the "high wood" and pleasure-grounds. Requiring a capable man to attend to them, he engaged Tapner, with strict orders to be there every morning at four o'clock, for as it was summer time he wished the birds, etc., to be fed early. Upon Tapner's arrival in the high wood on the first morning, at four o'clock sharp, he was a little surprised to find the Duke waiting for him.

A further example of this nobleman's acuteness may be related. When the Earl of Egremont gave up his hounds, he offered them to his Grace, or so many of them as he might choose to select, and the Duke stating that he only wished to take a part of them, the Earl sent Luke Freeman (the huntsman) with the whole pack for the Duke to select what he would like, saying that Luke himself might have the remainder. His Grace was of course unable to pick out the best hounds at sight, so he told Freeman to draft those out he most fancied and ride away with them.

The huntsman needed no time to make his selection, and quickly made off with them. On reaching the park gates he found the Duke there before him. "Well, Freeman," said he, "what have you got? The youngest and best, I expect?" Freeman admitted he had drafted the most useful animals. "Very good," said the Duke; "leave those for me. You shall have the rest for your share."

When the Prince Regent (afterwards George IV.) visited Goodwood to hunt with the Duke, his Royal Highness was so struck with the working of one of the hounds, that in going over the kennels the next day he offered the Duke five hundred guineas for it. His Grace refused. "There never was a dog worth five hundred guineas. If your Royal Highness will accept it, it will give me great pleasure." The Prince felt himself unable to accept the offer, greatly to the delight of Tom Grant, who related the circumstance to me.

CHAPTER V.

THE THIRD DUKE AS A SPORTSMAN.

I HAVE dealt with the public and private character of the third Duke of Richmond; I will now endeavour to depict him as a British sportsman.

Hunting was his prime delight, and he spared no expense to collect a pack of hounds equal, if not superior, to any in Britain, and to make their kennels the perfection of cleanliness and order.

The rooms occupied as kennels were very spacious, being about thirty-six feet by fifteen feet, and lofty in proportion, and on one side they were partly lined with large iron plates, which were heated at the back by huge fires when required.

His Grace employed two men, one during the day and the other during the night, for six weeks, in order that a fractured leg might be perfectly united, the dog having been ridden over when out with the pack. This attention was so successful that the hound ultimately joined the chase, to the great

delight of the Duke. The same consideration and fair-play as a sportsman his Grace even extended to a fox, as under no circumstances would he permit assistance to be rendered to the hounds by a "view holloa," and when drawing a cover "to find," he would not allow any one to be on the outside of it to head or view the fox. Should his Grace observe any one disregarding this caution, he would immediately ride up to the delinquent with some sharp cracks of his whip, crying, "Hark to cover! Hark to cover!"

If any attempt was made by any one to assist the hounds, his Grace would say, "If you can hunt the fox better than my hounds, I will send Grant (the huntsman) home with them;" which he would actually do if the caution were disregarded. The effect of this custom was that the hounds never raised their heads to expect (as many hounds do) a "view holloa." The cry of the hounds and the sound of the horn was all the notice allowed to be given, on a fox breaking cover. If a fox were run to earth, or sought refuge out of reach of the hounds, not the slightest assistance was permitted to be rendered to the pack. I have often heard Tom Grant relate how disappointed he has been at peremptory orders to whip off the hounds when, after a long run, the fox was dying before the dogs at the close of day. His Grace would ride up to

him with his usual ejaculation, when not well pleased :
“ Sir, whip off the hounds immediately, or I must send for a candle and lantern for you.” Such was his Grace’s desire to give fair-play to a good fox, that once, after a capital run, the fox having sought refuge upon the porch of Waltham Church, which was covered with ivy, but not sufficiently to conceal his brush from the view of his pursuers, who with their whips were trying to dislodge him, the noble Master rode up in great haste and anger, asking them to desist, and exclaiming, “ Why do you want to murder such a fox ? leave him alone. He has shown you a good day’s sport, and if left will show you another.”

The excellence of these hounds and the popularity of their Master, the third Duke of Richmond, may be illustrated by the following incident. Some Leicestershire gentlemen had been invited to hunt at Goodwood, and had brought some stout hunters with them, to keep up the reputation of their county. “ The meet,” as usual, being at eight o’clock a.m., the pack were soon upon the track of a fox, which they could only find, however, by “ fits and starts,” whereupon one of the strangers remarked to Tom Grant, “ If this is what you call hunting, we know nothing about it. There is no pace in the pack that you boast so much about.” Eventually old Reynard was unkennelled, and went straight across the country

for nine or ten miles, when he was run into and killed in an open field, only Tom Grant and one or two others being in at the death. Returning home, Tom met the Leicestershire gentlemen, when he asked them if the pace had been good enough for them; to which they replied they "never followed such hounds before, and that the pack was fully entitled to all the fame it possessed."

I have often heard Grant relate many peculiarities of the "Old Duke," showing what a true sportsman he was, and how popular with the very large field that met to enjoy the chase with him.

His Grace established racing upon a more extended scale than had previously existed at Goodwood, and he formed a race-course, upon a portion of which the races are now run, and built a wooden race-stand, which stood not far from where the half-mile starting-post is now placed.

In the *Sporting Magazine* for April, 1801, is the following notice: "The new race-course on the Harroway near Goodwood, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Richmond, is now completely formed for sport, and much admired by the acknowledged amateurs of the Turf." The following appeared in a newspaper published at Chichester, May 5, 1802: "To the efforts of equestrian skill is to be added the princely and almost unprecedented munificence of the noble founder of the Goodwood Races, in providing

the new erected stand with a collation which might be entitled a general refrigerarium, for the access was as easy as the reception was elegant and hospitable. The thanks of the county in general, and of this city and its vicinity in particular, are largely due to his Grace the Duke of Richmond for having thus munificently and liberally instituted an establishment of most material local benefit in every point of view, both as a source of pecuniary advantage to the inhabitants, and as a means of forwarding to notice, and increasing the consequence of this western part of the county! We can only add our wish that the illustrious founder may for years enjoy in health and happiness this promising scion, planted by his own hand, a wish in which we shall be joined by all true Sussex patriots."

His Grace did not live long after the completion of this additional sporting enterprise, but in it he had laid the foundation of what has become the most complete and enjoyable race meeting in the kingdom, and is justly styled "Glorious Goodwood."

After his Grace's retirement from the office of Master-General of the Ordnance, in 1795, he lived almost wholly at Goodwood, personally superintending extensive alterations and improvements, which he lived to carry into effect, in a great measure.

The following notice, which appeared in a local

newspaper, evidences his popularity : “ The Duke of Richmond is acknowledged to have been one of the greatest men of his day, and to have derived this greatness neither from his rank nor from his fortune, which he had by prudent economy in his establishment greatly increased, but by his talents and abilities alone.”

He died at Goodwood, on the 29th of December, 1806, in the seventieth year of his age, and was buried in the family vault in the cathedral church of Chichester.

CHAPTER VI.

THE FOURTH DUKE.

CHARLES, the fourth Duke of Richmond, was the son of Lord George Henry Lennox (a brother to the third Duke), and was born at Molecomb, in 1764, succeeding to the title and estates in 1806.

He was one of the most fearless of men. It was said by his fellow officers in the Army, that if it were necessary to enter a lion's den in discharge of duty, then his Grace would be one of the first to volunteer.

Like his ancestors, he chose the profession of arms, and obtained a commission in the Coldstream Guards, soon afterwards commanded by the Duke of York, and in due time he obtained a company with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

In 1795 he became Colonel; in 1803 he was nominated to the command of the 35th Regiment; and in 1814, after passing through the intermediate gradations of Major-General and Lieutenant-General, he was gazetted full General.

While in the Guards an unfortunate misunderstanding occurred between his Grace (then Colonel Lennox) and the Duke of York, which resulted in a duel. It is thus alluded to by Colonel Mackinnon in his history of the Coldstream Guards: "The dispute originated in an observation made by his Royal Highness, that Colonel Lennox had been addressed by an individual at the Club at Daubigny's in a manner that no gentleman ought to permit. The observation being reported to Colonel Lennox, he took the opportunity on parade to inquire of his Royal Highness what were the words, and by whom they were spoken; to this his Royal Highness gave no other answer than by ordering the Colonel to his post.

"The parade being over, his Royal Highness went into the orderly-room and sent for Colonel Lennox, when he intimated to him, in the presence of the officers of the Coldstreams, that he desired to derive no protection either from his rank as a Prince, or his situation as Commanding officer; and that off duty he wore a brown coat, and was ready, as a private individual, to give Colonel Lennox the satisfaction required by one gentleman from another. After this declaration, Colonel Lennox wrote a circular to every member of Daubigny's Club, requesting them to inform him whether the words, as stated, had been addressed to him, and desiring an answer from each member by the following morning; adding that he



CHARLES, FOURTH DUKE OF RICHMOND, K.G.

(From a painting by Jackson.)

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should consider silence on the subject as an acknowledgment that no such words could be recollected. After the time named for an answer to his circular letter, Colonel Lennox sent a written message to the following purport: That not being able to recollect any occasion on which words were used towards him at Daubigny's, that ought not to be addressed to a gentleman, he had taken steps which appeared most likely to gain information on the subject to which his Royal Highness had made allusion, and of the party by whom they were used; that none of the members of the Club had afforded him any information, and consequently that no such insult had been offered him to their knowledge, and therefore he expected, in justice to his character, that his Royal Highness would contradict the report as publicly as it had been asserted by him.

“This letter was delivered to the Duke of York the same day by the Earl of Winchilsea. His Royal Highness' answer not proving satisfactory, a message was sent by Colonel Lennox to appoint a meeting; the time and place were then settled.”

The seconds gave the following account of the unfortunate affair: “In consequence of this misunderstanding, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, attended by Lord Rawdon, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lennox, accompanied by the Earl of Winchilsea, met at Wimbledon Common. The ground was measured

twelve paces, and both parties were to fire together. Lieutenant-Colonel Lennox's ball grazed his Royal Highness' curl; but the Duke of York did not fire. Lord Rawdon then interfered and said he thought enough had been done, when Colonel Lennox answered that his Royal Highness had not fired. Lord Rawdon replied it was not the intention of the Duke to fire; his Royal Highness entertained no animosity against Lieutenant-Colonel Lennox, and had only come out on his invitation to give him satisfaction. Colonel Lennox wished the Duke to fire, which he declined with a repetition of the reason.

“Lord Winchilsea then expressed a hope that his Royal Highness would not object to say he considered Colonel Lennox a man of courage and honour. His Highness replied that he should say no such thing; he had come out with the intention of giving Colonel Lennox the satisfaction he demanded, but did not mean to fire at him; if Colonel Lennox was not satisfied, he might have another shot. Colonel Lennox declared that he could not possibly fire again, as his Royal Highness did not mean to return it. The seconds signed a paper stating that both parties behaved with most perfect coolness, courage, and intrepidity.

“Colonel Lennox called a meeting of the officers of the Coldstreams, to deliberate and give their opinion whether in the late dispute he behaved as became an

officer and a gentleman. After much discussion they came to the following resolution : ‘It is the opinion of the Coldstream Regiment, that subsequently to the 15th of May, the day of the meeting at the orderly-room, Lieutenant-Colonel Lennox has behaved with courage ; but from the peculiar difficulty of his situation, not with judgment.’ The unusual, if not unprecedented occurrence of a Prince of the Blood, and one so near the throne, voluntarily placing his life in such imminent peril, created at the time a strong sensation.”

A rather remarkable coincidence in connection with the unfortunate affair occurred in 1825, when his Royal Highness visited his Grace the fifth Duke.

Upon being shown over the house by Lord William Lennox (his Grace’s brother), and entering a small room off the library, called “The Study,” which his Grace appropriated to magisterial and other business, and where were deposited in a glass case various guns, swords, pistols, etc., his Royal Highness’ attention was attracted by a pair of duelling pistols, and after remarking upon their maker, he added that he did not think they had ever been used. These were the identical pistols from which his Royal Highness so narrowly escaped serious injury on Wimbledon Common.

In 1807 his Grace the fourth Duke was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in which country he spent

six years, and was very popular. His absence from Goodwood was greatly regretted by all upon the estate and in the immediate neighbourhood.

The sports which the previous Duke indulged in with so much zest, viz. hunting, shooting, and racing, were now prosecuted upon a greatly reduced scale. His Grace's popularity was so great that, although he was absent from Goodwood when his son the Earl of March came of age, on the 3rd of August, 1812, the tenants, tradesmen, and friends held a *fête-champêtre* in the park to celebrate the occasion.

Upon drinking the health of the noble Earl, the following lines, penned by a gentleman present, were read—

“I have not seen the ingenuous youth
For whom the cup of Bacchus flows ;
But may the meed of love and truth
Attend him wheresoe'er he goes.
May honour (guard of noble souls)
Around him throw her sevenfold shield ;
And as his much-lov'd country calls,
Begird him in the tented field.
May patriot ardour fire his breast ;
Be his the statesman's steady zeal ;
By Albion, and by Erin blest,
As safeguard to the common weal.
Thus may his moments glide along ;
His country's boast, his father's pride ;
His actions live in deathless song,
And England claim him as her guide.”

Upon his Grace's return from Ireland, in 1813, he



CHARLES, FIFTH DUKE OF RICHMOND, K.G.

(From a painting by Samuel Lane.)



entertained the Emperor of Russia, his sister, and the Grand Duke of Oldenburgh, who expressed themselves highly delighted with the splendid hospitality with which they were received by their noble host and hostess, as well as with the beauties of the place. The Duchess of Richmond was Lady Charlotte, eldest daughter of Alexander, Duke of Gordon, and was married to his Grace in 1783. Through her the honours and estates of "Gordon" descended to the fifth Duke of Richmond.

Not long after his Grace's return from Ireland, he retired to Brussels, and having for years maintained a great personal friendship with the Duke of Wellington, he frequently entertained the Duke and his suite, and it was at the famous ball given by the Duchess of Richmond on the 15th of June, 1815, that Wellington received the news of the French advance. On the morning of the 18th, the Duke of Richmond rode out to Waterloo to shake hands with his great friend, the Duke of Wellington, and to see his two sons, the then Earl of March and Lord George Lennox, who were actively employed—the Earl of March as aide-de-camp to the hereditary Prince of Holland, and Lord George on the Commander-in-Chief's staff.

A remarkable incident is recorded of the Duke of Richmond at Waterloo. As the Enniskillings were on the point of advancing across the Wavre road to

charge, an individual in plain clothes on their left called out, "Now's your time."

This was his Grace, who, though he held no rank in the army, followed his old friend the Duke of Wellington through all the dangers of the day, and even rode into the squares of infantry while under the fire of the enemy.

I have often heard Peter Soar, his coachman, relate many heroic and dauntless acts of his Grace, who in his ordinary daily life and appearance was most unostentatious and amiable.

On the morning after this memorable battle, Peter Soar drove his Grace, the Earl of March, and Lord George Lennox over the field of Waterloo, which presented such a sight, the old coachman said, as he hoped never again to witness.

Soar brought a large number of trophies and curiosities from the field of battle; and one which he valued greatly was a remarkably handsome terrier bitch, which was found lying upon the body of its master, who had been fearfully mutilated, and whose cuirass, which Soar brought home, was completely riddled. This beautiful bitch was most faithful to Soar, and he called her "Nelly."

Soon after this period, viz. 1818, the Duke of Richmond was appointed Governor-General of the British settlements in North America, and his son-in-law, Sir Charles Maitland, was at the same time nominated Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada.

But the Duke enjoyed but a brief tenure of his office, as he died in Canada, on the 28th of August, 1819.

About the middle of June in that year, the Duke, who had resolved to visit the Upper Provinces, and inspect the outposts under his command, left Quebec on his way to Montreal in a Government ship.

The first station he visited was Mount Henry, or Sorel, on the south bank of the St. Lawrence, about 120 miles from Quebec, and it was there that the accident took place which was destined to prove fatal.

A pet fox belonging to a private of the small garrison, was being worried by a dog, and, on attempting to separate them, the Duke was bitten by one of the animals. As the wound was but a slight one, he paid no attention to it, and proceeded to Montreal, and thence up the country, accompanied only by Colonel Cockburn, D.Q.M.G., and Major Bowles, the military secretary. By the time the Duke reached Kingston the wound had completely healed, and when his two sons, Lords William and Frederick, joined him at Niagara, the circumstance had almost been forgotten.

After a visit to Drummond's Island the Duke returned to Kingston, where he remained for a week in the highest spirits, playing racquets and cricket with the officers of the garrison.

As the Duke wished to inaugurate a new township, to be called in his name, Richmondville, and

there being no road leading to it, it was arranged that the party should proceed on foot. All the authorities, civil and military, were invited to dine under canvas with the Duke, and a very merry party left Kingston for the purpose.

The Duke appeared unusually well; he walked the greater part of the distance, and sat down to dinner in high spirits.

After a very convivial evening the party broke up; and the only alloy to the general pleasure was a remark the Duke accidentally let fall while sipping his claret. He said to Colonel Cockburn, "I don't know how it is, Cockburn, but I cannot relish my wine to-night, as usual; and I feel that if I were a dog I should be shot as a mad one."

Both Colonel Cockburn and Major Bowles were alarmed at this remark; and that alarm was heightened the next morning when they found their chief feverish and unwell. Towards evening he grew so much worse that Major Bowles despatched a messenger to Montreal to announce to the Duke's daughters and sons their father's sudden and alarming illness.

In the evening the Duke rallied a little, and ordered his valet to prepare him some port-wine negus and dry toast; but on putting it to his lips he shuddered and exclaimed, "I cannot drink it!" The next morning the Duke was determined to reach Montreal at all risks, and procure medical attendance;

and his friends were further alarmed at hearing from his valet that his master shrunk from his daily ablutions, and could only endure a wet towel on his hands and face.

In order to expedite the journey, a canoe was brought to the nearest point of the river bank. Leaning on the arms of his companions, the Duke approached the waterside; but on coming within a few yards of it he was seized with the most violent spasms. Still, with desperate resolution he forced himself onward, exclaiming, "Charles Lennox never yet was afraid of anything."

As soon as his Grace had taken his seat in the boat, the boatman pushed off, and some hope was entertained that the crisis had passed over. This was, however, not to be realized, for in a few seconds the Duke was attacked by a fresh paroxysm, and in a frenzied tone commanded the boatman to row to the bank. The order was instantly obeyed, and on approaching the shore, the Duke leaped from the boat and made for an adjoining wood.

Colonel Cockburn, who was mounted upon his horse, galloped up to him, and procured aid to convey him to a neighbouring farm-house. The Duke's sufferings were so agonizing that he begged to be carried still further from the river. This request was promptly complied with, and he was removed to a barn in the rear of the house, where

a rude bed of clean straw was hastily prepared for him. From this moment it was visible that death was at hand, and the Duke himself was conscious of the fact.* Perfectly calm and collected, he gave his old friend Major Bowles his parting instructions, and, after a few hours of intense agony, this revered nobleman breathed his last. His body was removed to Quebec, and, after lying in state in the *château*, was buried beneath the communion-table of the cathedral.

My authority for this account of the sad end of the Duke is the late Lord William Pitt Lennox, and a friend who was with his father at the time, and wrote it to contradict the various erroneous assertions made upon the matter—some, no doubt, from unfriendly motives, as witness the following: “The late Duke of Richmond was Irish all over—frank, benevolent, sanguine, expensive, a lover of sporting men and an occasional carouse, bound hand and foot to the narrow policy of the Castlereagh ministry. The Duke died of hydrophobia, very distressingly, in the backwoods of the River Ottawa.”

* “In his moments of delirium he never uttered a sentence or expression which his best friends would wish to have concealed. He dwelt particularly on the comfort he felt on leaving the world in perfect charity with all mankind, and most earnestly begged Colonel Cockburn and myself (Major Bowles) to forgive all the world as sincerely as he did, if we wished to die as happily as he did. He preserved his affection for his little spaniel to the last moment of his recollection, and in the midst of violent pain would sometimes call out to him in his natural tone and voice.”

CHAPTER VII.

[THE FRIENDSHIP OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.]

THE story of his closing hours affords ample proofs of the courage, tenacity, and self-control with which the fourth Duke was gifted, and of his determination to do his duty to the very last. It may also serve as a warning to others not to neglect the slightest wound inflicted by an animal of the canine race.

His Grace, having to reside in Ireland some four or five years as Viceroy, gave the famous Goodwood pack of foxhounds to the Prince Regent in 1813, as Tom Grant, the old huntsman, said, "to hunt donkeys." Strange to say, they very soon afterwards developed symptoms of rabies, and were all destroyed—a remarkable coincidence.

A personal friendship existed for many years between his Grace and the Duke of Wellington. The "Iron Duke," when Sir Arthur Wellesley, commanded a brigade in the Sussex district; and when the Duke of Richmond was appointed Lord-Lieutenant

of Ireland, Sir Arthur Wellesley was Chief Secretary. This brought them almost daily in communication. They were nearly of the same age, the Duke of Richmond being five years the senior. This mutual regard and esteem increased, and was uninterrupted till death separated them.

The great warrior liked to have children and young people around him, and took special interest in Lady Georgiana, the third daughter of the Duke of Richmond, from her childhood.

When her father was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1807, the little lady, then twelve years of age, used to ride with Sir Arthur Wellesley every day when he went from the Vice-Regal Lodge, in the Phoenix Park, to the Dublin Gate, where his offices were.

At the jubilee of George III., celebrated in Dublin in October, 1809, Lady Georgiana and her sisters accompanied Sir Arthur to witness the festivities of the Irish metropolis. The illumination of Dublin was carried out on a scale and with a splendour which London had never witnessed.

The reception the Duke and Duchess of Richmond met with at every point was enthusiastic. No more popular Lord-Lieutenant ever occupied the royal seat in Ireland, and her Grace was also a great favourite with all classes.

In 1814 the Duke of Richmond went to Brussels

to reside, where there were already many English families, who amused themselves frequently with balls and other entertainments. At the frequent reviews and inspections of the troops, Lady Georgiana was generally to be seen on horseback, among the staff-officers who surrounded the Commander-in-Chief.

One day in June, 1815, the officers wanted to have a pleasure-party or excursion from Brussels. They begged Lady Georgiana to ask the Duke of Wellington's leave.

When her Ladyship mentioned it to him, he at once said, "No ; better let that drop," well knowing the danger which might arise from the French outposts. For some time prior to the 15th of June, rumours of the approach of the French had circulated, but not much importance was attached to them ; and so little were they heeded that the Duchess of Richmond gave her great ball on the eve of the 15th of June, to which 175 invitations were issued, a list of which Lady Georgiana Lennox, afterwards Lady de Ros, furnished in the reminiscences of her family and friends, published by Mr. John Murray in 1893.

Her Ladyship wrote these reminiscences when in her ninety-sixth year, and their precision and accuracy are unquestionable. She states that when the Duke of Wellington arrived rather late at the ball, she was dancing, but at once went up to him to ask

about the rumours. He gravely replied, "Yes; they are true. We are off to-morrow," which news circulated immediately. Some of the officers hurriedly left the ballroom to make necessary preparations; others remained, and actually had no time to change their clothes, but fought in evening costume.

"I went," states Lady de Ros, "with my eldest brother—*aide-de-camp* to the Prince of Orange—to his house to help him to pack up, and then returned to the ballroom.

"It was a dreadful evening, taking leave of friends and acquaintances, many never to be seen again. The Duke of Brunswick, upon taking leave of me, made a civil speech, stating the Brunswickers were sure to distinguish themselves after the 'honour' I had done them by my having accompanied the Duke of Wellington to their review. The first news we had on the 16th was that he and Lord Hay—whom I knew very well—were killed." At the ball supper, her Ladyship states that she sat next to the Duke of Wellington, when he gave her a miniature painting of himself. "In the course of the evening the noble Chief asked my father for a map of the country he possessed; and went into his study, putting his finger on Waterloo, saying the battle would be fought there. My father marked the spot with his pencil, but alas! this map was lost or stolen, as it never returned from Canada with his other possessions.

“Many families and individuals naturally left Brussels at once, and we had post-horses in the stables; but the noble Chief promised to send us word if we were to leave.

“On the 16th came the dispiriting news of Quatre Bras and the death of many friends.

“On the 18th we walked about nearly all the morning, being unable to sit quiet, hearing the firing, and not knowing what was happening. Many wounded officers were brought into Brussels, the first sight of which upon litters was sickening, and filled us with intense anxiety to know who they were.

“Messages were sent to us that our brother was safe.

“Amongst the wounded we saw brought in, were Lord Uxbridge (afterwards Marquis of Anglesea), Lord Fitzroy Somerset (afterwards Lord Raglan), and the Prince of Orange, to whom my brother March was *aide-de-camp*; and before going after some men to carry him off the field, tore out of his hat the orange cockade to prevent his being recognized. The Prince always said this thoughtful precaution probably saved his life.

“We had,” says her Ladyship, “a fearful alarm during the day, as the Cumberland Hussars (a Hanoverian regiment) came full gallop through Brussels, saying the allied army was defeated, and that the French were arriving in the town.

“Not much credit was given to this report. Although alarming, the truth was soon known, that these hussars had been pursued, and, upon hearing the whistle of shots about their ears, wheeled round and left the field!

“During the 16th, 17th, and for many succeeding days, we were employed in preparing lint and other necessaries for the wounded. In the evening of the 18th the brilliant victory was known in Brussels, and most thankful we were that those most dear to us had been mercifully protected, and that war was at an end, although the losses were fearfully great.

“The next morning the great Duke arrived in Brussels, and about 10 a.m. my father and I walked up to his house, upon entering which my father inquired for the Chief, who sent word he would join us in the park, which he soon did, and took a turn with us. He looked very sad, and when we shook hands and congratulated him, he said, ‘It is a dearly bought victory. We have lost so many fine fellows.’ My father asked him to dinner, but he refused, stating his reason for coming into Brussels was, that he had given up his bed to poor Sir Alexander Gordon, who was dying of his wounds, and whose groans were so distressing that he could not get on writing his despatches, so rode into Brussels.

