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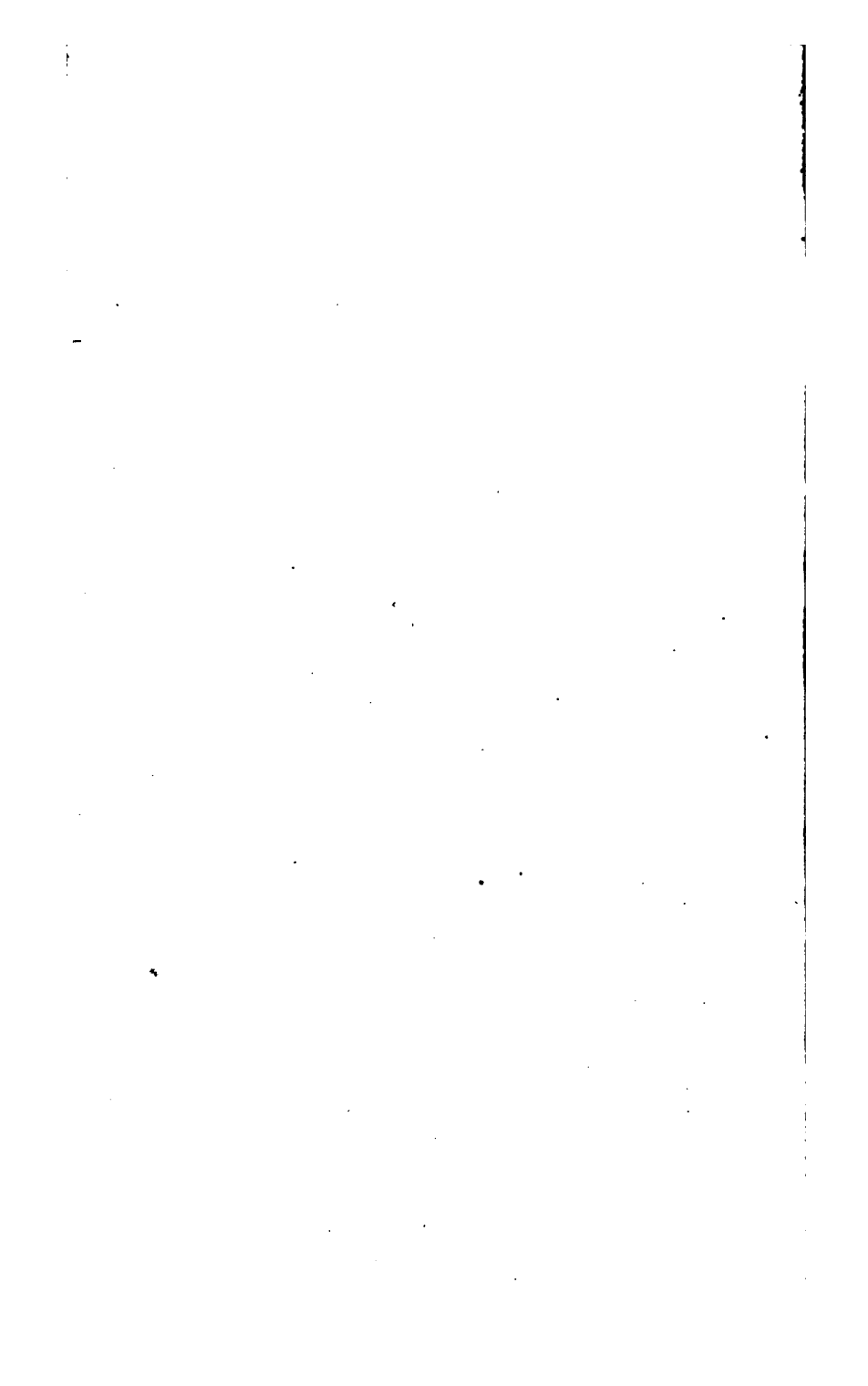
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T H E
Historical Register,

Containing

An Impartial RELATION
of all TRANSACTIONS, *Foreign*
and *Domestick*.

W I T H A

Chronological Diary

O F A L L

The remarkable OCCURRENCES,
viz. Births, Marriages, Deaths, Removals,
Promotions, &c. that happen'd in this
Year.

V O L U M E I V.

For the Year 1719.

Publis'd at the Expence of the Sun Fire-Office.

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Register, of all the principal Matters
contain'd in them.



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THE

Historical Register.

NUMBER XIII.

FRANCE.



ON the 9th of *December* the Prince de *Cellamare*, Embassador of *Spain*, at the Court of the most Christian King, was put under a Guard at his own House at *Paris*, and all his Papers seiz'd, seal'd up, and sent to the *Louvre*: The next Day that Embassador writ the following circular Letter to all the foreign Ministers residing at the Court of *France*.

S I R,

THE Common Interest, in which that of all Princes is equally concern'd, at a Time when the venerable and sacred Character of the Embassador of a Great and Powerful Monarch is violated in my Person, obliges me to inform you, (tho' tis already known to all *Paris*) that the Government here has intercepted and open'd a Packet of Letters that I had sent to the King my Master, directed to Cardinal *Alberoni*; that I am now confin'd to my House, as well as the Secretary of the Embassy, and guarded by a Detachment of the Most Christian King's Household Troops; and that all my Papers, as well publick as secret, are seiz'd and seal'd up. I have not given the least Occasion for this Violence, it being my Duty to send Advice to my Sovereign of every Thing that may contribute in this critical Juncture to his Service, and to the needful Defence of his Dominions. It is evident

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that

that the Rights of Nations are by this Action grievously infring'd and violated in several Respects; and that such a Violation, which is without Example, cries for, and requires all Princes to demand Satisfaction and just Reparation for so great an Infraction. I therefore desire you to send an Account of it speedily to your Court, to the End so strange, so unjust, and so scandalous an Example, may not receive Authority and Countenance in the World by a pernicious Silence

I am, &c.

The Abbot *du Bois*, Secretary of State for foreign Affairs, who, together with the *Sieur le Blanc*, Secretary at War, was present at the securing the Person and Papers of the Ambassador, writ likewise a circular Letter to the several foreign Ministers at the *French* Court, and particularly to the Earl of *Stair*, his *Britannick* Majesty's Ambassador there, a Copy whereof follows.

My Lord,

Paris, Decemb 10.

As what pass'd Yesterday with relation to the Prince *de Cellamare*, will doubtless excite the publick Attention, and as the King is desirous to make known the Motives of his Resolutions when they may concern Sovereign Powers; his Majesty has commanded me to acquaint your Excellency, that it was not till after there were found, by an unexpected Accident, in a Packet which the Prince *de Cellamare* had entrusted to a Person who was going to *Spain*, Proofs under that Ambassador's own Hand, of his Abuse of the Characters with which he is vested, in inciting the King's Subjects to a Revolt, and the Plan of the Conspiracy which he had form'd, to destroy the Government and Tranquillity of the whole Kingdom, that his Majesty was induc'd to take the Resolution to put him under the Guard of one of the Gentlemen in Ordinary of his Household, and to oblige him to seal up with his own Seal, jointly with that of his Royal Highness the Regent, the Papers of his Embassy, to prevent their being convey'd out of the Way. This is what his Majesty has order'd me to signify to your Excellency; That you may inform the King your Master of it, till what arises from this important Discovery be set forth in its full Light. I can at the same Time assure your Excellency, that the indispensable Necessity of taking Care on this Occasion of the Tranquillity of the People, was the only Motive that

could have wrought upon his Majesty, to secure himself, by the Measures he has taken, against the dangerous Practices of the Prince *de Cellamare*; and that it was not without great Repugnance he prevail'd with himself to take this Resolution, though it be accompany'd with all the Regard, and all the Marks of Consideration possible for the Ambassador, of a Prince, whose Friendship will be ever dear to him, and who is incapable of entering into such pernicious Designs. I beg your Excellency to believe that I am intirely, my Lord, your Excellency's, &c.

DUBOIS,

About the same Time the two following Letters from the Prince *de Cellamare* to Cardinal *Alberoni* were printed at the Royal Printing House at Paris, in French and Italian, and introduc'd as follows.

THAT the Publick may be inform'd upon what Foundation his Majesty resolv'd the 9th Instant to send back the Prince *de Cellamare*, Ambassador of the King of *Spain*, and to appoint one of the Gentlemen of his Household in Ordinary, to accompany him to the Frontiers of *Spain*, the Copies of the two following Letters from that Ambassador to Monsieur the Cardinal *Alberoni* of the 1st and 2d Instant, sign'd by the said Ambassador, and written at large with his own Hand, without Cypher, have been printed here.

S I R,

I Found it more necessary to use Precaution than Diligence in the Choice of the Means to convey to your Eminence the Papers I have here inclos'd; and therefore I have put this Packet into the Hands of Don *Vincent Porto Carrero*, Brother to the Count *de Monteijo*, who goes to the Place where you are, charging him with great Care to deliver it to your Eminence. I have double seal'd it, and put it in two Covers. Your Eminence will find therein two different Minutes or Draughts of the Manifestoes, mark'd N^o 10 and 20, which our Workmen, (Agents) have compos'd, being of Opinion, That whenever the Mine is to be sprung, they may serve as a Prelude to the Fire.

One of these Minutes relates to the Instances of the French Nation, of which I sent a Copy to your Eminence by an extraordinary Courier. The other with-

out any Relation to these Instances, sets forth the Grievances suffer'd by this Kingdom, grounding upon that Foundation the Resolutions of his Majesty, and requesting the Convocation of the States. If it is our Misfortune to be oblig'd to have Recourse to extreme Remedies, and begin the Enterprizes, it will be necessary for his Majesty to chuse one of these two Ways, and that he examine the Writing mark'd N^o 30, in which our Partisans take the Liberty to propose to him, with Respect, all the Methods they think convenient, or rather necessary for the Accomplishment of our Desires; for avoiding the Misfortunes which they foresee to be ready to happen, and for securing the Life of his Most Christian Majesty, and the publick Tranquillity. The Writing mark'd N^o 40, is a short Account of the several Transactions that have happen'd in other Minorities, which may be a sufficient Instruction to regulate several Measures which are to be taken in the present Coniuncture. Lastly, I send to your Eminence in separate Sheets, under N^o 45, a Catalogue of the Names and Quality of all the French Officers, who desire to be employ'd in the Service of his Majesty. When your Eminence has seen all these Memorials; you may give your Advice on the Contents thereof, that his Majesty may take such Resolutions as he shall find most convenient for his Service. If War and Violences force us to set our Hands to work, it will be necessary to do it before we are weaken'd by the Attempts made upon us, and our Workmen (Agents) discourag'd, without sparing Time or Money. If we are forc'd to accept a feign'd Peace, it will be necessary, in order to keep the Fire alive under the Ashes, to give it some Fuel: And if the Divine Mercy be pleas'd to appease the Jealousies and present Dissatisfactions, it will be sufficient, out of the Gratitude to which we are oblig'd to protect and favour the most considerable Chiefs, who express now so much Zeal for the Service of our Master, and slight the Dangers to which they expose themselves. I expect the decisive Resolutions of his Majesty thereupon, and in the mean Time I endeavour to keep up their Good-Will; and remove whatever can abate their Zeal. I am with Respect, &c.

Sign'd,

Paris, Decemb. 5, 1718.

N. Prince de Cellamars.

P. 4

P. S. Besides the Writings above-mention'd, I send to your Eminence another mark'd N^o 50, in which is shewn the Strength and Weight of the two different Minutes of the Manifestoes; and I must tell your Eminence, that by Reason of the Alterations which have happen'd, it was thought fit to lay aside that which I sent by an Express, dated *August 1.* I am, &c.

S I R,

THE chief Author of our Designs earnestly charg'd me some Months ago to convey to your Eminence the Letter annex'd hereunto; and to accompany the Instances of M—— with the most pressing Testimonies and Offices. I deferr'd the Executing of this Commission till I had a safe Opportunity, that the Secret might not be expos'd to any Danger. I must now tell your Eminence, that I hear that Person spoken of as a Man of great Merit; and that the whole Party concern themselves very much in what relates to him. It was propos'd to introduce into his Majesty Service M——, a Man of Quality; and because he is recommended to me by our Workmen (Agents), I have distinguish'd him from the general Catalogue which I send to your Eminence. These Gentlemen have told me, moreover, that they may dispose of M—— as they please; who is the Person that was sent for hither by the Regent, to cause, as they say, the Miquelets of *Catalonia* to rise; and they would still more strongly engage and secure him by an annual Gratuity or Pension.

As to what relates to the Answers given by your Eminence to my Propositions of the first of *August* last, I must tell you, that the Credential Letters which were desir'd, were to serve for the Offers, Demands, and Propositions which I should have Occasion to make, according to the Conjunctures, to the Parliaments, the Body of the Nobility, and the States-General. And that therefore they were to be drawn up in Form of Full Powers, which should be at the same Time limited by the Instructions of his Majesty, for my Conduct.

Whenever it is proper to set the Hands to work, it will be necessary for his Majesty to write to all the Parliaments, conformably to the Letter he has already written to the Parliament of *Paris*, which has remain'd deposited in my Hands; and I will send by the ordinary Way to your Eminence a Catalogue of the Num-
ber

ber of those Parliaments, and the Manner to be observ'd in the Supercriptions.

As in the present Agitations some Misfortune may befall his Most Christian Majesty, which God avert, I desire your Eminence to consider, that the precious Life of that Monarch happening to fail, I shall find my self imbarcass'd, wanting the necessary Instructions to act; it may also happen, that Monsieur the Duke of Orleans should come to fail, (*Une a manquer, venisse a mancar*) in which Case I should find my self under the greatest Difficulties, in respect to the new Form the Regency might take; and in relation to the Designs, which it would be necessary to facilitate or not, on the Part of his Majesty.

Monsieur the Duke de Chartres might pretend to come in the Room of his Father, and, in order to surmount the Obstacles of his Youth, submit to a Council like unto that which was constituted by the late King in his Testament. Monsieur the Duke de Bourbon might likewise, to the Exclusion of the Duke de Chartres, pretend to the absolute Authority exercis'd now by Monsieur the Duke de Orleans. And it is necessary to consider of this Case, and take the Party which would be most advantageous to his Majesty's Service. His zealous Servants of the French Nation are more inclin'd for the former than the latter. I am, &c.

Paris, Decemb. 2, 1718.

N. Prince de Cellanare.

When the King's Service and the necessary Precautions for the Security and Tranquility of the State will permit the Publishing of the Projects, Manifestoes, and Memoirs, mention'd in the two Letters aforesaid, the World will see the Circumstances of the detestable Conspiracy contriv'd by the said Embassador, to bring about a Revolution in the Kingdom, Paris; Printed at the Royal Printing-House.

This Intrigue which the Prince de Cellanare was carrying on, happen'd to be discover'd by the following Accident. That Minister having written the above Dispatches to his Court, entrusted them to one of the Sons of the Marquis of Montesquieu, and to the Abbot Porto Carrero. These two Gentlemen, who had only Sir Joseph Holles with them, set out in a Post.

Post-Chaise from *Paris* for *Madrid*; but they had not got above two Leagues of their Way, when the Chaise broke and overturn'd in a Slough of Water: The Postilion who drove them observ'd, that they were extremely concern'd that a Portmanteau they had with them, was fallen into the Water, and heard one of them say, That he had rather lose a hundred thousand Pistoles than his Portmanteau: In short, the Chaise was soon repair'd, and they arriv'd in it at the End of their first Stage, where, according to Custom, they took a fresh Chaise and fresh Horses. The Postilion being return'd to *Paris*, related this Accident, and the uncommon Concern the Gentlemen had shewn for the Portmanteau's falling into the Water: This being reported to the Regent, he assembled the Council of Regency, where it was resolv'd to send after and arrest them. Those who were charg'd with that Commission, overtook them at *Poitiers*, about eighty Leagues from *Paris*, and having arrested their Persons, took the Portmanteau and sent it to *Paris*, where it was open'd, and the two above Letters, among others, were found in it. The Prince de Cellamare was kept at his own House till the 13th of *December*, and then set out from *Paris*, under a Guard of 50 *Gens d'Armes*, to be conducted to the Frontiers of *Spain*.

The Marquess de Pompadour, and several other Persons of Note, were immediately taken up and imprison'd for being concern'd in this *Spanish* Conspiracy: And on the 29th of *December* the Duke and Dutchess of *Maine* were taken into Custody, with several Persons of their Retinue, among them, their Intendant, the Sieur *Malenieux*. The Duke was sent Prisoner to the Citadel of *Dourlens* near *Amiens*, in *Picardy*, and the Dutchess to the Castle of *Dijon*, in *Burgundy*. Their two Sons, the Prince de *Dombes*, and the Count d' *Eu*, were order'd to repair, the first to *Bourges*, the other to *Gien*; but this was countermanded on the Intercession of their Uncle, the Count de *Thoulouse*, who pass'd his Word for their Fidelity and quiet Deportment. The Cardinal de *Polignac*, was order'd the same Day to repair to his Abbey of *Aubin*, which he did accordingly, attended by one of the Gentlemen of the King's Household, that Place being allow'd him for his Prison.

On the 29th of Dec. O. S. [Jan. 9, N. S.] War was proclaim'd at *Paris* against *Spain*, by Virtue of an Ordinance

Ordinance of the *French King*, bearing Date the same Day. A Manifesto was likewise publish'd at the same Time, enlarging on the Reasons mention'd of only hinted at in the Declaration. These two Pieces are as follows.

BY THE KING.

