

ing the bridge;⁴⁸ I beg your pardon. I don't know how to thank you enough for your civility to Mr Williams, and thinking about wine and tea for me; the latter will be extremely acceptable, as that you gave me is just gone, and none tolerable to be got.

I am told Cardinal Zinzendorffe certainly was not at the P[reterender]'s and if he had gone, would not have condescended to accept Prince B[eauvau]'s introduction. The Primate⁴⁹ has hurt his leg, and keeps his room. He sits on the side of his bed in his nightgown, without breeches, and tallies at pharaoh⁵⁰ to all comers. You never saw so good a figure. The Princess Borghese⁵¹ says, she is persuaded he will never recover now, since he has found out this expedient to play from morning to night. The French ambassador⁵² makes his entry tomorrow.—I will constantly let you know all I hear, and I would have you write it, that they may see you do not slacken your diligence, for having obtained your character.⁵³ Adieu!

Yours ever.

48. Possibly the Roman coin 'Trajan, reverse the bridge,' sold SH ix. 37 with fourteen others. See illustration.

49. François-Vincent-Marc de Beauvau (1713-42), the Craons' second son; Primate of Lorraine of the collegiate church of St Georges of Nancy, 1722 (Zoltan Harsany, *La Cour de Léopold*, Nancy, 1938, pp. 177-8; *Répertoire . . . de la Gazette de France*, ed. de Granges de Surgères, 1902-6, i. 282; La Chenaye-Desbois ii. 740; André Hallays, *Nancy*, 1908, pp. 58, 61-2). HW calls him a 'young, lusty, ill-looking, proud, debauched, gaming, cheating prelate. His learning contributes to his wit and both to his impertinence' (HW's *MS Commonplace Book of Verses*, p. 30).

50. Faro: HW uses the older spelling.

51. Agnese Colonna (1702-80), dau. of Filippo Colonna, gran conestabile of Naples; m. (1723) Principe Camillo Borghese (Litta *sub* Colonna, tav. xi). She was Lady Walpole's and Lady Pomfret's friend (Lady Pomfret to Lady Hertford 18 March, 19 March 1741 NS, *Hertford Corr.* ii. 292, 296).

52. Paul-Hippolyte de Beauvilliers (1686-1776), Duc de Saint-Aignan; ambassador to Spain 1715-8, governor of Bour-gogne 1740-54 (*Recueil des instructions données aux ambassadeurs . . . Rome*, ed. Gabriel Hanotaux, 1888-1936, iii. 75-178 and n. 5 on pp. 77-8; La Chenaye-Desbois

ii. 767-8). Saint-Aignan, appointed ambassador to the Pope, 1730, had been in residence at Rome since 1732. Although Clement XII had granted him several private audiences, no date had ever been set for the public entry customary in diplomatic usage, and therefore, after eight years, Saint-Aignan was technically still incognito. His diplomatic status was further complicated by Tencin's appointment 27 Oct. 1739 as chargé d'affaires 'conjointement avec le Duc de Saint-Aignan.' Tencin presented his credentials to Clement XII, 27 Nov. 1739, and thus, although of lower rank than Saint-Aignan, had emerged as Louis XV's publicly recognized diplomatic representative at Rome. Saint-Aignan obtained new credentials as ambassador extraordinary to the Sede Vacante, which he presented to the Conclave 24 April 1740 NS (Mann to Newcastle 21 Feb. 1740 NS, S.P. 98/44 f. 36; Hanotaux, op. cit. iii. 73, 79, 154 n. 3, 181; *London Gazette* No. 7911, 17-20 May OS; *Mercure historique*, 1740, cviii. 606-8; Boutry, op. cit., *Revue d'histoire diplomatique*, 1897, xi. 264-7, 270-3, and idem, 'Le Cardinal de Tencin et le Duc de Saint-Aignan à l'ambassade de France à Rome,' *Revue d'histoire diplomatique*, 1895, ix. 574-99).

53. Mann's diplomatic credentials as Resident.