“On the 28th he wrote me a few lines from Orville, about a proposal to have a copy made of the

miniature he had given me, of which the following is a copy.

“Orville, June 23rd, 1815.

“DEAREST GEORGY,

“I am much obliged to you for the embroidery (a sash I had embroidered for him). If you give your picture the painter will change it; therefore you should sit with it while he copies it. We are getting on delightfully. Your brother's quite well.

“Ever yours most sincerely,

“WELLINGTON.”

Lady de Ros's published recollections of the hero cover many years, and are full of interest. Among others, attention may here be drawn to the following incident. Her Ladyship writes: “In the winter of 1815 we all went to Paris, where I had typhus fever; and the Duke of Wellington was most kind, sending me my dinner daily, and when I was convalescent, coming to see me and lending me one of his carriages to drive in. He gave a ball at the Elysée Bourbon, and insisted on my coming to it, though I did not care about doing so, as I felt very weak. However, as he sent me a pretty shawl—which I have in my possession still—I felt bound to go in it, but did not much enjoy sitting in an armchair instead of dancing.”

Her Ladyship states that thirty-eight years later she was again in that ballroom, and Lord Raglan reminded her of their last meeting in that room, when the late Duke of Wellington was among them, and now the English and French troops were an allied army.

“After my marriage,” Lady de Ros says, “we were often the Duke’s guests at Walmer Castle, and frequently dined at Apsley House.” The Duke’s kindness to children is well known, and when he invited his friends to visit him, their children were always included. Upon the birth of one of her children the Duke wrote the following letter to Lady de Ros :—

“June 23rd, 1823.

“MY DEAREST GEORGY,

“I sincerely congratulate you. I am flattered by your desire to call the young lady Arthur, and shall be delighted to be her godfather.

“Believe me,

“Ever yours most affectionately,

“WELLINGTON.”

When his goddaughter Blanche Arthur Georgiana was five years old she worked a pincushion for him, and, apologizing in a letter to Lady de Ros for delay in writing to thank the young lady for it, he enclosed the following :—

“Strathfieldsaye, February 11th, 1838.

“DEAREST BLANCHE,

“I am very much obliged for your beautiful present. I shall now be able to keep my pins, which your mamma will tell you were heretofore stolen! But I admire your writing still more than your work.

“Believe me,

“Ever yours most affectionately,

“WELLINGTON.”

In connection with the friendship which the hero of Waterloo so long manifested towards the fourth Duke of Richmond and his family, I must not omit a letter written to Lady de Ros upon the Irish question—a letter which in the light of

“Experience did attain
To something of prophetic strain.”

“Strathfieldsaye, January 19th, 1838.

“DEAREST GEORGY,

“I am astonished at the effect produced by Lord Oxmantown’s and Lord Charleville’s speeches upon Whigs as well as Tories. How could anybody expect any other result from the system which all know has been carried on in Ireland for many years ?

“In other countries men of modern times may feel secure against the danger of assassination. Formerly assassins looked for their reward in heaven ; in these degenerate days they look for pelf from an employer. They must live to receive and enjoy it.

“I consider it absolutely impossible for a man to assassinate another, who does not frequent in secret some place, on the access to which the assassin might conceal himself, prepared to commit his crime. A man can assassinate another anywhere—in the street, in the park, in the theatre, provided he will sacrifice his own life. But then he cannot receive and enjoy his pelf ; he must be discovered, delivered up to justice, tried, and executed.

“But this is not the case in Ireland. All mankind would favour the execution of the design of the assassin, and his escape after it should be carried into execution. Then, if by accident he should be brought to justice, witnesses will not appear against him ; if they do they will not tell what they know, and if, notwithstanding all, the case can be made out, the jury will not

convict. The reason is, that all are engaged in a conspiracy against Protestant property and Government ; and all classes of persons connected with and acting under the Government ; and even the Government itself are cognisant of and parties to this conspiracy, so far, at least, as that they will not, dare not, take effectual measures to put it down.

“Therefore it is that I say that an assassin is tolerably certain of escaping, receiving and enjoying his pelf in Ireland, which is not possible in other parts of the world.”

These predictions have been fully verified. That they should have been communicated to Lady de Ros is a proof of the Duke’s appreciation of her discernment.

Her Ladyship remembered the Cato Street conspiracy, and Thistlewood’s attempt to murder the ministers in 1820.

She narrates that the Duke of Wellington told her and others that, in his opinion, the attempt of the conspirators should not be prevented. The plot was disclosed to Lord Sidmouth by a young sculptor employed at Windsor, who had been asked to join the conspiracy. Other information was given to Lord Harrowby, when riding in the park, by a man who came up to him and asked him if he was one of the ministers. He replied, “Yes.” “Are you Lord Castlereagh?” “No.” “Can you give this letter to him, which conveys information of a dreadful conspiracy?” As soon as Lord Castlereagh had read and told the ministers its contents, there was

much agitation and debate as to how they should proceed.

The Duke of Wellington was of opinion that the attack of the conspirators should not be prevented, but that the cabinet dinner should take place, as if nothing were suspected, at Lord Harrowby's; and that then, by a concerted arrangement, the whole of the gang should be captured. Had the rest agreed his plan was this: a picket of the Guards in Portman Street barracks was to be warned for duty of a nature not to excite suspicion; a couple of officers, in plain clothes and well mounted, were to ride in the neighbourhood of Grosvenor Square as if returning from the park, and directly they perceived the gang assembling, were to gallop to the barracks, and bring back the soldiers at the double-quick. These on entering the square were to divide in two bodies, and surround the whole of the south side of the square: one party detaching men round by Audley Street, and the others meeting them by Charles Street.

As to the arrangements in Lord Harrowby's house, each minister was to bring a pair of pistols in his official box, to be accompanied by an able-bodied servant, well armed. Ministers usually brought servants to the Cabinet dinners to assist in waiting. The dinner was to be upstairs, but the dining-room below lighted and prepared as usual in order to deceive the conspirators; the hall was to be barricaded with heavy

furniture, and the stairs also secured by impediments—by which means, before an entrance could be effected, the troops would be upon them in the very act, and scarce a man could have escaped.

Whole libraries have been written upon the life and exploits of the great Duke of Wellington—great indeed he was, having captured three thousand cannon from the enemy and never lost a single gun—but unless Lady de Ros had consented in her old age, and, after much pressure, to place on permanent record her memoirs, many interesting phases in the character of that many-sided man would have been lost.

I suppose her Ladyship to have been one of the last survivors of the long list of those who received invitations and were present at the Duchess of Richmond's Waterloo Ball; her sister, Lady Louisa Tighe, who still survives, being the last of the family, is now in her ninety-second year. During my residence at Goodwood, some seventeen of those who had taken part in that historic ball, visited there; but only Lady Louisa, to my knowledge, survived her Ladyship, who departed this life on the 15th of December, 1891, in the ninety-sixth year of her age. She was present at the jubilee of George III. in 1809, also at the Queen's jubilee in 1887, and had been acquainted with no less than nineteen prime ministers.*

* Since writing the above, I find Lady Sophia Georgiana Cecil, another sister, still survives, in her eighty-ninth year.

Her daughter, Blanche Arthur Georgiana, the Duke of Wellington's goddaughter, who married, in 1865, the late J. R. Swinton, Esq., received a letter from Bishop Wilkinson, which gives a true picture of her mother's character, and a copy of which must not be omitted here.

“34, Cadogan Gardens, S.W., Christmas, 1892.

“MY DEAR MRS. SWINTON,

“I am glad you are preparing a memoir of Lady de Ros ; many besides myself will value it. It was a great privilege from time to time to visit her during those later years of her life.

“I was specially struck with three things :

“First, her thankfulness to God and man. However weak or lonely she might seem to others, she was never tired of referring to the goodness of her heavenly Father, the results of the Saviour's Atonement, the unvarying kindness which she received from her many relations and friends.

“Secondly, her activity. To the last she worked for others—for friends, for comparative strangers, for the distressed Irish ladies. Her mind and hands were never idle. As I write I have before me a beautiful ivory marker, with the most delicate illuminations, made only a few years before her death. Whenever I visited her she was, with hardly, I think, an exception, doing something which would give pleasure to others.

“Thirdly, as the result of this thankful spirit and active effort, she was, so far as I saw, always bright and cheerful. Even in the time of great trial and anxiety there seemed to be hidden, deep down in her heart, a well of happiness springing up into everlasting life. It was, I repeat, a privilege to know her, and it is a real pleasure to recall our many happy hours together.

“Believe me, my dear Mrs. Swinton,

“Yours very sincerely,

“GEORGE H. WILKINSON (Bishop).”

CHAPTER VIII.

THE FIFTH DUKE.

ON the 3rd of August, 1791, was born, at Whitehall Gardens, the future fifth Duke of Richmond, Duke of Lennox, Duke of Aubigny, and Duke of Gordon, the only fourfold Duke, I believe, in the United Kingdom.

The fifth Duke of Richmond succeeded to the title and estates on the death of his father, the fourth Duke, in August, 1819. At an early age he had been sent to school with Mr. Howes at Chiswick, and thence in a few months to Westminster.

Though his bodily frame, when a boy, was not robust, it contained an undaunted spirit and courage.

He was popular with his fellow school-boys at Westminster, and his preceptors were more than satisfied, his conduct being held up by Dr. Dodd, his tutor, as an example.

His application was so untiring that it was considered he would have had a good chance of gaining honours had he chosen a University career; but,

like his ancestors, his bent was to the profession of arms, and so desirous was he of entering the army, that on the 8th of June, 1809, when only eighteen years of age, he was appointed ensign in the 8th garrison battalion. On the 21st of June, 1810, he became a lieutenant in the 13th Light Dragoons; on the 9th of July, 1812, captain of the 92nd Gordon Highlanders; on the 8th of April, 1813, captain of the 52nd Light Infantry; on the 15th of June, 1815, brevet-major; and lieutenant-colonel on the 25th of July, 1816.

In 1809 he was appointed aide-de-camp to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and on the 24th of July, 1810, joined the army in the Peninsula as aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington, with whom he remained till 1814, being present at all the great engagements with the enemy during that period. He was sent home with duplicate despatches of the battle of Salamanca, the capture of Astorga, and the entrance into France.

In January, 1814, he left the Duke of Wellington's staff to join the first battalion of the 52nd Light Infantry, and was severely wounded by a musket ball at the battle of Orthez, on the 27th of February, when in command of a company, to which event I shall recur more fully later on. I will now give a brief retrospect of the fifth Duke's military career.

The Duke of Wellington was a warm personal

friend of the fourth Duke of Richmond, as previously stated, and took much interest in his son, then Earl of March.

As soon as Lord March was gazetted, his strong desire was to see active service, and to this end he, like his great Chief, was ready to accept any employment, however subordinate, to which his sovereign might appoint him.

Lord March soon made his preparations and secured a passage in the first transport bound for the Tagus. Upon this transport the accommodation was very different from that which our troops now meet with in the splendid ships which carry them to our Indian Empire.

The rations were execrable—coarse “salt junk,” Irish pork, weevilly biscuits, impure water, and fiery rum were the daily fare.

When, in the summer of 1810, Lord March took leave of his family, it was a pathetic farewell, for he had to say good-bye to no less than thirteen brothers and sisters.

Upon reaching Lisbon he met with a cordial reception from Vice-Admiral Berkeley and his wife, who pressed him to make their house his home; but without loss of time he pressed forward to the headquarters of the army, where he met with a good reception from the Duke of Wellington, who placed him at once on his personal staff.

Upon the very day of Lord March's arrival (July 12th), our troops, under Brigadier-General Crawford, had suffered great loss in an action with the French army near Almeida. During the wearisome operations that took place, the 13th Light Dragoons received the honourable distinction of being told off to watch the enemy's movements. When Lord March heard of this he almost regretted the acceptance of the staff appointment, but was soon reconciled by one of his brother aides-de-camp telling him that ere many days were passed Wellington would be engaged, which prediction was verified on the morning of the 27th of July, when the French made two desparate attacks upon the English position at Busaco. The action lasted the whole day, and resulted in the crushing repulse of the enemy, who left nearly three thousand killed and wounded on the battle-field. This being the first general action in which Lord March was engaged, he was much gratified to read in the Chief's despatch to the Earl of Liverpool (dated Coimbra, September 30th), that "he was particularly indebted to the officers of his personal staff for the great assistance received from them throughout the action."

In a letter written by the Duke of Wellington to Vice-Admiral the Hon. G. Berkeley (dated Celerico, August 10th, 1810) his Grace, after acknowledging a letter received from the Vice-Admiral, added, "I think that Lord March can do without his helmet for a while."

After this date Lord March was engaged in numerous services in Spain and Portugal. He was present at Fuentes d'Onoro, when the French delivered their most desperate attack.

The battle raged with fury from dawn till night-fall, and resulted in the loss to the enemy of five thousand men.

Not long after followed "the bloody fight" at Albuera, which was described by the Duke of Wellington as "one of the most glorious and honourable actions, to the honour of the troops, of any fought during the war." The excessive exertions and exposure to bad weather told upon Lord March's rather delicate constitution, at which the Duke of Wellington was much concerned, and sent daily, through Colonel Colin Campbell, to ask whether he could be of any service. While desirous of encouraging his young aide-de-camp in his military career, the Duke saw from his emaciated appearance that without great care he would collapse. He, therefore, took the opportunity of speaking to Lord March, expressing his high sense of his value as an officer, and urged him to leave head-quarters for a time, which friendly advice the invalid adopted, and afterwards left for Lisbon on sick leave. During his absence, the Chief was not unmindful of his *protégé's* welfare; for, upon writing to Admiral Berkeley, he inquired, "Have you heard anything of Lord March?"

As soon as his strength was recruited, Lord March rejoined the Commander-in-Chief, and was present at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo. He entered the breach as a volunteer with the storming party of the 52nd, among his companions being the Prince of Orange and Lord Fitzroy Somerset (afterwards Lord Raglan). They were reproved on the following morning by the Commander-in-Chief for exposing themselves to almost certain death, by thrusting themselves into a service in which, as officers of the staff, they were not called upon to engage.

Lieutenant Gurwood, who commanded the forlorn hope, had received from the commander of the vanquished stronghold his sword, and was about to restore it to him, when Lord March whispered to Gurwood, "Don't be such a fool." Like his father, he was not the man to relinquish that which had cost so many lives and so much blood to gain.

So far, Lord March had taken part in three battles and two sieges. I may recall that after the battle of Salamanca he was sent to England with despatches.

This was, of course, gratifying; but the honour was somewhat qualified by regret at being unable to attend his Chief when the army made their triumphal entry into Madrid, which Wellington thus described: "It is impossible to describe the joy manifested by the inhabitants of Madrid upon our arrival, and I

hope that the prevalence of the same sentiments of detestation of the French yoke, and of a strong desire to secure the independency of their country, which first induced them to set the example of resistance to the usurper, will induce them again to make exertions in the cause of their country, which being now wisely directed, will be more efficacious than those formerly made."

Lord March returned to Spain before Christmas, 1812.

On the 23rd of February, 1813, he was sent into the French lines from Frenada with a flag of truce. He fell in with their picquets about half a mile from the enemy's main force.

The young aide-de-camp was received with courtesy, and dined with the French General. Being about to return, Lord March's five hussars and trumpeter were surrounded by the French, and a thousand questions were asked them, which failed to extract any information.

The French officer, and his escort of five dragoons, who were told off to see the Englishman in safety through the lines, would not accompany them more than a mile, through fear of the Guerillas, and were half inclined to accept his Lordship's offer to allow his trumpeter and men to escort them back. The French officer, however, after courteously taking leave of his charge, galloped back to his quarters,

which caused rather a disrespectful remark from the young English lord.

On the 12th of June, 1813, a skirmish came off with the French near Burgos, when two of Wellington's staff got into trouble. The Prince of Orange was all but captured while he was in search of a horse to replace his own mount, which was tired. Lord March mistook a French for an English dragoon, and the sword-cut, intended for him, fortunately did not reach, but fell on the neck of his charger.

This fine animal was always marked with a long scar, and was named "Busaco," after the battle of that name. He was ultimately turned out in Halknaker Park to end his days in well-earned repose, which he enjoyed for many years, till old age told upon him so severely, that he was destroyed, and was buried in the Home Park, near the old Ice House, a tree being planted over him to mark the spot.

That the old horse, like his master, had several narrow escapes, was shown by numerous scars, one especially caused by a bullet wound under his body. Had the shot struck him an inch higher, it must inevitably have killed him. During the battle of the Pyrenees, in which Marshal Soult was so decisively defeated, Lord March had another narrow escape, and the Prince of Orange, one of his fellow aides, had his horse shot under him.

Early in January, Lord March left the Commander-

in-Chief's staff to join his own gallant regiment, the 52nd Light Infantry, carrying with him the best wishes of the Chief and of the staff.

The next day he was engaged in an attack upon Orthez, and led his company of the 52nd against the enemy's right. On reaching the crest of the hill, he was struck in the chest by a musket-ball, which was never extracted. The wound was pronounced mortal, but Surgeon Hair, who was sent for and questioned by Wellington himself, told the Chief that although the wound was severe a gleam of hope existed, as he had witnessed similar cases in which the sufferer had recovered.

I am indebted to a friend for the following authentic report of this lamentable occurrence: "This gallant young officer, after receiving his severe wound, was carried on a stretcher to the rear. The wound caused internal hemorrhage which the surgeons were unable to control, and he was slowly bleeding to death. The surgeon-major consulted his assistants. He said, 'There is only one chance left for him, which is to open a vein in the foot, and to set up an external flow of blood; this would probably stop the inward bleeding, and might save his life; but should it not do so, he would be dead in ten minutes. If he were one of the rank and file I would do this at once; but he is heir to a duke, and the responsibility is great. What is your opinion?'

“The other medical officers concurred in this diagnosis, but no one seemed ready to begin, when a junior surgeon named Archibald Hair, seeing the reluctance of his superiors to put their counsel to the test, ‘to win or lose it all,’ came forward and said, ‘It is a shame that lad should die for want of a doctor; even if he is a duke’s son, and if nobody else will do it, I will.’ Accordingly, he venesected the foot, and set up an outward flow of blood, and in a few minutes the internal flow was staunched, and the wounded officer’s life was preserved. The bullet remained in his body till death.”

It is needless to say that Dr. Hair, who by his presence of mind had thus saved his patient, made for himself a lifelong friend and protector. He was for many years a respected member of the Goodwood household, and in that secure position “he husbanded out his own life’s taper to the close.”

Dr. Hair was in every respect treated as a friend of the family, and acted as private secretary to his Grace. He was clever in his profession, and from his skill I have often derived much relief.

During Lord George Bentinck’s era, when my health and strength were completely overtaxed, Dr. Hair always endeavoured to ascertain the exact *cause* of his patient’s sufferings, since, if it were guessed at, the treatment might be wrong. He

always affirmed that there was a cause for everything.

Most assiduously did he watch over the health of his Grace, who so frequently suffered from the effects of gout.

The Duke of Wellington, although he had himself suffered a severe contusion upon the hip-bone from a spent ball, hobbled across the street on a pair of crutches the day after the battle of Orthez, to see Lord March, whom he found lying in a precarious state. Dr. Hair made a sign that the sufferer was sleeping. The Duke leaned against the mantelpiece gazing sympathetically on his young *protégé*, when suddenly the sufferer awoke, and recognizing his Chief, faintly expressed a hope that he had been successful on the previous day. "I've given them a good licking, and shall follow it up," was the reply, which appeared to compose Lord March, who, being much exhausted, turned and fell into a doze again. The Duke of Wellington then quitted the room with tears running down his cheeks, and feeling that he had taken the last farewell of the son of one of his dearest and oldest friends.

Notwithstanding his victory, the Duke was deeply grieved and troubled by the sacrifice of so many lives, for the loss of the allies amounted to 2300.

In 1814, when the fourth Duke went to reside at Brussels, Lord March accompanied him, being aide-

de-camp to the Prince of Orange, who was in command of a small force there. There were constant reviews, balls, and other entertainments at the houses of the Belgian and English nobility, many English families living in the city.

During the Duke of Wellington's absence from Brussels at the Congress of Vienna, there were persistent rumours of Napoleon's advance on Belgium. The Duke's return to Brussels was anxiously looked for. The rumours, however, received no confirmation, and only a few days before the 15th of June, 1815, but little importance was attached to them. When Lord Hill called upon the Duke of Richmond on the afternoon of the 15th, he found the family sitting in the garden. He disclaimed any knowledge of a move. In the evening of this day (*viz.* 15th), the Duchess of Richmond's famous Waterloo ball—already referred to—took place. This has been strongly commented upon as being unseasonable and ill-advised at such a momentous period, and as being likely to embarrass Wellington's military operations and to delay them.

All these comments were uncalled for, for not only did the Commander-in-Chief sanction the ball, but he was himself present at it. It is probable that he suggested it, as it was of importance that the inhabitants of Brussels should be kept in ignorance of the nearness of the inevitable crisis. The

majority of the populace had strong French sympathies.

The town was full of Bonaparte's emissaries and spies, and false reports abounded.

The Duke of Wellington, at a later date, when speaking of Napoleon's Marshals, said, "Their soldiers got them into scrapes, mine got me out;" and they took good care that his secrets should be kept.

The Earl of March, who was, as I have said, aide-de-camp to the Prince of Orange, left the ball-room for his house close by, to get his things ready, his sister Georgiana going with him. They afterwards returned to the ball-room, where dancing was still going on.

When the Horse Guards Blue were about to make their memorable charge at Waterloo, led by Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Wellington, who was their colonel, encouraged them with, "Now, gentlemen, for the honour of the Household Troops."

As they came back the Duke raised his cocked hat and said, "Life Guards, I thank you." During the battle Lord March was repeatedly under fire. The Duke despatched him with an order to the Royal Fusiliers, who were terribly galled by the enemy's fire.

As Lord March neared the battalion he observed that some of our guns in front of the square had ceased firing, and he suggested to the officer in command

of the battery that if he would fire canister at the enemy's cavalry, the Fusiliers would be greatly relieved. "Enemy's cavalry?" said the officer; "they belong to the German Legion." "You are wrong," Lord March replied. "I am confident they are French. I have no authority to order you to resume; but if you ceased fire under the impression that they were friends, not foes, I advise you to blaze away again." In a second the officer took the hint, and again opened the ball in a manner that compelled the French to fall back as quickly as they could dance. When this was reported to Wellington, he warmly commended the young staff officer, who was always on the alert.

At the termination of this memorable campaign, when peace was signed, Lord March retired from active service, his health being much impaired; and though his dangerous wound healed, it permanently precluded violent exercise on horseback. Had he remained in the service he would, no doubt, have been promoted, and would have filled positions of eminence. But his sense of honour did not permit him to stand in the way of the promotion of more active officers.

In April, 1816, the Earl of March married Lady Caroline Paget, eldest daughter of his old friend and comrade in arms, the Marquis of Anglesey. This union was in every respect happy and fortunate.

The Earl and Countess resided at Molecomb, of which charming and pleasantly situated residence I hope to treat in a future chapter, confining myself in this to the military career of the fifth Duke of Richmond.

CHAPTER IX.

THE FIFTH DUKE AS A SPORTSMAN.

THE fifth Duke of Richmond preferred hunting to any other sport, and, when a young man, was a bold rider, and actually rode down one of the steepest parts of the Bow Hill, a portion of the South Downs about four miles from Goodwood—a feat which was never attempted before or since. The descent was so precipitous, and the feat caused so much astonishment at the time, that the track of the horse was kept open by persons employed on the estate, as a great curiosity. This daring deed occurred before he received the wound at Orthez, and when he hunted with the Earl of Egremont's hounds. Even after he received the wound he continued the pursuit. Unfortunately whilst galloping his horse down one of the Goodwood hills, the animal fell with him, injuring him severely. So severe indeed was the fall, that he remained in imminent danger for some days, owing to the bullet he received in the battle of

Orthez having shifted its position. After his recovery he was so strongly advised and entreated not to hunt again, that, although it was a great sacrifice, he reluctantly but prudently acquiesced.

His Grace then sought amusement on the turf.

In 1817, as Lord March, he ran two horses at Goodwood, viz. Hermes and Princess. The former won a match against Lord Apsley's b. g., for 50 sovs., half a mile.

In 1818 he ran Gas and Roncesvalles at Goodwood—the latter winning a sweepstake of ten guineas each, two miles, five subscribers, which was the first public race his Lordship won.

About two or three years after his accession to the title, he gradually increased his racing stud, running his horses principally at Goodwood. His great friend and companion in arms, Viscount Dunwich (afterwards Earl of Stradbroke), in 1823 recommended him to engage my father as his private trainer; my father at that time being at Newmarket with Mr. R. D. Boyce, who trained for the Earl of Stradbroke, Lord Dunwich's father.

His Grace then entered more fully into his pursuit of pleasure, purchasing from Mr. Walker Dandezette (which had run second to the Duke of Grafton's Zinc in the Oaks) and Hampden from the Duke of Grafton. With the former he was successful in winning some races at Newmarket, where he had not ventured to

compete until joined by Lord Dunwich, who took an active part in the management of his Grace's horses. The Viscount was a most cautious gentleman, and not likely to induce a young beginner in the pursuits of the Turf to speculate extensively. He studied the form of horses, and was very successful in the matches he made, not feeling satisfied with less than "five or seven pounds in hand."

Thus in the first Spring Meeting at Newmarket in 1824, he won two matches for his new confederate with Dandizette, beating Lord Huntingfield's Mostyn A. F. and D. I. for 100 sovs. each.