HIS Majesty, faithful to the Engagements which the late King (of glorious Memory) enter'd into by the Treaties of *Utrecht* and *Baden*, and sensibly touch'd by the Counsels he gave him in the last Moments of his Life, to think of no other Glory but the Peace and Happiness of his Kingdom, has directed his Steps hitherto by those Rules, which shall for ever be sacred to him. His Majesty, by the Advice of the Duke of *Orleans*, Regent, apply'd his first Cares to the Uniting considerable Potentates for maintaining the Peace, by the Triple Alliance of *January 4, 1717*. That Precaution, and the Neutrality establish'd in *Italy*, left the States adjoining to *France* in a perfect Calm, and gave Foundation also for Hopes of supplying by new Measures, what should be wanting to the Perfection of the Treaties of *Utrecht* and *Baden*, for establishing more solidly the Tranquillity of *Europe*: But *Spain* in violating those Treaties, destroy'd in a Moment all the Hopes of Peace, and made People fear the Return of a War, as bloody and as obstinate as that which the late Treaties had terminated. His Majesty has neglected nothing to stop the Fire which *Spain* was kindling, and in Concert with the King of *Great Britain*, he has employ'd all his good Offices for negotiating an Accommodation between the Emperor and the King of *Spain*, both advantageous and honourable to the Catholick King. His Majesty and the King of *Great Britain* have obtain'd not only all that the King of *Spain* had the most earnestly press'd the late King to obtain for him, but also other great Advantages: But as it could not be sure that the King of *Spain's* Minister would moderate the Ambition of his Projects, and that it was not just that the Repose of *Europe* should depend upon his Obstinacy or his secret Views; his Majesty and the King of *Great Britain* could not refuse, upon the Instances that were made to them, to agree, according to the Usage frequently practis'd on important Occasions for the publick Good, that if any of the Princes interested themselves to consent to Peace, they should unite their

Forces

Forces to oblige him thereto. The Emperor and the King of *Scily* have consented to it: But all the Means which his Majesty and the King of *Great Britain* have used, separately and jointly, with the King of *Spain*, not having been able to make him suspend his Enterprizes, nor make him relish a Peace so suitable to his Interests and his Glory, his Majesty could not avoid to act according to the Engagements which he enter'd into by the Treaty of *London*, of the 2d of *August* last, without violating Justice, and abandoning the Interests of his People: And he is oblig'd, in Consequence of the third separate Article of the said Treaty, to declare War against the King of *Spain*; yet at the same Time conjuring him with the same Instances that have for a long Time been incessantly made to him, not to refuse Peace to a People who have brought him up in their Bosom, and have generously expos'd their Lives and Estates for maintaining him on the Throne of *Spain*, as he has himself acknowledg'd in his Declaration of the 9th of *November* last. If his Majesty be forc'd to carry his first Arms against him, he has at least the Consolation of preferring nothing to that Prince, but only the Safety of his own People, if indeed Arming, at this Time against *Spain* be not as much for the Interest of that Prince and his Kingdom, as for the Interest of all *Europe*. And for this Purpose his Majesty, with the Advice of Monsieur the Duke of *Orleans*, Regent, has resolv'd to employ all his Forces both by Sea and Land, supported by the Divine Protection, which he implores upon the Justice of his Cause, to declare War against the King of *Spain*. His Majesty ordains and enjoins all his Subjects, Vassals, and Servants, to fall upon the *Spaniards*, and most expressly forbids them to have hereafter any Communication, Commerce, or Intelligence with them, upon Pain of Death; and, in Consequence, his Majesty hath revok'd, and doth revoke from this present Time, all Declarations, Conventions, or Exceptions to the contrary, as also all Permissions, Passports, Safe-Conducts, and safe-Conducts, that may have been granted by him or by his Lieutenants-General and other his Officers, contrary to these Presents, and hath declar'd and doth declare them Null and of no Effect or Value, forbidding all Persons whatsoever to have any Regard thereunto. His Majesty commands and ordains the Admiral, and the Marshals of

France, the Governors and Lieutenants-General for his Majesty in his Provinces and Armies, Marshals de Camp, Colonels of Horse and Foot, Captains, and other Commanders of his Troops, *French* or *Foreigners*, and all other his Officers to whom it shall belong, That they cause, each in his Station, the Contents of these Presents to be executed, in the Extent of their Powers and Jurisdictions. For such is the Pleasure of his Majesty, who Wills and Commands, that these Presents be Publish'd and Fix'd up in all the Cities and Towns, as well Maritime as others, and in all his Ports, Havens, and other Places of his Kingdom and the Territories under his Obedience, where it is needful, that none may hereof plead Cause of Ignorance.

Done at Paris, January
the 9th, 1719.

Sign'd,

LOUIS.

And Lower, *Le Blanc*.

A Manifesto shewing the Causes of Rupture between France and Spain. Publish'd by Authority, and printed at the Royal Printing-House at Paris.

KINGS are not accountable for their Actions but to God alone, from whom they derive their Authority. Being indispensibly engag'd to labour for the Happiness of their People, they are not oblig'd to give an Account of the Means they take to succeed in it, and they may, according to their own Prudence, conceal or reveal the Mysteries of their Government. But as it is of some Importance to their Glory, and to the Tranquillity of their People, which cannot be separated, that the Motives of their Resolutions be known, they ought to act in the Face of the Universe, and make that Justice shine out in Publick, which they have consulted in Secret.

His Majesty, govern'd by the Counsels of the Duke of *Orleans*, Regent, believes himself under this Engagement, and makes it his Glory to expose to his Subjects and to the whole World the Reasons which have induc'd him to enter into new Alliances with several great Potentates, for the entire Pacification of *Europe*, for the particular Security of *France*, and even for that of *Spain*, who, at present mistaking her true Interests, disturbs the common Tranquillity by the Infraction of the last Treaties.

His

His Majesty can never impute that Infraction to a Prince, who is commendable for so many Virtues, and particularly for being a most religious Observer of his Word; so that it can be only owing to his Ministers, who having too lightly engag'd him, know how to make that Engagement, it self a Reason and a Necessity to him to support it.

His Majesty, in the Measures which he has taken, proposes to himself to satisfy equally two Duties; the Love which he has to his People, by preventing a War with all their Neighbours, with which they are threaten'd; and the Friendship he has for the King of *Spain*, by constantly taking Care of his Interests and his Glory, which shall for ever be the more dear to *France*, in that she looks upon them as the Reward of her long Labours, and of all the Blood which it cost her to maintain him upon the Throne.

These Intentions of his Majesty will sensibly show themselves, and without Interruption, in all the Facts hereafter mention'd.

'Tis known, that in the Course of the last War, *France* was almost reduc'd by her Losses to the hard Necessity of consenting to the recalling the King of *Spain*, and that she had without Doubt experienc'd that Grief, if Providence had not interpos'd, and prevented that Injustice, by changing the Events of the War, and the Hearts of our Enemies.

The Rights of the Catholick King were acknowledg'd at *Utrecht*; but the Emperor, altho' abandon'd by his Allies, would not yet renounce his Pretensions. The taking of *Laudau* and *Friburg* could not even reduce him to it; and the late King, of glorious Memory, who in the Middle of his last Success, felt the extream Need his People were in of Peace, concluded it not till after having propos'd to the Emperor in the Negotiation of *Rastadt*, to enter upon an Accommodation between him and the King of *Spain*. He had always in View the finishing his Work, and to stifle the Seeds of War which the Treaty of *Utrecht* had left in *Europe*, by regulating only provisionally, and without the Concurrence of the Emperor, the Interests of that Prince and of the King of *Spain*.

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His

* Instructions for the Plenipotentiaries for the Congress of Baden, April 15, 1714.

His Design of cementing the Peace by a Reconciliation between those two Princes, was insinuated at *Baden* the 15th of *June*, 1714, to the Court de *Goes*; and communicated the 7th of *September* † following to Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, who assur'd, that the Emperor would not be averie to it. After the Signing of the Treaty of *Baden*, the King order'd the *Marshal de Villars* ‡ to pursue, with Prince *Eugene*, the same Object. And when the Count de *Luo* § was named for the King's Ambassador to the Emperor; he was particularly charg'd by his Instructions to act according to those Views.

The King of *Spain* had often represented to the late King, by Letters written with his own Hand; that his Condition was not secur'd by the Treaties of *Utrecht*. You will easily judge, says he, in one of his Letters of the 16th of *May*, 1713, that the Peace, the Solidity whereof all the World equally desires; cannot be stable, if the Archduke, who disputes with me the Crown of *Spain*, doth not acknowledge me its lawful King.

You know, writes that Prince in his Letter, *Jan.* 13, 1714, that I have comply'd with all the Preliminaries, and that I am ready to consent that *Naples*, the *Milaneze*, and the *Low-Countries*, shall remain to the Archduke, as I have done by *Sicily* in Favour of the Duke of *Savoy*, and by *Gibraltar* and the *Island of Minorca* in Favour of the English, and that I am ready to do the same by *Sardinia*, in Favour to the Duke of *Bavaria*. The Archduke ought, upon these Conditions, to renounce what remains to me of the Monarchy of *Spain*. So that we may have no more, neither He nor I, to pretend upon one another.

I flatter my self, says the same King of *Spain* in his Letter, *May* 17, 1714, that knowing of what Importance it is, to make the Archduke depart from all his Pretensions upon *Spain* and the *Indies*, you will put me into a Condition of establishing solid Terms, to secure to me the peaceable Enjoyment of them.

This

* Letter of those Plenipotentiaries to the King, *June* 15, 1714.

† Letter of *Marshal Villars* to the King, *Sept.* 7, 1714.

‡ Memorial given to *Marshal Villars* from the King, *Sept.* 23, 1714.

§ Instructions for the Count de *Luo*, going to *Vienna*, *January* 3, 1715.

This Prince believ'd not himself secure in the Throne of *Spain* and the *Indies*; but, by the Emperor's solemn Renunciation of his Pretensions, and he insisted so warmly upon that Security, only because he had known the Importance of it thro' the Extremities he was reduc'd to, by the Events of the War excited by the Emperor's Pretensions. This was also all that he demanded of the late King, as the most sensible Pledge of his paternal Friendship, and as the last Effort with which he was to crown all that *France* had done for his Interests. The late King labour'd with all the Affection of a Father to satisfy his Grandson herein: But as the Emperor appear'd inflexible, and that there remain'd a Diffidence throughout *Europe*; it being the general Opinion that the Peace could not last, which kept still the greatest Part of the Potentates in Arms; the War in the North and the Alterations that happen'd in *Great Britain*, made it fear'd that the Fire of War might soon be rekindled; it was necessary to take again new Measures for preventing it.

It was in these Conjunctions that the late King was taken from *France*. His Majesty will never forget those Advices, so salutary and so important, which he gave him in the last Moments of his Life. He is willing to make it the invariable Rule of his Reign, and the World will soon see that all his Steps have been answerable to it.

The long Wars had left in *Europe* the Remains of an Averseness and Hatred against us, which lay ready to revive; and our Neighbours, still full of the Jealousies and Fears they had so often had in our Prosperities, and even at our Resources in our greatest Difficulties, already meditated, for finishing our Downfall, to take Advantage of the Minority of the King, and the exhausted State of the Kingdom, of which we our selves complain'd so loud as to encourage our Enemies to attempt any Thing. The old League threaten'd to join again, and the Nations mutually excited one another to War, by the Importance of securing themselves for ever against a Power too formidable, and which they took Pains to render odious by unjust Reproaches of its Unfincerity.

What Means was there more sure for dissipating this Storm, than by uniting our self with the Potentate, who, in Concert with us, had restor'd Peace by the Treaty of *Utrecht*? The King neglected nothing for succeed-

succeeding in that Design. A Confidence between the two Potentates was by his Care restor'd, and they soon comprehended, that nothing would more contribute to confirm the yet ill-secur'd Peace, than a defensive Alliance between *France, England,* and the Republick of the United Provinces, for maintaining the Treaties of *Utrecht* and *Baden*, and for the mutual Guaranty of their Dominions. But before any Overture of Negotiations, his Majesty gave Advice of his Design to the King of *Spain*. The Duke de *St. Aignan* had positive Orders, in the Month of *April* 1716, to lay before him his Intentions, to offer him all his Assistance, and to invite him to enter into the Alliance, wherein he promis'd that he should be receiv'd with all the Regards that he could desire.

After many fruitless Instances, the Duke de *St. Aignan*, upon a new Memorial which he presented, receiv'd at last from Cardinal *del Giudice* an Answer, dictated in the Cabinet of the Palace by another Minister, who already bore the chief Sway, and of whom the Cardinal was on this Occasion only the Interpreter. That Answer was, *The King my Master having examin'd the Extract which has been remitted to him, and the last Treaties sign'd at Utrecht, has not found in them any Clause that needs to be confirm'd.*

How wide a Difference is there between this Answer and the Letters which the King of *Spain* wrote to the late King, which consist wholly of a continual and unquiet Representation of the Uncertainty of his State: His Majesty saw well that the Principles of Reconciliation and Peace which actuated him, were not those that were consult'd at *Madrid*; and that Idea was but too much confirm'd by the Disturbance the Commerce of the *French* already met with in *Spain*, by the Advices of Alliances that were making with some Potentates, under Pretence of an approaching Misunderstanding between the two Nations, and by the secret Opposition which *Spain* made against our Alliance with the King of *Great Britain* and the States-General.

The King in the mean Time took no Notice of it. He did not abate of his Friendship and Regard to the King of *Spain*; but waiting patiently for the Time wherein he should be more sensible of his true Interests; he caus'd him to be told, that not being able longer to forbear finishing his Project of Alliance, he

assur'd him that he would consent to nothing that was contrary to his Interests.

The Abbot *du Bois* was then sent to *Hanover*, to treat that Affair there with the King of *Great Britain*; and there it was that the Articles were agreed on, which were the Foundation of the Treaty of Triple Alliance, sign'd at the *Hague* the 4th of *Jan.* 1718, after the King of *Great Britain* had himself, in vain, imparted it to the King of *Spain*, and was even assur'd of the invincible Repugnance of the *Spanish* Minister to any Project of Union.

But however favourable that Alliance was to the publick Repose, it supply'd not what was wanting to the Perfection of the Treaties of *Utrecht* and *Baden*; because the Differences between the Emperor and the King of *Spain* not being adjusted in it, *Europe* was still in Uncertainty as to her Condition, and in Danger of being plunged again in War by the first Hostility on one Side or other. *Italy* alone flatter'd it self with some Repose, by Virtue of the Neutrality, which had been establish'd there by Treaties and Engagements, which were look'd upon as the first Step and Advance that might conduce to Peace. But altho' that Neutrality was truly a Law to which each of the two Princes had submitted himself, the Good of *Europe* requir'd a more sure and more solemn one, which should be authoriz'd by the mutual Consent of the two Concurrents, and maintain'd by such Guarantees, that it might not be broken with Impunity. Such a Law could not be, but by a Treaty which should terminate for ever the Disputes between the Emperor and the King of *Spain*.

The King of *Great Britain* was willing to attempt the procuring so great a Good to *Europe*, and open'd himself upon it to his Majesty, who saw with Pleasure the Intentions of the late King revive; and he believ'd it was to act for a Prince to whom he was strictly united by the Bonds of Consanguinity, to favour the Execution of all that paternal Tenderness had projected for him, and of all that he had himself demanded so positively and so earnestly. But his Majesty, who had already experienc'd, upon several Occasions, that nothing which might convince the King of *Spain* of his Friendship, found Access with him, could no longer doubt of it, when he saw that the

Marquis

Martinez de Lowille, whom he sent to the King of *Spain*, to let him know his true Sentiments, and communicate to him Things of Importance to the two Crowns, was sent back without Audience, notwithstanding the particular Attachment that Lord had to the Person and Glory of the King of *Spain*. Being therefore too much instructed by Experience, that all Things were render'd suspected at *Madrid*, if propos'd in his Majesty's Name, he desir'd the King of *Great Britain* to act by himself at *Vienna* and at *Madrid* for the Success of the great Design, the rather, because he was not authoriz'd to treat of the Interests of the King of *Spain*, and that besides it was agreeable to the Dignity of so great a Prince to discuss it himself.

The King of *Great Britain* made at the same Time Overtures of his Views at *Vienna* and at *Madrid*. They were receiv'd favourably at *Madrid*, so far as Disguise serv'd to cover the Enterprizes they were meditating, and rejected afterwards with very little Respect, as soon as they thought it their Interest to dissimble no longer. No Dispositions were found at *Vienna* for any Accommodation at all, but upon Condition that *Stilly*, which had been hitherto an unsurmountable Obstacle to all Propositions of Reconciliation, should be put into the Hands of the Emperor, because he judg'd it absolutely necessary to the Preservation of the Kingdom of *Naples*. But then it was hoped that on this Condition the Catholick King should be acknowledg'd by the Emperor as lawful Possessor of *Spain* and the *Indies*. And further, what was a fresh Advantage to him, that the Emperor should consent that the Successions of *Parma* and *Placentia* should be assur'd to the Queen of *Spain's* Children.

The Difficulties of that Negotiation ought not to have hurt the Neutrality of *Italy*, which was establish'd by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, *March 14, 1713*, and renew'd and confirm'd by that of *Baden*. The Emperor and the King of *Spain* seem'd themselves to have taken Precautions for securing that it should not be interrupted: For the King of *Spain* had taken Care, before the War of *Augsburg*, to put the King of *Great Britain* in Mind, that he was Guarantee of the Engagements cover'd into at *Utrecht* for the Neutrality of *Naples*: And the Emperor, on his Side, when the *Turks* enter'd the Field, engag'd the Pope to demand of the King of *Spain* his positive Word of Honour

Honour that he would not take Advantage against the Emperor, from the War the *Turks* had newly declar'd against him. The Interest of the King of *Spain* found it self conformable to that Promise; for he had been inform'd by the King of *Great Britain* of the Treaty concluded at *London* the 25th of *May*, 1716, between the Emperor and that Prince, importing a Guarantee of the Dominions of the Emperor in *Italy*, and an express Promise of giving him Succours in case he should be attack'd. In fine, the Piety so well known of the King of *Spain*, was still a greater Security than his Interest.

It could not be suspected then, that the King of *Spain*, perfectly instructed in the Treaty of 1716, would run the Risque of the Engagement with the King of *Great Britain*, by attacking the Emperor in *Italy*, and failing all at once in his Interest and in his Zeal for Religion. In the mean Time that Enterprize broke out, and we heard that an Armament, made by the Funds out of the Ecclesiastical Revenues, and design'd for supporting the Glory of the Christian Name, was going to be made Use of in violating Treaties. There was need of no greater Proof that the evil Counsels, and the too great Power of the Minister, prevail'd in *Spain* over the Intentions and Virtues of his King,

His Majesty, alarm'd by a Step so dangerous, sent immediately an Express to the Duke de *St. Aignan*, whom he charg'd to represent, in lively Colours, to the King of *Spain*, the Dangers to which he expos'd himself, and what ought to make more Impression upon him, the Injustice of his Enterprize. He pray'd him, for the Sake of the common Tranquillity of *Europe*, and for his own personal Interests, to re-enter into the Views of Reconciliation, which the late King, his Grandfather, and, after him, the King of *Great Britain*, had already projected between him and the Emperor. Some Days after, he again order'd the Duke de *St. Aignan* to act in Concert with the Minister of *England*, who had receiv'd the same Orders, for engaging the King of *Spain* to authorize his Ambassador at *London*, or to send another Minister thither, to treat of the Means of solidly re-establishing the Peace. Colonel *Stanhope* was newly arriv'd at *Madrid*, charg'd more particularly to make the same Instances. The King of *Great Britain* let his Majesty know, that

as the Evil press'd, no Time was to be lost for Remedies; that they could not be had, but by the unanimous Consent of impartial Potentates; and desir'd him to send an Ambassador to London, whither, upon his Instances, the Emperor had also consented to send a Minister. His Majesty accordingly sent thither the Abbot *du Bois*; and being attentive to the Interests of the King of Spain, as well as to those of his own Kingdom, he believ'd that he ought to have, in the Conferences of London, a Minister who might preserve to the King of Spain a Liberty to enter into the Negotiation, as soon as he could be made sensible of his true Interest. But in vain was Hopes given him of obtaining for him of the Emperor what he had so often demanded himself. We receiv'd nothing from his Minister but obstinate Refusals, and often even Threats of kindling again the Fire of War, notwithstanding all the Measures which we should think fit to take to prevent it. Spain seem'd to look upon the unanimous Sentiments of Peace, into which the other Potentates enter'd, as a Conspiracy against her.

It was upon these Refusals, and upon these menacing Designs of Spain, that the King of Great Britain caus'd to be represented to his Majesty, that it was absolutely necessary to put a Stop to their Effects; and that no other Means offer'd to the Prudence of Impartial Potentates, than to form, for reconciling the Interests of the two Princes, a Plan which might be propos'd to them, and procure, at what Price soever, their own Tranquillity and that of all Europe. That Resolution favouring on one Side the Confirming of the Peace, which was the invariable Object of his Majesty, and giving, on the other Side, to the King of Spain the Time and the Means of taking Resolutions conformable to his Interests, was embrac'd by his Majesty. But, in ordering the Abbot *du Bois* to enter into so necessary a Project, his Majesty recommended to him nothing so much, as constantly to reject every Thing that could suspend or hinder the Concurrence of the King of Spain to this Negotiation. What Combats had the King of Great Britain to undergo with the Emperor, to shake his Adhering to the Pretensions upon Spain and the Indies, to overcome his Repugnance to see the States of Parma and Tuscany enter one Day into the Hands of a Prince of the House of Spain, and for extinguishing his Resentment upon

upon the Infracti^on of the Treaties, for which he thought he had a Right to take Revenge! It was not without an infinite Trouble, that we got Step by Step over those Obstacles, and at the same Time contriv'd Advantages for the King of *Spain*, greater than were given him by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and consequently, as is seen by his Letters, beyond even his own Desires.

Thus was form'd at *London* the Project of Conditions, which were to serve for the Foundation of a solid Peace between the Emperor and the King of *Spain*. The perfect Friendship of his Majesty for that Prince, was daily signaliz'd by the Instances which he made to him without Interruption, for sending Ministers who might discuss his Interests, by the Means which he had incessantly manag'd for his entering into the Negotiation; and by his constant Efforts for procuring him new Advantages in the Treaty it self. But, not content with these Steps, he carry'd farther his Attention and Regards. He sent the Marquess *de Nancré* to the King of *Spain*, to impart to him the Project of *London*, while the King of *Great Britain* did the same to the Emperor.

His Majesty, in the first five Months of the Sojourn of the Marquess *de Nancré* at *Madrid*, represented incessantly to the King of *Spain*, That it would be equally for his Interest and his Glory to abandon an unjust Enterprize, and to accept Conditions which he had, as may be said, dictated himself, by the Instances of the late King. In fine, and it makes for his Glory to say it, He demanded of him the Peace of *Europe* in the Name of *France*, who had maintain'd him on the Throne by so many Labours and so much Blood, and in the Name of his own Subjects, whose Zeal and Adherence, perhaps without Example, very well merited of their Prince not to be deliver'd into the Horrors of War.

All these Applications, founded upon the wise Conditions of the Project, drew nothing from the Minister of *Spain*, but an Acknowledgment of the Danger *Spain* was going to expose it self to, by resisting so many Potentates: But he assur'd at the same Time, That his Master would not desist from his Enterprize, and he was not alham'd to throw upon him the Blame of his own Inflexibility. In fine, his Majesty let him know in the Month of *June* last, That

the Love which he ow'd to his People, and which ought to prevail above all other Thoughts, forbid him longer to defer the Signing the Treaty with the Emperor and the King of *Great Britain*. To which was added the Engagement the King of *Great Britain* would be thereby under to send a Squadron into the *Mediterranean* to succour the Emperor. But nothing could shake the Minister, who was more and more incens'd by the Applications for Peace, and threaten'd to set all *Europe* in a Flame. Sir *George Byng*, who commanded the naval Force of the King of *Great Britain*, design'd for the *Mediterranean*, before he enter'd into that Sea, gave Advice to the Minister of *Spain* of the precise Orders he had to act as a Friend, if *Spain* desisted from her Enterprizes against the Neutrality of *Italy*, or if she would suspend them; and to oppose with all his Forces, if she persisted in it. But the Minister only answer'd, That he might execute the Orders he was charg'd with: Which left not the least Degree of Hopes.

At that Time the War ended between the Emperor and the *Turks*, and Orders were already given for passing great Numbers of Troops into *Italy*. His Majesty, forc'd at last by the Circumstances of Affairs, no longer hesitated agreeing with the King of *Great Britain* upon the Conditions which might serve for the Basis of a Peace between the Emperor and the King of *Spain*, and between the first of those two Princes and the King of *Sicily*; and it was those Conditions which form'd the Treaty sign'd at *London* the 2d of *August* last, between the Ministers of the Emperor and the King of *Great Britain*.

But the King of *Great Britain*, always conducted by a Spirit of Reconciliation and Peace, and being willing to prevent the Misunderstanding that might arise between his Crown and *Spain*, upon Occasion of the Succours he was oblig'd to give to the Emperor, believ'd he ought to make a last Effort with the King of *Spain*; and therefore sent the Earl *Stanhope*, one of his Principal Ministers of State, to his Majesty, to pass afterwards to *Madrid*, if he thought fit.

It was while he was at *Paris*, that we heard the News of the Invasion of *Sicily* by the King of *Spain's* Troops, which hasten'd the Journey of Earl *Stanhope* to *Madrid*. He arriv'd there the Beginning of *August* last, and the *Marquess de Nauarre* receiv'd fresh Orders

to act in Concert with him. But the lively Representations which both the one and the other redoubled, upon the Extremities to which the Inflexibility of the Catholick King might carry Things; the Assurance, that was given him for all his Possessions by a Reconciliation with the Emperor, and by the Guarantee of the Powers contracting; the Promise which his Majesty procur'd for him of the Restitution of *Gibraltar*, which so sensibly concerns all the *Spanish* Nation, and which their King has for a long Time ardently desir'd; * in fine, the Declaration of the Engagements enter'd into at *London*, and the Necessity his Majesty and the King of *Great Britain* were under to execute them, immediately after the Expiration of three Months from the Day of the Signing the Treaty at *London*, were all to no Purpose. Earl *Stanhope* departed from *Madrid*, with the Affliction of seeing that the good Offices and Cares of his Master for preventing a Declaration against *Spain*, had had no Effect: But he had at least this Consolation, that nothing had been spar'd to overcome the Obstinacy of the Minister, who was alone the Cause of the Rupture, and of the Evils that should follow. In the mean Time, the Marquess *de Nancre* had Orders to tarry, because the King was willing to give into the slight Hopes which the Minister had the Art to keep up for the gaining of Time. But his Majesty was sensible at last of the Uselessness of that Condescension. He was soon after inform'd of the Violences exercis'd upon the Persons and Effects of the *English* in *Spain*, in Prejudice to the 18th Article of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, between *Spain* and *England*, which fixes the Term of six Months for withdrawing the Persons and Effects on both Sides, in Case of a Rupture.

The Marquess *de Nancre* being at that Time departed from *Spain*, his Majesty, for satisfying the Treaty of *London*, order'd the Duke *de St. Aignan* to make Complaints of the Violence exercis'd against the *English*, and requir'd him to declare, that the Term of three Months left to the King of *Spain* for accepting the Conditions that were reserv'd for him, being to expire the 2d of *November*, he could not omit demanding of that Prince a decisive Answer; and the King

* Letter of the King of Spain to the late King, of the 22d of April, 1712.

of *Spain* having persisting in his Refusal, he took Audience of Leave.

Hitherto we have only spoke in general of the Conditions reserv'd to the King of *Spain*: But we must exhibit them more particularly, the better to convince the World, not only of the common Advantage, but also of the particular Advantage resulting from them to that Prince.

First, The Emperor expressly renounces, for himself, his Heirs, Descendants, and Successors, Male and Female, the *Spanish* Monarchy and the *Indies*, and all the Dominions of which the King of *Spain* was own'd to be lawful Possessor by the Treaty of *Utrecht*; and he engages himself to pass the necessary Acts of Renunciation in the best Form,

Secondly, The Successions to the Dominions of the Duke of *Parma*, and the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, being like to occasion great Debates, and a new War in *Italy*, because the Queen of *Spain* pretends a Right to them by her Birth, and that the Emperor maintains, that the Right to dispose of 'em, for want of Heirs Male, appertains to him and the Empire, it has been stipulated, that these Successions coming to be vacant, by the Death of the Princes now in Possession without Heirs Male, the Son of the Queen, and his Male Issue, and on Failure thereof, the second Son, and the other younger Sons of the said Queen, with their Male Descendants, shall succeed to all the said Dominions, which shall be found to be masculine, moving Pieces of the Empire; and that Letters of Expectation, [*Littera expectativa*] containing the eventual Investiture of them, shall be given to the Son of the Queen, who ought to succeed. And for Security of the Execution of this Disposition, Garrisons shall be establish'd, by the *Swiss Cantons*, in the principal Places of those Dominions, *viz.* at *Leghorn*, *Porto Ferraro*, *Parma*, and *Placentia*, in the Pay of the Mediators, with an Oath to keep and defend them under the Authority of the Princes now reigning, and to put them in Possession of no Body but the Prince, Son of the Queen of *Spain*, when these Successions come to be vacant.

Thirdly, It has been stipulated, That neither the Emperor, nor any other Prince of the House of *Austria*, who shall possess the Kingdoms, Provinces, and Dominions

nions of *Italy*, shall ever, in any Case, appropriate to themselves the Dominions of *Tuscany* and *Parma*.

Fourthly, As it was not possible to engage the Emperor to desist from the Pretensions which he has always reserv'd to himself upon *Sicily*, it has been agreed, that it shall be given up to that Prince; who, on his Part, shall quit to the King of *Sicily*, by way of Equivalent, the Kingdom of *Sardinia*, reserving to the King of *Spain* the Right of Reversion of that Kingdom to his Crown, as he reserv'd it to himself for *Sicily*, by the Act of Cession which he made of it, in Consequence of the Treaties of *Utrecht*.

Fifthly, There is left to the King of *Spain* a Term of three Months, from the Day of signing the Treaty, for accepting the Conditions offer'd him, which all the contracting Parties have guarantee'd and engag'd themselves to see executed.

Sixthly, As it would not be just, that the Peace of *Europe* should depend on the Obstinacy or particular Views of one or two Powers only, and that the Emperor might not be induc'd to deliver his Renunciation, before the King of *Spain* should come into the Treaty, if he had not some other Security given him besides; the contracting Parties have agreed to join their Forces, to oblige the refusing Prince to accept the Peace, agreeable to what has been frequently practis'd for the publick Repose, on important Occasions.

Sevently, 'Tis expressly agreed, That if the contracting Powers be oblig'd to make Use of Force against him who refuses to accept the propos'd Accommodation, the Emperor shall content himself with the Advantages stipulated for him in the Treaties, how successful soever his Arms may be.

Eighthly, In the last Place, the King has engag'd himself to obtain for the King of *Spain* the Restitution of *Gibraltar*.

These are the Conditions which the Minister of *Spain* so haughtily rejected. They are, however, so well accommodated to the common Tranquillity, that the King of *Sicily*, who, by the Inequality betwixt *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, seems to be the only Prince who loses by this Plan, has lately accepted the Treaty.

A plain and sincere Narrative of these Facts, is enough to enable the World to judge what Part *France* ought to have taken in such Conjunctions.

The

The King of *Spain* attacks *Sardinia*, and takes as much Care to conceal his Design from the King as from the Emperor. After this Infraction of Treaties, and after the Emperor's Declaration, that he will agree to accommodate Matters, what could his Majesty do?

By continuing Neuter, he would have equally displeas'd and discontented the Emperor and the King of *Spain*; and in the Progress of the War, a Power so considerable as *France*, could not have acted an indifferent Part.

If he had join'd with *Spain*, his Majesty would thereby have violated the Treaty of *Baden*, and given the Emperor a Right to declare War against him, which he must have maintain'd in *Italy*, upon the *Rhine*, and in the *Netherlands*. Farther, The Emperor would have arm'd against him all his Confederates, or rather all *Europe*, which must have been alarm'd at the Conjunction of the Forces of *France* and *Spain*. Thus *France* would have found herself involv'd again in the Calamities of a general War.

If the King had found no other Means to prevent those Calamities, but to enter into an Alliance with the King of *Spain*'s Enemy, for executing the greatest Rigours against him, however grievous this Method might have been to his Majesty, it would have been neither the less just nor less necessary. The Safety of the People, which is the only Thing that ought to command Sovereigns, would have forc'd him to embrace it; and the Example of the late King himself, who made all his paternal Affection give Way to that Duty, would as strongly forbid his Successor to sacrifice it to the Rights of Blood. But how far different from that is the Part which the King has chosen? He leagues with the Emperor; but it is by offering, at the same Time, to the King of *Spain*, even that Enemy and the rest of the greatest Powers of *Europe* for Allies, whenever he pleases to accept them. It is by confirming him on his Throne, his Possession of which will then become uncontrovertible; it is by procuring him all that he ever desir'd, and more than he hoped for, and to all *Europe* a solid and durable Peace.

The new Enterprize of the King of *Spain* upon *Sicily*, sufficiently shews, that tho' we should have contented

contented our selves with restoring only the Neutrality of *Italy*, he would not have consented to it, and that we should have had as much Trouble to make him restore *Sardinia* to the Emperor, as we can have to see the whole Treaty put in Execution. In short, what cou'd have been done even by the Success of the *Spaniards* there? for that cou'd never have annull'd the Emperor's Pretensions to *Sicily*, but only made him suspend his Enterprizes for some Time.

His Majesty then had no other Way left for preventing the War, but to pursue the Project of Accommodation betwixt the Emperor and the King of *Spain*, and thereby to give Peace to *France*, *Italy*, nay, to *Europe*, without costing *France* any Thing else but honourable Offices; nor does it cost *Italy* any Thing but the Advantage which the Emperor has by the Exchange of *Sicily* for *Sardinia*, which is counter-balanc'd by the Bounds which the Emperor prescribes to himself in the Treaty, and by the Engagements which the principal Powers of *Europe* have enter'd into, to guarantee the Possessions of the other Princes in *Italy*, in the same State as they are at present.

Spain is so far then from having any Cause to complain of the King for undertaking at this Time a most just War, to avoid one that is the most dangerous and most ruinous for his Subjects, that the King has just Cause to complain of *Spain*, for reducing him to this Extremity, by an obstinate Refusal of Peace, under such frivolous Pretexs as no Body has been hitherto capable of understanding.

Sometime 'tis a Point of Honour, founded on this, That the Successions of *Parma* and *Tuscany* are agreed to only as Fiefs of the Empire. But how can we believe that the King of *Spain* shou'd be offended at a Condition for a Prince of his Family, which so many Kings of *Spain* and *France* have not only submitted to, but even courted, and, in the last Place, the late King, his glorious Grandfather, and the King of *Spain* himself?

Sometimes it is the Inequality betwixt the Reversion of *Sardinia* and that of *Sicily*; but can such a small, such an uncertain, and so remote a Disadvantage, be put in the Ballance against so many present and solid Advantages? In fine, what ought to decide the Matter, is this, That we cou'd no otherwise obtain the Emperor's Renunciation to

Spain and the *Indies*, but upon this Consideration. Ought the Surety of the King of *Spain's* Condition to be compar'd with such trifling Difficulties? and does not so great an Interest make all the rest to vanish?

Sometimes 'tis the Pretext of a Ballance that is absolutely necessary in *Italy*, and which we are about to overturn by adding *Sicily* to the other Dominions which the Emperor possesses there. But does the Desire of a more perfect Ballance deserve, that we should re-involve our People in the Calamities of a War, from which they have so much Difficulty to recover themselves? And is not even this Ballance, the Want of which *Spain* seems to regret, sufficiently secur'd, and more compleatly, perhaps, than if *Sicily* had continu'd in the House of *Savoy*? The Establishing of a Prince of the House of *Spain* in the Middle of the Dominions of *Italy*, the Bounds which the Emperor has prescrib'd to himself by the Treaty, the Guaranty of so many Powers, the unchangeable Interests of *France*, *Spain*, and *Great Britain*, maintain'd by the Maritime Power; do so many Securities leave Room to bewail the Want of another Equilibrium? If, at the Time of the Peace of *Utrecht* the Imperial Arms had been possess'd of *Sicily*, as they were of the Kingdom of *Naples*, the King of *Spain* wou'd not have made any Difficulty to consent to this Disposition; and the Minister of *Spain* himself made no Scruple to say, that the King his Master had never reckon'd on his keeping of *Sicily*, * and that if he made a Conquest of it, he wou'd be induc'd, since all *Europe* wou'd have it so, to restore it even to the Emperor?

The true Motives of this Refusal, which have hitherto been impenetrable, come at last to break out. The Letters of the *Spanish* Ambassador to Cardinal *Alberoni* have taken off the Veil which cover'd 'em, and we now see with Horror what it was that made the Minister of *Spain* inaccessible to all Projects of Peace. He wou'd thereby have seen all the odious Plots which he form'd against us prove abortive; He wou'd have lost all Hopes, of laying this Kingdom desolate, of raising up *France* against *France*, of having

* Letter from the *Marquess* de *Nancré* of September 26, 1718.

ving the Management of Rebels among all the Orders of State, of kindling a Civil War in the Bosom of our Provinces; and, in fine, of becoming to us the Scourge of Heaven, by putting in Execution those seditious Projects, and *springing that Mine which was*, according to the Words of the Ambassador's Letter, *to serve as a Prelude to the Conflagration.* What a Recompence is this to France, for the Treasures and Blood of which she has been so profuse for the Sake of Spain!

Providence has kept off those Calamities from us, and all *Frenchmen*, on the Discovery of this Treason prepar'd against us, expect and press that we should revenge it. But his Majesty espouses only the Interests of his People, and not his own Passions. He only takes Arms now to procure a Peace, without abating any Thing of his Friendship, for a Prince, who without Doubt must abhor those perfidious Designs that were form'd against us. Happy wou'd it have been, cou'd his Virtues have made him Proof against being surpriz'd by his Minister; and if by putting pernicious Counsels to Silence for ever, he had kept to his own Word, and consulted his Justice and Religion, which do all of them solicit for Peace.

P. S. Since the printing of this Manifesto we have had a Billet or Note from Cardinal *Alberoni* to the Prince *de Cellamare*, which was in a Packet of Letters, dated *December 14*, brought by an Express who was seiz'd at *Bourdeaux*, and which by Consequence was writ before the Cardinal knew any Thing of what had pass'd here on the 9th, with respect to the Ambassador of Spain. This Dispatch relates to the Violence committed against the Duke of *St. Aignan*, to whom a Party of the King of Spain's *Guard du Corps* was sent the 13th of this Instant *December*, to oblige him to quit *Madrid* by Force.

We may see by the Orders which Cardinal *Alberoni* gave to the Prince of *Cellamare* what his Intentions were, and how happy it is for us that they were discover'd.

A Note from Cardinal Alberoni to the Prince de Cellamare, join'd to one of his Letters to that Ambassador, of December 24, 1718.

Whatever Advices you receive as to what has pass'd here with respect to the Duke of Salignan, it ought not, in any Manner, to be an Example for using the like towards your Excellency. It was necessary for us to take this Course with him, because he had taken his Leave, because he had no farther Character, and by Reason of his ill Conduct. Your Excellency will continue firmly resolv'd to stay at Paris, and not to leave it till thereunto constrain'd by Force. In that Case, you must submit, after having made the requisite Protestations to the Most Christian King, to the Parliament, and to all others whom it may concern, against the Violences which the Government of France exercises against your Excellency's Person and Character.

Supposing that you are oblig'd to depart, *You shall set Fire first to all the Mines.*

Some Days before the Publication of this Manifesto, the following Declaration, in the Name of the King of Spain, was dispers'd throughout the whole Kingdom of France.

A Declaration by the Catholick King, of the 25th. of December, 1718.