So good were the matches, that 4 to 1 was laid on Dandizette in each of them. His Lordship was not successful in the purchase of Hampden for his Grace, but there is little doubt he was taken advantage of in the horse having become savage, and losing his form in consequence; at which his Lordship was greatly annoyed. At Goodwood in the same year a rather remarkable occurrence took place in the result of the race for the Goodwood Stakes, which were awarded to Lord Verulam's b. f. Vitellina.

Mr. C. Greville, who was judge, was seated on an erection so far above the level of the course, that Dandizette passed unnoticed by him, two or three lengths in advance of Vitellina and Ghost, which were running on the opposite side of the course. Ghost hung so much upon Vitellina as to endanger

her being driven against the rails, which so attracted Mr. Greville's attention that he did not see Dandizette; and Boyce, who rode the mare, asked Mr. Greville if he did not win, stating that, although he passed the post first by some lengths, he could have increased the lead had he felt disposed. So apparent was the error, that Lord Verulam offered the Duke of Richmond the stakes, stating he was perfectly satisfied *he* was not entitled to them, as the Goodwood mare won easily enough.

His Grace, thanking Lord Verulam for his honourable offer, declined it, saying, whatever his private opinion might be, they must abide the decision of the judge, which was final.

The Earl of Burlington approached his Grace and said, "Although you have won the race, it has been given against you by a judge who is a Newmarket man above all things." The disappointments in racing are proverbially numerous, but few have been greater than the above, which was borne by his Grace with the placidity that characterized him through life.

Lord Dunwich was greatly annoyed with Mr. Greville's error, holding that in one with so much experience in racing such a mistake was unpardonable.

As I have previously stated, his Lordship was very considerate, cautious, and a good judge of the primary objects of racing, viz. to render it interesting,

amusing, and successful. To attain this end he exercised his judgment in selecting some useful animals for his Grace to purchase. Thus in 1825 a two-year-old colt of Mr. Nowell's, by Aladdin out of Doll Tearsheet, won a handicap for two- and three-year-olds, in the second October Meeting at Newmarket, beating, among others, Lord Stradbroke's Second Sight (three-year-olds). His Lordship purchased the colt for his confederate, who afterwards named him Link Boy.

With this horse his Grace won many races, including the Gold Cup at Goodwood in 1827; the last being run under rather remarkable circumstances. The horse, during the night previous to the race, got cast in his loose box, injuring himself so seriously that his Grace thought he would not be able to run; but my father, who was no novice in veterinary practice, after having the wounds and bruises well fomented, with other treatment, informed his Grace that the effect of the injuries would not be so much felt directly after their occurrence as later on, and that he thought the horse might win; which, in fact, he did, to the great delight of his Grace, who, in acknowledgment of a service rendered, made my father a present of a first-class double-barrelled gun with case complete. My father named the gun "Link Boy," and was not a little proud of it. This weapon, as he often asserted when using it in some

of the coverts upon the estate, would fetch the game, when others signally failed.

His Grace also won the Goodwood Stakes this same year (1827) with Miss Craven, a roan mare which his confederate advised him to purchase after she had beaten Link Boy, Stumps, and others at Brighton about three weeks before.

This roan mare perpetuated the roans for many years upon the turf, through Baleine, a sister, and Physalis, a granddaughter, who produced the dam of Lord Glasgow's Rapid Roan, who in turn continued to get roans; and from this blood the colour is still propagated.

1827 was a most successful year for his Grace, who won twenty-three races, although his racing-stud numbered but seven, including Gulnare, who won the Oaks and some other races, not knowing defeat. During the year her winnings amounted to £3705.

She was purchased by Lord Stradbroke of Mr. Wilson when a yearling, as a filly, got by Smolensko out of Medora, and, being the only yearling his Grace possessed, was turned alone into a paddock adjoining the Valdoe Coppice, which caused her to be rather restless. When the man attending her was engaged putting the rejected litter in the wood through a small door which opened into the coppice, the filly crept through it, and was galloping about

the coppice in great danger for some time before she could be secured.

The door from which she made her escape was so small that it appeared almost impossible for her to pass through it. This is one of the endless mischances with which trainers have to contend.

The Duke, accompanied by Lord John Fitzroy, came upon the scene when my father, with assistance, was endeavouring to capture the filly, which was not an easy matter, as she thoroughly enjoyed her liberty amongst the trees and underwood. The sight induced Lord John Fitzroy to offer the Duke £50 to £1 against her for the Oaks. His Grace replied, "I will take it to £5; being got by a winner of the 2000 guineas, and out of a winner of the Oaks, she surely ought to be worth backing for a fiver at that price." His Grace then said to my father, "You had better stand a sovereign in the bet;" which he said that he should be very pleased to do. This bet was quite forgotten by my father till his Grace reminded him of it after the race, greatly to my father's surprise and delight.

As I have previously stated, Lord Stradbroke was very cautious, and was very confident of winning before he speculated in his moderate way by a little betting. Although Gulnare had won twice at Newmarket, he did not feel disposed to back her for the Oaks, unless she could beat Link Boy (four-year-

old) at five pounds, on the Derby course, at which weight they were tried the week before the race, the mare, with others, having been at the Leg of Mutton and Cauliflower Inn, at Ashtead, for some time, after travelling by road from Newmarket.

The result of the trial was that Link Boy won so easily, that his Lordship said that all hope of Gulnare being able to win the Oaks were at an end.

My father differed from his Lordship, stating that no three-year-old could beat Link Boy on that severe course at five pounds. Although 14 to 1 was laid against her at starting, Gulnare won cleverly, beating thirteen others. While three-year-olds engaged in the Derby and Oaks accomplish greater feats than beating such a horse as Link Boy at five pounds, 1½ mile, when tried prior to those races over other courses, yet over the old Derby course, the fact of Running Rein beating such a horse as Orlando, in 1844, is evident proof of what a four-year-old will do with a three-year-old over that course. Running Rein (afterwards called Zanoni) proved himself to be a far inferior horse to Link Boy.

His Grace's success with Gulnare stimulated him to enter more fully into the spirit of racing by purchasing Moses for 1100 guineas as a sire, and three brood mares, viz. Leopoldine, Loo, and the Duchess (who won the St. Leger in 1816), of Mr. Lambton, afterwards Lord Durham, for 1500 guineas.

His Grace then added considerably to the breeding establishment by forming additional paddocks and erecting hovels.

Before this he had possessed but two brood mares, viz. The Bride, a grey mare by Quiz, and Arbis, also by Quiz, out of Persepolis, the dam of Euphrates: these two mares Lord Stradbroke purchased for his Grace, they being some of his father's favourite blood. With Arbis, his Grace bred some useful horses, including Hindostan and Hindoo. The Bride was only noted for perpetuating greys, her dam having produced nine of that colour. With Dandizette, a grey, and Miss Craven, a roan, the Duke bred and ran as many greys and roans as most breeders.

In 1829, his Grace was singularly fortunate in accomplishing an almost unparalleled feat in the annals of racing by winning every race he could run for at the Ascot Heath Second Meeting, which extended over three days. On the first day (Tuesday, June 30th) he won his Majesty's Plate with Helenus; the great Park Stakes, and a sweepstakes of 100 sovs., each with Hindostan. On Wednesday he won the Gold Cup with The Alderman, and on Thursday a Handicap Plate with Hindostan, a Free Plate of 100 guineas with Hindostan, and a Plate of £50 with The Alderman, thus winning the only seven races run, the rest being matches, in which he was not engaged.

His success with his unequalled advantages for training race-horses upon the downs and in the park, at all seasons of the year, attracted the attention of many of his sporting friends, and with his usual kindness he permitted some of them to share those advantages with him, by sending some horses to be trained at Goodwood, by my father. Those who enjoyed this favour were—in addition to the Earl of Stradbroke—Colonel Peel, the Earl of Uxbridge (a brother of the Duchess), Sir John Byng (afterwards Earl of Strafford), Captain Byng (afterwards third Earl of Strafford), Mr. Houldsworth, Sir James Graham.

As a consequence of this arrangement, the horses in training numbered about twenty-five or thirty under my father's charge. Amongst them were some good winners, two of which especially attracted the attention of Lord George Bentinck. One of these was Rubini, who won the Gold Cup at Goodwood in 1833 (running in my father's name, although the property of the Earl of Uxbridge), beating Mr. Greville's Whale, which, as a matter of fact, was the property of Lord George Bentinck, who backed him heavily for this race, attributing his defeat to the excellent condition of Rubini.

Again when Elizondo won the Port Stakes at Newmarket in 1836, beating General Yates's Sylvan and Mr. Sowerby's Bodice (really Lord George's

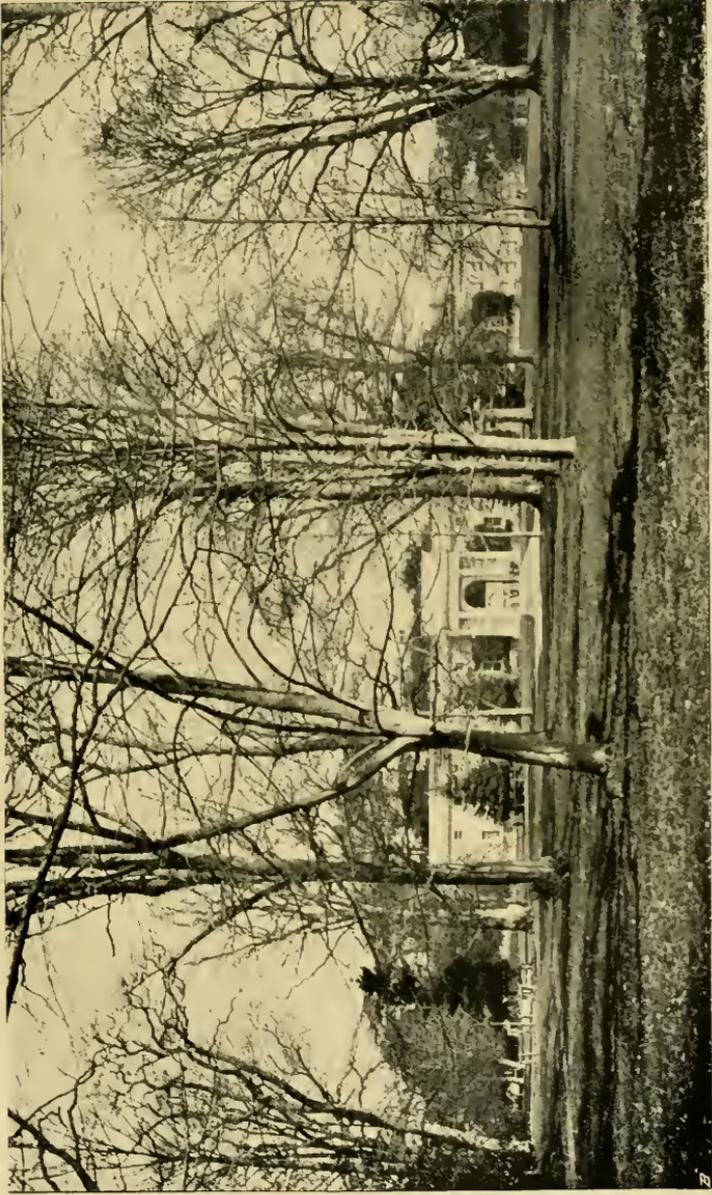
property), his Lordship did not fail to tell the Duke of Richmond that he owed his success to the excellent condition of Elizondo and Rubini, and through the result of those two races his Lordship was more favourably impressed with the advantages of Goodwood for training race-horses; and although he had two or three in the stable running in the name of the Duke of Richmond, he had a great desire to remove those he had owned in other stables to Goodwood, and continue to adopt his Grace's name when engaging them, to which his Grace objected.

CHAPTER X.

THE GOODWOOD RACE MEETINGS.

FEW noblemen enjoyed their racing stud more than his Grace, whose delight was to entertain those who had the privilege of sharing the sport with him ; and they would often spend many days at Goodwood, when his Grace would inspect with them the horses in training, and the breeding stud, with the greatest interest and pleasure, often making some amusing remark upon any animal that possessed a remarkable feature. Upon the return of the race week, his Grace was in his glory, providing for his numerous guests, who at that time travelled in their carriages with post-horses, thus causing every available building to be requisitioned for the accommodation of so great an influx of visitors with their attendants and carriages, the providing of which his Grace personally superintended.

When allotting some rooms over the stables, etc., for the use of the servants, a remark was made by the person who had to carry out the arrangements,



THE STABLES, GOODWOOD.
(From a photo by Russell & Son, Chichester.)



that he thought that those who had to occupy them might not be quite satisfied. His Grace replied that during his service in the army he would often have been thankful for such comfort as they afforded.

During the Goodwood Race-week the demand for post-horses exceeded the supply, although two landlords—the brothers Moon, one at Kingston and the other at the King's Arms, Godalming—kept more than one hundred pairs.

To distinguish these two Moons, the one at Kingston was known as "Half Moon," whilst the sporting one at Godalming was designated "Full Moon." It was at Moon's inn at Godalming that General Grosvenor was detained for lack of post-horses in 1828, having left Goodwood on the morning of the day upon which the Duke of Richmond's Miss Craven won the Goodwood Cup, beating Lord Mountcharles' Rasselas after a severe race, the latter carrying five pounds overweight in consequence of F. Buckle the jockey not being able to scale the proper weight. General Grosvenor penned the following lines and sent them to the Duke of Richmond by the coach which stopped at "Full Moon's," and his Grace read them to his guests after dinner that evening, to their great glee

"My dear Lord Mountcharles, as the coach has come in,
Whilst I, like Charles Greville, am lengthening my chin.
You know well his manner when things 'run amuck,'
He'd have killed little Buckle for eating that duck.

Good heavens ! one cannot help laughing to think
How the weight of a duck made a jockey's scale sink,
How a Gold Cup was lost for so trifling a matter—
I shall faint when I next see a duck on a platter.
This gorgeous young rascal, the doctor declares,
A duck, sage and onions, devoured upstairs ;
Whilst below stairs Joe Farrell, with muzzle in hand,
For to clap on his jaws had taken his stand,
Well knowing that this was a family failing—
Old Buckle would gorge too in spite of all railing.
A length and a half, Lord John Fitzroy would say,
And Stradbroke so 'cautious' would nod 'so it may.'
Pray take my advice, for I wish you good luck—
Keep Buckle next time a whole mile from a duck."

Many improvements have been made to the race-course up to this date, but the most extensive was the continuation of the old course, from the then winning-post to the length of nearly half a mile through the plantation—an undertaking which was attended with much labour and expense in grubbing up so many trees, and forming the course upon a sort of embankment, which necessitated the erection of the present stand, first utilized in 1830 ; since which time improvements have been made to meet the requirements of the most enjoyable race-meeting in England, until it has attained the greatest pre-eminence, and is justly known as "glorious Goodwood."

Naturally his Grace was delighted to witness his colours in the van upon a course he took so much interest in, and upon his own estate.

On no occasion do I remember that he was more gratified with his success than when his old favourite Mus won the Orleans Cup in 1841, it being one of the most striking examples of the glorious uncertainties of racing, as Mus, eight years old, had to concede thirteen pounds to Hyllus, a five-year-old horse, which had run second to Charles XII., after a severe race for the Goodwood Cup the day before, when the betting was 3 to 1 against Hyllus, 11 to 2 against Charles XII.

As the Orleans Cup was run over the same course as the Goodwood Cup, 3 to 1 was laid on Hyllus, and 5 to 1 against Mus. With such odds against his horse, his Grace was naturally much pleased at the result, added to which the cup being given by his Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans, greatly enhanced the value of it to his Grace. About this period Lord George Bentinck, having ceased running his horses in other persons' names, his Grace permitted his Lordship to have all his horses trained at Goodwood; consequently, in the autumn of 1841 they were removed from Danebury thither. So large an addition to the number of horses in training necessitated extensive additional stabling and exercising-ground, which the Duke allowed Lord George to effect, till the accommodation assumed unequalled proportions, as in the course of each of three or four years there were as many as 120 horses in training. There are

but few enterprises more fascinating than racing, as when attended with success it tempts and prompts many of those who pursue it to increase their stud far beyond their original intentions. Such was the case with Lord George Bentinck, but the Duke of Richmond, although so closely associated with his Lordship, confined his stud to the number he thought would afford him the greatest pleasure, which was his sole object.

Admiral Rous (half brother to the Earl of Stradbroke) stated, in some of his writings which appeared in the *Times*, that during his long experience on the turf he had known but two men, viz. the fourth Duke of Portland and the fifth Earl of Glasgow, who raced from pure disinterested love of sport. I must express my great surprise at the above remark from such an authority. I should have thought the Admiral was too well acquainted with the fifth Duke of Richmond to omit his name in connection with those who raced only for the pleasure it afforded. Had he substituted his Grace's name for that of the Earl of Glasgow, from my experience I should have considered his remarks more just.

The noble Earl was undoubtedly most honourable in all his transactions, but at the same time occasionally made very heavy bets, and when prejudice prompted him, he would in one bet stake more than the Duke of Richmond did during his whole career upon the turf.

With Lord George Bentinck, his Lordship would frequently contract some extensive bets, amounting to £500, £1000, and on one occasion to £5000, viz. when he backed a colt called Whipstock against Surplice, for the Derby. If the three ciphers were erased in this last figure, it would more nearly represent the amount of my dear old master's speculations in betting.

The charming Goodwood estate possessed advantages for its owner in keeping a stud of race-horses, which were fully appreciated by Lord George Bentinck in his early associations with racing, he well knowing that no other place possessed such excellent training-ground at all seasons of the year, however variable and exceptionable they might be, together with one of the most excellent and enjoyable race-courses in the kingdom, the only one of its nature situated upon an estate, which not only rendered the course private property, but all the adjoining land for miles around it. Upon the "Goodwood Week" in 1845, an eyewitness wrote: "It is peculiarly *sui generis*, as it exhibits a great and much-esteemed nobleman, who, sincerely taking the true interest of the turf to heart, and anxious to offer a good example, throws open his park to all comers, and invites them to attend the races. An aristocratic atmosphere pervades the whole scene. With magnificent scenery, first-rate racing, and the cream of England's best

society to inspirit and gratify him, a stranger would indeed be fastidious who did not consider the Goodwood course the perfection and paradise of race-grounds." To permit a friend to share these advantages was a proof of his Grace's kindly disposition, which he exhibited when he granted to Lord George Bentinck permission to move all his horses to Goodwood, and to engage them in his own name. With such an enthusiasm for racing as Lord George Bentinck had, and such privileges, the natural advantages of the Goodwood estate for training race-horses were extended to the utmost by levelling banks, grubbing up trees, and forming gallops by the joint exertions of the Duke and his Lordship, till perfection was attained. Although his Grace did not breed or possess any animal of extraordinary merit upon the turf, he was successful with many of those he bred, which greatly enhanced his pleasure, as he took the greatest delight possible in his breeding stud. Those which most distinguished themselves of this class were Refraction, which won the Oaks in 1845; Pic Nic, which won the 1000 guineas stakes at Newmarket in the same year; Red Deer, winner of the Chester Cup in 1844; Vampyre, which won the Ascot Stakes in 1848 and 1849; Red Hart, which won a number of valuable stakes amounting to £6405; Red Hind, Cuckoo, Officious, Harbinger, Pharos, Homebrewed, Hornpipe, and Ghillie Callum.

In addition to those bred by his Grace, he possessed Gulnare, winner of the Oaks (as previously stated); Lothario, winner of the Ascot Stakes and Liverpool Cup in 1845; and a number of others bred and purchased by his Grace, winners of races of less importance, yet still affording him much pleasure. His winnings during the whole of his racing career amounted to £112,000. Mus, winning the Orleans Cup at Goodwood in 1841, was a notable instance of "the glorious uncertainty of racing," but the most remarkable achievement obtained by his Grace was the victory of Red Deer when he won the Chester Cup, carrying 4 st., ridden by the "tiny" lad Kitchener, himself weighing but 3st. 4lbs., and beating a field of twenty-five animals upon such a course as that, which is almost circular, and about one mile round.

The race being $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, necessitated the horses running twice round and a portion thrice over.

The course being too narrow to start twenty-six horses abreast, they were started in two rows, Red Deer being in the second. I led him to the post, almost endangering my life, certainly limbs, in being run over by some of the unruly animals in such a confined space of ground for so large a field of horses to be started on. Still, with great difficulty I retained my hold of him till the flag fell, feeling assured, had he broken away before the start was effected, he

would have gone round the course uncontrolled by his little jockey, and probably not have reached the starting-post again, being of a nervous and excitable temperament, and with an unusual long and clambering stride, as represented in the illustrations of him ; a stride which was so peculiar that George Morley, the artist, was desired to strictly observe it for two or three days before he painted the picture. This long stride, with the tiny jockey and the lightweight upon him, told fearfully upon his opponents, as immediately after starting he took up the running some lengths in advance of the field opposed to him, which lead he continued to increase till he ultimately passed the winning-post first by nearly fifty lengths, the contest being more of the character of a deer-chase in the area of a circus, than a race upon a race-course.

Upon the return of the horse to Goodwood, the rejoicings were universal upon the road from the Fareham railway-station (the nearest, 22 miles, to Goodwood at that time), and when he reached Chichester, the van in which the horse travelled was met by a concourse of persons displaying the yellow and scarlet colours in every form and device, from flags to rosettes and ribbons, etc. Upon reaching the Goodwood park gates, the post-horses were detached by a body of the stable-lads and assistants, who had provided themselves with ropes, poles, etc., to substitute



RED DEER, AND TINY JOCKEY KITCHENER.
(From a painting by George Morley.)



themselves for the horses, drawing the horse and van in triumph to the stables, where they were met by the noble owner of the horse and a large portion of his family, who were welcomed and cheered to an extent that would vie with the rejoicings after any great victory.

In 1831 his Grace was one of the stewards of the Jockey Club, and he aided in revising many of the rules laid down by them. Sixty-eight clauses were carefully looked into and the whole code revised.

A most important question to the sporting world occupied his Grace's attention, namely, the repeal of an obsolete Act of George II. (1740), which prohibited any person from running more than one horse in a race, or from running any horse otherwise than in his own name.

On the 3rd of March, 1840, his Grace requested their Lordships in the House of Lords to permit the first reading of the bill, which had been rendered necessary by certain transactions of a vexed character. The old Act was hardly known, until some clever solicitor ferreted it out, and served notice of action upon six gentlemen under its provisions. His Grace stated that his late Majesty, who kept race-horses for the purpose of encouraging an amusement which all could enjoy, and of maintaining the breed of horses, frequently ran three horses in one race, and those in the name of the Master of the Horse. His Majesty

by so doing was liable under the Act to one of the penalties and the forfeiture of the horses, and the Earl of Albemarle, Master of the Horse, to another penalty.

The bill, unopposed, was read a first time, and passed through its respective stages; the royal assent being given by commission.

Again in 1844 the Duke moved the second reading of the bill to repeal penalties on horse-racing, the object of which was to destroy fraudulent betting, and to restrict considerably all other betting. "He did not bet himself, and he objected to a great deal of the betting which took place upon the turf at present, which if not checked, the turf would soon be deserted." It is somewhat remarkable that two such noblemen as the fifth Duke of Richmond and Lord George Bentinck should have been such intimate friends, and closely associated as confederates in their racing, so diametrically opposite as they were in their views of it, the former objecting to betting, whilst Lord George speculated on the grand scale. By dint of great perseverance, his Grace's motion in the House of Lords was passed, and at a meeting of the Jockey Club, held at Newmarket on Tuesday in the Second October Meeting, 1845, it was resolved: "That the unanimous thanks of the Jockey Club be rendered to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, K.G., for his Grace's indefatigable exertions and eminent

services in the House of Lords, whereby many obsolete statutes which threatened destruction to the best interests of the turf have been repealed, and the remaining laws in regard to horse-racing put upon a safe and satisfactory footing."

Upon the "Qui-tam" actions of 1843, when the "common informers" served writs upon the Earl of Eglinton, Lord George Bentinck, John Bowes, George Anson, Jonathan Peel, Charles Greville, W. H. Gregory, John Gully, and others, it was stated that bets were bets of honour now, but men made bets who had no honour, and what was to be done with them? Some of the betting men had no character to lose. If they lost £5000, they did not think their characters worth that sum, and therefore would not pay it.

Although Mr. Charles Greville, throughout his famous "diary," which he continued to compile for many years, was not particularly flattering to many of his friends whom he visited, he could not refrain from writing: "I never come to Goodwood without fresh admiration of the beauty and delightfulness of the place, combining everything that is enjoyable in life—large and comfortable house, spacious and beautiful park, extensive views, dry soil, sea air, woods, and rides over downs, and all sorts of facilities for occupation and amusement. The Duke is a very good sort of man, and my excellent friend. Here he appears to every advantage, exercising a

magnificent hospitality, and a great personal influence as a sportsman, a magistrate, and an unaffected country gentleman."

After such commendation from one who was certainly not given to unduly praising any one, it is unnecessary for me to dwell on the excellences of the Goodwood estate and its noble owner. Suffice it to say that I do not believe it ever fell to the lot of any other trainer to serve two such masters as the fifth Duke of Richmond and Lord George Bentinck, although their views on the sport of racing widely differed.

As stated by an author of great authority upon all turf matters, "the career of the fifth Duke of Richmond, not only as the owner of race-horses, but in every sphere of life, was consistent, patriotic, conspicuously upright, and worthy of the highest commendation from first to last."

On the 10th of March, 1854, after nearly forty years of racing, his Grace retired from the turf and disposed of his brood mares in one lot to M. Lupin, in France.

The horses in training were sold at Tattersall's.

His Grace still maintained the race-course and supported the races in a manner that preserved their prestige.

CHAPTER XI.

THE FIFTH DUKE AS POLITICIAN AND COUNTRY
GENTLEMAN.

I HAVE already, in former chapters, given an outline of the fifth Duke of Richmond's career as a soldier ; I now proceed to describe him from the point of view of the statesman and country gentleman—"one of the olden time."

In April, 1816, after returning from active military service, he married Lady Caroline Paget, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Anglesey, and took up his residence at Molecomb, where he continued to live for some time after the death of his father, the fourth Duke, the "Great House" being closed from a feeling of respect for the memory of his revered parent.

At the expiration of a period of mourning, extending to about eighteen months, his Grace re-opened the family mansion with undiminished hospitality.

The Duke being precluded from hunting, through the severe wound he received at the battle of Orthez,

substituted shooting for it, as a pastime during the winter season, when it was his delight to entertain his old companions in arms, viz. the Duke of Wellington, Marquis of Anglesey, Earl of Stradbroke, Lord Raglan, Sir Charles Rowan, the Earl of Uxbridge, and with them the famous Lord Derby and Sir James Graham, whom he furnished with excellent sport among the pheasants, partridges, hares, and rabbits. None enjoyed the sport more keenly than the noble host.

Seated upon his favourite shooting pony "Pigeon," the perfection of an animal for that purpose, he was as much at home with his gun as the most active sportsman upon *terra firma*.

"Pigeon" being used for no other purpose than as a shooting pony for his Grace, was, when not required, turned out to grass, and thus was very bulky, having a good broad back, upon which the rider could turn in every direction. As a matter of form a bridle was placed upon her, which was seldom called into requisition. "Pigeon" rarely required any other guidance than her master's voice.

I often regretted that instantaneous photography was not known at that time, as a snap-shot portrait of his Grace upon "Pigeon," making one of his clever shots, would have been worth preserving.

To afford his friends enjoyment was his Grace's chief pleasure. When luncheon-time came, and the

joke and the laugh went round, the noble warriors fought their battles over again, and recalled to each other's memory exploits on bloodier scenes than the mimic war in which they were engaged among the pheasants. The talk was of "battles, sieges, fortune, of moving accidents by flood and field, of hair-breadth escapes in the imminent deadly breach, of being taken by the insolent foe."

Occasionally his Grace caused much mirth by his humorous and pungent remarks. I remember one of the company recalling a dangerous exploit of the Earl of Stradbroke's, in which one of his heels was shot off, causing him to walk upon his toes ever afterwards. "I am afraid Stradbroke," said he, "that you must have been a bolter, showing the enemy a clean pair of heels at the time."

Although enormous bags were not made upon these occasions (such as are reported nowadays on estates where much rivalry exists, in being able to produce a return of the greatest quantity of game killed in a specified time), I doubt whether more pleasure is ever experienced than the scenes which I describe afforded.

The Earl of Uxbridge (his Grace's brother-in-law), afterwards Marquis of Anglesey, was greatly attached to his Grace.

Observing the declining usefulness of "Pigeon" by age, and knowing what a deprivation the loss of her services would be to the Duke, he, after a long search,

found another animal to supply her place, a brown mare named "Peggy," which was a good substitute for "Pigeon." "Peggy," like "Pigeon," was overfed, and incapable of much exertion. Being quiet, the young Lords, then children, used to frequently have rides upon her back; his Grace, however, fearing that the children would spoil her for shooting purposes, desired me to take charge of her, and permit her to be ridden by no one but myself. To keep her up to her work, I would take my gun upon her, in quest of wood-pigeons and rabbits. Being more successful in approaching my game with the aid of "Peggy" than when upon shanks's mare, I thought I would try the effects of my rifle, a rest for which I obtained from the most convenient portion of "Peggy's" frame, after stalking my quarry. The most successful bag I had under these circumstances was thirteen head, thanks to "Peggy's" stolidity. She afforded a perfect rest for the rifle from any part of her body, even from between her ears. I have no doubt that the Earl of Uxbridge had ascertained all these qualities previous to purchasing her and presenting her to his Grace.

His Grace was greatly occupied in public business, discharging all duties he felt incumbent upon him. He was at all times ready to make great sacrifices, in order to discharge his public engagements, taxing his health and strength, and relinquishing many pleasures.

To persons of all classes, who were almost daily calling at the house to see him on business, he would grant interviews, however fatigued and unwell he might be.

The multitude know but little of the inner life of a great landlord, and of his responsibilities; and imagine that he leads one of ease and luxury. They know nothing, and desire to know nothing, of the endless labour and care which exalted position brings with it.

When at Goodwood his Grace seldom omitted attending the Magisterial Bench at Chichester every week, and the Board of Guardians at the Hampnett Union; in the latter he took the greatest interest, frequently going over the building and speaking to the aged and infirm, and the children, in the most kind and sympathetic manner, and he would frequently entertain them in the park at Goodwood upon festive occasions, never omitting to address a few kindly words to them, not unfrequently some humorous remarks upon the games in which they were engaged.

The introduction of the new Poor Laws in 1834 necessitated the enlargement of "West Hampnett Place," as the Old Mansion House was known, when purchased by the third Duke of Richmond, who had caused it to be converted into a "Poor House," now called "West Hampnett Union," and serving upon

the passing of the new Poor Laws for 37 parishes. The fifth Duke of Richmond took the greatest interest in the administration of this law, believing it to be of great advantage to all classes.

The introduction of the new laws for the relief of the poor, with the new Union Workhouses established all over England, caused at first much friction. The Radicals of those days foamed at the mouth at the mention of Workhouse—Bastille, Jail, and Prison were the mildest ways of putting it, in their view. It was a tremendous struggle to carry these laws. However, the houses were with much patience and labour started; then the pauper's dieting became a burning question. The nutritious soup served out occasionally to the adult paupers at Hampnett Union having been branded with the name of Skillygolee, they refused to consume it, and something like a mutiny was on the point of happening. His Grace, however, as Chairman of the Board, and his fellow Guardians persevered, and after a time the poor people found out that the soup was far better than their usual fare, and eventually Skillygolee became "first favourite." About that time the Duke had a horse, which having run frequently without success, he had not named. When, however, his horse won the Gold Cup at Southampton, and the Member's Plate at Goodwood, in 1837, it became necessary it should be named. "Call it Skillygolee," said the Duke, "like the



CAROLINE, DUCHESS OF RICHMOND.
(From a painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence.)

workhouse soup; it was a long time before I could get it to go, but I have brought them both in winners at last."

His Grace had a high opinion of the Militia, and his experience in the service caused him to think that it was capable of great development as a third line of defence. He did his utmost to promote its efficiency.

On the 4th of December, 1819, he was appointed Colonel of the Royal Sussex (Light Infantry) Militia, which bore the same number as the regiment in which he had served with so much distinction (the 52nd), of which fact he was not a little proud. Whenever the Militia was mobilized, the colonel was at his post as the head of the regiment, leaving the comforts of his own home to occupy the field-officers' quarters in the "hut" barracks at Chichester. He was to be found roughing it with his brother officers, one of whom related to me a characteristic anecdote. When dining with the mess at Brighton, some of the young officers, finding the bread rations running short, vociferated "Bread, waiter," "Look alive with the bread, waiter," etc. The Duke, although not requiring any, quietly said, "I will thank you for some bread, waiter." This lesson in good manners did not pass unobserved.

The Duke liked to put the Militia through their evolutions in Goodwood Park. During the time

they were embodied, he was unremitting in his efforts for their efficiency. It was once stated in his presence by a gentleman of position "that the Militia would be of no use." His Grace replied, "that in Sussex, the county which would first be attacked, if an invasion took place, the Militia would be most useful in obstructing the progress of an enemy and in holding positions, until reinforced by the regular troops. If the Chasseurs Britanniques ever got a footing in Sussex," said he, "I confess that I would rather be at the head of a regiment of the line, or of the Guards, than of a militia regiment; but I believe even they would teach the Chasseurs de Vincennes, were they to come to Sussex, as sharp a lesson as had been taught the Imperial Guard at Waterloo."

His Grace felt that the brave soldiers who had fought and bled under the Duke of Wellington during the long and critical Peninsular campaign, ought to be awarded medals for their brave services, to which feeling he did not fail to give expression upon every favourable opportunity. Finding, however, that his views were not shared by persons high up at the War Office, he deferred more active steps to endeavour to obtain those medals till 1845, when, on the 21st of July in that year, his Grace said in the House of Lords that, in accordance with the notice which he had given, he begged leave to present a petition from the undecorated officers

who had served in the Peninsula, on the subject of decorations conferred on the army engaged in the last war; and praying that the House would interpose in behalf of the said officers, and bring their case to the notice of her Most Gracious Majesty. The petition was drawn up in so proper and respectful a manner, that he felt the best course he could adopt would be to read a portion of it to the House.

His Grace then read such portions of the petition as he considered most essential, viz. "The petitioners did not deem it necessary to trouble their Lordships' House with any details of the services in which they had been engaged, because the thanks of Parliament had been repeatedly offered for those duties, and because self-adulation would ill become the character of the British soldiers. They threw themselves on the recommendation of their Lordships, with an earnest hope that the House would interfere in their behalf by drawing the favourable notice of the Sovereign to their case."

The Duke then addressed the Lords at considerable length upon the subject, and stated that he felt that he "ought to remind the House of the great importance which the operations in the Peninsular War were to the ultimate pacification of the world.

"The walls of Parliament had night after night re-echoed with melancholy forebodings that the

British army would before long have to fall back upon their ships for refuge, and be forced to return to their native land defeated and disgraced.

“The glory of the British arms was not only maintained, but the flag of England was planted on the soil of France. The feeling that on his own personal exertions, as it were, might depend the fate of the day, would ever lead the British soldier to do his duty. . . .”

Still he would not put the case of the petitioners on this ground, but he would regard it as an act of justice; and in this light he was sure the country at large would also view it. His Grace's eloquent appeal in behalf of the warriors was delivered with great warmth of expression and listened to with great attention.

Unfortunately, the appeal was not supported by the Duke of Wellington, who did not approve of a petition to Parliament to seek a decoration or reward, the bestowal of which was vested exclusively in the Sovereign, and could not be exercised with impartiality if the subject were referred to that or the other House of Parliament.

The Duke of Richmond in reply to those remarks asked whether the officers of the army lowered themselves by coming here and asking for a boon? “He (the Duke) thought not at all. It was very well for those covered with decorations to say, ‘Don't give

medals to captains, and subaltern officers, and non-commissioned officers and privates!’ but he should like to know whether without these officers and men they would have got their honours themselves?”

The question remained in abeyance for some time, when, thanks to the kind consideration of her Majesty, the following document emanated from the Horse Guards :—

“GENERAL ORDER.

“Horse Guards, June, 1847.

“Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to command that a medal should be struck to record the services of her fleets and armies during the wars commencing in 1793 and ending in 1814, and that one should be conferred upon every officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier of the army, who was present in any battle or siege; to commemorate which medals had been struck by command of her Majesty’s royal predecessor, and had been distributed to the general or superior officers of the several armies and corps of troops engaged in conformity with the regulations of the service at that time in force; general and other officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, who consider that they have claims to receive this mark of their Sovereign’s gracious recollection of their services, and of her desire to record the same, are each to apply to the Secretary of the Board of General Officers, Whitehall, London, and to send in writing to the same officer a statement of his claim, for what action, at what period of time, and the names of the persons or the titles of the documents by which the claim can be proved.”

A list of the occasions for which medals were granted, numbering twenty-six, was appended, signed “By command of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington.—JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.”

Great delay occurred in the preparation of the promised medals. Hence when, in July, 1847, the Earl of Hardwicke brought forward a motion praying her Majesty to grant medals for naval services, the Duke of Richmond said, "while recognizing the claims of the navy, the claims of the army ought not to be forgotten." On the 14th of December, 1847, the Duke of Richmond rose, pursuant to notice, to ask "when it was probable that the medals intended as rewards would be given to the Peninsular officers and soldiers? Was it not extraordinary that for battles only fought and won some sixteen months ago the men should get their decorations, and yet for battles fought and won forty-five years ago, no medals could be got?"

This appeal failed to produce any satisfactory result, the opposition being supported by so great an authority as the Duke of Wellington, whom it was considered imprudent to overrule.

The Duke of Richmond, however, again brought forward the subject so near his heart. He "now wished to ask his noble friend, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, if anything had arisen which could be adduced as a sufficient cause why the medals for the Peninsular Campaign, which had been so long promised, had not been issued to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers, and sailors, who had served in the late war."

A satisfactory reply was received from Earl Grey, but the Marquis of Londonderry "deprecated the recent prostitution of rewards which had taken place," and which he denounced as having been "squeezed out of the Government." The Duke of Richmond rose to reply in the following words: "I will now move for a return of those officers, and soldiers, and sailors, who are to receive this medal; I do this to place myself right with regard to the orders of your Lordships' House. After the attack which had been made by the noble and gallant Marquis of Londonderry, I trust your Lordships will permit me to answer that attack.

"He says that these rewards, these medals, are prostituted, that is, prostitution of these medals to the officers who are not field-officers, the sergeants, the private soldiers who fought in these numerous battles in the Peninsula; the men who led the forlorn hope at Badajoz, Ciudad Rodrigo, and St. Sebastian; the men who fought in these great sea battles, to which we shall ever look back with pride, in the history of our country.

"Prostitution, forsooth! Prostitution of those medals to the soldiers who gained for the noble Marquis the medals for the actions in the Peninsula which he wears, and with which he is decorated.

"I say that the noble Marquis and the officers who commanded regiments, were justly entitled to their

well-earned rewards, but I claim for those who have not had the good fortune to be in the highest branch of their profession, but who dedicated their best energies, shed their best blood for their country—I claim for them this decoration. Squeezed out of Parliament! It was no such thing.

“The noble Marquis now complains that the medals should not be given at all, because they were not given at the proper time. Because you have been guilty of gross injustice to these veteran soldiers and sailors, is that a reason why you should not now do right? Her Majesty ordered these medals; I have ever given the greatest credit to her Majesty’s Government for the advice which they gave her Majesty.

“The noble Marquis supposes that I shall not be popular in the army because I bring forward the question. I never did anything in this House for the purpose of making myself popular. I have always done my duty; and will continue to do that according to my conscience. I will support the veteran officers and soldiers of the late war when I think them right; even if a thousand of your Lordships were to get up and say I was seeking a prostitution.

“I believe that the officers, soldiers, and sailors of the late war will be proud of these medals, for they will be a proof that they were present in

those battles which shed such glory on the British arms.”

As many of these brave fellows were scattered about both abroad and at home, the applications did not flow in so fast as was expected, and the following order was therefore issued—

“Horse Guards, May 1st, 1849.

“Nearly two years have elapsed since General Orders were issued by command of her Majesty, dated June 1st, 1847, requiring all those to make applications who should consider themselves qualified to receive medals for their services during the late war, as therein specified. Although 20,369 officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers have, after investigation, been declared qualified, there are still many claims outstanding which have not yet been sent forward. And notice is hereby given, that no claim will be taken into consideration unless submitted in the manner required by the order of June 1st, 1847, on or before the 1st of May, 1850.”

The Duke of Richmond, with his earnest desire and perseverance to obtain justice for all his comrades, on the 23rd of June, 1849, moved for a return for the actions for which medals had been awarded, by sea and land, from 1794 to 1814, in pursuance of General Orders from the Admiralty and Horse Guards.

The Duke of Wellington, who, as already shown, was not so favourably disposed towards the awarding of these medals as would have been expected from such a Commander-in-Chief, replied: “It appears to me that the measure that was adopted by the order

of 1847, is exactly that which was desired by those to whom this distinction ought to be granted. The complaint originally was that a medal had been granted for services performed in Flanders, and at Waterloo, and that a medal was, on the same plan, subsequently granted for services performed in the East Indies; and that such medal was not granted to those who served in the Peninsula. I consider that the very line adopted, that is to say, the granting medals to those who had been engaged in services which had been already held deserving of the commendation in which those services were held at the time they were performed, was a measure that would give satisfaction to all concerned.

“Your Lordships must observe that it was the Crown that conferred these distinctions, and they were valuable because they were conferred by the Crown; for whatever officers and soldiers may feel at receiving the approbation of this and the other House of Parliament, it is not this or the other House of Parliament that creates the value of this distinction; it is being conferred by the Crown. There were many wounded men in this country long before the year 1794, but it was never proposed to reward them by distinctions on account of their wounds.” Notwithstanding the Duke of Wellington’s avowed feelings in the matter, tantamount to a disapprobation of it, the motion was passed.

After Earl Grey had pointed out the impossibility of tracing back for so many years as were suggested by the proposition, the Duke of Wellington rose, and said: "The noble Secretary for the Colonies has referred to me for my opinion when former applications were made on this subject, not only to this, but also to the other House of Parliament. It has been stated that the army in the Peninsula was not treated in the same manner as the army in Flanders, and as other armies which have served in China, the East Indies, and elsewhere.

"All I can say is, that whenever I shall receive her Majesty's orders for such an extension, I will set to work to carry them into execution with the utmost diligence."

The Duke of Wellington, finding all opposition of no avail, at length yielded, and the medals were obtained and distributed.

CHAPTER XII.

THE MILITARY TESTIMONIAL TO THE FIFTH DUKE.

AFTER such a victory over the Government and the Horse Guards, the Press was almost unanimous in praise of the Duke of Richmond, as a victor who merited well-earned laurels. Many of these eulogies are before me, but space will not permit me to dwell on them. The expression of public opinion did not evaporate in words only. It was, therefore, determined to present the Duke with a testimonial in recognition of his long and difficult efforts.

A committee was formed, of which Lord Saltoun was Chairman. After much discussion, it was resolved that the subscriptions were to be rigidly confined to those who had received the medals, and the amount was fixed to range from one pound to five shillings from officers, and for private soldiers ranged as low as one penny.

Subscriptions flowed in rapidly, and it was arranged to present the Duke with the testimonial at a public dinner to be held at Willis's room, Lord Saltoun being present.

The dinner took place on the 21st of June, in the room where Almack's balls used to be held. Lord Saltoun took his seat a little after seven o'clock, the company numbering about two hundred and fifty, each being decorated with the "War Medal" of silver, about the size of a half-crown piece. Of this decoration they were as proud as if they had won a fresh battle (which, indeed, they had—over ingratitude). At this gathering of veterans, a veritable "Old Guard," there were but few who were not already distinguished with medals, while some among them showed a blaze of decorations on their breasts.

The testimonial was placed on a triangular pedestal of ebony in a recess behind the Chairman. On the summit of a quadrangular pedestal is an allegorical group, representing the Duke of Richmond directing the attention of Britannia to the merits of her military and naval powers.

His Grace is represented in the centre, in the costume of a peer, and has in his left hand the memorial to her Majesty, while with his right he directs the attention of Britannia to the figures of Mars and Neptune; and in the hand of Britannia is the war medal, which she is about to distribute. At the angles of the pedestal are grouped naval and military trophies, between which are panels containing the following inscription :—

“Presented, on the 21st of June, 1851 (being the anniversary of the battle of Vittoria), to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, Lennox, and Aubigny, K.G., by the recipients of the war medal, in grateful remembrance of his long and unwearied exertions on their behalf, as a token of admiration and esteem from his humbler brethren in arms, who successfully aided in defending their island home throughout a long and tedious war, in which they gained a series of resplendent victories, that led to the capture of Paris, Madrid, and Washington, and finally to our lasting and honourable peace.”

The interview of his Grace with her Majesty is then represented in relief, and in the other compartments are the names of the engagements in which the troops were engaged, to whom the medals had been given. On the base are four groups, viz. two naval, consisting of marines, sailors, and boys, and two military; the first of the military groups shows a light dragoon dismounted, a light infantryman, a rifleman, a British grenadier, and a mounted hussar; on the second, a horse artilleryman mounted, a foot artilleryman, a soldier of the line, a highlander, and a heavy dragoon dismounted appear. Between the groups are panels containing arms, and the lower base is empanelled with two military and two naval subjects, viz. the battles of Vittoria and Orthez, and those of the Nile and Trafalgar, which are placed beneath the appropriate groups.

This magnificent testimonial was designed (with the exception of the allegorical groups) by Mr. Alfred Brown, from a sketch presented to him by Lord William Lennox, the Duke's youngest brother. It stands nearly four feet high, and was executed in dead and burnished silver, by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, at a cost of about fifteen hundred guineas.

After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, Lord Saltoun, the Chairman, rose to propose the health of the Duke of Richmond, and to present his Grace with the "testimonial of the affectionate esteem and respect of his fellow-soldiers."

To relate in extent what the President said would entail much recapitulation. Suffice to say that his Lordship spoke of the Duke in the highest terms—of his honour, faithfulness, and sincerity and earnestness of purpose.

The Duke of Richmond, upon rising to respond, was greeted with repeated rounds of cheering. He said—

"My Lord Saltoun, I beg to assure you that I feel the difficulty of the task which your kindness, and that of my old companions-in-arms in the naval and military service, has imposed upon me. I am happy to say that with men in every arm of that service (which has imposed upon me the difficult task of adequately returning thanks and acknowledging the feelings of my heart, not only for the manner

in which you have received me on the present occasion, but for this splendid and magnificent testimonial of your personal goodwill towards me) I have been acquainted. I am happy to say that in early life I was acquainted with many of those whom I now have the honour to see around me, and that I always regarded them as friends and brothers. I trust, my Lords and gentlemen, that this splendid testimonial will descend to my children's children, and that it will be an additional reason to them to take advantage of their position to undergo the privations and fatigues, and to share the dangers of their fellow-subjects. I hope and trust, too, gentlemen, that they will not forget the important services which the army and navy of this country have on all occasions rendered; and I hope that it will be an inducement to them to take care that the heroic deeds in times of war are not to be laid aside and forgotten in periods of peace. Gentlemen, my humble services in obtaining your just claims have been by my noble friend overrated.

“Gentlemen, you well know the kind and feeling heart of our Most Gracious Sovereign Lady, the Queen. I was aware of the deep anxiety which her Majesty, from the period of her accession up to the present moment, had evinced in doing justice and promoting the happiness of all classes of her subjects. Gentlemen, I felt certain that it was impossible but that

a Queen of England would feel a deep debt of gratitude to those brave and heroic men who, devoting themselves to the profession of arms both by sea and land, have promoted the peace which has so long continued, and maintained her Majesty's illustrious family and herself on the throne of these realms, and have gained for her, too, the proud appellation of the Queen of the Seas. They have placed the empire of England in the first rank of the ruling nations of the world. It was for these reasons that I felt that if an appeal was really and honestly made to the throne, and if her Majesty had advisers worthy to be the advisers of the Crown, that appeal could not be refused. Gentlemen, I feel deeply grateful to my Lord John Russell and his colleagues for having, after a former administration had refused it, recommended to her Majesty to grant the just request of the memorial which I had the honour to present. Politically opposed as I am to Lord John Russell and the present Cabinet, I must say to the old war officers here present that I never saw any individual more anxious than he (Lord John Russell) was that your just claims should be carried out." His Grace then recapitulated many of the brave and heroic services rendered by those present, with a few words of advice for their future, and with a regret that many, and perhaps some of the bravest of all grades, were not present, having been hastened to

their graves by privations and fatigues, and "thereby had not their hearts gladdened by wearing the testimonial to which they were entitled of their Sovereign's approbation and their country's gratitude.

"In the name of the recipients of the war medal and on my own behalf," he continued, "I can only say, we all feel deeply grateful to her Majesty for the favour we have all received. I feel proud, gentlemen, in wearing this medal, because it enables me to address you as one of your old comrades. I will not detain you further than to say that I beg you to receive the most heartfelt acknowledgments of a grateful heart and the best thanks of an old veteran soldier."

The Chairman, upon rising to propose the health of the Duchess of Richmond, said: "We are all particularly honoured this night by the presence of many ladies, who I know feel the dangers and solicitude of a soldier's life. We have the honour on the present occasion of her Grace the Duchess of Richmond, and I shall, without further preface, propose the health of the handsomest woman in Great Britain:—the Duchess of Richmond, and the ladies who have honoured us with their presence."

As a matter of course this toast was drunk with three times three, the company standing up to do honour to their visitors.

The Duke of Richmond responding, said: "He

could not allow the health of the Duchess of Richmond to be drunk by the officers of the two services without rising to express the feelings which animated him. It was natural that the Duchess of Richmond should appear in that gallery to witness the honours heaped upon her husband. She knew those honours were most grateful to his heart, and he would return the gentlemen present her best thanks for the high honour they had bestowed upon her, and add a hope that her children and the children of those children would give themselves to the profession of arms. He looked back to the early days of his life with feelings of the deepest gratification, because he then became acquainted with the best and most gallant spirits that ever existed, not only officers but privates, whose names even were unknown. The Duchess of Richmond felt as a soldier's daughter, as one born of the right sort, and in her name he thanked them for the compliment they had paid her."

His Grace then proposed the health of their noble Chairman, who, he stated, "was well worthy of the station he derived from a long line of ancestors. He might, when a young man, have enjoyed the sports of Leicestershire, which he liked very much indeed; but he preferred his duty to his country to anything else, and having joined a Highland regiment, shared with it the dangers and privations of the field."

He remembered well, as he told his hearers, the

occasion to which his noble friend had referred, when he (Lord Saltoun) commanded the Light company of the Grenadier Guards in the wood in front of Hougomont; and when he had been sent three times to him, with orders from the General, and had received the reply, "Don't distress yourself; you need not remind me of my duty," and monstrous glad he felt when out of the wood. They all knew the result of that defence, and the influence it exercised on the battle of Waterloo.

His Grace, upon being requested by the noble Chairman to propose a toast, rose and said: He had always felt himself to be bound by orders, and on no occasion had he felt more grateful than in rising to follow the commands of the chair. He therefore rose to give the "Medical Officers of the Army and Navy, and Civil Departments of both Services."