THE Advices which I have receiv'd from all Parts, that of late great Magazines have been forming on the Frontiers of France, and that the Generals are already nam'd, who are to command an Army there; divers other military Preparations, and lastly, the Outrage newly done contrary to the Rights of Nations to my Ambassador, give me Ground to believe, that against all Reason, an Irruption is intended to be made into my Dominions. So irregular and barbarous a Proceeding is the more surprizing to me, because it is evident, that the Most Christian King, my dearest Nephew, has no Part in it, being incapable, from his tender Years, and yet more from the Sweetness of his Disposition, of so black an Action. Neither ought it to be imputed to a Nation which I tenderly love,

and

and to which I am ty'd by such strict Bands. None is ignorant, That besides my being born and brought up in its Bosom, it united its Forces with those of my faithful Subjects, and that, in Concert with them, it has maintain'd me on the Throne of *Spain*, at the Expence even of its Blood, and in Spite of the utmost Efforts of almost all *Europe* combin'd against me. This detestable Project therefore not being to be imputed to the King, my dearest Nephew, with whom I propose to maintain, all my Life, an affectionate and sincere Correspondence, nor to the Nation which is so dear to me, and has sacrific'd all for me, cannot but be the Work of a private Person, whose premeditated Designs, for a long Time, are but too well known in the World. Posterity will hardly believe; That he should have so divested himself of all Sense of Religion and Humanity, as for gaining his own Ends to trample upon the most sacred Rights of his native Country, of a Pupil King, of the Blood of *France*; and that he should break an Union which cost the Lives of a Million of Men, and for which the King my Grandfather hazarded every Thing, even his own Kingdom, in a Perswasion that the Preservation and Happiness of the two Crowns depended on it, and that he thereby put an End to everlasting Wars between two neighbouring Kings, whose Concord is of equal Importance to the Quiet of all *Europe*, and to that of the two Nations. It cannot be doubted, that the faithful Subjects of the King, my dearest Nephew, are frighten'd and scandaliz'd at so monstrous a Novelty, especially knowing, that during the Minority of the King, neither War can be declar'd, nor any Thing whatever undertaken, which may be of very fatal Consequence to the whole Nation, without the Consent of the States, because the States are the only Trustees of the Authority of a Pupil King, and have the Defence of the Kingdom solely in their Charge.

No *Frenchman*, however prepossess'd and seduc'd by false and specious Prejudices, but if he reflect ever so little, must at last agree, That 'tis not in the Power of a private Person to make a wrong Use of the Name and Authority of a Minor King, to engage the whole Nation in a War, which cannot but be very fatal to it; because, it is very likely, that the War being once lighted into a Flame, the most implacable Enemies

Enemies of *France* will be drawn into its very Centre, who will ravage it under the Pretext of succouring it. I am perswaded that all true *Frenchmen*, mov'd with these just Reasons, will abhor taking Arms, and in Case they do take them, I promise my self from their honest Hearts, that it will be only to defend my Crown, which, seconding the Zeal and Courage of my faithful Subjects, they have so long supported with the Love they so naturally bear to their Princes, and of which they have given such shining Proofs in all Ages. If with that Disposition they come on my Frontiers, (as I make no Doubt they will) I protest I will receive them with open Arms, as my good Friends and good Allies; I will give the Officers Employments suitable to their Rank, I will incorporate the Soldiers among my Troops, and I shall take Pleasure in exhausting, if it be necessary, my Treasures in their Favour, to the End that all together, *Spaniards* and *French*; we may unanimously combat the Enemies of the two Nations.

But if it happen, which I cannot think, that any private Man should forget his Duty, by committing Acts of Hostilities in my Kingdoms, he may well expect to be generally look'd upon as a Rebel Subject to the most Christian King, my dearest Nephew, and a Traitor to his Native Country. Given at the Castle of the Pardo, the 25th of December, 1718.

Sign'd,

I THE KING.

And Counter-sign'd,

Don Miguel Fernandez Duran.

No sooner was this Declaration dispers'd in *Paris*, than the Parliament there publish'd an Arrest, ordering the said Declaration to be suppress'd as seditious, tending to Rebellion, and contrary to the Royal Authority: Forbidding likewise all Printers, Bookellers, and others, to print, sell, or otherwise disperse the same, upon Pain of being prosecuted as Disturbers of the publick Peace, and guilty of High Treason.

On the 5th of *February*, N. S. the Earl of *Stair*, Ambassador Extraordinary of his *Britannick* Majesty to the Most Christian King, made his publick Entry into *Paris*, with the utmost Magnificence; and being on the 7th of that Month introduc'd to his first publick Audience,

Audience, his Excellency made the following Speech to the *French King*.

S I R,

THE King of *Great Britain*, my Master, has sent me his Ambassador Extraordinary to your Majesty, to congratulate you on your Accession to the Crown, and to assure you, that he desires nothing more ardently, than to maintain and improve that perfect Friendship which is so happily establish'd with your Majesty, and to confirm and increase the Union and mutual Confidence between the two Nations, which is so beneficial to each of them: As long as these Nations remain united, no foreign Force can endanger the Constitution of either State; and their Union may naturally be of long Duration, they having nothing to claim the one of the other, and there being no Pretensions to be decided between them.

Nature has bounded *Great Britain* by the Sea: She seeks nothing that belongs to her Neighbours: She naturally finds her Advantage in the publick Quiet and Tranquillity: Her Interest as well as the Inclination and Wisdom of her King, dispose her to desire the Peace and Happiness of her Neighbours, and to contribute thereto.

Your Majesty is possess'd of the finest and most powerful Kingdom of *Europe*; it wants nothing but Quiet and Tranquillity to render it the most happy and the most flourishing.

These two potent Nations, so happily situated, united by Interests so natural, and by Treaties so wisely concerted, will not only be happy in the Constitutions of each State, as long as their Union lasts, but will communicate the Happiness they enjoy to their Neighbours and to all *Europe*.

The Treaty lately made, sets out so clearly the Bounds between the Chief Powers, so carefully provides against all Occasions of War, that human Prudence can foresee in the Course of Time, and settles a Guarantee of such a Nature, and of such Force, for the publick Tranquillity, that we have strong Reason to flatter our selves no Power will attempt to disturb it: And your Majesty will have the Satisfaction and the Glory to see, in the auspicious Beginnings of your Reign, *France* and all *Europe* re-establish'd, which have been so cruelly torn to Pieces by such long and destructive Wars.

That,

That, in which your Majesty is at present engag'd jointly with your Allies, will be of short Continuance: It is impossible that the ungovern'd Passion and blind Ambition of particular Persons, should long withstand the Forces of the greatest Powers of Europe, united for establishing the publick Tranquillity on lasting and solid Foundations. The publick Peace and Welfare will soon succeed these transient Alarms.

The King, my Master, wishes your Majesty may enjoy, in a long Course of Years, you, and your Descendants, uninterrupted Fruits of that Welfare; and that the two Nations, as well as the Kings, may ever be united, as well during his Reign as those of his Posterity.

As I have had the Happines to see those Engagements form'd, which unite the King, my Master, with your Majesty, I shall think my self very fortunate if by my Endeavours I may any Way contribute to the Keeping up of this happy Union, and to the rendering it more perfect between the two Nations.

The Answer return'd by his Majesty, was,

THAT he was extremely pleas'd with the good Intelligence between himself and the King of Great Britain; that he was satisfy'd it was very beneficial to the two Nations; that his Excellency might assure the King, that, on his Part, he would do all that was in his Power for continuing and improving the Friendship and good Correspondence with the King, and between the Nations; and that the Choice which the King had made of his Excellency, was very agreeable to him.



S W E D E N.

THE News of the King of Sweden's Death being brought to Stockholm, on the 5th of December, the Senate assembled the next Day, and resolv'd to proclaim his Sister the Princess *Ulrica Eleonora* Queen, which was done accordingly; and on the 15th of that Month the new Queen publish'd the following Declaration for assembling the States of the Kingdom

Kingdom, and notifying to them her Succession to the Crown.

WE *Ulrica Eleonora*, by the Grace of God Queen of *Sweden*, and of the *Goths* and *Vandals*, Great Princes of *Finland*, Dutchess of *Schonen*, *Estonia*, *Livonia*, &c. To all our beloved, true, and faithful Men and Subjects, States of the Kingdom, Counts, Barons, Bishops, Knights, and Gentry, Clergy, Military Officers, Burghers, and Commons of the Cities and Towns, Inhabitants within the Dominions of *Sweden*, and the Great Principality of *Finland*, our especial Favour, gracious Greeting, and Good-Will in our Lord God Everlasting.

We cannot but graciously notify to all and every of you, that as Almighty God hath in former Times visited this Kingdom, our most dear native Country, with manifold Punishments and Calamities, for our Sins; so hath he now lately made us feel the Weight of his heavy Indignation, having been pleas'd by his unchangeable Counsel and Decree, to the extreme Grief and Loss of us and the Royal Family, and of you all, to take from us, by an unexpected and sudden Death, our most honour'd and belov'd Lord and Brother, the most potent Prince, *Charles* the Twelfth, King of *Sweden*, of the *Goths* and *Vandals*, Great Prince of *Finland*, Duke of *Schonen*, *Estonia*, *Livonia*, *Carelia*, *Bremen*, *Verden*, *Stetin*, *Pomerania*, *Cassubia*, and *Venden*, Prince of *Rugen*, Lord of *Ingermerland* and *Wismar*, Count Palatine of the *Rhine* and *Bavaria*, Duke of *Fuliers*, *Cleves*, and *Bergues*, &c. late our and your most gracious King. And tho' we doubt not that this his lamented Death grieves you as well as us to the Heart, because you well know, that it has happen'd at a Time when the Kingdom is attack'd and surrounded on all Sides from without, by violently incens'd and powerful Enemies, and in every Part within is so harass'd and decay'd by the long Wars, and the many Misfortunes and Inconveniencies thence arising, that no Hope was left us, but in the great Mercy and Omnipotence of God, of surmounting the extreme Distress and Danger it was in: Yet must we not now let our Courage, Resolution, and Strength droop; but, in the first Place, with confiding and humble Hearts beseech God, to inspire and to bless such Counsels, as in this sorrowful

State of Affairs may be best and most salutary for our dearest native Country, and then with Hope of God's Favour and Goodness, apply courageously to the Work, that our Adversaries may see we do not despond, nor have abandon'd our selves. In this Situation of Affairs, it cannot but be agreeable to you to be inform'd, that we, mov'd by the due Care of our and your Good and Welfare, have not been deter'd by the difficult Circumstances of these Times, from ascending without Fear the Royal Throne, which by the unhappy Death of his Majesty, our most honoured and beloved Lord and Brother, by our Hereditary Right is become ours; and that in the Name of the Almighty, with imploring his powerful Assistance and Support, we have actually taken upon us the Government; in the Administration of which our thorough Intention and Determination is, out of a sincere and cordial Regard to the Welfare, Prosperity, and Happiness of our Kingdom, and of all our faithful Subjects, as we have already declar'd to the Council, and now more publickly to you by these Presents, to amend and reform all Novelties that have been introduc'd, and entirely to abolish absolute and despotick Sovereignty, which we do hereby for us and our Successors utterly renounce for ever. On the contrary, following the laudable Examples of our Ancestors, the most renown'd Kings of *Sweden*, who brought the Kingdom and our beloved native Country into a flourishing Condition, we will endeavour and contribute what in us lies to re-establish the Government of the Realm, in that ancient Form and Dignity it happily enjoy'd in former Times: Being perswaded, that our Royal Power is in the greatest Vigour, when by Justice and Clemency we have founded and establish'd it on the Hearts of our faithful Subjects. On the other Hand, we graciously trust, that all of you in general, and every one in particular, as wise *Swedish* Lords, and Men, will, according to your old celebrated Loyalty to the Ruling Power, with Fidelity, Affection, and Unanimity, concur with us in such laudable Designs; and that with your common Advice and Aid you will support that Burden, which, in the Name of the Great and Most Mighty God, we have taken upon us. And that we may have an Opportunity of taking your faithful Advice upon the present difficult Circumstances of the Affairs of the Realm, and of consulting together, and settling

settling Means for restoring the Strength of the Kingdom within, by proper Dispositions and Provisions for Defence, and for procuring and obtaining a most desirable Peace again with our Enemies without, We have thought fit to summon our faithful Subjects and States of the Kingdom to a general Assembly, which is fix'd to the 20th of *January*, 1719; which Term, though short, and though the Trouble and Expence to which, on such an Occasion, each of you is liable, fall heavy in this difficult Time; yet the same being, in many Respects, most necessary and unavoidable, you will out of Regard to Us, the common Interest of the Kingdom, and the general Welfare, deem them fit to be sustain'd and comply'd with. We therefore hereby most graciously command, all Counts, Barons, Knights, Vassals, and Freemen, who are of Age, inhabiting this Kingdom, and not lawfully or reasonably hinder'd; as also all Bishops and Superintendants, with two reputable Members of each Consistory, and a Preacher of each District; also all Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels, with one Captain of each Regiment, who are not under any lawful Hindrance; as likewise one Burgo-Master of each Town, with one of the Common Council, or other substantial Burgher; and, lastly, one Man of the Commonalty of every District, by the said 20th of *January* to appear, without Excuse or Delay, here at *Stockholm*, with sufficient full Powers from your Equals left at Home; each by his Town or District, or each according to his Rank, Estate, and Circumstances, provided with decent Mourning Habits, in this present dismal Juncture; to the End we may then open the Assembly, and timely lay our gracious Propositions before you, and after a happy Conclusion let you return Home, &c. Given at *Stockholm* the 15th of December, 1718.

Sign'd,
ULRICA ELEANORA, (L. S.)

The Death of the King of *Sweden* is related as follows: On the 30th of *November*, between the Hours of 8 and 9 at Night, being in the Trenches before *Frederickshall*, he receiv'd a Musket Shot in his Head, of which he instantly dy'd: He was on his Knees at the advanc'd End of the Trenches, when he receiv'd that fatal Blow: Several Officers had besought his

Majesty not to expose himself, because of the great Fire of the Besieg'd; but he was deaf to their Intreaties, and only answer'd them, That he would himself see what was doing. The Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, who was in the Army, having Notice of his Death, gave Orders for seizing Baron *Goriz*, who was on his Way to the Camp. The Officer, who was charg'd with this Order, met the Baron at *Stromstadt*, in a Post-Chaise: The Baron desir'd him to quit his Horse and come into the Chaise: he did so, and when they were got to the next Village, they both alighted and went into the Minister's House, where the Baron propos'd only to refresh himself and have some Talk with the Officer; but was soon told by him, that he had Orders to secure him: The Baron calmly reply'd, That he had long expected it, and, delivering his Sword to the Officer, *Thus*, said he, *am I rewarded for all the great Services I have done to Sweden*; and not knowing of the King's Death, he wrote a Letter to his Majesty. He was conducted to *Stockholm*, and there thrown into close Confinement. Count *Vandernath*, and several other Persons of Distinction, were likewise imprison'd by the new Queen's Command.

The Death of the King of *Sweden* will in all Probability change the whole Scene of Affairs in the North, and produce a Peace on that Side, which could scarce be expected without the Intervention of the Death of that Prince, or some other the like extraordinary Event. He had too great a Soul to submit to any Terms, without a Restitution of the Countries that had been taken from him: He was a Prince whom even his Enemies allow to have been endow'd with great Virtues: His Courage and Magnanimity are scarce to be parallell'd in History; but, above all, his Zeal for his Religion deserves the highest Encomium. The many Churches that he compell'd the House of *Austria* to restore to the persecuted Protestants in *Silesia*, ought to render his Memory ever dear and honour'd to all who profess that Communion, and oblige them to overlook some Faults in that Prince, and impute them to the Frailty of human Nature.

H O L L A N D.

ON the 10th of *January* the Marquess *Beretti Landi*, Ambassador of *Spain*, had a Conference with the Deputies of the States-General, to whom he made the following Speech, and communicated to them, at the same Time, the Translation of a Letter he had receiv'd from Cardinal *Alberoni*.

*Speech of the Marquess Beretti Landi to the Deputies
of the States-General.*

BY my Dispatches from Court of the 10th past I receiv'd, in the first Place, the agreeable News that the King, my Master, is (thanks be to God) very well; of which important Advice I thought it my Duty to acquaint the States-General.

His Majesty orders me, with the most tender Expressions, to declare to you the strong Sense he has of his Obligations to you; for that, maugre the violent Solicitations of those Potentates, who endeavour by all Manner of Stratagems to persuade you to enter into the Alliance, you continue still to side with Wisdom and Equity, and pursue the true Interest of the Republick and your Subjects, that is to say, to hold your selves in a Neutrality, but without abandoning the good Resource there is of employing your good Offices every where to procure Peace. His Majesty says, that there are very many, who, thro' a deplorable Blindness, and against all Reasons of State, labour to aggrandize the Archduke, without Regard to the Treaty of *Utrecht*; and the Demand of your Accession to the Alliance has no other End, but to push on that monstrous System.

They wou'd deprive you of his Royal Confidence, and of the happy Opportunity of being one Day Mediators and Umpires: For it only depends on your Constancy to obtain one of these two Points, either the Glory of having contributed to the publick Tranquillity, or at least the Consolation and Honour of having supported your Sovereignty. For the Threats which have been and are continually denounc'd against you, plainly shew, that *England* especially does not abandon the Imagination of acting here with full Authority.

The

The King of *Spain* has declar'd his glorious Intention for the Mediation of the States-General, since (whatever others may say) that pious Monarch, full of Moderation, is willing to agree to an honourable Treaty.

His Majesty, by this very Post, requires me to repeat to you, on his Part, the same Offers, and the same Desire. I know that the Powers who have different Views oppose it. The Archduke opposes it, (and indeed he has Reason so to do) since the famous Project, fram'd at *Hanover*, gives him every Thing; and, by Consequence, he has no Occasion to court a better Expedient, than what is granted him by the fatal Mistake of the Cabinets of *France* and *England*. The King of *Great Britain*, and his Royal Highness the Regent, oppose it also for Reasons which all the World knows, and which I think superfluous to mention here, since they are in every Body's Mouth. Upon this Foot, Gentlemen, 'tis impossible for you to know the Wrong done you, in depriving you not only of being Mediators, but Neuters, and be able to unfold the hidden Designs which occasion such a Refusal: Whereas his Majesty's entire View has been all along, if he cou'd, to make you Arbitrators, he having not courted you either to make an Alliance with him against the others, nor to take any Measures which might ever so little incapacitate you in the great Work of Peace. 'Tis a Year and a half ago that I had the Honour to tell you this; and I was in Hopes, Month after Month, Week after Week, and Day after Day, to be able to write, that one of your Ministers would go to *Spain*, to improve his Majesty's Intention and Confidence, according to my Instances often repeated. You have chose an Ambassador a long while. If it so happen in a Way, that his Majesty may entirely confide in the Republick, you will be convinc'd, Messieurs, that the King has always spoken to you with Sincerity, and that his Majesty, dispos'd, as he is, for Peace, singled out the Republick with Predilection, as the only Power to which he heartily gave the Marks of his Esteem and Friendship in so nice a Conjunction. I earnestly wish that you wou'd at length think fit to make Tryal of his Majesty's Royal and Sacred Intentions.

In the mean Time, as you are concern'd for Peace, let me tell you, that you ought no less to be concern'd in guard-

guarding against the Violences done to you, and which may rather make it difficult than easy to come at. 'Tis a great Paradox, to assure you that you will persuade a Peace, by entering into an Alliance which favours of no less than War; and that the Remedy of Negotiation is, by this captious Proposition, entirely rejected. Add to this, that the King of *Spain* desires you, and that the others threaten you, and particularly in the Article of Commerce. They aim to do you more Mischief by interrupting your Trade, than the King of *Spain* proposes to do you Good by favouring it. God grant that one of those two Powers has not certain Views in this Article that look farther. It may be, they also think of engrossing all Commerce to themselves, while the System of *Spain* is to share it among all Nations. You know, by Experience, how your Merchants are treated and indulg'd, by the positive Order of his Catholick Majesty, in our Ports.

I wou'd say more to you, Messieurs, upon what has happen'd to the Prince *de Cellamare* at *Paris*, and to the Duke of *St. Aignan* at *Madrid*, if the Time had serv'd to have inform'd me of his Majesty's Sentiments. I cannot do as the Ministers of *France* and *England*, who receive Instructions from their Courts twice a Week, and who, when they want an Answer to solicit and precipitate a Resolution here, can immediately dispatch Couriers to fetch it. I have therefore Reason to beseech you wou'd give me Time; because 'tis not enough to hear one Side, but both; and 'tis a very sensible and political Maxim, that *Melius est peccare in tempore quam in scriptura*. And I hope it will not be long but you will have Explanations upon those two Events, very different from what are pretended to be given you on the other Hand.

I hereto annex the Translation of a Letter, which his Eminency the Cardinal *Aberoni* has done me the Honour to write to me about the Duke of *Ormond*, by which it appears true, at last, that he was come to *Spain*. I most humbly intreat you to make your Reflections thereupon; for, in Order to know a Picture well, it must be set in a true Light.

I conclude my Memorial with assuring you of my Respect, and conjuring you to think on the Friendship of the King of *Spain*, which will be firm and inviolable, and to preserve the same your selves, that I may not always be tir'd with telling you of what Importance

portance it ought to be to you. Consider the Justice of his Cause; consider the Oppression of so many Princes and States who groan under the *Austrian* Yoke, and whose Slavery will be completed by the Project of the Allies; consider, in a Word, That if by your Firmness on the one Hand, and your good Offices on the other, a Peace may be obtain'd, which the King of *Spain* sincerely desires, all the rest of *Europe*, seeing your Conduct, will, to reward you for so great a Work, heap Eulogies and Blessings upon you; and that all Potentates will esteem the Republick, if it gains its Views of procuring and establishing a universal Tranquillity.

Translation of a Letter of December 19, 1718, from Cardinal Alberoni to the Marquess Beretti Landi, the Spanish Ambassador at the Hague.

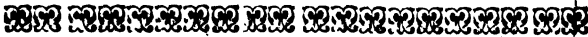
S I R,

THE Duke of *Ormond* having resided in the Neighbourhood of *Paris*, from *June* till the End of *October*, was advertis'd, on the Part of the Regent, that the Earl of *Stair* made pressing Instances to him that he might not be tolerated in *France*; upon which the Duke resolv'd to come into *Spain*. His Royal Highness being inform'd of his Design, order'd he shou'd be stopp'd at a Place on the Frontiers where he might be found. Nevertheless, 'tis certain, that tho' several Officers and Persons known were stopp'd, the Gates were freely open'd, and the said Duke of *Ormond* was suffer'd to pass without the least Resistance, tho' there were sufficient Tokens to know him, because he travel'd Post, with 2 Berlins, 2 Calathes, and some Horsemen.

His Majesty being inform'd that the said Duke was enter'd *Spain*, and turning towards *Madrid*, made him stop his Journey, and stay 40 Leagues from Court, the King not thinking it convenient to deal otherwise, that he might not violate the Laws of Hospitality, which even the Duke Regent observ'd so long, tho' a Friend and an Ally to the King of *England*. Nevertheless, 'tis visible that the Departure of the Duke of *Ormond* from *France*, permitted by the Regent and the Governors on the Frontiers, is one of the Artifices of the Ministries of *Paris* and *London*, invented to make a Crime of it in *Spain*, and to exasperate the Minds of

of People the more. I thought my self oblig'd to inform your Excellency of the Reality of this Event, that you may make a good Use it. I am, &c.

On the 22d of *December* the new Convention of the Execution of the Barrier Treaty was sign'd at the *Hague*, by the *Marquês de Priè* on the Part of the *Empèror*, by *Earl Cadogan* on the Part of his *Britannick* Majesty, and by the Deputies of the *Stâtes-General*: And on the 3d of *January* the said States having resolv'd to accede to the Treaty, commonly call'd the *Quadruple Alliance*, they the same Day, in a Conference with the *British* and *French* Ministers, communicated to them their said Resolution, and gave them Copies of it.



S P A I N.

HIS Catholick Majesty being inform'd that the *French* Merchants, who were settled in his Dominions, were preparing to remove with their Effects, and being desirous to ingratiate himself yet more and more with the *French* Nation, thought fit to publish the following Declaration.

HAVING receiv'd Advice from several Places, that evil-dispos'd Persons have for some Time past affected to insinuate with Artifice to the *French* Merchants who reside in my Dominions, that it was proper for them to secure their Effects as soon as may be, desiring without Doubt thereby to let them understand, that there would be a speedy Rupture between *France* and *Spain*. 'Tis easy to see that the Design of the Authors of those Insinuations, is to disturb the Peace, and break the strict Union which Divine Providence, by an admirable Disposition, has preserv'd between the two Nations, not only for their own Felicity, but also for the Tranquillity of all *Europe*. Desiring to let the publick know the Sincerity of my Intentions, and to give Assurance to the *French* Merchants against these Alarms, so unfortunately inspir'd, I declare to them, by these Presents, That their Effects shall not be confiscated, or sequestred, in any

Part of my Dominions wheresoever they be, That, if contrary to my Expectation, I should hereafter be forc'd to make War, I give them my Royal Word, that I will grant them a whole Year's Time to withdraw their Effects, of what Nature soever they be, to what Place they please; and that Term being expir'd, if any amongst them chuse to remain in my Kingdoms, I promise to let them live there with all the Tranquillity and all the Security they can desire, and even to contribute as much as possible to their Advantages: As also all *French* Merchants or others, who now, or after a Rupture that may happen, or at any other Time, shall come to settle in my Dominions. I have the more Reason to receive and treat them with Beneficence, because, I perswade my self, that when even a War is declar'd against me, they will never impute to me an Event so little expected, and Consequences so unhappy to a Nation, to whom I am so dear, and whom I ought, for so many Reasons, tenderly to cherish; it being not possible, that I should ever forget that I was born in its Bosom, that I am oblig'd to it for my Education, and that in Conjunction with my faithful Subjects, they have generously shed their Blood for maintaining me on the Throne of *Spain*. Given at the Castle of Pardo, October 9, 1718.

I THE KING.

Don *Meguel Fernando Duran*.

On the 8th of November, the *Sieur Ham*, Secretary of the States-General at Madrid, receiv'd the following Declaration from Cardinal *Alberoni*.

I Nasmuch as his Catholick Majesty constantly entertains Desires and Sentiments for the Tranquillity of *Europe*, and contributes, on his Part, all the possible Means that consist with his Honour and Royal Dignity, for establishing a just Equilibrium between the respective Potentates; for securing the Liberty and Tranquillity of *Italy*, he approves of what the *Marquess de Beretti Landi*, his Ambassador in *Holland*, has declar'd to the States-General: And his Majesty is ready to concur, and generously to consent to all the good Offices, which may agree with the Circumstances express'd in the said Declaration.

But

But in case the States-General yield to the Instances and Solicitations of the Potentates who have form'd the Project of engaging them into the Quadruple Alliance, or if they conform to the Tenor thereof, in coming into the Conditions of that Project, his Catholick Majesty will not abide by what he has offer'd them, which is what he shall otherwise accept with Pleasure, the Mediation of the Republick. Neither will it consist with his Majesty's Dignity to admit the Ambassador whom *Holland* had design'd for the Court of *Spain*; these Steps being incompatible, and opposite to one another, and contrary to the ardent Desires of his Majesty, to maintain the most perfect Union and Amity with the Republick.

On the 12th of *December*, the Marquess *de Grimaldo*, Secretary of State, was sent to the Duke of *St. Aignan*, Ambassador of *France*, to whom he deliver'd an Order from the King, requiring him to leave *Madrid* in 24 Hours, and to depart the *Spanish* Dominions in 12 Days: The Ambassador receiv'd this Message with all the Respect due to his Catholick Majesty; but it being late at Night when this Command was signify'd to him, he desir'd the Marquess *de Grimaldo* to request the King to grant him 'till the next Day, promising to leave *Madrid* in 24 Hours: But at Seven the next Morning, the House of the Ambassador was invested by a Detachment of the Life-Guards, commanded by Mr. *Connaght*, an *Irish* Gentleman, who having plac'd Centinels at all the Doors of the Apartments, went into the Duke's Bed-chamber, and having caus'd him and his Dutchess to rise out of their Bed, and dress themselves with Precipitation, conducted them out of the City with his Detachment, excusing this rough Usage upon the Strictness of the Orders had been given him, which importod, that he should seize the Person of the Duke, and (if he would not willingly) oblige him by Force to quit *Madrid*, without suffering any one to speak to him.

The other Affairs of *Spain* are spoken of in the Articles from *France* and *Holland*.

These are the most remarkable Transactions in foreign Countries. The Siege of *Melazzo* continues, and both the *Germans* and *Spaniards* receive Reinforcements and Supplies from Time to Time. The Troops of the Czar continue still in *Poland*, but we are told

now that they have positive Orders to evacuate that Kingdom.



I R E L A N D.

THE following Proclamation, relating to the late Duke of Ormond, was publish'd on the 19th of January.

By the Lords Justices and Council of Ireland, A Proclamation.

Will. Dublin.

Wm. Conolly.

WHEREAS James Butler, late Duke of Ormond, by Act of Parliament made in Great Britain, stands attainted of High Treason; and by an Act of Parliament pass'd in this Kingdom, in the 2d Year of his Majesty's Reign, intituled, *An Act for extinguishing the Regalities and Liberties of the County of Tipperary, and Crops Tipperary, commonly call'd, The County Palatine of Tipperary, and for Vesting in his Majesty the Estate of James Butler, commonly call'd, James, Duke of Ormond, and for giving a Reward of ten thousand Pounds to any Person who shall seize or secure him, in Case he shall attempt to Land in this Kingdom.* It is among other Things enacted, That the Vice-Treasurer or Vice-Treasurers of this Kingdom, or his or their Deputy or Deputies for the Time being, shall and are hereby authoriz'd and requir'd, out of any Money granted or to be granted by Parliament for the Use of the Publick, forthwith to issue and pay the Sum of ten thousand Pounds to any Person or Persons who shall seize or secure, Alive or Dead, the Person of the said James Butler, late Duke of Ormond, in Case he shall land or attempt to land in this Kingdom.

And whereas it hath been signify'd to us, by his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, That his Majesty hath receiv'd an Account, that the said James Butler, late Duke of Ormond, after a short Stay at Madrid, did embark from Spain, with Intent to land in this Kingdom, in order to excite a Rebellion therein.

And whereas it is reasonable to believe, That the said James Butler, late Duke of Ormond, is actually

ally landed, or will soon attempt to land in this Kingdom.

We the Lords Justice and Council, to the Intent that all his Majesty's Subjects may have Notice of the Encouragement given by the said Act of Parliament, and that due Care may be taken for the Seizing and Apprehending of the said *James Butler*, late Duke of *Ormond*, have thought fit to issue this our Proclamation, and do hereby command all his Majesty's Officers, Civil and Military, and all other his Majesty's loving Subjects, to make diligent Search for, and use their utmost Endeavours to seize or secure, Alive or Dead, the said *James Butler*, late Duke of *Ormond*, if landed in this Kingdom, or attempting to land therein, and when he shall be so seiz'd or secur'd, to give Notice thereof immediately to the chief Governor or Governors of this Kingdom for the Time being.

And we do hereby declare, That in Case the said *James Butler*, late Duke of *Ormond*, shall be seiz'd or secur'd as aforesaid, that the necessary Orders shall be given for the immediate Payment of the said Sum of ten thousand Pounds directed by the said Act of Parliament, to be paid, as aforesaid, to the Person or Persons who shall seize or secure him.

And we do hereby strictly charge and command all his Majesty's loving Subjects, That they do in no wise knowingly receive, harbour, comfort, relieve, aid, or conceal the said *James Butler*, late Duke of *Ormond*; and in Case any Person or Persons shall be found to offend therein, we do hereby publish and declare, That such Person or Persons shall be proceeded against as Persons guilty of High Treason. *Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 19th Day of January, 1718.*

Edw. Tuam, Ferrard, C. S. Mountjoy, Tyrrawly, Newtown, Tulla Moore, Southwell, Wm. Whitbread, Joh. Forster, Jess. Gilbert, Frederick Hamilton, Ben. Parry, James Tynte, Richard Tigbhe.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

GREY

G R E A T B R I T A I N .

Proceedings of the Parliament continu'd.

ON the first of December Mr. *Boscawen* presented to the House of Commons, a Bill to empower the Commissioners appointed to put in Execution the Act for Building fifty new Churches, in London and Westminster, to direct the Parish-Church of St. Martin in the Fields, in the County of Middlesex, to be rebuilt, instead of one of the said fifty new Churches: Which Bill was receiv'd, read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time. After this, two Petitions, praying, That the Churches of St. Botolph, without Aldersgate, London, and of St. Katherine Coleman, and Fenchurch-street, in the City of London, might in like Manner be rebuilt, were read and refer'd to a Committee. Then, in a grand Committee, the Commons made a farther Progress in the Land-Tax Bill, and the next Day went through it; and made several Amendments thereto, which being reported on Thursday the 4th, were agreed to by the House, and the said Bill order'd to be ingross'd.

Dec. 3. The Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd farther of the Supply, and came to the following Resolutions, viz. 1st. That so much Money be rais'd as will be sufficient to redeem at Lady-Day, 1719, the Annuity of 76,830*l.* 15*s.* payable to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, for circulating and exchanging Exchequer Bills, pursuant to the Notice which the Speaker of the House of Commons, did, on Saturday the 15th of March, 1717, signify in Writing to the said Governor and Company, in Obedience to an Order of the House of the 10th Day of the said Month. 2dly, That a Sum not exceeding 500,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, towards raising the Money for redeeming the Annuity of 76,830*l.* 15*s.* payable to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, for circulating and exchanging Exchequer Bills. These Resolutions were the next Day reported by Mr. *Farrer*, and agreed to by the House; and the same Day a Petition for Rebuilding the Parish-Church of *All-hallows* upon London Wall, instead of one of the fifty new Churches, was read, and refer'd to a Committee; and then

then the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, went through the Malt Bill.

Dec. 4. A Complaint being made to the House of two printed Pamphlets, the one entitled, *The Exeter-Mercury, or Weekly Intelligence, from Tuesday November 25, to Friday November 28, 1718. Printed and sold by George Bishop*: The other intitled, *The Protestant Mercury, or the Exeter Post-Boy, Friday November the 28th. Printed by Jos. Bliss, 1718*, wherein the Resolutions and Proceedings of this House were falsely represented, and printed in Contempt of the Order and in Breach of the Privilege of the House, the said Pamphlets were deliver'd in at the Table; and several Paragraphs out of them being read, the said *George Bishop* and *Jos. Bliss*, were order'd to attend the House, upon the 19th.

Dec. 6. Sir *Willoughby Hichman* presented to the Commons *A Bill for the more effectual Relief of such Children as are left by their Parents upon the Charge of the Parish*, which was receiv'd, read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time. After this a Petition for Rebuilding the Parish-Church of *St. Mary Islington*, within the Weekly Bills of Mortality, instead of one of the fifty new Churches, was read, and refer'd to a Committee; and then *Mr. Farrer* reported the Amendments made, by the Grand Committee, to the Malt Bill, which were agreed to, and the said Bill, with the Amendments, order'd to be ingross'd.

Dec. 8. *Mr. Farrer* reported several Resolutions from the Committee appointed to enquire what Laws were expir'd, or near expiring, and to report which of them were fit to be reviv'd or continu'd: Which Resolutions were read, and agreed to by the House, as follows: *viz.* That the Act made in the 8th Year of the late Queen *Anne*, intitled, *An Act to regulate the Price and Affize of Bread*, which was to continue for three Years, and from thence to the End of the next Session of Parliament; which Act was farther continu'd by an Act made in the first Year of the Reign of his present Majesty King *George*, and will expire at the End of this Session of Parliament, is fit to be continu'd. 2dly, That the Act for encouraging the Tobacco Trade; and, 3dly, The Act for the better Encouragement of the making of Sail-Cloth in Great Britain, are also fit to be continu'd: And a Bill or Bills were order'd to be brought in, pursuant to the said

said Resolutions. Then the Land-Tax Bill was read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords; as was also, the next Day, the Malt Bill.

Dec. 10. Mr. *Mampden* reported from the Committee of Privileges and Elections, the Matter, as it appear'd to them, touching the Election for the City of *Litchfield*, and the Resolutions of the Committee thereupon, which were agreed to by the House as follows: viz. 1st, That the Right of Election for Citizens to serve in Parliament for the City of *Litchfield* is in the Bailiffs, Magistrates, Freeholders, of forty Shillings per Annum, and all that hold by Burgage Tenure, and in such Freemen only of the said City as are inroll'd, paying Scot and Lot there. 2^{dly}, That *William Sneyd*, Esq; is not duly elected; and 3^{dly}, That *Walter Chetwynd*, Esq; is duly elected a Citizen to serve in this present Parliament for the said City.

Dec. 11. Mr. *Lowther* reported from the Committee appointed to consider of proper Methods for removing the Difficulty the Members had to come to and go from this House, by Reason of the frequent Stops in the narrow Passages leading thereto, the Matter as it appear'd to them, viz. resolv'd, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleas'd to give such Directions, that the Gates in the Passage between *Whitehall* and *King-street*, *Westminster*, may either be taken down, or made wider, as his Majesty, in his great Wisdom, should think proper: Whereupon the said Address was order'd to be presented to his Majesty.

Dec. 12. The Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd farther of Ways and Means to raise the Supply: And the same Day, the King being come to the House of Peers, with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the two Money Bills, viz. An Act for granting to his Majesty an Aid by a Land-Tax to be rais'd in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year 1719.

An Act for continuing the Duties on Malt, Mum, Syder, &c.

Thus in the Compass of one Month the Land-Tax and Malt-Bills were presented, and both pass'd in one Day; a Dispatch not to be parallel'd in all the Parliaments since the Revolution.

Dec. 13. The Commons read the 3d Time, and pass'd the *Bill for the more effectual Relief of such Wives and Children as are left by their Husbands and Parents upon the Charge of the Parish*; which was sent up to the Lords. After this the House was order'd to be call'd over upon Tuesday the 13th of *January* next; and it was order'd likewise, That such Members as should not then attend, be sent for in Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House; and that Mr. Speaker do write circular Letters to the Sheriffs of the several Counties of *Great Britain*, to summon the Members in their respective Counties, to attend the Service of this House upon Tuesday the 13th Day of *January* next.

Dec. 15. The Commons read the 3d Time, pass'd; and sent to the Lords, a Bill for continuing an Act for encouraging the Tobacco Trade; and then, in a grand Committee, consider'd farther of Ways and Means to raise the Supply, and came to several Resolutions, which being the next Day reported by Mr. *Farrer*, were agreed to by the House, and are as follows, viz:

1st. That the Sum of One hundred ninety six thousand four hundred forty four Pounds, eighteen Shillings, three Pence Half-penny, which remain'd in the *Exchequer* at *Michaelmas* 1718, for the Overplus of the Fund, commonly call'd, the Aggregate Fund, reserv'd for Disposition of Parliament, by an Act pass'd in the 3d Year of his Majesty's Reign (being over and above the Excess of the Civil List-Funds for three Years ended at the same Feast-Day) be apply'd towards raising the Monies for redeeming the Annuity of Seventy six thousand eight hundred thirty Pounds, fifteen Shillings, payable to the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, for circulating and exchanging *Exchequer* Bills.