"Among them was, of course, included a very important branch of the Service—the Commissariat, which John Bull had always felt to be a most important service; for brave as the British soldier was, he could not fight upon an empty belly. As for the medical officers, every man present knew their value, and by land and sea had felt their kind skill and attention. It was well known how Mr. Guthrie, whom they were happy to see among them, had benefited the army by his exertions."

Mr. Guthrie, in returning thanks, alluded to an incident which took place during the war, when one of our best regiments was thrown into confusion by the tremendous fire of the enemy. "On that occasion three officers had been despatched to bring them into order. The first was the Prince of Orange, the second Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and last, not least, was the Earl of March. When the regiment in question was wavering under that fire, these officers recovered their sinking spirits, and their example and efforts restored the steadiness of the men, and the battle was won."

It was nearly midnight before the party broke up, for when the President had vacated the chair, the veteran warriors gathered together in small groups to fight their battles over again, and many deeds of daring and miraculous escapes were related, of which the medal they had now received through the Duke's unremitting exertions so forcibly reminded them.

The Press was again loud in its praises at the consummation of the object which it had so long pleaded. I quote one extract from the *Thunderer* of those eventful days—the *Times*: "Military glory is one of the most easily remunerated things in the world. It is incredible what an amount of toil and suffering man will go through, and what noble qualities he will exhibit for the sake of a wreath of

leaves, a bit of red riband, a little metal cross, or a medal, when we question much if mere money considerations could have induced him to peril life or limb in the contest. No matter how paltry in itself the reward may be, if it is given by the country as a reward for faithful services, and is recognized by the people as a token of dangers endured and victories won on their account, it will be esteemed by the most practical and sensible of warriors a full recompense for all his privations. But for the Duke of Richmond, however, their claims might have never been recognized, or only been acknowledged when there were none left to make them. At last, however, these faithful soldiers and sailors, whom battle or the lapse of years has yet left to us, have been rewarded by the war medal. . . . It was sad, to be sure, to witness some old man, whose breast presented a harvest of orders and decorations, sinking beneath the weight of years, and to think that he would soon pass away from among us, and that there were men who could only see in the event a happy lightening of the annual bill for military services. But generally they bore themselves well, and baffled speculations as to age by a rigid, uncompromising muscularity of face and figure, that told of hard work and little luxury in days gone by. . . . The sight now and then of a coat-sleeve looped up neatly to the breast button,

or of the leg of a pantaloon dangling carelessly without a leg to fill it, the mark of a grim scar on some ancient face, all under the mellow hue of the wax-lights, filled the eye with a very stirring picture."

Praise was lavished upon the Duke in all quarters where public opinion finds expression, and never was praise better merited. To overrule such opposition as the Duke encountered from high authority required the persistent efforts of a powerful advocate.

CHAPTER XIII.

FURTHER INCIDENTS IN THE POLITICAL CAREER OF
THE FIFTH DUKE.

MY reminiscences of the military, sporting, public, and private life of the fifth Duke of Richmond and Gordon will now be supplemented by a reference to some further incidents in his political career.

In 1812 his Grace (then Earl of March) was elected a Member of Parliament for the city of Chichester. He sat for Chichester till 1819, when he succeeded to the dukedom, and took his seat in the House of Lords.

Whilst he was a member of the Lower House he did not take an active part in debate; in fact, his duty as a soldier necessitated his frequent absence from England. When he was called to the Upper House he at once took up his duties as a senator.

Upon the opening of the new Parliament on the 27th of April, 1820, the first year after his Grace's accession to the title, a resolution was moved by Mr. Holme Sumner, "To take into consideration the agricultural state of the country;" but the proposal

was neutralized for that session by an amendment, which limited the inquiries of the Committee to "The best mode of ascertaining the weekly average of corn prices."

Although this subject was shelved for the time, it was the one in which before all others his Grace took the deepest interest throughout his life.

In 1821 and 1822, his Grace, with great vigilance, watched the progress of various Committees which were appointed to investigate the causes of agricultural distress, but the first debate in which he took a leading part was on the 11th of June, 1824. When the second reading of the Game Laws Amendment Bill was brought forward, the object of which was to legalize the purchase and sale of game, the Duke opposed the bill, stating that although he admitted the great evil of poaching, he did not consider the temptation for its practice would be less after the passing of this bill, as predicted by Earl Grosvenor, though it would be legal for the poacher to sell game which he had stolen, and which could not be identified, nor could he indeed see the possibility of a poacher ever being convicted.

After some discussion the motion was negatived without a division. When this subject was again brought forward, his Grace admitted that "he was a great reformer upon it, declaring that the existing laws were most unjust in their operation. As regards

the argument that the effect of the bill before the Committee would be the destruction of game, there was just as much reason to apprehend it at present, as any person who chose to destroy it could do so by laying poison in the fields, as there was no law to prevent it. He considered the whole system of the Game Laws so disgraceful that he would vote for any alteration in them that might be proposed; for it was not by law, but by an armed force, that game was now protected. In 1828 he admitted that upon this subject he was a great reformer, as he would repeal the whole of the laws and substitute a Summary Act in their stead."

Any matter affecting the agricultural interest he did not fail to entertain, as, for instance, when on the 5th of May, 1828, he moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the state of the wool trade, stating that he was satisfied he should be able to lay a case before their Lordships which called for inquiry.

In 1819 a duty of sixpence was laid upon the importation of foreign wool. For a series of years previous to that, the war which desolated Europe prevented foreign wool, like many other commodities, from being imported into this country.

The duty of sixpence was, in 1825, reduced to one penny, but the agricultural interest did not agree to this reduction until they received what they supposed to be an equivalent, in the permission to export their

own produce in return; but this turned out to be a mere imaginary equivalent, inasmuch as, for every pound of wool exported by them, one hundred and four pounds of foreign wool were imported, and the consequence was, that it reduced the price of British wool to less than it was in 1777. It was rather remarkable that the quantity of British cloth exported after the reduction of the duty upon foreign wool, was considerably reduced, as during the five years succeeding that period it decreased to the amount of 81,735 pieces upon the quantity exported in the five preceding years.

It was this effort that prompted the Duke to propose the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the present state of the wool trade, believing the British wool grower had not the same protection as the owner of any other staple manufacture, and he could see no reason why he should not have. The duties upon copper, timber, bark, and iron, were higher than those upon wool, which were only about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

His Grace claimed it as an act of justice to be permitted to prove before a Committee that these statements were correct.

The motion was agreed to, emanating as it did from one who produced such forcible reasons for what he advocated.

When the Catholic Emancipation Bill was brought forward in 1829, his Grace strenuously opposed it,

and took an active part in the debate upon it, stating that "he should feel it to be his duty as a peer of that House to give every possible opposition to the measure now in progress, which in his opinion was decidedly hostile to the best interest of the country, and he trusted that his opposition would be found manly, fair, and open. He would not call to his aid, in opposing the Roman Catholic claims, any other weapon but the regular Parliamentary practice, and he wished it most particularly to be understood that if these measures, unfortunately in his opinion, should be carried, no man would be more anxious than himself to see them produce a good effect; and no man would feel greater gratification than he should do, if he found they answered the expectations which had been formed as to their efficacy; but he felt convinced that if unhappily the noble Duke (Wellington) should gain the victory upon this occasion, he would, for the first time in his life, be compelled to deplore the success."

His Grace presented a petition from the county of Sussex against the Catholic Emancipation Bill, also one from Brighton, signed by nearly four thousand of the inhabitants, remarking that it was with sincere satisfaction that he had heard that a certain noble Lord had declared that the clergy of the Church of England were opposed to the contemplated measure. "It was generally acknowledged that the clergy were

in the habit of following the Government, but he was happy to see that in this instance they had thought it necessary, in defence of the Protestant religion, to make a stand against the Government." All opposition to the bill was in vain, the third reading being carried by 213 against 109. Lord Eldon, who was a strong opponent, declared that he would sooner lay down his existence that very night, than awake to the reflection that he had consented to an act which would stamp him as a traitor to our constitution.

The noble Duke delivered a most effective speech upon the subject, saying that a noble Earl (Wicklów) had called upon those who opposed the Government to state what they would wish to substitute in its place. "No opinion of his upon this point could have much weight with their Lordships, and therefore he would quote that of a higher legal authority, who, after having argued the question at considerable length, and declared that the granting of emancipation would be the upsetting of the Protestant Church, being asked what he proposed to substitute for emancipation, said, 'I do not know that I ought to be required to answer such a question, my answer therefore is, that I am not a member of his Majesty's Government. I am not one of the Ministers of the Crown; I have no connection with the Government; I am not united to them otherwise than by the respect I owe to the individuals of which it is composed. It would

consequently be idle of me, and, indeed, mischievous, to pretend to say what is my opinion as to the measures that might be adopted.' He concurred in that opinion; he thought it would be extremely improper in any one not holding office to declare his sentiments on the point referred to; and therefore he felt much respect for the Master of the Rolls of 1827 (Lord Chancellor Eldon) for having made that statement. The noble Lord (Wicklow) said that the Catholics had always stepped forward to fight the battles of their country. He was aware that the majority of the Catholic population had taken a patriotic part in the struggles in which the country had been engaged; and though he was not disposed to give the Catholics credit for having won every action which had been fought on sea and land, yet he would admit that they had conducted themselves most meritoriously. But did any one believe that the class of individuals who had done all this would gain anything by the measure proposed? Were not noble Lords about to disfranchise these men, to take away the only rights and privileges which were left them? Did any one believe that these individuals would obtain seats in Parliament and in the Cabinet? No. Then he would entreat the noble Lords who were prepared to disfranchise the large body of individuals, to correct any abuses which might exist, but not to punish the majority for the fault of a portion, and

to beware of the principle involved in the question before they consented to limit the elective franchise in Ireland."

Upon the opening of Parliament on the 4th of February, 1830, the prevailing distress in the country was referred to in the Royal speech, and the Houses were urged to consider the best measures to be adopted for its removal. The language of the speech, temperate though it was, called down on the Duke of Wellington nearly as much asperity of language as was bestowed on Sir Robert Peel during the Free Trade Movement.

The Duke of Richmond asked with warmth of feeling: "Were their Lordships then to tell the labourer and manufacturer that they must starve? Were they to tell the yeomanry that there was no remedy for them but patience? That was not the language to hold out to them in their distress. He should not, however, shrink from the performance of his duty, although he might be exposed to the serious charge by so doing of assaulting (he believed that was the word) the Administration."

The next subject brought forward in the House, in which his Grace took an active interest, was a motion submitted by Earl Stanhope, respecting the state of the nation; upon which his Grace said he never heard a more convincing speech than that of the noble Lord, by whom the motion was brought forward. The Duke, whilst remarking upon the

distress of the labourers, stating that they were loyal to their King and obedient to the laws, and sought not to intimidate, but asked from their Lordships for that inquiry which it seemed to him they had an actual right to demand.

He declared that statements appeared every day in the newspapers that peasants, guiltless of crime, were harnessed to waggons and degraded to the labour of brutes. This cruel occurrence was frequently witnessed, not only in Chester, but in the very county where the head of the Government was one of the principal land-owners and the Lord-Lieutenant; to which the Duke of Wellington replied in a most dignified manner, deprecating personal attacks, which could do no good to the cause they all had at heart.

The Duke of Richmond replied that the noble Duke must know but little of him if he supposed that anything which he had said had been dictated by personal feeling. He had served under the noble Duke's banner, and had passed some of the happiest days of his life with him, and if he were to act as his personal feelings dictated, it would be in every case to support the noble Duke. He had alluded to an occurrence in which the noble Duke had a preponderating influence, only to corroborate his assertions that the English peasantry were men in a most impoverished and degraded state.

Upon the accession of William IV. to the throne,

a strong opposition was offered to the suggestion that Parliament should be dissolved, although the Duke of Wellington declared that "if the amendment were passed, it would be viewed as a complete defeat of Ministers." Many of those to whom the Prime Minister looked for support were against him, including the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Mansfield, and Lords Wharncliffe, Harrowby, Winchester, and Eldon, all of whom stated that they should vote for the amendment; and the Duke of Richmond denounced the Government "as a Government of mere expediency, full of vacillating proposals, never daring to propose and support measures on their own proper grounds."

CHAPTER XIV.

PUBLIC LIFE OF THE FIFTH DUKE.

WHEN the funeral of George IV. took place at Windsor, on the 15th of July, 1830, his Grace was selected as one of the pall-bearers, and in speaking of that solemnity pointed out how different was the mourning and the unfeigned sorrow which characterized the funeral of Princess Charlotte, "the loss of millions." I may recall the fact that when the case of his Majesty George IV. *v.* the Queen was brought before the House of Lords, after a debate of four nights, and the motion against the Queen was carried by a majority of twenty-eight, the Duke of Richmond was a dissident.

In November, 1830, King William IV. and the Queen had promised to honour the Lord Mayor's feast at Guildhall by their presence, and great preparations had been made. On the 7th of November, however, Sir Robert Peel wrote to the Lord Mayor, stating that the King, following the advice of his Ministers, had resolved to postpone his visit to a

future occasion. This arose from information the Government had received that advantage might be taken of the nocturnal assemblage of multitudes to create a tumult. Considerable fear was entertained in London, as the populace had recently turned against the Duke of Wellington in consequence of his opposition to the Reform Bill. It was soon discovered that there was no real cause for apprehension, and severe censure was passed in both Houses upon Ministers for preventing the King's visit to the city feast. During the discussion in the Upper House, the Duke of Richmond declared that the King reigned in the hearts of his countrymen, and might have gone safely, unaccompanied by guards, through every street in the metropolis.

The Duke of Wellington, although politically opposed to his old aide-de-camp, replied to him in the most complimentary terms as follows: "Before I proceed to address myself to the subject before the House, I feel it necessary to say that I am under great obligations to the noble Duke (of Richmond) for putting it in my power to explain the circumstances of the letter to which he has alluded. Before I begin, however, I wish to state that I concur in the opinion delivered by the noble Duke, that his Majesty is the most popular sovereign that ever reigned in this country; and still more that he is a sovereign whose public and private conduct most

deserves the popularity which he has attained." He then read to the House the letter which the Lord Mayor had addressed to him, and after explaining his reasons for urging the King to postpone his visit to the city banquet, proceeded thus: "The noble Duke (of Richmond) has asked if the news of disorder and tumult was confined to the city of London, and if there were apprehensions of revolt in other places? There were not; it is sufficient for me to know that there were such apprehensions in the City. Other noble Lords must be better acquainted than I am with many parts of the country. The noble Duke himself knows more of the disposition of the people of Sussex than I do."

Upon the resignation of the Duke of Wellington as Premier and the accession of Earl Grey to that office, the Duke of Richmond joined the Cabinet as Postmaster-General, and carried out the duties of that laborious office with unremitting attention, discharging them with energy and perseverance, and effecting many reforms, so soon as he had made himself master of the various subjects connected with the office.

By his regular attendance, he discovered many cases of impositions and negligence on the part of well-paid officials, who were in the habit of absenting themselves far too much, and employing others to discharge their duties at a greatly reduced remuneration. His Grace thought those who laboured should

reap the full reward of their labour, and he therefore dismissed the sinecurists, and raised the salaries of the substitutes who had done all the work. So thoroughly did he master the work of his department, that he ably met every attack made upon his administration. Even that eminent reformer and political economist, Mr. John Hume, could score nothing against him.

Upon the introduction of the "New Reform Bill" into the House of Lords, after expressing his views upon it, his Grace said he would say before he sat down, "that he was no friend to a radical change in the system of representation, but he thought some change necessary, in the existing state of opinion; and although he would not then state to what extent he thought that change ought to go, he promised to give any proposition on that subject which might be brought before the House his best attention. He would be one of the last to yield to the clamours of the mob; but he agreed with those who thought that some reform was necessary, and he was prepared to concede the demands of the people."

When the subject was further discussed in the House, his Grace explained his views more fully. "He said that it was not his purpose to take up the time of their Lordships; but as he had been alluded to, and as a charge of inconsistency had been elsewhere urged against him, he wished to make a few observations. Taking the present question merely

upon its own merits, it must be considered one of overwhelming interest, and he therefore little supposed that the opinions of so humble an individual as himself would have attracted notice on so important an occasion. It had, however, been thought fit to appeal to his protest against the disfranchisement of the 'forty-shilling freeholders,' and an attempt had been made to draw a parallel between that disfranchisement and the proposed disfranchisement of the boroughs, for the purpose of fastening upon him a charge of inconsistency in supporting the Reform Bill. He would not now flinch a tittle from his former statements, or pare down any one of his expressions, with a view to his exculpation. A great measure had been brought forward, disfranchising 180,000 freeholders, without any accusation of corruption having ever been brought against them."

The Duke then went on to justify his protest against "seizing upon and confiscating the indubitable rights, privileges, and franchises of unoffending citizens," asking what was the analogy between the case of sixty rotten boroughs and the one referred to.

"Were the patrons of boroughs and the nominees of patrons unoffending, or were they unheard, and was their case unadvocated? He would not for a moment admit the special pleading and sophistry by which this question had been attempted to be disguised.

He trusted that they would not refuse their sanction to a measure, which must have the effect of uniting the hearts of all his Majesty's subjects, which would increase their respect for and their confidence in Parliament, and their affection for their Sovereign."

On the 8th of September, 1831, when William IV. was crowned, the Duke of Richmond bore the sceptre and dove, but owing to the depressed state of trade and the sailor King's dislike to ostentation, the usual gorgeous ceremonies were dispensed with, and no banquet was held in Westminster Hall.

On the 3rd of October, the Reform Bill was thrown out in the House of Lords by a majority of forty-one; which result caused the greatest excitement in the metropolis. The mansions of the Duke of Wellington and the Earls Bathurst and Dudley were attacked by the mob. The Duke of Cumberland was dragged from his horse and in great danger of serious injury, but the police fortunately rescued him. These riots were not confined to the capital, but extended to many of the provincial towns, where most deplorable excesses occurred. At Bristol the soldiers were called out, about a hundred lives were sacrificed, and two hundred of the rioters in that city were apprehended, eighty-one of whom were convicted, and five left for execution, but only four suffered the extreme penalty.

The King prorogued Parliament on the 26th of October, and on the opening of the Houses on the

6th of December, the intention of the Government to introduce a New Reform Bill was announced. Lord John Russell introduced the bill, which was passed by a majority of nearly two to one. The bill having left the Commons, was carried to the bar of the Upper House by Lord John Russell, Lord Althorp, and others. The anti-reformers exerted every influence to defeat the Government, and Lord Lyndhurst's amendment was carried by a majority of thirty-five, which resulted in the resignation of the Ministers.

The King sought the advice of the Duke of Wellington, who, with that promptitude and devotion to his Sovereign which characterized the great warrior, at once placed his services at the King's disposal. The Duke (of Wellington) failing in his attempt, Lord Grey was again restored to favour, the bill was passed, and on the 7th of June the Royal assent was given to it by commission, thus establishing the Duke of Richmond's views upon the matter, which he so earnestly expressed upon the first introduction of the bill. It was upon the memorable occasion when Earl Grey, determined to carry the Reform Bill, had begged his Majesty to create a batch of new peers in order to effect it, that the Duke of Richmond was urged to accept the proud distinction of Premiership, a result which the King's eldest daughter, Lady Sidney, exerted her best efforts to attain. Although his patriotism and good sense fully qualified him for such a distinction, his Grace's

impaired constitution led him to doubt his capacity for such a responsible position.

With the exception of the Postmaster-Generalship, he never accepted an office in any Government. During the time of excitement, when the House of Lords was being coerced into passing a measure of which the majority disapproved, Lady Sidney drove in the middle of the night to the door of a near relation of the Duke of Richmond's, and pointed out the danger which beset the throne and monarch, and that nothing could extricate the country but the support of the Duke of Richmond and those politically connected with his Grace. The difficulties under which the Government laboured were ere long removed, and the noble Duke was spared the heavy responsibilities of the high office he was entreated to fill.

The first general election under the New Reform Bill took place in January, 1833, when the ministerial candidates were successful in the boroughs, but in the counties they were not.

In August, 1833, his Grace supported a bill introduced by the Government for the abolition of slavery, the ninth clause of which, viz. "apprenticed labourers not to be removed from the colonies," was opposed by the Duke of Wellington. The Duke of Richmond replied: "It was well known that slaves had an excessive repugnance to being removed from one place

to another. Many cases had occurred in which slaves, to whom the option had been made, refused even to be transferred from an unhealthy place to a healthy one. In point of fact, as it was, slaves were not compelled to go from one estate to another, and surely apprenticed negroes ought not to be put in a worse position than the slaves."

About this time his Grace had to proceed to France on some important business connected with his Aubigné property there, but his presence in the House of Lords being considered by his colleagues of paramount importance, an express was sent to him to that effect to Paris, and he returned home immediately.

Upon the next meeting of Parliament, Mr. Ward brought forward a motion in which he proposed to apply Church property to secular purposes, which caused Mr. Stanley, Sir James Graham, and soon afterwards the Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Ripon, to retire from the Cabinet, a result that afforded great advantages to O'Connell and his party. The rupture might have been avoided had the Cabinet been formed, and carried on, upon a distinct understanding to support the Protestant Church, instead of making its establishment dependent on the comparative strength or weakness of the Catholic Church. Such, at any rate, was the general opinion at the time.

When the Earl of Wicklow, in June, 1834, submitted a motion respecting the Church of Ireland, the

Duke of Richmond stated the motives that led to his secession from office. He thought that, as a public man, he was not at liberty to relieve himself from the responsibility of office without fully explaining to the public why he had separated, though with feelings of the deepest regret, from colleagues with whom he had cordially agreed on all those great and liberal measures, which fortunately, as he believed, for the country, they had carried into effect. But although he had acted with them upon all other points with the most cordial concurrence, he appealed to them whether he had ever disguised his repugnance of any abandonment of those principles which he thought were involved in the appointment of this Commission. The present was not the first time he had expressed his opinion on the subject.

“On the different debates upon the Catholic question, he had fully and freely expressed his opinion. He expressed his apprehension that the establishment of a Catholic in room of a Protestant Church was contemplated by those who were urging changes, which he thought dangerous to the well-being of the State.

“He had no objection to an inquiry, if its object was to correct, and not to destroy, and to extend the influence and the usefulness of the Protestant Church in England and Ireland. He only quitted office from a sense of duty, and no feeling of a personal nature

had induced him to quit the immediate service of the Sovereign from whom he had received every mark of kindness, or to cease acting in immediate concert with colleagues, in co-operation with whom he had always felt the greatest satisfaction. However much he differed upon a question of public importance, he trusted that would not interrupt the progress of private friendship."

Upon a later occasion, his Grace availed himself of an opportunity of stating that what he had said upon a former occasion was not without the express sanction of his Sovereign, as, in cases of this sort, where the honour of an individual was concerned, he was anxious for the House to know that he had not stated anything without that sanction. "In consequence of despatches from the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, recommending that a Commission should issue, the subject was taken into consideration, and from that time till he left the Cabinet he had heard nothing further about it."

When the new Parliament met on the 19th of February, 1835, under the premiership of Sir Robert Peel, his Majesty opened Parliament in person, and in his speech made special allusion to the country party, and "deeply lamented that the agricultural interest still laboured under depression, and earnestly recommended it to the consideration of Parliament, with a view to relief," concluding his speech with a hint against reforms.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC LIFE OF THE FIFTH DUKE (*continued*).

THE agricultural interest and the question of reform being two subjects in which the fifth Duke of Richmond took the highest interest, his Grace expressed his intention to support the Government, as did also the Earl of Ripon, so far as they could applaud its measures. During the debate upon the address, which was carried without a division, his Grace rose to explain the grounds on which he intended to vote. He said: "Ridicule has been attempted to be fastened upon those who wished to give the present Government a fair trial; now, although he candidly acknowledged that he had no confidence in the composition of the present administration, the fact of its members having turned round upon the Catholic question had never had his approbation, or been a cause with him for giving them confidence; yet at the same time, when he found the country had been appealed to by the King, and that his Majesty in his speech, which was

the speech of Ministers, had declared an intention of proposing to Parliament measures which he thought of paramount importance, he should feel himself to blame if he refused them the opportunity of laying their measures before Parliament."

When in July the Earl of Radnor moved that the Subscription to the Thirty-nine-Articles Bill be read a second time, his Grace expressed his intention to vote in favour of it, feeling it could not be construed into an attack upon the Church Establishment of the country or the Thirty-nine Articles. "If he thought so, he would not support it, but he felt that it would be absurd to call upon a youth at the Universities to subscribe to the Articles of the Church, before he could be aware of their nature. He was an advocate for the admission of Dissenters to the Universities, because he believed that by their being sent there, it was probable that many of them would be converted to what he, in his conscience, *believed to be the true faith, namely, that of the Protestant Church of England.* Still, he thought that there should be some tests as regards tutors, but none to be taken by the pupils."

By the death of the King, on the 20th of June, the Parliament of 1837 terminated.

William IV. was highly respected by all classes, and by no one more than the Duke of Richmond, who felt his loss acutely, an unrestrained intercourse

founded upon mutual attachment having existed between them for years. It was, therefore, a sad trial for his Grace when he acted as one of the pall-bearers, thus paying a parting tribute of respect to the illustrious dead, and his constant friend. Such was the esteem of his Grace with our Sovereigns, that at the coronation of Queen Victoria in the following year, he again bore the sceptre and the dove, and as a souvenir from her Majesty, he was presented with the blue cushion, bright with bullion, upon which her Majesty knelt to be crowned, and which is now in the new drawing-room of Goodwood House.

Upon the occasion of her Majesty's marriage, in February, 1840, Lady Caroline Gordon Lennox, afterwards Countess of Bessborough, the eldest daughter of his Grace, acted as bridesmaid.