2^{dly}. That the Overplus Monies of the Civil List-Funds for three Years ended at *Michaelmas* 1718, (which Overplus was reserv'd for Disposition of Parliament, by an Act pass'd in the third Year of his Majesty's Reign) be apply'd towards raising the Monies for redeeming the Annuity of Seventy six thousand eight hundred thirty Pounds, fifteen Shillings, payable to the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, for circulating and exchanging *Exchequer* Bills.

3^{dly}. That the Sum of nineteen thousand five hundred seventy seven Pounds, ten Shillings, which remain'd

main'd in the *Exchequer* at *Michaelmas*, 1718, for the Surplus or Overplus of the Fund, commonly call'd, the Fund of the *South-Sea* Company, reserv'd for Disposition of Parliament, by an Act pass'd in the third Year of his Majesty's Reign, be apply'd towards raising the Monies for redeeming the Annuity of Seventy six thousand eight hundred thirty Pounds, fifteen Shillings, payable to the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, for circulating and exchanging *Exchequer* Bills.

4thly, That the Sum of One hundred ninety thousand four hundred thirty six Pounds, fifteen Shillings, eleven Pence, twenty ninth Part of a Penny, being the Excess or Surplus for the Year ended at *Michaelmas*, 1718, upon the yearly Fund of Seven hundred twenty four thousand eight hundred forty nine Pounds, six Shillings, ten Pence, one fifth of a Penny, commonly call'd, the General Fund, appropriated by several Acts of the third and fourth Years of his Majesty's Reign, for Payment of certain Annuities at several Rates, and other Uses therein mention'd, and which by the same Acts is likewise reserv'd for Disposition by Parliament, over and above One hundred thirty thousand Pounds, to be reserv'd towards making good the half yearly Payment on the Annuities charg'd on the said general Fund for the half Year to end at *Christmas*, 1718, be apply'd towards raising the Monies for redeeming the Annuity of Seventy six thousand eight hundred thirty Pounds, fifteen Shillings, payable to the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, for circulating and exchanging *Exchequer* Bills.

5thly, That all the Excess or Overplus Monies which, within and for the half Year, to end at *Lady-Day*, 1719, shall arise upon the several Funds, commonly call'd, the Aggregate Fund, the *South Sea* Company's Fund, and the General Fund, every or any of them, which, by an Act of the third Year of his Majesty's Reign, are reserv'd for Disposition of Parliament, be apply'd towards raising the Monies for redeeming the Annuity of Seventy six thousand eight hundred thirty Pounds, fifteen Shillings, payable to the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, for circulating and exchanging *Exchequer* Bills.

6thly, That all the Excess or Overplus Monies which within and for the Year, to end at *Lady-Day*,

1720, shall arise upon the several Funds, commonly call'd, the Aggregate Fund, the *South Sea* Company's Fund, and the General Fund, every or any of them, which, by an Act of the third Year of his Majesty's Reign, are reserv'd for Disposition of Parliament, be apply'd towards raising the Monies for redeeming the Annuity of Seventy six thousand eight hundred thirty Pounds, fifteen Shillings, payable to the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, for circulating and exchanging *Exchequer* Bills; and that proper Powers be given to raise ready Money, by Way of Loan, or otherwise, for that Use and Purpose, upon Credit of the said Excess or Overplus Monies, to arise within and for the said Year, to end at *Lady Day, 1720.*

7^{thly}, That the Sum not exceeding Five hundred thousand Pounds, granted to his Majesty in this Session of Parliament, towards redeeming the Annuity of Seventy six thousand eight hundred thirty Pounds, fifteen Shillings, now payable to the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, for circulating and exchanging *Exchequer* Bills; be rais'd by Way of Lottery, and that a Sum not exceeding twenty thousand Pounds *per Annum*, Part of the Fund, commonly call'd, the Aggregate Fund, now applicable to the Payment of the said Annuity so, to be redeem'd, and the Interest of the said *Exchequer* Bills, be made a Fund or Security for Satisfaction of the Contributors in the said Lottery, and the Incidental Charges thereunto belonging.

8^{thly}, That all the Monies which shall be rais'd by any Act or Acts of this Session of Parliament, for redeeming the Annuity of Seventy six thousand, eight hundred thirty Pounds, fifteen Shilling, now payable to the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, for circulating and exchanging *Exchequer* Bills, be apply'd, (so far as it will extend) towards paying off the Principal and Interest borne upon the said Bills, and for cancelling the Bills whereof the Principal and Interest shall be so paid off.

9^{thly}, That so many of the *Exchequer* Bills as shall remain undischarg'd and uncancell'd, by or with the Money that shall be rais'd by any Act or Acts of this Session of Parliament for that Purpose, shall be circulated and exchange'd by such Persons as his Majesty, or the Commissioners of the Treasury, or High-Treasurer

for the Time being, shall constitute and appoint; and that sufficient Provision be made for exchanging the Bills which shall so remain uncancell'd for Money, from Time to Time, upon Demand of any the Bearers thereof. Then a Bill was order'd to be brought in upon the said Resolutions. The same Day the Petition for Rebuilding the Parish-Church of *St. Dunstan's Stepney*, within the Bills of Mortality and County of *Middlesex*, instead of one of the fifty new Churches, was read and refer'd to the Committee appointed to consider of other Petitions of the same Nature.

Dec. 15. The Commons read the first Time an ingross'd Bill brought down to them from the Lords, intitled, *An Act for the quieting and establishing Corporations*: With relation to the Neglect of subscribing the Declaration against the solemn League and Covenant; which Bill was read the second Time, the next Day, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Dec. 17. A Petition for the Rebuilding the Parish-Church of *St. Leonard Shoreditch*, in the County of *Middlesex*, instead of one of the fifty new Churches, was refer'd to a Committee: And then Mr. *Boscawen*, by his Majesty's Command, acquainted the House, That all his Majesty's Endeavours, and those of the Most Christian King, to procure Redress of the many Injuries done to the Subjects of *Great Britain* by the King of *Spain*, to the unspeakable Detriment of the Trade of these Kingdoms; or even to obtain a Discontinuance of the unjust Hostilities carrying on by that Crown, having prov'd ineffectual, his Majesty had found it necessary to declare War against *Spain*. After the reading of this Message, *George Treby*, Esq; mov'd, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the most unfeigned Thanks of the House for having communicated to them the necessary Resolution of declaring War against *Spain*; and to assure his Majesty, That this House will, with the greatest Cheerfulness and with the utmost Vigour, assist and support his Majesty in the War with the King of *Spain*, till *Spain* is reduc'd to accept of reasonable Terms of Peace, and to agree to such Conditions of Trade and Commerce, as this Nation is justly intitled to by their several Treaties. Mr. *Treby* was seconded by *Thomas Western*, Esq; but Mr. *Shippen*, Mr. *Freeman*, Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, and some other Gentlemen

men, excepted either against the Motion or against some Expressions in it, which occasion'd a warm Debate, that lasted from one 'till six of the Clock in the Afternoon. Some Gentlemen alledging, that they did not see the Necessity of declaring War against *Spain*, and that they rather were inclin'd to believe that the Grievances complain'd of by our Merchants might have been redress'd in an amicable Manner: This was answer'd by Mr. Secretary *Craggs*, and by Colonel *Stanhope*, the last of whom told the House, that he had had the Honour to serve his Majesty as his Envoy to the King of *Spain*, and he could assure them, That he had presented at least five and twenty Memorials to that Court, in relation to the Complaints of our Merchants, without any Success. Hereupon Mr. *Metbuen* interpos'd, and accounted for the Dilatoriness of the Court of *Madrid* in the Dispatch of Commercial Affairs, occasion'd by the different Regulations and Judicatories in the several Kingdoms, Provinces, and Ports of *Spain*; which might be the Reason why the Grievances complain'd of by our Traders, had not been redress'd so soon as might have been expected. It was also suggested, That the Ministers had shewn no great Concern for the Trade and Interest of the Nation, since it appear'd by the Answer from a Secretary of State to the *Marquess de Monteleone's* Letter, that they would have pass'd by the Violations of the Treaties of Commerce, provided *Spain* had accepted the Terms of the Quadruple Alliance; and that his Majesty did not seek to aggrandize himself by any new Acquisition, but was rather inclin'd to sacrifice something of his own, to procure the general Quiet and Tranquillity: That no Body could yet tell how far that Sacrifice was to extend; but certainly it was a very uncommon Piece of Condescension. Another Member went yet farther, and made use of his favourite Expression, insinuating, That this War seem'd to be calculated for another Meridian: But wrapt up the *Imuendo* so dextrously, that no Exception was taken at it. Mr. *Horatio Walpole* made also a long Speech, wherein he found Fault with the Treaty of Quadruple Alliance, particularly as to the Disposition of *Sicily*, in Favour of the Emperor, which was a Breach of the Treaty of *Utrecht*; and his Brother *Robert Walpole, Esq*; likewise exclaim'd against

against the Injustice of attacking the *Spanish* Fleet before the Declaration of War. They were answer'd by Mr. Secretary *Craggs*, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. *Aislabes*, Mr. *Brodrick*, and Sir *Joseph Jekyll*; which last said, among other Things, That some Weeks before, when this Affair was first mention'd in the House, he was shy of giving his Opinion, because he had not then examin'd the several Steps that had been taken in it; but that now he was fully convinc'd, that if there was any Injustice, 'twas on the Side of the King of *Spain*; and that the Conduct of his Majesty and his Ministers was entirely agreeable to the Law of Nations and the Rules of Justice and Equity. Was it just, added he, in the King of *Spain* to attack the Emperor's Dominions (*Sardinia*) while he was engag'd in a War with the *Turks*, without any Declaration of War? Was it just in the same Prince to invade the Dominions of one of our Allies, the King of *Sicily*, without the least Provocation? And was it not just in his Majesty to vindicate the Faith of his Treaties, and to defend and protect the Trade of his Subjects, which had been violently oppress'd? Then the Question being put upon Mr. *Treby's* Motion, the same was carry'd in the Affirmative by a Majority of 178 Voices against 107; and resolv'd, That the said Resolution be laid before his Majesty, by the whole House; which being done accordingly the next Day, his Majesty was pleas'd to give this most gracious Answer.

Gentlemen,

THIS seasonable and loyal Address, with I trust in God, contribute effectually to what you desire. I return you true Thanks for it.

Dec. 16. Earl *Stanbop* having communicated to the House of Peers the like Message, relating to the Declaration of War, mov'd for an Address of Thanks to his Majesty thereupon: He was seconded and back'd by several Lords. A noble Peer only suggested, That before they gave Sanction to a Step of so nice a Nature, and of so great Importance, it were proper to consider whether the same was consonant to Treaties; and therefore mov'd that a Day might be appointed for that Purpose. To this Earl *Stanbop* answer'd, that he had five Weeks before, by his Majesty's Command,

mand, laid the several Treaties relating to this Affair before the House, so that all the Members of that noble Assembly had sufficient Time to peruse and examine the same: But, however, after the Address, which he had mov'd, had been presented, he would readily give his Vote for appointing a Day to consider of the said Treaties. And he durst answer beforehand, that upon the strictest Examination it would be found, That his Majesty and his Ministers had done nothing either against the Faith of Treaties, or the Honour and Interest of the Nation. Hereupon it was carry'd without any farther Opposition, and without dividing, That an Address of Thanks be presented to his Majesty; which Address was, accordingly, immediately drawn up, and the same Day presented to his Majesty as follows.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, do return your Majesty our most humble Thanks, for having acquainted us with the Resolution your Majesty has taken of declaring War against Spain: And as this House has already promis'd your Majesty, that they would stand by and support you in the vigorous Pursuit of those prudent and necessary Measures your Majesty has taken to secure the Truce and Quiet of these Kingdoms, and the Tranquillity of Europe, so, upon this Occasion, we beg leave to give your Majesty the strongest Assurances of our firm and steady Resolution to assist your Majesty with the utmost Zeal in the Prosecution of the present War against Spain.

To which his Majesty return'd this most gracious Answer.

My Lords,

I Return you my hearty Thanks for this Address, and for the Assurances you give me of your steady Resolution to support and assist me in the Prosecution of this War against Spain.

Dec. 13. After the Lords had read the 2d Time and pass'd the Bill intitled, *An Act for quieting and establishing Corporations*, the Earl Stanhope stood up and said, That in his Opinion, a Thing of far greater Importance, and becoming the Wisdom of that august Assembly

Assembly, remain'd to be done, in order to settle the Minds and unite the Hearts and Affections of the well-affected to the present happy Establishment; and that for that Purpose he had a Bill to offer to the House, intituled, *An Act for Strengthening the Protestant Interest in these Kingdoms*, which he desir'd might be read: It being the Privilege of every Peer to bring in such a Bill as he thinks proper, without the previous Leave of the House, the Lord Stanhope's Bill was read; according to his Desire, importing in Substance, a Repeal of Part of the Act of the 20th Year of her late Majesty's Reign, intituled, *An Act for preserving the Protestant Religion, by better securing the Church of England, and against Occasional Conformity*; as also of the Act of the 12th of her late Majesty's Reign, to prevent the Growth of Schism; and of some Clauses in the Test and Corporation Acts. Most of the Peers were surpriz'd at the bringing in this Bill, at a Time, when none, but such as were in the Secret of the Court Measures, expected any such Thing; and Earl Stanhope moving, that it might be read a second Time, it occasion'd a long Debate. That Earl endeavour'd to shew the Equity, Justice, Reasonableness, and Advantage of restoring Dissenters to their natural Rights, and of easing them of these stigmatizing and oppressive Laws, that had been made against them in turbulent Times, and obtain'd by indirect Methods, for no other Reason, than because they ever shew'd their zealous and firm Adherence to the Revolution and Protestant Succession, urging, That this desirable Union of all true Protestants, as it would certainly strengthen the Protestant Interest, so would it rather be an Advantage than any Prejudice to the Church of England by Law established, which would still be the Head of all the Protestant Churches, and the Archbishop of Canterbury become the Patriarch of all the Protestant Clergy. He was seconded and back'd by the Earls of *Sunderland* and *Stamford*, and some other Lords: But the Dukes of *B—m*, and *De—re*, the Earls of *N—m*, *A—d*, *O—d*, *C—r*, and *F—y*, the Lord Viscount *T—d*, and the Lord *N—m* and *G—y*; either strenuously oppos'd the Bill, or endeavour'd to put off the second Reading of it to a long Day. It was alleg'd, in general, That this Bill, if pass'd into a Law, instead of Strengthening, would certainly

tainly weaken the Church of *England*, by plucking off her best Feathers, investing her Enemies with Power, and tharing with them the civil and military Employments, of which Churchmen only are now in Possession. A noble Duke, in particular, suggested, That it was irregular to bring in a Bill of so great Consequence, without previously acquainting the House: But it was readily answer'd by Earl *Stanhope*, his Grace had forgot, that about two Years before he brought in himself, in the same Manner, a Bill of much greater Consequence, meaning the Bill for Suspending the Act for Triennial Parliaments. The Earl of *N——m*, said among other Things, ' That the Church of *England* is certainly the happiest Church in the World, since even the greatest Contradictions contribute to her Support: For nothing could be more contradictory, than a Bill which is said to be calculated to strengthen the Protestant Interest and the Church of *England*; and which, at the same Time, repeals two Acts that were made for her farther Security.' After which his Lordship gave his Reasons against the Repealing of those Laws. The Earl of *C——r* made also a long Speech against some Parts of the Bill brought in by my Lord *Stanhope*; and, among other Things, said, ' That he had no Manner of Prejudice against the Dissenters, but rather a tender Regard for them; that, as he had been bred in, so he had ever communicated with the Church of *England*, which he believ'd to be the best Protestant Church, and the most agreeable to the primitive Pattern of Christianity; but that, however, if he had happen'd to be at *Geneva*, he would not have scrupled to have communicated with the Protestants there. That he was for giving the Dissenters as much Ease, as was consistent with the Safety of the Constitution in Church and State, and would readily give his Vote for the Repealing of the Schism Act; but that he could not but oppose that Part of the Bill now laid before them, whereby Part of the Test and Corporation Acts were effectually repeal'd, with relation to Dissenters; because he look'd upon those Acts as the main Bulwark of our excellent Constitution in Church and State, and therefore would have them inviolably preserv'd and untouch'd. The Earl of *J——y* upon this Occasion said, in Substance, ' Every Body knew

he was educated in a different Way from the Church of *England*: But, nevertheless, he could not but be against this Bill, because, in his Opinion, it broke the *Pacta Conventa* of the Treaty of Union, by which the Bounds, both of the Church of *England*, and of the Church of *Scotland*, were fix'd and settled; and that he was apprehensive, that if the Articles of the Union were broke with respect to one Church, it might afterwards be a Precedent to break them with respect to the other." The Lord N—— and G——y spoke also against the Bill, and urg'd, That this was an Affair of so great Importance, that it ought to be maturely consider'd, and debated in a full House; and a great many Members being absent, his Lordship mov'd, That the second Reading might be put off for a Month; and that the Lord Chancellor be order'd to write circular Letters to summon all the Lords to attend upon the severest Penalty the House could inflict, which, in such Cases, is the *Tower*. The Duke of B——m was of his Lordship's Opinion, as to the putting off the second Reading to a long Day; but thought it needless to give the Lord Chancellor (who had Business enough upon his Hands) the Trouble of writing circular Letters: And therefore his Grace suggested, That every Lord, then present, might write to his absent Friends, to acquaint them with what was depending in the House; and he was sure such Letters would be more acceptable and effectual than a formal Summons. The Court Party being unwilling to let this Affair cool, by adjourning it so long, the Earl of *Hay* propos'd, that the second Reading might only be put off till Thursday the 18th of *December*, which was agreed to without dividing.