His Grace does not appear to have taken any very active part in politics for the next three or four years. When the Anti-Corn Law League became active, effected a marked progress and made a sensation in the country, the Duke appeared once more in the congenial character of the "Farmer's friend," and was selected in 1845 as President of the Society for the Protection of Agriculture, a body created to counteract the league under Cobden.

When the next Parliamentary sessions opened, his Grace took a very prominent part in the House

as champion of the farmers. Upon the address being moved, he took exception to it on the ground that while it expressed satisfaction at the national prosperity, no mention was made of the agricultural depression, or the losses that those engaged in farming had incurred during the last few years. "There was," he said, "a Board of Trade, which represented a commerce and manufactures; why was there not also a Board of Agriculture? He also greatly regretted that no promise was held out of any alleviation of the hardship with which the income-tax pressed upon the agricultural tenant." When the discussion on the income-tax took place, he complained greatly of the absence of any relief to the agriculturist, and sneered at such measures as the remission of the glass duty and that on auctions, as if it was to be supposed that they could be of any practical advantage. Yet he would support the bill to uphold public credit. On the motion for going into Committee upon the proposed reduction of the auction duties, his Grace very sensibly stated: "It was a measure uncalled for by the country; under the present auction duties the tenant-farmer had an exemption, and while they were asking for relief throughout the country, the Government was repealing an Act that exempted the farmers from its operation. He objected to the present bill, because the £300,000 or £400,000 derived from

the present auction duties, if they were not repealed, might be very beneficially applied to the relief of the agricultural interest of the country. He would say, repeal the malt-tax; or he would relieve the land of the assize and gaol expenses, now paid out of the county rates, which would amount to about £200,000 or £300,000, to be charged on the consolidated fund. They wanted justice to be done them. On what principle was the landed interest of the country required to pay for the apprehension of every prisoner, for his maintenance in prison, and for the prosecution? The Government paid half the expenses of the assizes and the sessions, but why should counties pay anything towards the assizes? The county had no control whatever over their expenditure. The land was very properly made to support a clergyman in every parish, but why was it forced to support a chaplain in every workhouse and gaol? Why should the expense be thrown exclusively on the land? He wished that the noble Lord would ask his friends the manufacturers, whether they thought the bargain the landed interest at present had was a very good one? The land had also to bear the whole expense of maintaining the wives and children of those confined in prison, and of men transported; to whom did their property go? It did not go towards the county rate, but to the Crown. When recognizances

were estreated they also went to the Crown. Was it fair that one should bear all the loss and the other take the profits? There was not a session that did not throw some additional expense on the land, because the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not care how much the county rates were burdened. His proposition had been brought forward in another place, but it was opposed, on the ground that it would appear to be a want of confidence in the Government. For his part, as far as their agricultural measures were concerned, he should be prepared to support a vote of want of confidence in them. He disliked those measures, because he considered them a step towards free-trade, and because they tended to throw many of the meritorious labourers of the country out of employ."

This forcible speech his Grace concluded by moving that the bill be read that day six months, which amendment was negatived by thirty-three to fifteen. He then moved to admit some of the articles specified for reduction of duty, which proposal was also negatived, and the Customs Bill was passed.

Lord John Russell, foreseeing the serious consequences of the failure of the potato crop in Ireland issued an address to the electors of the city of London, attributing the then existing distress to the Corn Laws, and declaring that his opinions were completely changed on the question.

Sir Robert Peel, finding his colleagues opposed to the suspension of the Corn Laws by an Order in Council, tendered his resignation, which, being accepted, Lord John Russell attempted to form a Whig Government, but failed. The Queen again called in Sir Robert Peel. Upon his return to power, that statesman brought forward the Repeal of the Corn Laws, which caused the then Lord Stanley (afterwards Earl of Derby) to resign the Colonial Office, and caused the Duke of Wellington to make the following speech. He said: "He had highly applauded Sir Robert for consenting to resume office under the circumstances of the case; he had been delighted at his conduct; it was exactly the course he should have followed under similar circumstances. He had been determined that he himself for one would stand by him; he had felt it his duty to do so, thinking that the formation of a Government in which her Majesty would have confidence, was of greater importance than any opinion of an individual on the Corn Laws, or on any other. At the same time, he admitted that when he, on this occasion, agreed to support the Premier, he was fully aware that that Minister must now, in consequence of the recent negotiations he had entered into, propose a far more sweeping measure than had hitherto been contemplated."

This remarkable speech caused quite a consternation, being so diametrically opposite to what the

noble Duke had upon former occasions expressed. The proposal of such a sweeping measure met with a strong opposition from many influential members of the House, especially from the Duke of Richmond, who denounced those who had deserted, or were about to desert the Conservative ranks, in no measured terms.

The bill, however, passed its third reading, the Duke of Richmond not pressing his amendment ("that it be read a second time this day six months") to a division.

The Duke of Wellington's speech on the Corn Laws was the last he ever made in the House of Lords as a Minister of the Crown.

When Parliament met on the 22nd of January, 1846, the session was opened by her Majesty in person. The Royal speech referred principally to the state of Ireland, as to crime and the deficiency of the potato crop, intimating remedial measures in both respects, concluding with a eulogy of recent commercial legislation, followed by an indirect recommendation to consider how far greater advantages might be gained by applying the principle more extensively.

When the question was put by the Lord Chancellor, that the address be adopted, the Duke of Richmond rose and expressed much displeasure that the discussion had been so abruptly concluded. "He had, however, heard enough to know that Ministers intended to withdraw protection from the industry of the country, and he challenged them to show any

cause for rescinding the solemn compact made with the agricultural interest in 1843. He could see no difference between the Anti-Corn Law League and the Government, and no reason why they should not create Mr. Cobden a peer. He denounced the league as the author of all these changes, and warned their Lordships, by the example of Ireland still unappeased by the concession of 1829, not to be intimidated into a surrender of their opinions.

“He declared that he would resist by every means in his power any diminution in the amount of agricultural protection, and called for an explanation of the mysterious resignation of noble Lords.”

Lord Stanley, in reply, declined to enter into details with regard to his motives on retiring from the Government, under the plea that he could not do so, without stating what were the measures contemplated by the other members of the Cabinet. He stated, however, that upon one question only (relating to the degree and amount of agricultural protection) was there any difference of opinion.

A few days later the Duke of Richmond asked the Duke of Wellington whether he had received her Majesty's permission to state the reasons which had induced the Government to resign and again to accept office ; and a discussion having ensued, he proceeded to say that “he hoped an inquiry would take place before changes were made in the law. He supposed that the

highway rates and the poor rates were not burdens upon land? He should like to know whether one of his tenants did not pay more than the whole league put together? Lord Clanricarde had said that Mr. Cobden had made cowards of the whole of the Cabinet of Sir Robert Peel, and the rest of the Ministers; and then said that he had made cowards of the people out-of-doors; if that were the case, then let the Ministers dissolve Parliament and go to the country, and ask the manufacturers of England (and the manufacturers of this town, the English tailors and shoemakers) whether they would consent to foreign articles coming in free of duty? He defied them to go to the country; let them go and appeal to those constituencies that placed the present Government in power; and those constituencies would say, 'We are against Free Trade now.'" The noble Duke then proceeded to show the benefits which the labourers had derived from the system of protection, as evinced by the vast accumulations in savings banks. "This measure was only the first of a series of attacks that would shake the foundations of the throne, cripple the Church, endanger the institutions of the country, and plunge a happy and contented people into misery, confusion, and anarchy."

Had the improved and expeditious mode of communication and transit been foreseen in 1846, I doubt whether the advocates for a repeal of the Corn Laws

would have obtained a majority, more especially if the country had anticipated that the price of wheat would one day fall to £1 per quarter or £5 per load.

It is worthy of remark that upon the very day that the Corn Law Bill passed the House of Lords, Sir Robert Peel was defeated in the Commons upon the Protection of Life in Ireland Bill, the event causing his resignation and the advent to power of Lord John Russell.

The next measure in which the Duke of Richmond took more than special interest upon its introduction into the House of Lords was the Customs Duties Bill, which had passed the House of Commons. He moved "that it be read this day six months," regarding it as inimical to the agricultural interest, and presented a petition from silk weavers at Macclesfield and Spitalfields against certain duties which affected their interests, they undertaking to prove that the proposed duty on foreign silks did not exceed nine per cent., instead of fifteen, as alleged.

The Duke of Wellington strongly opposed the motion, stating that they could not make any alteration in the details of the bill without an infraction of the title and rules of procedure, which had existed for more than two hundred years between the two Houses. The effect of making alterations in Committee in the money clauses of bills of supply, and of customs, had invariably been not only to cause

the loss of the bills, but afterwards, in point of fact, entirely to paralyze the proceedings of Parliament. It was useless to allow counsel to come forward and make statements, while their Lordships knew that the arguments could be of no avail in inducing them to alter the details. The Duke of Richmond, with much kindness, as was his wont in finding out weak points, replied that if such was to be the constitution of Parliament, it was a mere farce to ask their Lordships to consider a bill, when at the same time they were told that they could not alter it. Better would it be to alter the standing order, and declare that the consent of the Queen and Commons was sufficient to pass a measure. "If," he said, "such an argument had been used by a young man just come from school, I should have taken no notice of it; but when it comes from my noble friend, the noble and gallant Duke, I am bound to protest against it, and I certainly feel it my duty to take the sense of the House on this motion."

So intimately associated as his Grace had been with the Duke of Wellington in his early and military days, he waived all personal feeling when in contact with him upon public matters.

In the year 1847 great distress prevailed in Ireland, owing in a large measure to the failure of the potato crop, supplemented by that of the oats. From the report of the Commissioners of the Poor Laws inquiry,

it appeared that there were then between eleven and twelve thousand agricultural labourers in Ireland, whose average earnings did not exceed from two shillings to half a crown a week; that one half of that number were destitute of work during nine months of the year, and that these with their families made a total of nearly two millions and a half of human beings in distress nine months in the year. In the south and west the population greatly decreased, mainly from starvation. This lamentable state of affairs caused a large increase of crime, agrarian outrages, burglary, and highway robberies. Notwithstanding two bad harvests in England, to aggravate the then prevailing distress of the agriculturist, Committees were formed under the sanction of the Government to levy rates and to receive subscriptions. To carry out this scheme a Queen's letter was issued in January for making collections for Ireland and Scotland, an appeal which was cheerfully responded to by all classes, from donors of thousands of pounds down to the widow's mite.

Upon the death of O'Connell at this time (the uncompromising champion of the Roman Catholic body, the daring leader of the Repeal of the Union party), the following epigram was written—

“ ‘Do justice to Ireland,’ bold Wellington cries,
 To his country thus constant and true.
‘Do justice to Ireland,’ O'Connell replies;
 ‘Arrah! then, I'll be hanged if you do!’ ”

When the Earl of Clarendon introduced the bill for permitting the distilling and brewing of beer from sugar, the Duke of Richmond could not support it, believing the liquor to be unwholesome for the labouring classes ; in fact, he maintained that it would half poison them. Again, when the Earl of Ellesmere moved the second reading of the Factory Bill, his Grace objected to it. In reply to Lord Brougham, who supported it, the Duke as usual defended the agricultural labourers' interest, by stating that " while the noble and learned Lord had asserted that an agricultural labourer at the age of forty-five was not so strong as one of their Lordships at seventy, he (the Duke) could produce labourers in Sussex of the age of forty-five, who could carry every one of their Lordships out of that House. They sat on the sunny side of a hedge and ate their meat and drank their beer, and would drink more of it if the malt-tax were repealed. Where had the noble Lord been living, for he very much doubted whether he had ever been inside an agricultural labourer's cottage." During the debate, the Earl of Clarendon asked the noble Duke whether he would consent to a law that should limit the work of the agricultural labourers ? His Grace most emphatically replied, " If one half of the agricultural labourers die from excess of labour, as the manufacturing labourers do, I should certainly agree to a law that limited their labour."

When a bill was brought before the House of Lords for limiting the hours of labour in Factories, his Grace gave it his unqualified support, stating that he felt with the noble mover that "it had sprung from the stern experience of the husband and the father, from the general feeling and opinions of the working classes, and from the tendency of steam machinery to attract to its service the continuous labour of the weaker sex."

During the Parliamentary sessions of 1848 his Grace did not take any very active part in the debates. He was a supporter of a motion brought into the Lower House by Lord George Bentinck, "For a Select Committee to inquire into the present condition and prospects of the interest connected with and dependent on sugar and coffee planting in her Majesty's East and West Indian possessions and in the Mauritius, and to consider whether any and what measures can be adopted by Parliament for their relief."

After a most searching inquiry into the whole business, the report was agreed to, greatly to the gratification of Lord George, who exclaimed, "We have saved the Colonies; it is the knell of Free Trade." In which opinion the Duke of Richmond participated.

After the Duke of Wellington had effectually quelled the Chartist riots, the Marquis of Lansdowne

brought in a bill for conferring on Ministers ample powers to be exercised on their responsibility for a limited time, and in certain cases to compel the departure of persons coming to England, not from the accustomed motives of business and pleasure, as crowds of foreigners were resorting to this country whose object could not be ascertained, and Government thought it their duty to stand prepared against every contingency. His Grace expressed some regret that the measure was not of a more stringent nature.

On the 2nd of February, 1849, her Majesty opened Parliament. When the usual address was moved in the House of Lords, Lord Stanley proposed an amendment to the following effect: "We regret, however, to be compelled humbly to represent to your Majesty that neither your Majesty's relations with foreign powers, nor the state of the revenue, nor the condition of the commercial and manufacturing interests, are such as to entitle us to address you in the language of congratulation, but that a large portion of the agricultural and colonial interests of the empire are labouring under a state of progressive depression and anxiety." The Duke of Richmond declared his strong opposition to the ministerial policy, especially to the proposed reduction in the Army and Navy; he also expressed his confidence that the system of protection to agriculture, of which the landed interest had been so unjustly deprived, must be soon

re-established. On a division, the majority for Ministers was only two.

His Grace never ceased to advocate the cause of the agricultural interest; as on the 15th of May, 1849, he brought forward the question of agricultural distress, and drew a lamentable picture of the ruin which had been brought on the agricultural population by Free Trade measures, stating that the Government could not retrace their steps, and for that reason the farmers wished to see another Administration.

For his part, although the resignation of the ministry was sometimes held up *in terrorem* over the country, he wished they would carry their threat into execution and resign, for he was convinced that there would be no difficulty in finding better men to fill their places. He pointed out how the numbers of paupers and labourers out of employment had increased, and added, "The English agricultural labourer was an honest, good-hearted man, but he feared could not long continue so if unemployed."

When Parliament met on the 31st of January, 1850, during the debate upon the address, his Grace again came forward to support the cause he had so much at heart, and, upon some remarks made by the Earl of Carlisle, the Duke warned him "that the time might come when it would be fortunate for him to be shorn of his honours. To speak plainly, he thought the agricultural interest had been slighted in the

speech from the throne, which, as he understood it, did not even admit that the agriculturists were suffering from distress. The noble Lord, in talking of the cheapness of provisions, had omitted to say anything about wages, which had fallen excessively in some districts, where hundreds of labourers were out of work.

“Every husting in the country would be made a battle-field, on which they would steadily, but without violence of language, state their grievances and demand justice.” On the third reading of the bill, the Duke renewed his opposition to it, but unsuccessfully .

Again, when Parliament assembled in 1851, his Grace as usual was prepared to advocate the interest of the landed proprietors and the agriculturists, stating that “hampered as the British farmer was with taxation, he could not *compete successfully with foreigners*. The prosperity now enjoyed by the manufacturing interest, it had been stated, would ultimately reach the agriculturists, but he would like to know what was to become of the tenant farmer whilst waiting for it? He had spent a great deal of money upon improvements, but unless some protection was restored, he could not see the force of sending good money after bad.”

This was the last occasion on which he addressed the House upon any important question connected

with the agricultural interest. His Grace's predictions of the effect Free Trade would have by the abolition of the Corn Laws has been fully verified, and probably in a more serious degree by the increased facilities in communication and transit; the result of which has been the ruin of many engaged in agriculture, and the reduction of incomes derived from landed property, affecting the general employment of labour and the interests of the local tradesman.

When his Grace had no opportunity of expressing his views in the House, he did not fail to speak elsewhere in support of the great and important cause he had so strenuously advocated.

On the 1st of May, 1849, a meeting was held at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle Street, convened by persons engaged in the agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, and shipping industries, who were favourable to the principle of moderate, just, and equal protection to every interest of the State.

The Duke was called to the chair, and in his opening speech said: "He had to congratulate the friends of the great principle of protection on the large and influential assembly he saw around him. He had ventured to take the chair on the present occasion—a meeting of the citizens of London—not because he felt himself entitled to do so from any talent he possessed, but because, yielding to none in his desire to see fair, just, and adequate protection to

British industry, he felt he might be considered lukewarm in the cause if he did not occupy the situation which he then had the honour to fill. It was well known to most of those present that he had ever advocated protection, not to the agriculturists only, but to the manufacturing classes as well, and had sought it no less for the silk-weaver than for the corn-grower. He felt that this country could not long continue in the course she had been pursuing of securing the prosperity of the foreigner at the expense of the Englishman, and therefore he thought it would be desirable to see whether they could not associate the great interests of the country—the agricultural, commercial, ay, and the manufacturing interests too—because he held that, with the exception of a small knot of Stockport and Manchester manufacturers, those interests must go hand in hand together. . . .

“Great distress now existed among the agricultural interest. He could only wish it existed with them only. What had the shopkeepers gained by Free Trade? Their answer would be a sufficient reply to the strongest advocate of it.”

His Grace then directed their attention to the subject of the navigation laws. “Did they suppose they could repeal the navigation laws without crippling the defence of this country? If such a repeal were passed, we should be no longer enabled to pride ourselves that foreign foes had never yet

set foot upon our shores! The Government would immediately enter into treaties with other countries, and when they sought the re-establishment of the navigation laws, they would be met by the Minister of the day with the excuse, 'I wish I could go back to the old system, but I cannot, because I have entered into treaties with other countries.' . . .

"It became every man to resist so destructive a proposal. There were some people who told us we were to have universal peace associations, and that, therefore, our navy would not be wanted any longer. Was there ever such humbug?"

"Before he trusted these universal peace associations, he would give them a little experiment to try their hands upon.

"Let them just go to Ireland and see if they could keep the different factions from fighting at Donnybrook Fair. Come what would, he for one would never vote for the destruction of the wooden walls of old England."

I fear I am digressing too much from my account of his Grace's political life by introducing a few examples of his utterances at public meetings, which he was frequently invited to attend and preside over. I will therefore not weary my readers by recalling too many of them, but there are some incidents of the kind that are very interesting, denoting the patriotic and sterling character of his Grace, and I

must, therefore, allude to these in as concise a manner as possible.

At a meeting of the Society for the Protection of Agriculture and British Industry, in 1849, being called to the chair, in his address to the audience he expressed a hope that no one present, and that not a single farmer in England, would suppose for an instant that he had in the slightest degree withdrawn from the cause of Protection. . . . "We continue," he said, "here to receive the most lamentable accounts of the ruin which has overtaken too many of those honest farmers who have for years exerted their talents and industry, honestly and usefully, in the cultivation of the soil of the country.

"What is the use of calling upon them to lay out more capital, when from the capital they have already expended they cannot get back a single penny in return? If it be wished that in this country there shall be an improvement, which I for one am quite willing to see, show these men that they can get remuneration for their capital, and there will be no lack of such expenditure. . . .

"I find that in most parts of the country there exists lamentable distress amongst agricultural labourers, and I find that a large portion, by far the greater portion of those who heretofore have been able to maintain themselves and their families by the sweat of their brow, are now out of work,

because the farmers cannot employ them with present prices; and we find also, and we deeply regret it, that our workhouses are full, or fast filling with these honest men, who only ask for employment that they themselves may maintain their families. Not only are the labourers placed in this miserable and degrading situation, but at the same time this fast filling of the workhouses, and the increased number of out-door recipients of relief, have augmented the poor rates, which the owners and occupiers of real property have to pay. These are evils which we feared from the first would result from the doctrines of the mad theorists of Manchester, and which, I believe, must interest all classes in this country, as all are in the deepest state of depression, the ship-owners, the ship-builders, and all other classes of domestic industry alike suffering; and I think that all will agree with us, that as Englishmen we are bound to come forward and call upon the Legislature to retrace its steps, and restore Protection, and thus check the suffering and distress which at present exist."

In the Smithfield Club, and the Royal Agricultural Society, the Duke showed the greatest interest, occupying the chair for several years at the annual meeting of the former at the time Earl Spencer was President, the Duke of Richmond having been elected one of the Vice-Presidents in 1832. Upon the death

of Earl Spencer, in 1845, the Duke was unanimously chosen President, which distinguished position, from the great interest he felt and the support he rendered to agriculture, he occupied till his death.

In 1850, at a meeting of the Club, two resolutions were unanimously passed. One delegated "full power to the President to admit the royal family of this or other countries to the show at whatever time he might deem expedient;" the other expressed "the anxiety of the Club to evince and perpetuate its feelings of respect towards the Duke of Richmond, by desiring that his Grace's profile should appear on the reverse of the club medal; that his Grace be required to sit to W. Wyon, Esq., R.A., of her Majesty's Mint, for the preparation of a die."

In 1834 his Grace made a match with Lord Huntingfield to exhibit five best shearing South Down wether sheep against him, which his Grace won; he also gained the gold medal for the best short-wooled sheep in the years 1830, 1837, 1847, 1851, 1853, 1854, and 1856. In 1860 my father gained the same gold medal, viz. "for the best pen of South Down wethers." He highly valued it, and it is valued by the present writer, in whose possession it now is.

The Royal Agricultural Society, when established in 1837, received the unremitting support of his

Grace; in fact, at a preliminary meeting it was stated, that if the co-operation of the Duke of Richmond could be obtained, its formation should be publicly moved at a dinner of the Smithfield Club.

His Grace seldom, if ever, failed to attend the meetings, or the dinners connected with them, or to exhibit yearly some of his own South Down flock. Sheep breeders throughout the kingdom and in the colonies eagerly sought for sheep from the Goodwood flock. Their wool is considered of the finest quality, and also realizes the top price of the wool fair.

I have endeavoured to present a faithful epitome of his Grace's life, an example worthy the imitation of every one in any station. I feel bound to include a passage from the memoir of him, published in 1862, by Messrs. Chapman & Hall.

“Age has its advantages. It gives maturity to the judgment, ripeness to the experience, vividness and strength to faith, consolidation of the character, and nearness and power to eternity and eternal realities. It clothes with a peculiar relish Christian hope, and encircles everything connected with Christ and His kingdom with the radiant atmosphere of a holy satisfaction. The very compositions of age differ from those of youth. There is a solidity about them which seems to say life is retreating, we have much to do, and a limited season in which to accomplish it. They may lack many of the graces of

earlier productions, and much of their fire : but they possess far more of the ringing metal of right thought and compact logic. Every word has weight, every sentence wisdom. Men learn, as they advance in years, that life is not sustained by flowers, but by fruit, and that barley-meal is better than blossoms. Age tames the imagination and tones down fancy, but gives insight to character, a knowledge of the world, and leads to perfect confidence alone in God."

These remarks apply most fitly to the fifth Duke of Richmond.

I must relate one of the numerous kind and considerate acts of his Grace which his brother Lord William Lennox witnessed. His Grace was able through his influence to obtain a situation as porter in a public institution in Portsmouth for an old 52nd man who had been in every action through the Peninsular War, and retired from the service on a decent pension. This veteran lived in a small lodge until he died. During his life the noble Duke never failed to call upon him when he went to Portsmouth. On one occasion he was accompanied by his brother, Lord William. It was a very hot day. The old pensioner's one and only apartment was stuffy and ill ventilated. The furniture consisted of a table, two chairs, a coal scuttle, and a shut-up bedstead. Over the mantelpiece was suspended by a piece of red-and-blue ribbon a medal with ten clasps, every one

of which represented a battle in which the old hero had fought. There was also a likeness of the Duke of Wellington, riding a white horse with flowing mane and tail, and dressed in a plumed cock-hat, blue frock-coat, and Hessian boots, holding a Field-Marshal's bâton in his hand.

Upon entering the room, the Duke of Richmond said to the old man, "Well, how are you to-day? Your hand is nice and cool, so I hope you have had no return of ague?" "Thank you, your Grace; pray be seated, and your friend. I am much better, not here" (touching his emaciated limbs), "but here" (laying his hand on his heart). "Those medals have done me more good than all the doctor's stuff; I look at them, and they bring back old times. When you, Captain—I mean your Grace—joined us, you were but a ruddy little boy; oh dear!" Here the old veteran's feelings overpowered him. To cheer up the old warrior his Grace referred to many mutually interesting services of the gallant Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and their glorious deeds in Spain, Portugal, France, and Belgium. The conversation continued for some length of time, and, as the old boy afterwards declared, had done him more good than a dozen doctors.

Notwithstanding that, from the multitude of matters which claimed his attention, time was precious, the Duke never grudged the time if he saw a way to succour any one in difficulty and distress.

To the unworthy, his advice was often the cause of a reformation, and he would even employ them, in the hope that, urged by his injunctions, they would endeavour to establish for themselves an honest and industrious character.

Considering his Grace's delicate health, it must have cost him many a pang to enter so thoroughly into applications for help, which many others in his position would have ignored or treated with indifference. The last time his Grace addressed "the House" was on the 1st of August, 1859, when the report of amendments on the Divorce Court Bill was considered. He supported Lord Redesdale's amendment, which was to the effect that the Court should sit with open doors.

As I have stated, the Duke never was blessed with a very robust constitution, consequently the privations he endured in the long and arduous campaigns in Spain, Portugal, and France, and the severe wound he received at Orthez, told upon him as he advanced in years. Each successive attack of gout increased his weakness and impaired his constitution, causing the greatest anxiety to the Duchess.

In the following year, viz. 1860, the Duke came to Goodwood a few days before the races, where the usual preparations were being made to receive the distinguished company. Although he had been unwell before leaving London, he made every effort to

entertain his guests, but upon their arrival was too unwell to greet them. Still, upon their return from the course, he insisted on receiving them, sitting in his garden-chair, in which he had been wheeled upon the lawn in front of the house.

Soon after the races his Grace returned to London on his way to Gordon Castle, where it was hoped the Highland air might prove beneficial, which hopes for a time were realized, but were not destined long to continue. Sir James Clark having been summoned, found his Grace so ill that he recommended immediate removal by easy stages to London, which was accomplished, but not without great fatigue to the patient. In Portland Place he was under the care of Sir James Clark and Dr. Hair (the latter his faithful friend and medical attendant, by whom, as already narrated, there is but little doubt his life was saved after the battle of Orthez). By these two eminent men all that human aid could afford was done, and for a time after his arrival in London an improvement in most of his symptoms was observed. But an attack of gout supervened, which greatly reduced his strength. This was about the 13th of October. On the 19th he was in so weak a state that it caused the greatest alarm. The excessive weakness continued, till on Sunday, the 21st, after a restless night, the Duke passed away about 1.45 p.m., in the presence of his family.

It is the lot of few to be so sincerely mourned as

he was. The people of Goodwood, and those within a wide radius of it, the citizens of Chichester, and the whole country-side, upon whom his face was never turned except in kindness, felt his death to be a personal loss.

The author of the memoir before alluded to was impelled to write: "In private life he was kind-hearted, benevolent, and affable; condescending to those in a lower station of life, he won their hearts by innate and unstudied courtesy; while his high spirit, undaunted courage, and nobleness of character, combined with the utmost simplicity of mind, rendered him universally beloved by those who came within the circle of his acquaintance."

In conclusion I can find no better words to express my estimate of the fifth Duke of Richmond and his Duchess, than those which I penned some years since.

"The noble Duke, the fifth Duke of Richmond, and her Grace, his wife, were noble examples to every one in any station of life—his Grace as a nobleman, husband, parent, master, and a servant to his country; her Grace, with the most loving affection and duty reciprocating all it was possible for a lady and devoted wife to enjoin, with the most kind, charitable consideration for all in trouble, need, sickness, and affliction."

Her Grace was born on the 6th of June, 1796. Died 12th of March, 1874. Her children were—

1. Charles, Earl of March (now sixth Duke of Richmond), born 27th of February, 1818.
2. Caroline Amelia, born 18th of June, 1819. Died, as Countess of Bessborough, 30th of April, 1888.
3. Fitzroy George Charles, born 11th of June, 1820. Lost in the steamship *President*, 1841.
4. Henry Charles George, born 2nd of November, 1821. Died 28th of August, 1886.
5. Sarah Georgiana, born 17th of March, 1823. Died 6th of January, 1831.
6. Alexander Francis Charles, born 14th of April, 1825. Died 22nd of January, 1892.
7. Augusta Catherine (now Princess Edward of Saxe Weimar), born 14th of January, 1827.
8. Lucy Frances, born 3rd of June, 1828. Died 16th of April, 1843.
9. George, born 22nd of October, 1829. Died February, 1877.
10. Amelia Frederica, born 4th of December, 1830. Died 20th of October, 1841.
11. Cecilia (now Countess of Lucan), born 13th of April, 1838.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE PRESENT DUKE.

CHARLES HENRY GORDON-LENNOX, sixth and present Duke of Richmond, K.G., was born on the 27th of February, 1818, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father, the fifth Duke, in 1860.

In 1876 the ancient Dukedom of Gordon was revived in his favour. Four ducal honours, therefore, appertain to the Head of the House, viz. those of Richmond, Gordon, Lennox, and D'Aubigné.

Like his predecessors, he chose the military profession. Upon leaving Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1839), he joined the Royal Horse Guards Blue, on the 24th of May, 1839, as Cornet. He proceeded to a Lieutenancy, and was promoted Captain (unattached) on the 27th of September, 1844.

He was appointed aide-de-camp to Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington and to Viscount Hardinge. His Grace is the Lord-Lieutenant of Banffshire and Chancellor of the University of Aberdeen.



CHARLES, SIXTH DUKE OF RICHMOND, K.G.

(From a photo by Dickinson, 114, New Bond Street, London.)

He has filled the office of Vice-President of the Committee of the Council of Education, as well as that of Secretary of State for Scotland. He was President of the Poor Law Board in 1859 to 1868, also in 1885. He was Lord President of the Council from 1874 to 1880. As Earl of March he represented West Sussex from 1841 to 1860, when he was called to the Upper House. His Grace's utterances in the House of Lords being marked by great moderation and strong common sense, and being always based on proof and fact, have made his position in that House impregnable. For some years he led the Conservative Party there, and few among his political opponents, who measured swords with him in the Senate, had reason to congratulate themselves. He is a magistrate for Sussex, Chairman of the West Sussex County Council, Chairman of the Board of Guardians at Westhampnett.

Every charitable institution, every good and warrantable work carried on within the sphere of his influence, seeks the support of his authority and assistance, and largely, indeed, are their claims allowed.

In the transaction of public affairs, and on the bench of Justice, his Grace's patience, capacity for taking pains, and great experience, command the confidence of all classes.

Any attempt on my part to describe here more

particularly the personality and characteristics of the Duke would be misplaced; suffice to say that few noblemen are more highly respected by their neighbours than the present Duke of Richmond, an opinion which has the surest foundation, being based on experience.

The improvements on the estate made in his time bear the impress of his taste; specially is this the case in the afforesting of the domain. At Goodwood one naturally looks for majestic timber, and finds it. Though natural decay puts an end to many a glorious tree, these are amply replaced by judicious planting.

“Thickets,” or, as they are locally called, “clumps,” are gradually clothing the summits of the Downs, and adding to the beauty of the park, and will leave a lasting witness to the forethought of the owner.

In this respect his Grace may be said to have entered into and carried on the labours of the third Duke, whose skill in forestry, as narrated in a former chapter, was of no ordinary nature, and whose Cedars of Lebanon form one of the glories at Goodwood.

The well-being of his tenants and dependants, and the improvement of the estate, is very near the Duke's heart, and when released from cares of State and public business, he has always found relaxation

and refreshment in the maintenance and improvement of his great inheritance.

Four hundred and two substantial and roomy cottages, with gardens attached, show how the labourers are housed on the Goodwood Estate.

Upon the Gordon Estates his Grace has expended, since 1860, in building and improving cottages, no less a sum than £28,850, as stated by him before the Royal Commission on Agriculture, on the 7th of June, 1894. It goes without saying that in everything relating to the agricultural interest the Dukes of Richmond have always been leaders, and the present Duke is no exception to the rule. He upholds the principle of freedom of contract on both sides, tempered with a readiness to remove difficulties from the tenants in advance times; and one result of this equitable method is that in many cases his holdings remain in the same families for several generations.

From 1879 up to 1894 he made upon the Goodwood Estate reductions in rent to the amount of 27 per cent., and in 1894, of 37 per cent., which last concessions amount to about £4000 per annum. Upon the Gordon Estate his Grace has stated he had, since 1860, expended £198,156; viz. £126,245 on farm buildings; on cottages, £28,856; on drainage, £43,055. The abatements of rent from 1879 to 1894 amounted to £88,198, and have now reached

£100,000. Notwithstanding these deductions, all permanent repairs and improvements have been kept up.

His Grace early manifested his predilection for sport, and his disapproval of excessive betting and turf speculation. He was elected a member of the Jockey Club in 1838, when the Club consisted of seventy-five members, and is now the "Father of the Club." The meetings of the Jockey Club, when held in London, take place at his residence, 49, Belgrave Square. In 1839 he owned a filly called "Guava" by "The Colonel" out of "Gulnare," which he rode in the March Stakes at Goodwood Races, winning the race. Again in 1842 he rode his father's horse, "The Currier," in the Welter Stakes, on the first day at Goodwood, running a dead heat with Mr. Holmes's "Vulcan," Captain Pettat riding; the stakes were then divided. On the last day, at the same meeting, he rode three winners, and also had a walk over; thus winning four times in one day. Although his Grace does not continue the racing establishment, he maintains the famous Goodwood racecourse, which is so magnificently situated, and surrounded by unsurpassed natural advantages.

"Glorious Goodwood" has never suffered eclipse, notwithstanding the immense development of its rivals, and still merits to the full its distinctive appellation. The house party during the Race week

assembles the noblest in the land; and the ladies' lawn in front of the Grand Stand is the favourite subject of the pictorial journalist.

Although the once famous "yellow and scarlet" colours so often carried to victory on this, their home-ground, are no longer seen in the races, they are still displayed by the huntsmen and two whips of the Goodwood hounds, who during the meeting act as outriders and carry out the behests of the Clerk of the Course.

The first time his Grace's name appeared as a patron of the turf was in 1838, when a three-year-old filly named "Wimple," by "The Colonel," out of "Mantilla," appeared in the entry for the Duke of Richmond's Plate at Goodwood, as the nomination of the Earl of March.

The first race-horse owned by him was, as previously stated, "Guava," which ran and won in the following year.

His Grace at all times took pleasure in shooting, in the old sportsmanlike manner, walking after the game with good dogs, to find the game and retrieve it when killed.

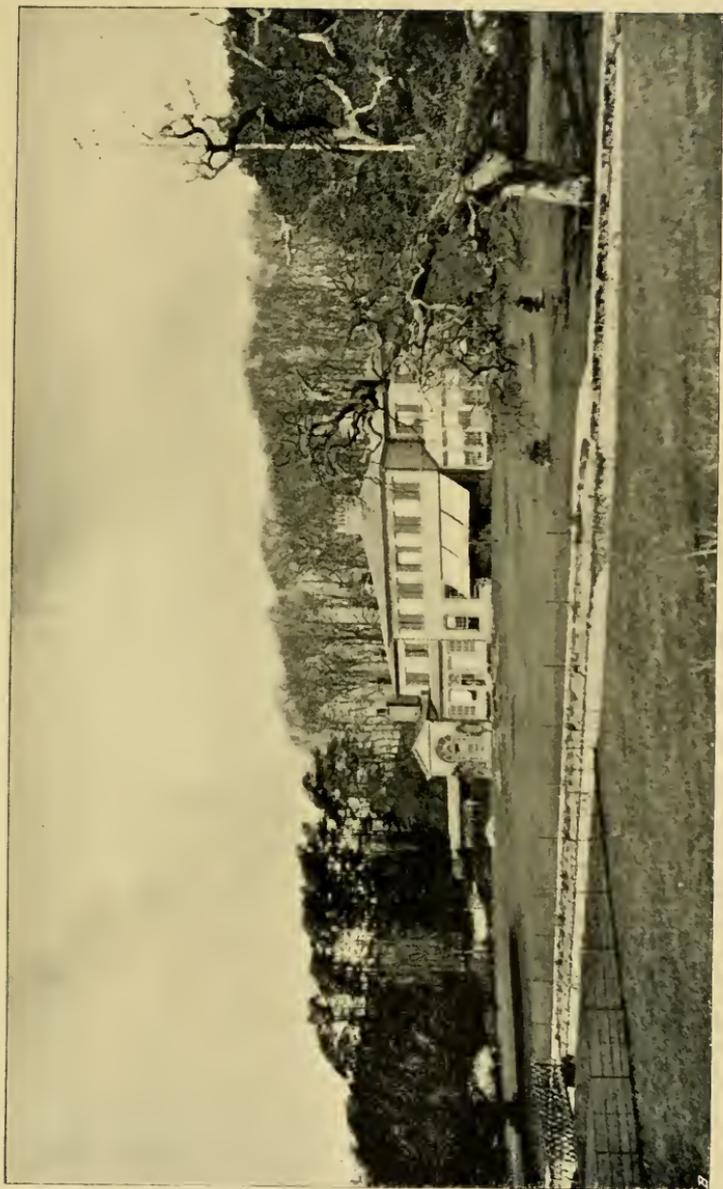
After the death of his father, the Duke and his family remained at Molecomb eighteen months, during which time Goodwood House was closed.

Since his succession to the estates, the interior of the great house has been thoroughly restored and

embellished. The warming and lighting have been greatly improved, and extensive gas and waterworks have been constructed. The original supply of water to the house was from rain-water tanks, that for domestic purposes had to be forced up by horse-power from deep wells. His Grace therefore constructed waterworks, from which water is forced up to a reservoir upon the hill to the north of Carne's Seat, whence it gravitates to the point of supply. In this way a solution has been obtained to a question that had always been a source of anxiety, viz. as to the supply of water in the event of a fire.

The heirlooms and historical treasures which the house contains, and which might be destroyed by a fire, are such as no purchasing power could replace.

The collection of pictures contains examples of Titian, about the date of 1520; Guido, 1600; De la Hire, 1630; Vandyke, 1640; Sir Godfrey Kneller, 1680; Sir Peter Lely, 1645; Teniers, 1643; Vander Meulen, 1670; Breydell, 1720; Rembrandt, 1650; Salvator Rosa, 1640; Ostade, 1620; Baroccio, 1590; Rubens, 1620; P. W. Wouvermans, 1670; Canaletti, 1740; Romney, 1745; Sir Joshua Reynolds, 1780; Gainsborough, 1760; George Smith, 1762; John Smith, 1763; Angelica Kauffman, 1779; Stubbs, 1744; Hogarth, 1750; Jackson, 1808; Sir Thomas Lawrence, 1825; James Barry, 1772.



MOLECOMB.
(From a photo by Charles H. Barden, Chickester.)



One of the most valuable and interesting is a fine painting by Vandyke, measuring 9 ft. by 8 ft. 2 ins., representing King Charles the First seated on the throne with his son Charles, Prince of Wales. His Queen Henrietta, daughter of Henry IV. of France, appears holding up the infant Princess Maria. Two small Italian dogs play at their feet; upon a table are the emblems of sovereignty, and there is a view in perspective of Westminster Abbey and Hall as a background. This picture was sold for £150 at the sale of King Charles's effects, by order of Parliament, in 1649, and repurchased from the Orleans collection at the time of the revolution in France, by the third Duke of Richmond, for the sum of 1100 guineas.

There are two examples by the same artist, each 8 ft. 10 ins. by 3 ft., companion pictures, one representing Charles I. in his robes of state, and the other Henrietta Maria his Queen, elegantly attired in a white satin dress richly ornamented with lace. There is also by Vandyke (King Charles's favourite artist) a painting of Charles's five children, measuring 5 ft. 6 ins. by 2 ft. 6 ins. There are several other productions of this celebrated artist, two of which merit special mention.

One is of Carew, a member of the Privy Council of Charles I., a celebrated wit and poet of his day. The other is of Killigrew, a page of honour to Charles I.,

and Groom of the Bedchamber to Charles II. He was a favourite and boon companion of the Merry Monarch, and a celebrated wit and humorist.

Each of these pictures are 3 ft. 2 ins. by 2 ft. 8 ins. There are also many fine paintings by Sir Peter Lely ; one of his finest is considered to be that of Frances Theresa Stuart, afterwards Duchess of Richmond, who was married in 1667.

A gold medal was caused to be struck by Charles II., bearing his own effigy on the obverse and the figure of Minerva on the reverse, in which the stately form and features of Frances Stuart are perpetuated.

This design was afterwards transferred to the coin of the realm, and to this day it remains unaltered on the bronze coins, as the emblematic figure, with the inscription of "Britannia."

A portrait of James Stuart, Duke of Richmond, is another of Lely's productions ; the nobleman he has represented was a son of Esme Stuart, Duke of Lennox, and was a personal friend of Charles I., after whose execution he was permitted to perform the last melancholy office of consigning his sovereign's remains to the grave.

A portrait of Sir William Waller by Sir Peter Lely is another interesting picture in this valuable collection. Sir William Waller was the famous Parliamentary General during the civil wars, and was Commander at the time when Arundel Castle and the

city of Chichester surrendered, the latter after eight (some say twelve) days' siege, in 1643. All the prisoners taken were brought up to London.

There are many other pictures by this notable artist, but I must now allude to others: first, Sir Godfrey Kneller. Those of the first Duke of Richmond command attention. The first represents his Grace in full figure, the other three-quarter. These pictures are highly valued. A portrait of James, Duke of Monmouth, is considered one of Sir Godfrey's best productions; it is 4 ft. by 3 ft. 2 ins., representing the Duke as a young man, in a hunting dress, with a whip in his hand. There is also another by the same artist, of the Duke of Monmouth later on in life, 7 ft. by 4 ft. 9 ins., a full length portrait in his robes of state, wearing the insignia of the Order of the Garter.

The Duke of Monmouth was closely associated with the noble Goodwood family and the Charlton hunt and hounds. His sad career terminated on the 15th of July, 1685, when he was beheaded.

There are also portraits of General Monk, Duke of Albemarle, and of the second Duchess of Richmond, by Sir Godfrey. There are several paintings by Romney (who was a frequent visitor in the neighbourhood of Chichester, being an intimate friend of Hayley the poet at Eartham, where a painting-room was set apart for him), including one of Lord George

H. Lennox, second son of the second Duke of Richmond and father of the fourth Duke. This is considered an excellent painting. Romney, as is well known, was *par excellence* the delineator of the hand, and the hands in this portrait are exquisitely finished. A portrait of the third Duke of Richmond by the same artist is much admired, engravings of which in mezzotint are met with in many houses in the neighbourhood. There are also by Romney portraits of the third Earl of Albemarle, son of a daughter of the first Duke of Richmond, of Mrs. General Dorrien, the Hon. Mrs. Damer, and Dr. Buckner, Bishop of Chichester, who reached the patriarchal age of ninety-seven. Of Ostade's works there are three, the subjects being "A Frost piece," "Jealousy and Courtship detected," and the "Itinerant Musician." These are considered among the best examples of that master.

By Guido there are also three, viz. St. Michael, St. Catharine, and "A Head," the countenance of which expresses deep anguish.

By Hudson there are two, viz. a portrait of George II. (a full length figure, 7 ft. by 4 ft. 6 ins.), and a portrait of his Queen (Caroline), draped in white satin, deeply flounced with gold embroidery, with a dark mantle and train, fastened in front with jewels, and lined with ermine, a sceptre in one hand, while the crown lies on the table.

A Rembrandt portrait of a Flemish nobleman,

7 ft. by 4 ft. 6 ins., is one of the most precious in the collection.

There are two by Teniers, and one by Gainsborough—a portrait of William Pitt. It is reputed to be a fine and striking likeness. One by Rubens is a portrait of Helena Forman, the painter's second wife, a resplendent beauty.

A fine portrait of Charles, fourth Duke of Richmond, by Jackson, is worthy of that skilful artist. A portrait by Titian, and a picture by Hogarth, "The Lady's Last Stake," must find a place in my enumeration.

There are, in addition to these, a very large number of pictures in oil and water colours, but space will not permit of their being described; one, however, which throws a strong light on that inexhaustible theme, Mary, Queen of Scots, must not be omitted. It represents the cenotaph of Lord Darnley, and measures 7 ft. 4 ins. by 4 ft. 6 ins. The picture bears this inscription in the right-hand corner—

"TRAGICA ET LAMENTABILIS
INTERNECIO SERENISSIMI HENRICI
SCOTORUM REGIS,"

which is rendered as "The tragical and lamentable murder of the most Serene Henry King of Scots."

The piece represents a chapel paved with marble,

before the altar of which is exposed on a monument, adorned with the trophies of the deceased, the effigies of Henry Darnley, and near the same are King James his son, the Earl and Countess of Lennox his father and mother, and his younger brother, all on their knees, as beseeching the great Judge of all to avenge his murder.

The altar is towards the right hand, and upon it is depicted an image of our Saviour trampling Death underfoot, pointing with His left hand to the wound in His side, and holding in His right hand the cross, on which is a scroll with the letters I.N.R.I. On either side of the altar are green silk curtains upon rods and rings, as was common in churches of that date. In different parts of the picture are depicted the scenes of this tragedy; in one is represented the inside of a chamber wherein is a bed, with two persons standing by it armed, the one at the head as if directing, and the other at the foot as if drawing the King's body forcibly from the bed; near the foot is a pallet, wherein is an old man dead, or sleeping. Another scene represents, first, a young man almost nude, lying dead under a tree; the figure is remarkably tall, as Darnley is known to have been.

A little farther off lies the dead body of an old man, likewise denuded. In one corner a small picture is introduced representing a battle array



JAMES STUART, DUKE OF RICHMOND. DIED 1655; THE LAST IN THE
STUART LINE.



and the transactions of Carberry Hill, where Queen Mary parted from Earl Bothwell and surrendered herself into the hands of the nobles. The Queen's army and Bothwell's are seen drawn up toward the top of the hill, where the royal standard is displayed, with several ensigns of St. Andrew's Cross. The Queen herself may here be distinguished with one of her women on horseback, as also Bothwell on a large white horse, with several others in armour. At the foot of the hill, on low ground, where they may be sheltered from the Queen's artillery, are represented the forces of the Confederate nobility marching in battle array. Towards the lower right-hand corner of this landscape is a prospect of the City of Edinburgh with the name written over it.

The Kirk-o'-Field, in which stood the house and garden in which Darnley was murdered, were on the south of the town of Edinburgh, and the site is now occupied by the house of the Principal of the University of Edinburgh.

Kirk-o'-Field House was within a short distance of the ridge of rocks called Salisbury Craigs, and of the mountain called Arthur's Seat, both of which are represented in this picture.

Near the altar is seen a paper fastened on with wafers, and intended to look as if fixed upon the picture, giving an account of the persons therein

represented. The legend is in Latin, and is thus rendered :—

“Behold the portraits of the following heroes done to the life.

“Henry, the first of that name, of great renown, late King of Scotland, most barbarously murdered with his trusty servant, by Earl Bothwell and his confederates (the Queen his wife also being privy and consenting to it), which Queen, soon after the murder of her most loving and faithful husband, married the said Bothwell). This most wise and beautiful Prince was cut off at the age of 21, to the inexpressible grief of his people ; may God receive his soul into glory.”

Other inscriptions seen upon the paper are rendered :—

“Matthew, Earl of Lennox, descended from the Kings of Scotland, the father and grandfather of the two above-mentioned princes, in the 50th year of his age.”

“Lady Margaret Dowglass, his wife, the Countess of Lennox, only daughter and heiress of Archibald Earl of Angus, and Margaret Queen of Scotland, the eldest daughter of Henry VII., King of England, the mother and grandmother of the two above-mentioned Princes, in the 51st year of her age.”

“Charles Stuart their son, in the 11th year of his age.”

In the middle of the picture is a monument or bier, covered with mourning, on which reclines an effigy of Darnley, such as was usually exposed to the public view in former times at the funerals of princes and illustrious persons.

He appears in gilt armour, with a rich cushion under his head, near which is an imperial crown supported by two unicorns of Scotland, and at his

feet lies a wolf, which was one of his own supporters, as appears by his arms on the monument of the Countess his mother, in Henry VII.'s chapel at Windsor. Over these effigies may be read an heroic poem upon the death of "the most excellent Henry, King of Scots."

On the monument and mourning cloth covering the bier are embossed or embroidered on the side in front three escutcheons of arms under the regal crowns, that in the middle showing the Royal Lion of Scotland surrounded with the collar of the thistle and a figure of St. Andrew, being the regal ornament of the Scottish Kings. The other two are enriched with the collar of the Order of St. Michael, of which Darnley had been installed a Companion, the French King having sent him the ensigns of it, by Monsieur Rambouillet his ambassador, who came on purpose into Scotland in February, 1565-6, soon after Darnley's marriage with the Queen.

In an adjoining panel, a little above the bodies, may be read :—

"After the murder they are found lying in the garden."

Above these arms and scrolls, the monument or bier is ornamented with cherubic heads in glory, and at the corners are two figures, also in gold, one representing Fame, and the other Justice. Under the effigies is written :—

“Here lyeth the most serene Henry of Scotland, murdered the 19th of February, in the year of our Lord 1567.”

In the foreground of the piece before the monument is a cloth or carpet of purple velvet, fringed with the same colour, on which the young King James is represented kneeling, with his crown on his head and uplifted hands, before a *prie-dieu* covered with the same colour, and upon which lies a cushion. The sceptre over the head is a scroll bearing in Latin the inscription :—

“Hear, O Lord, and avenge the innocent blood of the King, my father, and defend me, I beseech Thee, with Thy right hand.”

Upon the floor to the left hand are represented the Earl and Countess of Lennox, Darnley’s father and mother, and his youngest brother, and over their heads are scrolls bearing the words :—

“Hearken to our cry, O Lord, and avenge the innocent blood of the King, our most dear son. Grant, we beseech Thee, to his son prosperity and long life.

“Avenge, O Lord, the innocent blood of the King, my brother ; make me, I beseech Thee, an instrument of Thy vengeance.”

On a table hung by a ring to the wall of the chapel, and near the last figures and scrolls, is another inscription containing the following account of the design and intention of the work, which being translated runs as follows :—

“The occasion of this work, that the most Hon. Earl of Lennox, and the Lady Margaret Douglass, his wife, ordered this

to be done at London in January, 1567, to the intent that, as they now were advanced in years, if they should depart this life before the most excellent King of Scotland, their grandson, grew up, he might look upon it as a memorial from them to keep up in his mind a constant remembrance of the barbarous murder of the late King his father, till it should please God to permit him to avenge it."

The name of the painter appears in small letters, and is read as—

"LEVINUS VENETIANUS, or VOGEL ARIUS, ME FECIT."

The view of the battle array of Carberry Hill, near Edinburgh, on the 15th of June, 1567, when Queen Mary surrendered herself to the Confederate Lords of Scotland, which is painted at the corner of the picture, is one of the most curious parts of the whole, as it represents Queen Mary parting from Bothwell and surrendering herself into the hands of the nobles who had joined in arms to revenge the death of the King. The various positions of the army are represented, together with the names over the heads of the distinguished persons taking part in the battle. In fact, the whole of the engagement is clearly depicted.