Accordingly, upon that Day, the Bill was read a second Time, and a Motion made for committing it to a Committee of the whole House; but this being oppos'd by the Earl of N——m, and some other Peers, the Earl of *Ch——ley* suggested, That before they proceeded any farther, in an Affair wherein the Church was so nearly concern'd, he thought it very proper to have, in the first Place, the Opinion of that venerable Bench, pointing to my Lords the Bishops. This being unanimously assented to, the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury* stood up, and declar'd against the Bill, for which his Grace gave his Reasons, importing in Substance,

stance, ' That the Acts which by this Bill were to be
 ' repeal'd, are the main Bulwark and Supporters of
 ' the establish'd Church; that he had all imaginable
 ' Tenderness for all the well-meaning conscientious
 ' Dissenters; but he could not forbear saying, That
 ' some amongst them made a wrong Use of the Fa-
 ' vour and Indulgence that was thewn them upon the
 ' Revolution, tho' they had the least Share in that
 ' happy Event: And therefore it was thought necessa-
 ' ry for the Legislature to interpose and put a Stop to
 ' the scandalous Practise of Occasional Conformity,
 ' which was condemn'd by the soberest Part of the
 ' Dissenters themselves. And as to the Act against
 ' Schism, tho' it may carry a Face of Severity, yet
 ' it seem'd needless to make a Law to repeal it, since
 ' no Advantage had been taken of it, against the
 ' Dissenters, ever since it was made." The Archbishop
 of York, spoke on the same Side, and said, ' That
 ' the Arguments used the other Day for this Bill, had
 ' no more Weight with him, than they had with his
 ' Brother of *Canterbury*. His Grace urg'd, in particular,
 ' the Danger of trusting the Dissenters, the open and
 ' avow'd Enemies of the Church, with Power and
 ' Authority; and endeavour'd to account for the Acts
 ' against Occasional Conformity and Schism, by saying,
 ' they were only for Self-Defence and Self-Preservati-
 ' on, and not for Persecution; adding, that Dissen-
 ' ters were never to be gain'd by Indulgence. To
 ' that Purpose, he quoted a Passage out of a Treatise,
 ' intitled, *A Perswasive to Lay Conformity*, written by a
 ' Prelate, who, 'twas insinuated, had, since the Writ-
 ' ing of that Book, embrac'd and maintain'd other
 ' Principles. His Grace also took this Opportunity to
 ' clear the Clergy of the establish'd Church from the
 ' Aspersions of Disaffection to the present happy Settle-
 ' ment, by instancing two Divines, who, during the
 ' late unnatural Rebellion, had given signal Proofs of
 ' their Loyalty and Zeal for his Majesty's Person and
 ' Government." The Bishop of *Bangor*, who spoke
 next, answer'd the Archbishop of York, particularly
 with relation to the Passage quoted out of one of his
 ' Treatises. He said, ' He was so far from having
 ' alter'd his Principles, that both before and after he
 ' had been promoted to the Station he held in the
 ' Church, he had endeavour'd to bring over the Dis-
 ' senters; but that he ever was of Opinion, that gen-

the Means are the most effectual for that Purpose.
 After this he endeavour'd to shew at large the Un-
 reasonableness and ill Policy of imposing Religious
 Tests, as a Qualification for civil or military Em-
 ployments, which abridges Men of their natural
 Rights, deprives the State of the Service of many
 of its best Subjects, and exposes the most sacred In-
 stitutions and Ordinances to be abus'd by profane
 and irreligious Persons. He also endeavour'd to
 prove, that the Occasional and Schism Acts, were, in
 Effect, persecuting Laws; and that by admitting the
 Principle of Self-Defence and Self-Preservation in
 Matters of Religion, all the Persecutions of the
 Heathens against the Christians, and even the Pop-
 ish Inquisition, may be justify'd. As to the Power
 of which some Clergymen appear'd so fond and
 so jealous, he own'd, that the Desire of Power and
 Riches is natural to all Men; but that he had learn'd
 both from Reason and the Gospel, that this Desire
 must keep within due Bounds, and not intrench upon
 the Rights and Liberties of our Fellow-Creatures
 and Countrymen." The Bishop of *Bristol*, who
 spoke next, on the opposite Side, chiefly urg'd, That
 the late King *William* having recommended to both
 Houses from the Throne, that they would leave
 Room for the Admission of all Protestants that were
 willing and able to serve; and a Clause having there-
 upon been offer'd to be insert'd in a Bill depending
 in the Lords House, to take away the Necessity of
 receiving the Sacrament, to make a Man capable of
 enjoying any Office, Employment, or Place of
 Trust; the said Clause was rejected by a great Ma-
 jority, as well as another Clause, (offer'd also to be
 insert'd in the said Bill) to prevent the receiving
 the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper upon any other
 Account, than in Obedience to the holy Institution
 thereof: Adding, that soon after, the Lords ad-
 dress'd to King *William*. That he would maintain the
 Church of *England* as by Law establish'd; all which
 his Lordship apply'd to the present Case, and so
 voted against the Bill." He was answer'd by the Bi-
 shop of *Gloucester*, who, among other Things, endea-
 vour'd to wipe off the Imputation of Hypocrisy cast
 on the Dissenters. He was back'd by the Bishop of
Lincoln, who made an historical Deduction of the Bu-
 siness

finess in Question, and artfully commended the Zeal of a noble Earl, when Secretary of State, in promoting a Comprehension, according to King *William's* Desire. He also took Notice, that Religion was ever used, by crafty Men, as a Blind and Pretence to carry on political Designs; and he remember'd, in particular, in the late Reign, That while our Arms were victorious Abroad, the Church was in Danger at Home; but no sooner was a Stop put to that glorious War, than the Church was in a flourishing Condition. The Bishop of *Lincoln* having done speaking, the Earl of *N—m*, who was hinted at by that Prelate, and who was the Promoter of the Occasional Bill, and had oppos'd the Bill now in Question, thought it proper to justify his Conduct; which his Lordship did, by saying, He was in those Days but a young Man, and had wanted Opportunities to know the Dissenters, which he had had since, and found them to be an obstinate Sort of People, never to be satisfy'd: After which his Lordship enter'd upon the Merits of the Bill; and voted against it. The Bishop of *London* did the same, and urg'd, 'That in all wise Governments, all Offices and Places of Trust are in the Hands of those of the national Church, which his Lordship confirm'd by what is practis'd in *Sweden*.' The Bishop of *Rochester* spoke also on the same Side, and said, in Substance, 'That he was not in the House at the first Reading of this Bill; but that the last Session of Parliament he foresaw from the Bill about an Alms House at *Bristol*, and the Bill for applying Part of the Fund for the Building of new Churches to the Rebuilding of an old one, (*St. Giles's*) both which he had oppos'd, that something of this Nature would be attempted. That he was sorry he had been a Prophet, since, in his Opinion, this Bill overturn'd the Foundation of the Security of the Church. That this Bill even struck at the Act of Uniformity, which was confirm'd by the Act of Union, and so was level'd against the Church of *Scotland*, as well as against the Church of *England*: For which Reason, he hop'd those Peers who represented the Nobility of *Scotland*, would be against this Bill, particularly a noble Lord, who was too great an Enemy to Priestcraft to suffer himself to be Assembly-ridden. His Lordship, by way of Commination, concluded, That we live in a changeable Country, and the Hardships

Hardships which the Dissenters bring now upon the Church, may one Day or other be severely and with more Justice retaliated upon them." Hereupon the Bishop of *Peterborough* spoke strenuously for the Bill, and said, in Substance, "That he did not design to reflect on any of his Brethren for speaking against this Bill, because he suppos'd they did it out of a sincere Zeal for the Church; that for his own Part, he did not believe this Bill to be against the Church, but rather for its Advantage and Security, and therefore he was for it. That he observ'd from History, that the Church was most safe and flourishing, when the Clergy did not affect more Power than falls to their Share, and were tender of the Rights and Liberties of their Fellow Subjects; but that when the Clergy promoted arbitrary Measures and Persecutions, as some did in King *Charles* the 1st's Reign, they first brought Scandal and Contempt upon the Clergy, and, at last, Ruin both upon Church and State. There he shew'd the Abuse of the Word *Church*, which, in a true Sense, is venerable, and illustrated the Matter by the Words Holy, and the Temple of the Lord, which were sacred among the Jews; but when those Words came to be abus'd so far, as to countenance Rebellion, as in Case the of *Dathan*, *Corab*, and *Abiram*, and other wicked Practices, then they rather became Words of Execration. That in like Manner amongst us, the Words *Church*, and the *Churches Danger*, had often been made Use of to carry on sinister Designs, and then these Words made a mighty Noise in the Mouth of silly Women and Children; but that in his Opinion the Church, which he defin'd to be a scriptural Institution upon a legal Establishment, was founded upon a Rock, and could not be in Danger, as long as we enjoy'd the Light of the Gospel and our excellent Constitution. After this he gave his Reasons for his being for this Bill; and animadverted upon three Things that had been advanc'd by other Prelates, *vis. scilicet*, That the Dissenters got more than the Church by the Revolution, tho' they had the least Share in it. For his Lordship shew'd, they only got a Toleration, which they might have had under King *James*, if they would have comply'd with his Measures; whereas the Church secur'd all she now enjoys, which would have been irrecoverably lost, had not the Revolution

Revolution happen'd. *sally*, That the Churchmen, and even the Clergy, shew'd more Affection to the present Government than the Dissenters during the late Rebellion: To which he answer'd, that by the Laws which by this Bill were to be repeal'd, the Dissenters were then under an Incapacity to serve the Government, which evinc'd the Necessity of this Bill; and as for a Clergyman who had given signal Proofs of his Zeal for the Government in the North, that it was well known he was never rewarded for it, but rather disregarded ever since by his Neighbours. *sally*, As to what had been suggested, That all Offices and Places of Trust ought to be in the Hands of those of the establish'd Church, he said, He hoped they should never draw Precedents from *Sweden*. Concluding, with returning Thanks to the Lay-Lords, for bearing so long and so patiently with that Bench, leaving the Issue of this Debate to their Judgments; and only taking Notice, that as the Wisdom of *Solomon* never more eminently appear'd, than in discovering the true Mother of the Child, so their Lordships might easily know the Reason why some Persons spoke with so much Tenderness for the Acts which by this Bill were to be repeal'd." The Bishop of *Chester* was of the contrary Opinion, and, in particular, excepted against a Clause in the Bill, whereby a Punishment or Censure was to be inflicted on such Clergymen as should refuse to administer the Sacrament to any that desir'd to receive it, which, he said, was against the Canons of the Church. The Spiritual Lords having done speaking, the Question was call'd for, and as some Temporal Lords were going to speak to it, the Earl of *Stilesford* mov'd for adjourning the Debate till the next Day, which, without much Opposition, was agreed to.

Dec. 19. The Lords resum'd the adjourn'd Debate; and the Earls of *Arundel*, *Norfolk*, and *Cornwall*, the Duke of *Devonshire*, the Lord Viscount *Trent*, the Lord *Trent*, the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Bishop of *Rochester*, and some others, made Speeches against the Bill; but were answer'd by the Earls of *Strathmore* and *Suffolk*, the Dukes of *Northumberland*, *Northampton*, and *Northumberland*, the Lord *Cornwall*, the Bishop of *Northampton*, and some others; and the Question being, at last put, whether the Bill

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be committed, it was carry'd in the Affirmative by a Majority of 86 Votes against 68, viz. Content 67, Proxies 19; in all 86. Not Content 50, Proxies 18, in all 68.

Dec. 20. The Lords, in a grand Committee, examin'd and went through the Bill Paragraph by Paragraph, and the Reasons offer'd by Earl Cowper, and some other Peers, had so much Weight, that some Clauses derogatory to the Test and Corporation Acts were agreed to be left out. Then the Question being put, That the Bill, thus amended, be reported on the 22d, it was carry'd in the Affirmative by 55 Voices against 33. Accordingly, on that Day, the said Amendments were reported, agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be ingross'd; and on the 23d it was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent down to the Commons; after which the Lords adjourn'd to the 7th of *January*.

Let us now resume the Proceedings of the Commons.

Dec. 19. Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue out his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown for two new Writs, one for electing a Knight of the Shire for the County of *Montgomery*, in the Room of *Edward Vaughan*, Esq; deceas'd; the other for electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Totness*, in the County of *Devon*, in the Room of Sir *John Germain*, Bart. deceas'd. Then *George Bishop*, a Printer, at *Exeter*, attending according to Order, he was call'd in to the Bar, where he own'd the Printing of the Pamphlet complain'd of, and said, he had the Intelligence from News Letters sent to Coffee-houses at *Exeter*; two of which he produc'd, and deliver'd into the House, and several Paragraphs of them were read, and then he withdrew. Then the House resolv'd, That *George Bishop*, Printer at *Exeter*, having printed their Proceedings in Contempt of their Order, was guilty of a Breach of the Privilege of the House; and order'd, That for the said Breach of Privilege he should be taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms. *Jos. Bliss*, Printer at *Exeter*, not attending, the Serjeant at Arms and his Messenger were call'd upon, to give an Account of the Service of the Order of the 14th Instant, upon the said *Jos. Bliss*, who gave an Account, that a Copy of the Order was left at his House with his Daughter, and read to her (he being not at Home, and she saying, she did not know when he would be).

Where-

Whereupon the said *Jos. Blifs*, was likewise order'd to be taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms. Then a Committee was appointed to inquire who were the Authors or Writers of the two News-Letters deliver'd in by *George Bishop*, Printer at *Exeter*, and report the same to the House, with Power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records. And a Complaint being made to the House of a printed Pamphlet, intituled, *The Post-Master, or the Loyal Mercury, Friday November the 28th 1718, Exon. Printed by Andrew Price, &c.* Where the Resolutions and Proceedings of the House were falsely represented, and printed in Contempt of the Orders, and in Breach of the Privilege of the House, the said Pamphlet was deliver'd in at the Table, and several Paragraphs thereof being read, the said *Andrew Price* was order'd to attend the House on Wednesday the 14th of *January*.

Dec. 15. *George Bishop*, the Printer, upon his humble Petition and Submission, was brought to the Bar of the House, where having receiv'd a Reprimand from Mr. Speaker, he was order'd to be discharg'd out of Custody, paying his Fees. Then the Lord *William Powles* made his Report from the Committee appointed to enquire what Sums of Money had been laid out, towards the Building any of the fifty new Churches; the Consideration of which Report was put off 'till Thursday the 15th of *January*. After this, in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons went through the ingross'd Bill from the Lords, intituled, *An Act for quieting and establishing Corporations*; and made some Amendments thereto, adding a Clause, in particular, to indemnify such Officers of Corporations, as have omitted to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the Rites of the Church of *England*, within one Year next before their Admission unto their respective Offices, and to limit the Time of Prosecution for such Omission for the future: These Amendments were reported, and agreed to on the 22d; and the next Day, the Bill, with the said Amendments, was read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent back to the Lords.

Dec. 22. Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown, for a new Writ for electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Plympton*, in the County of *Devon*, in the Rooms of *George Truby*, Esq; who had accepted the Office of his Majesty's Secretary

cretary at War. Three Petitions for Rebuilding three old Churches, instead of as many new ones, were presented, read, and refer'd to the Committee; and then it was order'd, that Dr. *Waugh*, Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, be desir'd to preach before the House upon the 30th of *January*. After which, in a grand Committee on the Supply, it was resolv'd, to grant the Sum of 71,527*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* for the Charge of the Office of Ordnance for Land Service for the Year 1719; which Resolution was reported and agreed to the next Day. This done, a Motion was made, and the Question put, that the House do adjourn 'till Monday the 12th of *January* next; but it was carry'd in the Negative.

Dec. 24. The ingross'd Bill from the Lords, intituled, *An Act for Strengthening the Protestant Interest in these Kingdoms*, was brought down to the Commons, who read it the first Time, and order'd it to be read a second Time, on the 7th of *January*, to which Day the House then adjourn'd; after they had order'd a new Writ for the electing a Burgetis for the Borough of *St. Germans*, in the County of *Cornwal*, in the Room of *John Knight*, Esq; who had accepted the Office of Secretary for the *Loeward Islands*.

Jan. 7. The Commons read a second Time the ingross'd Bill from the Lords, intituled, *An Act for Strengthening the Protestant Interest in these Kingdoms*: And then so much of the Act 12 *Anna* against Occasional Conformity, as was intended to be repeal'd by the said Bill, was read; as was also the Act of 12 *Anna*, intituled, *An Act to prevent the Growth of Schism, &c.* After which, upon a Motion made to commit the said Bill, there arose a very warm Debate, that lasted from One 'till half an Hour past Nine in the Evening. *Mr. Hampden* spoke first in Behalf of the Bill, and was seconded by *Mr. Cartwright*: The other principal Members who spoke on this Occasion were as follows. For the Committing of the Bill: *Mr. Cherwynd*, *Sir Tho. Palmer*, *Mr. Young*, *Mr. Carter*, *Sir William Thompson*, *Mr. Boscawen*, *Mr. Barrington Shute*, *Sir William Lowther*, *Sir Joseph Jekyll*, *Sir Gilbert Heathcote*, *Mr. Secretary Craggs*, *Mr. Lechmere* Chancellor of the Dutchy, the Lord *Castlemore*. Against the Committing of the Bill. *Mr. Grabame*, *Mr. Ward*, *Mr. Richard Hopson*, *Colonel Strangeways*, *Mr. Blundel*, *Sir William Wyndham*, *Mr. Jeffreys*, (*Winnington*) *Mr. Shippen*,

pen, Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, Sir *Tbo. Hanmer*, Mr. (*John*) *Smith*, Mr. *Snell*, Mr. *Robert Walpole*, Mr. *Lutwyche*.

Sir *William Thompson* urg'd against the Schism Bill, that it depriv'd Parents of their natural Right of educating their Children as they think proper; to which Mr. *S——n* answer'd, 'That it was somewhat strange to see so able a Lawyer inconsistent with himself: For when the twelve Judges were consulted, in a Case relating to a great Family, he was of the Opinion of ten of them, that Children may be taken from their Parents, and educated as the Good of the Nation requir'd.' To this Sir *William* reply'd, 'That as he never was consulted, so had he never declar'd his Thoughts in the nice Case hinted by that Gentleman, and therefore he could not, with any Colour of Justice, be said to have chang'd his Opinion: But that the Member who tax'd him with it, and who thereby declar'd against the Opinion of the ten Judges; if he would be consistent with himself, must now be for the Bill that repeals the Schism Act, which restores Parents to their natural Right.' Then Mr. *R——t* *W——le* made a warm Speech, chiefly level'd against a great Man in the present Administration, which was answer'd by Mr. Chancellor of the Dutchy; and at Length the Question being put upon the Motion for Committing the Bill, it was carry'd in the Affirmative by 243 Votes against 202, and the Bill was committed to a Committee of the whole House the Friday next following: To which Day the House adjourn'd. It was observ'd, that the Majority was chiefly owing to the *Scotch* Members, for of 37 of them that were in the House, 34 voted for the Bill, and three only against it.

Jan. 9. The Commons read two Petitions for Rebuilding old Churches; two more of insolvent Debtors, and one of the Tanners, Butchers, &c. of *Evesham*, against the Exportation of Bark to *Ireland*, which were refer'd to several Committees: Then, upon a Motion made by Mr. *Treby*, a Bill was order'd to be brought in for Punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters. Then Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown, for a new Writ for the Election of a Knight of the Shire for the County of *Rutland*, in the Room of the Honourable *John Noel*, Esq; deceas'd; and the Order of the Day being

read for the going into a Committee of the whole House upon the Bill from the Lords, for Strengthening the Protestant Interest, &c. the Lord *Guarnsey* mov'd and propos'd, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they have Power to receive a Clause, That any Person when he comes to take the Oath of Abjuration and other Oaths (subsequent to the receiving the Sacrament) in order to his Qualification, shall acknowledge that the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament were given by divine Inspiration, and shall acknowledge his firm Faith and Belief in the Ever-blessed Trinity; but the previous Question being put, that the Question be now put upon the said Motion, it pass'd in the Negative, by about ninety Voices. Then the House resolv'd it self into a grand Committee upon the said Bill, went through the same, Mr. *Hampden* being in the Chair, and resolv'd to pass It without any Amendment, by a Majority of 221 Votes against 170. Jan. 10. The said Bill was read the 3d Time, pass'd without any Amendment, and sent back to the Lords. The same Day the Commons proceeded to take into Consideration the Amendments made by the Lords to the Amendment made by this House to the Bill, intitled, *An Act for quieting and establishing Corporations; which Amendments were read and agreed to, and Sir Thomas Hammer was order'd to carry the Bill to the Lords.* Then Mr. *Lowndes* presented to the House, *A Bill for applying certain Overplus Monies, and farther. Some to be rais'd, as well by Lottery as by Loans, towards paying off and cancelling Exchequer Bills, &c.* which was read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second.