One inscription is especially worthy of notice, which is thus translated:—

"The Queen of Scotland and the traitor Bothwell are marching out to battle, against whom the chiefs of the kingdom are advancing, bearing the mournful standard you see. Bothwell,

obliged to flee, retires to Dunbar Castle ; the Queen, disguised in a mean habit, surrenders herself into the hands of the nobles in convention, of whom sentence was pronounced upon the two persons principally concerned in the above-mentioned murder."

It is evident that this picture was executed with great care and expense, so as to place the facts on record for posterity with much minuteness, the Earl of Lennox taking every possible precaution that what he regarded as a legacy to the King his grandson should be as perfect as possible. The Earl of Lennox was himself slain at Stirling in 1571, whilst Regent of Scotland ; and the Countess his wife died in London, in 1578. Their son afterwards was created Earl of Lennox by the King. This remarkable and interesting picture was sent by the Earl Matthew to his brother John, Lord of Aubigné, in France, where it had remained in the Castle of Aubigné ; the title of Aubigné becoming extinct at the death of the Lord of Aubigné (Duke of Richmond), who died in 1672, the honour and estates, with the castle, reverted to the King of France, Louis XIV., who soon after erected the same into a dukedom. The fifth Duke of Richmond succeeding to that honour and estate, found, when he went over into France soon after, among other family pictures in his castle there, this painting, which he caused to be brought over to England. There was a replica or duplicate of this picture at Kensington, which was presented to her Majesty

Queen Caroline, by the Right Hon. Thomas, Lord Leinster and Earl of Pomfret. Both paintings had suffered from decay, and were in parts defective. They were restored by comparing them, as that which was defective in one was almost perfect in the other.

Having enumerated a small portion of the valuable pictures in Goodwood House, I will mention some of its most interesting treasures. A beautifully worked shirt, worn by Charles I., a tray which held his clothes when an infant, a watch which he wore, even a lock of the unfortunate King's hair, and the cup and boat used at his christening, are here preserved; also a blue cushion, beautifully bordered, upon which Queen Victoria knelt at her coronation; a cockade and marshal's bâton, borne by the Duke of Wellington; and a silver breakfast-plate, used by Napoleon on the morning of his last fight, and taken from his carriage by our soldiers at Waterloo. A bust of the Duke of Wellington, with many trophies taken in the engagements in which the British forces were commanded by him, are included. The library, containing many thousands of volumes, is extremely valuable.

When the present Duke of Richmond came of age, on Wednesday, the 27th of February, 1839, one of the most magnificent entertainments ever known in West Sussex was given by his father, the fifth

Duke. A stag-hunt commenced the festivities of that memorable day. About three hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner at the Tennis Court, presided over by Lord George Lennox (his Grace's brother), the noble Duke at the same time presiding over an illustrious party at the "House." In the evening a Ball and Supper took place, attended by about seven hundred guests, who were entertained with extraordinary magnificence. The park was illuminated. Near the house a profusion of variegated lamps were tastefully arranged, and in the conservatory there were many others, but unfortunately some of the decorations here ignited, which for a short time caused alarm. Assistance being close at hand, the impending danger was soon overcome. A huge bonfire was lighted upon St. Roche's Hill, about a mile and a half to the north of the house, which from its elevation shed its brilliancy for miles around.

On the Friday following, the Duke entertained his tenantry and their friends at dinner, when about two hundred sat down in the new ball-room. A liberal donation was given to every individual employed upon the estate, and the children from the Boxgrove Schools and Westhampnett Union, numbering about seven hundred, were regaled in the park on the Saturday. I well remember every festivity connected with this memorable event, having been with my father and the rest of his family present at them all.

On the morning of the day when the present Duke (then Earl of March) came of age, he was presented with a costly and elegant piece of Plate by the Dowager Duchess of Richmond. It was a singular coincidence that the 27th of February should have been likewise the anniversary of the Battle of Orthez, fought in 1814, when his father was dangerously wounded and nearly lost his life.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE EARL OF MARCH.

THE Earl of March, son and heir of the sixth Duke of Richmond and Gordon, was born on the 27th of December, 1845, educated at Eton, travelled, and joined the Grenadier Guards in 1865.

He represented West Sussex in the House of Commons from 1868 till 1885, when the constituencies were rearranged. He was then returned for the Chichester or south-west division of Sussex, after a contest, by the overwhelming majority of 2290. In 1879 he was elected a member, and in 1882 a steward, of the Jockey Club for three years. His stewardship was so ably discharged that in 1888 and again in 1892 he was re-elected to that responsible office. At the present moment there is no English sportsman more universally respected.

His capacity for business, like that of his father, is of no ordinary kind. In 1879 and for a few years his Lordship owned and ran some race-horses. Fortune, however, was not greatly propitious, although

“Khabara” won twice in 1879, carrying the old colours, to the great gratification of Sussex folk.

In 1813 the fourth Duke of Richmond had given up the Goodwood pack of fox-hounds, when the famous Charlton Hunt came to an end. Charlton Forest was for a long period the headquarters of British fox-hunting, and the crowd of notables, both men and women, who frequented the celebrated Fox Hall there became historical.

From 1813 up to 1883 the Earls of Egremont hunted the country with the Petworth pack. In 1883 Lord Leconfield relinquished that part of the country which was originally hunted by the Goodwood pack, and his Grace, the present Duke of Richmond, re-established the “Goodwood hounds,” the Earl of March being master of them.

The old kennels, built in 1787, were then converted into most comfortable dwellings for the huntsmen and whippers-in, and entirely new kennels were built for the hounds.

The first “meet” was on Monday, the 5th of November, at 11.30, at the kennels, although cub-hunting had been engaged in twenty-eight mornings previously.

All the country-side seemed to have turned out for the occasion, noble and simple, pedestrian and equestrian, ladies and gentlemen, the old, the young. It was indeed a “glorious Goodwood” meet,

reminding many of the veterans of the days of "auld lang syne."

The blue uniform for the hunt members, with yellow and scarlet for the hunt servants, mingled with the scarlet colours of followers of the Petworth hounds, on this memorable occasion made a very pretty display.

There were present the Earl of March (as Master), Lady March and her sister Miss Craven, Lord Algernon Gordon Lennox, Lord Francis Gordon Lennox, Lord Leconfield, the Earl of Egmont, Sir Walter Barttelot, M.P., all equipped in hunting costumes. Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar and Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, M.P., attended in carriages.

Space would fail to mention all the notables of the county and worthies of the neighbourhood who were present. Suffice it to say, what "the Derby day" is to the Londoner the first meet of the Goodwood fox-hounds upon this occasion was to the folk of Western Sussex.

Every animal that could go on four legs was in requisition.

The throw-off was in the Valdoe Coppice adjoining the kennels, where "tally ho" was soon heard, but the attendance at the meet was so great that the coppice was almost surrounded by it, which prevented the "find" breaking cover, and it was soon chopped, being the first legitimate blood for the re-established

Goodwood pack. Another fox stole away during the breaking-up of the first, and being viewed was soon followed by the pack, and after a few dodging spurts from being headed so often was run into at the timber yard in the rear of the house. Although these two short runs did not afford much sport for the old fox-hunters who were well mounted, it was a most enjoyable sporting day for novices, and enabled many to proclaim "they were in at the death," which proud position they never enjoyed before nor have probably since.

The noble Master, having offered so much sport for the general public, trotted off with the pack to Boxgrove Common to try and afford good sport for the habitual sportsman. Unfortunately this effort failed for some little time, as not only was Boxgrove Common a blank, but Bines Furze and Slindon Common also. At last Dale Park contained the object sought for, and after a tolerably good run, another fox was run into upon the lawn in front of Dale Park House, only about twenty-five sportsmen being in at the death. Thus terminated the ever-memorable day of the re-establishment of the Goodwood or, as it was anciently termed, "the Charlton Hunt." *

* Since the above was written, the Goodwood Hounds and Hunt have been discontinued, viz. at the close of the season 1894-95.

It is recorded that the noted Charlton pack was the first ever established in this country, as the following narrative will verify. This account was originally printed in the form of a pamphlet, a copy of which came into my possession, and which by desire I had reprinted. The whole narrative is so interesting, that I here insert it verbatim.

THE CHARLTON HUNT.

We have all heard of Goodwood; but where is Charlton? A little more than a hundred years ago these questions would have been exactly reversed; then all the world had heard of Charlton, while the glories of Goodwood, now become a household word among us, slumbered in the womb of time. In an account of the Judges' progress to Chichester in 1749, they are described as being "entertained by the Duke of Richmond at his seat *near Charlton.*" The writer evidently either did not know the name of Goodwood, or considered it would give no information to his readers; "near Charlton" was quite sufficient guide as to its locality. Charlton was the Melton Mowbray of its day, and the Charlton Hunt, the most famous in England, the resort of the great and wealthy, eager to participate in our national sport of fox-hunting. King William III. and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, then a guest in England, are recorded as having been to Charlton to witness a fox-chase, and even the softer sex joined in the hunt, held their assemblies in the village, and probably participated in the pleasure of eating a *Charlton pie*, a dainty then well known, though now entirely forgotten—forgotten, as Charlton itself now is; the very traditions have nearly died out, scarcely a villager can now tell of its former renown or talk of the "*good old times.*" But to keep these in remembrance, to commemorate something of the glories of Charlton, the writer of these few pages has collected such information as may interest those acquainted with

the neighbourhood or loving the sport Charlton was so famous for ; for much of which he is indebted to the courtesy of Charles Dorrien, Esq., of Ashdean House, who possesses a curious manuscript account of the hamlet and the hunt.

Charlton, a tything of the parish of Singleton, lies in the valley north of the Goodwood hills, and about a mile east of the high-road from Chichester to Midhurst. It is now principally remarkable for its "forest" (a large wood extending over 800 acres, belonging to the Goodwood estate, but formerly the property of the FitzAlans, Earls of Arundel, where this great family enjoyed the pleasures of the chase, having a hunting-seat at Downley, on the verge of the forest, of sufficient importance to be used as an occasional residence ; indeed, two of the Earls are stated to have died at Downley—Thomas, in 1525, and William, in 1544.

From time immemorial, therefore, it appears that the wood and pleasant downs of Charlton have been appropriated to the enjoyment of hunting and the chase—of later years more exclusively to fox-hunting—and from this circumstance only Charlton derives its celebrity. As long as the pursuit of the fox has existed as a national sport, it is probable there was a meet at Charlton ; but it was first brought into notice from its being the favourite resort of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, who probably owed his acquaintance with Sussex to his friendship with Ford, Lord Grey, afterwards his second in command at Sedgemoor, who was seated at Uppark in this neighbourhood. Monmouth appears to have had a peculiar love of Charlton; saying jestingly, "When he was King he would come and keep his Court at Charlton." So early, too, were his hopes of a future crown alluded to. On one occasion he was so entertained and made much of by the citizens of Chichester—being received by crowds, welcomed by bonfires and ringing of bells, and subsequently taken in state to the Cathedral, that Bishop Carlton thought it necessary to write apologetically to the Metropolitan to excuse the apparent want of loyalty to the reigning Sovereign.

His letter, still extant, is dated February 17, 1679.

Amongst those who paid their respects to Monmouth, at this time,

were Mr. Butler, of Amberley, M.P. for Arundel, and Mr. Roper, his brother-in-law, whose connection with Charlton, as subsequently alluded to, is probably accounted for by this relationship.

Two packs of foxhounds appear to have been kept at Charlton at this time, belonging to the Duke of Monmouth and Lord Grey, the master and manager being the Mr. Roper before mentioned, a Kentish gentleman, a great lover of the chase, and possessing great knowledge of hounds and hunting. He was sufficiently intimate with Monmouth to be obliged to leave the country on the unfortunate termination of Monmouth's attempt to seize the throne, taking refuge in France, where he made acquaintance with the celebrated St. Victor, and enjoyed in the forests of Chantilly the sport he was debarred from pursuing at home. On the accession of William III., Mr. Roper returned, and resumed the management of the hounds, which appear to have become the property of the Duke of Bolton and himself, and he soon had the satisfaction of seeing a noble party of lovers of the chase around him. Among the earliest names mentioned were the Marquis of Hartington (afterwards Duke of Devonshire, whose daring exploit of riding down Leven Down, one of the steepest hills near, and leaping a five-barred gate at the foot, was long remembered), the Earl of Halifax, General Compton, the Dukes of Bolton and Grafton, Duke of Montrose, Lord Nassau Powlett, Lords William and Harry Beauclerc, Lords Forester, Hervey, Harcourt, and others. How these noblemen were accommodated with lodgings is a wonder to the present generation. Some of them had probably built houses of their own (the Dukes of Devonshire and St. Alban's and Lord Harcourt amongst them), and every cottager, both in Charlton and the adjacent villages, had a lodger in the hunting season—a golden harvest for them. To add to the importance of the Hunt, the Earl of Burlington, the Vitruvius of his day, designed them a banqueting-room, where these votaries of Diana feasted after the fatigues of the chase, and talked over the feats of the day. This building was popularly known by the name of Foxhall, from the gilt frame of a fox surmounting a tall flagstaff, erected in front

of it to show the "southerly wind" so dear to fox-hunters, a gift from Henrietta, Duchess of Bolton, the daughter of the Duke of Monmouth, who seems to have inherited her father's love for Charlton. Both she and her youthful son, Lord Nassau Powlett, were constant visitors there.

The fame of Charlton had now reached other countries. St. Victor came from France to return his friend's visit, and both that country and Germany sent admirers of the sport to Charlton with half the aristocracy of England—amongst them the Duke of Richmond, who had purchased Goodwood of the family of Compton in 1720 as a hunting-seat, and from thence brought both his Duchess and the youthful Lord March to the meet at Charlton, while her Grace, with her daughter Lady Anne. Lennox (afterwards Countess of Albemarle), held assemblies in the evening at Foxhall, countenanced by the presence of the Duchess of Bolton, Lady Forester, and other ladies, whom the attraction of the chase had brought to Charlton—a love of hunting being by no means confined to the noble sex. The success and importance of the Hunt appear now to have provoked the envy of the owner of Petworth, the proud Duke of Somerset, who, accustomed to be paramount in West Sussex, could not brook the sight of horses and hounds riding over his estate.

His Grace's ire is amusingly described as inquiring first of his neighbour Sir William Goring of Burton, "Whose hounds they were so frequently coming near his house?" And on being told "that they were the Charlton Pack—Mr. Roper's," cried out, stammering with anger, "Who is he? Where is his estate? What right has he to hunt this county? I'll have hounds and horses of my own." And, in spite of Sir William's remonstrances, had kennels and stables built up on the Downs, near Waltham, called Twines (afterwards used by Lord Egremont as racing stables), and even condescended to send down first-rate cooks to tempt the Sussex gentlemen with a sumptuous breakfast; but they were faithful in their allegiance to Charlton, and, after a few years' vain endeavour to carry his point, his Grace gave away his hounds and left the field in disgust.

We have now to record the death of the old Squire, Mr. Roper, who so long had had the management of the Charlton Pack, and had brought it to such perfection. Sportsman to the last, he had ridden with the hounds to Findon, but just at the find dropped down lifeless on the field at the advanced age of eighty-four. By his death the hounds became the sole property of the Duke of Bolton, who for a short time devoted himself to Charlton ; but the attractions of his second Duchess, Lavinia Fenton (the original Polly of the *Beggar's Opera*), eventually drew him away from Charlton altogether, and on his retirement he gave the hounds to the second Duke of Richmond, who assumed the entire management, assisted by Lord Delawarr, and having for huntsman the redoubted Tom Johnson, so well known with the Pack. The Hunt in his hands assumed an importance and regularity scarce before known : every morning a hundred horses were led out, each with his attendant groom in the Charlton livery in blue with gold cord and tassels to their caps. Lords and ladies continued to flock to Charlton in the hunting season, and the new master, the Duke of Richmond, in 1732 built the house, still remaining, where he and the Duchess slept, to be ready for the early meet (eight o'clock in the morning). The walls of the principal room are ornamented with paintings relative to the chase, and stand almost the sole relic of the "Charlton Hunt."

About this time occurred that famous fox-chase even now remembered in the county of Sussex, and recorded in the end of these pages (lasting ten hours), an event of sufficient importance to cause an account of it to be written and hung up in many of the houses near, where the names of both huntsman and hounds are carefully preserved. The Hunt continued to flourish during the life of the second Duke of Richmond, but at his death, in 1750, his successor, the third Duke, though a sportsman, was probably not so devoted to this chase as his forefathers. He indeed caused splendid kennels to be built for the hounds at Goodwood ; but it is probable that the removal of the pack from Charlton detracted somewhat from its general popularity, and accordingly we are not surprised to find in a list of the

“Goodwood Hunt,” as it was then called years after, that the numbers of it were pretty much confined to the county of Sussex. On the fourth Duke of Richmond going to Ireland as Lord-Lieutenant, the hounds were presented to King George IV., and soon after symptoms of madness showing themselves amongst the pack, they were all destroyed. So ended the glories of Goodwood and the Goodwood Pack.

Foxhall was pulled down, the residences of the various noblemen in the village have disappeared (the Duke of Richmond’s lodging remaining), with all vestiges of the Charlton Hunt once so famous, and the villager, as he hears the distant cry of Lord Leconfield’s hounds occasionally in the neighbourhood, may wonder at the changes in the world which have given to that nobleman what all the rank and power of his great ancestor could never demand—the privilege of hunting West Sussex.

Old Henry Budd, of Charlton, gamekeeper to the Duke of Richmond, who died in 1807, at the age of ninety-four, was one of the last who remembered, personally, and could talk of the frequenters of Charlton. He had heard his grandfather speak of Monmouth, whom he had conversed with, and Harry had either seen himself or heard from his grandfather the names of the following noted personages as visitors at Charlton :—Duke of Monmouth, Duke of Grafton, Duke of Bolton, Duke of Devonshire, Duke of Kingston, Duke of Montague, Duke of Montrose, Duke of St. Albans, Dukes of Richmond, Earl of Pembroke, Earl of Lincoln, Earl of Sunderland, Earl of Kildare, Earl of Dalkeith, Viscount Downe, Viscount Harcourt, Lord Ossulstone, Lord Hervey, Lord Walpole, Lord Ravensworth, Lord Nassau Powlett, Lords William and Harry Beauclerc, Lord Robert Manners, Viscount Dursley, Lord Lifford, Lord Cowper, Lord Bury, Lord John Cavendish, Count La Lippe, Baron Hardenberg, Mr. Watson Wentworth (afterwards Marquis of Rockingham), Hon. J. Dormer, Hon. C. Bentinck, Hon. G. Bennett, Hon. Colonel Waldegrave, Hon. General Brudenel, Hon. John Boscawen, Hon. Captain Legge, Sir William Corbett, Sir Mathew Fetherstone, Sir Cecil Bishopp, Admiral Townsend,

General Honeywood, Mr. Percy Wyndham, Mr. Ralph Jennison (Master of George II.'s Buck Hounds), Brigadier Churchill, etc.

The following narrative was copied from an old MS., framed and hung up in an ancient farmhouse in Funtington, nearly illegible from age:—

“A Full and Impartial Account of the Remarkable Chase at Charlton, on Friday, the 26th, 1738.

“It has long been a matter of controversy in the hunting world to what particular country or set of men the superiority belonged. Prejudices and partiality have the greatest share in their disputes, and even society their proper champion to assert the pre-eminence and bring home the trophy to their own country. Even Richmond Pack has the Dymoke. But on Friday, the 26th of January, 1738, there was a decisive engagement on the plains of Sussex, which, after ten hours' struggle, has settled all further debates and given the brush to the gentlemen of Charlton.

“PRESENT IN THE MORNING.

“The Duke and Duchess of Richmond, Duke of St. Albans, the Lord Viscount Harcourt, the Lord Henry Beauclerc, the Lord Ossulstone, Sir Harry Liddell, Brigadier Henry Hawley, Ralph Jennison (Master of his Majesty's Buck Hounds), Edward Pouncefort, Esq., William Farquhar, Esq., Cornet Philip Honeywood, Richard Biddulph, Esq., Mr. St. Paul, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Peerman of Chichester, Mr. Thompson, Tom Johnson, Billy Ives (Yeoman Pricker to his Majesty's Hounds), David Briggs and Nim Ives, whippers-in.

“At a quarter before eight in the morning the fox was found in East Dean Wood, and ran an hour in that cover; then into the forest, up Puntice Coppice, through Heringdean to the Marlows, up to Coney Coppice, back to the Marlows, to the Forest Westgate, over the fields to Nightingale Bottom, to Cobden's at Draught, up his Pine Pit Hanger, where his Grace of St. Alban's got a fall, through my Lady Lewkner's Puttocks, and missed the earth; through West Dean Forest to the corner of Collar

Down (where Lord Harcourt blew his first horse), crossed the Hacking Place, down the length of Coney Coppice, through the meadows to Heringdean, into the Forest and Puntice Coppice, East Dean Wood, through the lower Teglease, across by Cocking Course down, between Graffham and Woolavington, through Mr. Orme's park and paddock, over the Heath to Fielder's Furzes, to the Harlands, Selham, Ambersham, through Todham Heath, almost to Cowdray Park, there turned to the Limekiln at the end of Cocking Causeway, through Cocking Park and Furzes, then crossed the road and up the hills between Bepton and Cocking. Here the unfortunate Lord Harcourt's second horse felt the effects of long legs and a sudden steep; the best thing that belonged to him was his saddle, which my Lord had secured, but by bleeding and Geneva (contrary to Act of Parliament) he recovered, and with some difficulty was got home. Here Mr. Farquhar's humanity claims your regard, who kindly sympathized with my Lord in his misfortunes, and had no power to go beyond him.

“At the bottom of Cocking Warren the hounds turned to the left across the road by the barn near Heringdean, then took the side to the north gate of the forest (here General Hawley thought it prudent to change his horse for a true blue that staid up the hills; Billy Ives likewise took a horse of Sir Harry Liddell's), went quite through the forest and run the foil through Nightingale Bottom to Cobden's at Draught, up his Pine Pit Hanger to my Lady Lewkner's Puttocks, through every mews she went in the morning, went through the warren above Westdean (where we dropt Sir Harry Liddell), down to Benderton Farm (here Lord Harry sank), through Goodwood Park (here the Duke of Richmond chose to send three lame horses back to Charlton, and took Saucy Pace and Sir William, that were luckily at Goodwood; from thence, at a distance, Lord Harry was seen driving his horse before him to Charlton).

“The hounds went out at the upper end of the park, over Strettington road by Sealy Coppice (where his Grace of Richmond got a summerset), over Halnaker Hill to Seabeach Farm (here the master of the stag-hounds, Cornet Honeywood, Tom

Johnson, and Nim Ives were thoroughly satisfied), up Long Down, through Eartham Common fields and Kemp's High Wood (here Billy Ives tired his second horse and took Sir William, by which the Duke of St Alban's had no great-coat to return to Charlton). From Kemp's High Wood the hounds took away through Gunworth Warren, Kemp's Rough Piece, over Slindon Down to Madehurst Parsonage (where Billy came in with them), over Poor Down up to Madehurst, then down to Haughton Forest, when his Grace of Richmond, General Hawley, and Mr. Pouncefort came in (the latter to little purpose, for beyond the Ruel Hill neither Mr. Pouncefort nor his horse Tinker cared to go, so wisely returned to his impatient friends), up the Ruel Hill, left Sherwood, from thence to South Stoke to the wall of Arundel River, where the glorious twenty-three hounds put an end to the campaign, and killed an old bitch fox ten minutes before six. Billy Ives, his Grace of Richmond, and General Hawley were the only persons in at the death, to the immortal honour of seventeen stone, and at least as many campaigns."

This assuredly must have been a most remarkable run, and probably unparalleled, as it appears almost impossible for a fox to keep before such a noted pack of hounds as the Charlton was, for ten hours.

The care, however, with which the track of the fox was verified, and the narrative written with so much circumstantiality directly after the event, preclude any doubt upon the subject. The solution of the mystery probably is, that the fox of those days, as well as those who started him on his journey at a *quarter before eight in the morning*, were more enduring and robust than they are in these degenerate days.

Still further to perpetuate the glories of the Charlton Hunt and the memory of the redoubtable huntsman ("Thomas Johnson"), there exists in Singleton Church (the parish in which Charlton is situated), near the vestry door, a tablet bearing the following inscription:—

"Near this place lies interred
THOMAS JOHNSON,
Who departed this life at Charlton,
December 20th, 1774.

"From his early inclination to fox-hounds, he soon became an experienced huntsman. His knowledge in his profession, wherein he had no superior, hardly an equal, joined to his honesty in every other particular, recommended him to the service, and gained him the approbation of several of the nobility and gentry, among them being the Lord CONWAY, Earl of CARDIGAN, the Lord GOWER, the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, the Hon. M. SPENCER. The last master whom he served, in whose service he died, was CHARLES, the third Duke of RICHMOND, LENNOX, and AUBIGNY, who erected this monument in memory of a good and faithful servant, as a reward to the deceased, and an incitement to the living. 'Go, and do thou likewise' (St. Luke x. 37).

"Here Johnson lies; what human can deny
Old Honest Tom the tribute of a sigh?
Deaf is that ear which caught the opening sound;
Dunt that tongue which cheer'd the hills around.
Unpleasing truth: Death hunts us from our birth
In view, and men, like foxes, take to earth."

With this account of one of the most famous events in the history of Sussex fox-hunting I will take leave of the reader, trusting that he may have found in these pages a little of the interest that the facts recorded possess for one whose life has been so intimately connected as my own with most of the scenes and many of the personalities described.

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