Jan. 12. Mr. *Lowndes* presented to the House *A Bill against Clandestine running of uncustom'd and prohibited Goods, and for the more effectual preventing of Frauds relating to the Customs, which was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time; and then the Lottery Bill being read a second Time, was committed to a Committee of the whole House.* Jan. 13. after the Reading of some Petitions, the House was call'd over, and the Names of such Members as made Default were noted down, and order'd to be call'd over that Day Sev'n-night. On the 14th, upon a Motion made by Mr. *Freemant*, it was order'd, 1st, That no
..... Member

Member of the House do presume to go out of Town, without Leave of the House. *2dly.* That no Leave be ask'd for any Member to go out of Town, but between the Hours of one and two of the Clock. Then *Andrew Price*, the Printer at *Exeter*, attending, he was call'd in, and at the Bar own'd the Printing the Pamphlet complain'd of, and said, he had the Intelligence from News-Letters sent to Coffee-Houses at *Exeter*; and being withdrawn, it was resolv'd, That he was guilty of a Breach of the Privilege of the House, and he was order'd to be taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms. Then the Serjeant at Arms and his Messenger being call'd upon to give an Account of what had been done upon the Order of the 19th past, for his taking into Custody *Jos. Blifs*, Printer at *Exeter*, the Messenger acquainted the House, that he had been at his House, search'd for him, and enquir'd after him, but that he could not find him; after which Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That he had receiv'd a Letter from the said *Jos. Blifs*, by which he own'd his Offence, and begg'd the Pardon of the House; and (as upon his Knees at the Bar of this House) humbly pray'd that the House would not proceed any farther against him, which, if they did, it would end in the Ruin of himself and his Children, he being destitute of Friends and Money; whereupon the said *Blifs* was order'd to be discharg'd of the said Commitment. Then a Clause was order'd to be insert'd in the Lottery bill for empowering the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury (where they shall see Cause) to relieve those from whom the Rebels extorted any Sums of Money arising by his Majesty's Revenues. Then the House being resolv'd into a grand Committee, consider'd of the said Bill, and made some Progress therein; after which, a Motion being made, and the Question put, that all Committees beadjourn'd, it pass'd in the Negative, and it was order'd that all Committees be reviv'd; thereupon the Committee of Privileges and Elections sat, and upon a full Hearing of the Merits of the Election for the Borough of *Shafton*, or *Shaftsbury*, in the County of *Dorset*, gave it for *Sir Edward Des Borowles*, against *William Benson*, Esq; by a very great Majority of Votes.

Jan. 15. *Andrew Price* having in an humble Petition acknowledg'd his Offence, was brought to the Bar of the

the House, where having receiv'd a Reprimand from Mr. Speaker, he was discharg'd out of Custody, paying his Fees. Then upon a Petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, presented by one of the Sheriffs, a Bill was order'd to be brought in for the better preventing Frauds committed by Bankrupts; after which, in a Committee of the whole House, a farther Progress was made in the Lottery Bill, and on the 16th the House went through the same.

On the 17th a Representation and a Petition of the Master, Wardens, Searchers, and Assistants of the Company of Cutlers in *Hallamshire*, in the County of *York*, and within six Miles Compass of the same, incorporate by Act of Parliament, was presented to the House, and read, complaining, That several Persons concern'd in the Cutlery Manufacture have been enticed to withdraw themselves out of his Majesty's Dominions into foreign Countries, whereby the Nation will be robb'd of the said Manufacture, and praying that such Remedies may be provided as shall be thought meet to prevent the Inconveniencies which may happen by such Practices: Which Petition was refer'd to the Consideration of a Committee, who were empower'd to send for Persons, Papers, and Records. Then Mr. *Treby* presented to the House *A Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters*, which was receiv'd, read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second. After this a Petition of Sir *Nicholas Tempest*, Bart. was presented to the House, and read, praying, that his particular Case might be taken into Consideration, as to a Lease made in the Year 1707, by the late Lord *Widdrington* and his Wife, of Part of her Estate to the Petitioner, for 99 Years if he should so long live, touching which his Claim had been dismiss'd by the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the Estates of certain Traytors, &c. and that Leave be given to bring in a Bill for the Petitioner's Relief: Whereupon Mr. Secretary *Craggs* acquainted the House, that the Petitioner's Case having been laid before the King, his Majesty had been pleas'd to command him to acquaint the House, That his Majesty had no Objection, but should be well pleas'd with any Relief the House

should think fit to give the Petitioner; and so a Bill was order'd to be brought in for his Relief; which was accordingly done on the 19th, when it was read and order'd a second Reading. The same Day upon a Motion that was made by Sir *David Dalrymple*, a Bill was order'd to be brought in for making more effectual the Laws appointing the Oaths, for Security of the Government, to be taken by Ministers and Preachers in Churches and Meeting-Houses in *Scotland*. Then the farther Report from the Commissioners and Trustees of the forfeited Estates who acted in *Scotland*, was order'd to be printed, and it was resolv'd to address his Majesty, for the Articles of War now in Being, for the better Government of the Army. Mr. *Farrer* having reported the Amendments made in the grand Committee to the Lottery Bill, the said Amendments were agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be ingross'd; after which the House resolv'd itself into a Committee of the whole House, and having consider'd of the Supply, came to the following Resolutions, *vis.* 1st, That the Sum of 110000*l.* be granted for the Half-Pay, for the Year 1719, upon Account, to reduc'd Officers of his Majesty's Land Forces and Marines. 2^{dly}, That 25000*l.* be granted for the extraordinary Charge of the Royal Hospital and Out-Pensioners for the Year 1719, over and above the Poundage and Day's Pay. And, 3^{dly}, That 25000*l.* be granted for Half-Pay for Sea-Officers, for the Year 1719.

These Resolutions being the next Day reported; were agreed to by the House; and the same Day a Bill was order'd to be brought in, for explaining and amending the Laws relating to Under-Sheriffs, and for the more impartial returning of Juries. Then the Names of such Members as made Default to appear upon the Call of the House, the 13th, being call'd over, many of them appear'd; and others were excus'd; but Sir *John Stanshouse*, Bart. *John Rolle*, Esq; *Thomas Lister*, Esq; *Sir William Blacket*, Bart. *Sir John Walter*, Bart. *Sir Harvey Elwes*, Bart. *Stephen Parry*, Esq; and *John Pugh*, Esq; whose Excuses were either not allow'd, or for whom no Excuses were made, were order'd to be taken into Custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

Jan. 21. Mr. *Godfrey* reported from the Committee to whom the Petition of the Inhabitants of *Wapping*, *Stepney*,

Sweeney, St. John Wapping, and Aldgate, had been refer'd, That the Petitioners had prov'd the Allegations contain'd in the Petition, and that it was the Opinion of this Committee, that the Gunpowder Ware-Houses therein mention'd, are very dangerous to, the Tower of London, his Majesty's Victualing, and other Offices, as well as to a Multitude of Inhabitants of the City and Suburbs of London: Which Resolution the House agreed to, and thereupon a Bill was order'd to be brought in, to prevent Mischiefs which may happen by keeping or having too great Quantities of Gunpowder in Store houses or Ware-houses belonging to private Persons in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, and Suburbs thereof. Then upon the Report made by *Sir William Lowther*, from the Committee to whom the several Petitions of insolvent Debtors had been refer'd, the House agreed, with the Resolution of the Committee, That great Numbers of poor insolvent Debtors in the several Goals of this Kingdom are fit Objects of Compassion, and deserve to be reliev'd: Whereupon a Bill was order'd to be brought in for their Relief. After this *Mr. Hampden* reported from the Committee of Privileges and Elections, their Resolutions upon the double Return for the Borough of *Corfe-Castle* in the County of *Dorset*, which were unanimously agreed to, *viz.* 1st, That *John Banks*, Esq; was not duly elected. 2^{dly}, That *Joshua Churchill*, Esq; was duly elected for the said Borough, 3^{dly}, That *John Benfield*, Mayor of the said Borough, was guilty of sivers arbitrary and illegal Practices in the said Election, and of a Contempt, in not observing the Order of the Committee for producing the Charters of the said Borough in his Custody. 4^{bly}, That *William Dawdal*, late Mayor of the said Borough of *Corfe-Castle*, was guilty of a Contempt, in not obeying the Order of the Committee for producing the Charter of the said Borough in his Custody; and thereupon the said *John Benfield* and *William Dawdal* were order'd into Custody of the Serjeant at Arms. Then the Lottery Bill was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

Jan. 22. *Mr. Treby* presented to the House the Report of such Commissioners and Trustees, as have been appointed to execute the several Trusts and Powers in relation to the forfeited Estates in *England*,

land, Ireland; and elsewhere, except Scotland: Which was order'd to lie on the Table. Then Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That he had been attended that Morning by some of the Officers of his Majesty's Works, and that they had deliver'd to him a State of the ruinous and dangerous Condition of the Passage leading from the House to the Painted Chamber, and of the Roof and Gable End of the Court of Requests, and of the Roof of the Speaker's Chambers, and of the Rooms belonging to the Clerks of the House. Whereupon a Committee was appointed to inspect what State and Condition the said Passage, and other Places, adjoining to the House, were in, and report the same to the House; with Power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records, and with an Instruction to the said Committee, to inspect in what Condition the Buildings of the Cottonian Library are. After this, in a Committee of the whole House, some Progress was made in the Bill against clandestine-running of uncustom'd Goods, &c.

Jan. 23. The Bill for Relief of poor insolvent Debtors, &c. was read the first Time; after which the House proceeded to take into Consideration the Report from the Committee, to whom it was refer'd, to inquire what Sums of Money had been laid out in particular Places, where any of the fifty new Churches have been built, and what was agreed for the Scites in such Places where any of those Churches are design'd to be built, and of all other Expences relating thereto; and the said Report being read, Samuel Tuffnel, Esq; and some other Members, took Notice of the unthrifty Management of the Commissioners appointed for Building the new Churches, since above half the Money allow'd by Parliament for fifty, had already been laid out in six or seven; and, in particular, it was observ'd, what a vast Sum (near forty thousand Pounds) had been expended in Building a Church in Westminster, and upon so weak a Foundation, that before that Fabrick was finish'd, it sunk several Foot under Ground. Hereupon it was order'd, that the said Report be refer'd to the Committee of the whole House on Ways and Means to raise the Supply.

Jan. 24. The Commons appointed a Committee to consider of the State of the Woollen Manufacture of this Kingdom, and particularly in relation to the

tation of Woollen Cloth, and to report the same, with their Opinion to the House, with Power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records. Then Mr. *Hampden*, from the Committee of Privileges and Elections, reported their Resolutions touching the Election for the Borough of *Shafton*, alias *Shaftsbury*, in the County of *Dorset*, which upon the Questions severally put thereupon, were agreed to by the House, viz. 1st, That *David Benson*, Esq; was not duly elected. 2^{dly}, That Sir *Edward Des Bouverie*, Bart. is duly elected a Burgess for the said Borough. 3^{dly}, That Mr. *Edward Turner* was guilty of arbitrary and illegal Practices at the said Election; for which he was order'd to be taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

Jan. 26. Sir *John Jennings*, from the Commissioners of the Admiralty, presented to the House an Account of the Rebuildings and extraordinary Repairs of the Navy, between the 1st of *November* and 31st of *December*, 1718; and also an Estimate of the Debt of the Navy, as it stood on the 31st of *December*, 1718.

Jan. 27. Sir *William Pole* presented to the House, A Bill for the more effectual Preservation of the Game, which was receiv'd, read the 1st Time, and order'd to be read a second; and then Mr. *Heysham* presented A Bill for the better preventing Frauds committed by Bankrupts, which was receiv'd. After this a Petition of the Ironmongers, Cutlers, Smiths, and Artificers in the Iron Manufactory, living in and about *Birmingham* in the County of *Warwick*, was presented to the House, and read, complaining of several Foreigners (*Muscovites*) lately put Apprentices in that Place to learn the Art of making several of their Iron Manufactures (for which they have given large and unusual Sums of Money) who may return Abroad to instruct others, the doing of which will be of unspeakable Prejudice to the Iron Manufactory, and praying such Remedies may be provided, as shall be thought proper, to prevent the Inconveniencies which may happen: Which Petition was order'd to lie on the Table, until the Report from the Committee, to whom the Representation and Petition of the Company of Cutlers in *Hallamshire*, in the County of *York*, was refer'd, should be made. Then Mr. *Godfrey*, presented to the House A Bill for preventing the Mischiefs that may happen by keeping too great Quantities of Gunpowder,

in or near the Cities of London and Westminster, or the Suburbs thereof, which was receiv'd. After which, in a Committee of the whole House, the Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c. was gone through, and several Amendments were made to the same.

Jan. 28. The Bill about Gunpowder was read a first Time, and order'd to be read a second; as was also the Bill for the Relief of several poor insolvent Debtors; and then the Commons, in a grand Committee, went through the Bill for the better securing the lawful Trade of his Majesty's Subjects to and from the East Indies.

Jan. 29. The Bill for the better preventing Frauds committed by Bankrupts, was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time; as was also a Bill presented by Sir David Dalrymple, for making more effectual the Laws appointing the Oaths for Security of the Government, to be taken by Ministers and Preachers in Churches and Meeting-Houses in Scotland; and then, in a Committee of the whole House, some farther Progress was made on the Bill against clandestine running of uncustom'd Goods, &c.

Jan. 31. The Commons order'd their Thanks to be return'd to Dr. Waugh, for the Sermon by him preach'd before the House on the 30th. Then, according to an Order made the 29th, Jennings, Secondary of Woodstreet Compter, London, presented to the House a List of the Names of the Persons protected by written Protections, under the Hands of several Members of this House, as the same were enter'd in the Office of the Poultry Compter; and the Under-Sheriff of Middlesex presented also to the House a List of the Names of Persons protected by Members of the House. The said Lists being read, and examin'd, it was found that some Members had given Protections to other Persons than their Menial Servants; whereupon the standing Order of the House, of 1 Jan. 1 W. & M. relating to Protections and written Certificates given by Members of this House, was read, and the House being mov'd that the said Order might be amended, and made more effectual, it was order'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, 1st, That all Protections and written Certificates of the Members of this House be declar'd void in Law, and be forthwith withdrawn and call'd in, and that none be granted for the future; and that if any shall be granted by any Member, such Member

shall make Satisfaction to the Party injur'd, and shall be liable to the Censure of this House. 2^{dly}, That the said Order be declar'd to be a Standing Order of the House. 3^{dly}, That this Order be publish'd, by setting up the same in the Lobby, at the House Door, at *Westminster-Hall Gate*, at the several Courts in *Westminster-Hall*, at the Inns of Court, and Inns of Chancery, at the *Royal Exchange*, and at the two Compters in *London*; and that the Knights and Commissioners of the Shires, do send Copies thereof to the Sheriffs of their respective Counties, the Citizens to their respective Cities, and the Burgeses and Commissioners of the Boroughs to their respective Boroughs. Then a Bill was order'd to be brought in for the encouraging Naval Stores to be brought to this Kingdom; and the Amendments made in the Grand Committee, to the *Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion*, &c. being agreed to, that Bill was order'd to be ingross'd; as was also the Bill relating to the Trade to and from the *East Indies*.

In our last Register, page 422, we mention'd several Treaties of Alliance, &c. that were laid before the Parliament; which Treaties having been since publish'd, and being one of the most important Transactions of this Time, we will here insert them, in *English* only, and unclogg'd with the Full Powers, Rati-fications, and other Matters of Form.

A Treaty for a defensive Alliance between Charles VI, Emperor of Germany, &c. and George King of Great Britain, &c. concluded at Westminster the 25th of May, 1716.

In the Name of the most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

BE it known to all and every one whom it may concern. The August Emperor of the *Romans*, Charles the sixth, King of *Spain*, *Hungary*, and *Bohemia*, Archduke of *Austria*, Duke of *Burgundy*, &c. and the most Serene and most Potent Prince George, by the Grace of God, King of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburgh*, Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. having reflect-ed on the eminent Advantages which were deriv'd from the sincere and constant Union of their Prede-cessors;

cessors, and therefore considering the more attentively the Circumstances of the present Time, they apply'd their Minds to the renewing of the same for the common Good. Whereupon, by the Blessing of God, concerting Counsels, they have agreed in Form upon a Treaty and mutual Alliance, consisting of the following Articles.

I. **T**HAT there be between his above-mention'd Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty and his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*, a sincere Friendship and Union of Counsels, and perfect Alliance; that each of them look upon the others Interests as his own, and earnestly endeavour to promote them, and prevent, by the best Means he is able; all Damages.

II. That the Design and End of this Defensive Alliance, be no other than mutually to defend each other, and to preserve themselves in the Possession of the Kingdoms, Provinces, and Rights, in the Condition they now are, which either of them actually has and enjoys. If therefore it shall happen, that the one or the other of these Allies shall be hostilely invaded or molested by any Power, it is agreed, that the Honour, Dignity, as also the Kingdoms, Provinces, and Rights above-mention'd, which that Ally possesses in any Part of *Europe*, at the Time of this Alliance, or which during the same they shall by mutual Consent acquire, shall with common Aid and Assistance by Land and Sea, be preserv'd, defended, and maintain'd inviolable, against all Aggressors whatsoever; and likewise that a just Satisfaction shall be procur'd for any Injury which shall happen to be done.

III. For attaining this wholesome End, in the foresaid Case of any hostile Invasion, the Party attack'd shall notify the same to his Ally, who shall use all his Endeavours with the Aggressor, to induce him to abstain, without Delay, from farther Hostility, to make due Satisfaction for the Damage done, and shall take Care for the future Security of his Ally.

IV. If this fair Means do not succeed within the Space of two Months, Assistance shall immediately be sent by the Ally to the Party attack'd,

tack'd, nor shall the same be recall'd, 'till what is express'd in the foregoing second Article be obtain'd.

V. The Succours, which, when this Case happens, are to be furnish'd by the Allies, shall be as follows.

On the Part of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, twelve thousand Men, that is to say, eight thousand Foot, and four thousand Horse.

And on the Part of his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*, as many thousand Men, that is to say, eight thousand Foot, and four thousand Horse.

But if the Nature of the War should require rather maritime Succours, in Whole or in Part, the Ally shall be oblig'd to furnish, instead of the said Land-Forces, so many Ships of War, as shall be equal in Expence to the said Number of Men: So likewise in Case greater Succours either of Land or Sea-Forces should be necessary, the Allies shall, without Delay, come to an Agreement about them, and shew an amicable Disposition on both Sides.

VI. It is agreed, that no other Prince or Power shall be invited or admitted into this Alliance, unless by the unanimous and mutual Consent of the Allies, and in such Manner as shall be stipulated and agreed between them.

VII. But whereas nothing is more desir'd by either Ally, than (this Treaty being made) to secure by mutual Assistance the common Safety, and preserve inviolable the publick Peace; and there being no Doubt but the Mighty States-General of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands* are dispos'd most readily to assist and promote, by their Accession, so useful and so necessary a Work, 'tis therefore now thought fit, not only willingly to admit the said States-General into this present Alliance, but to invite them amicably, without Delay, to enter into it.

VIII. This Treaty shall be ratify'd within the Space of six Weeks, or sooner, if possible.

In Witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries, as well of his Sacred Imperial and Catholick Majesty as of his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*, have sign'd these Presents with their Hands, and set their Seals thereto. *Done at Westminster on the 25th Day of the Month*

Month of May, in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and sixteen.

(L. S.) Otto Christophorus, Comes Volkra.	(L. S.) W. Cant.
(L. S.) Joannes Philippus Hoffman.	(L. S.) Cowper, C.
	(L. S.) Sunderland C. P. S.
	(L. S.) Devonshire.
	(L. S.) Marlborough.
	(L. S.) Roxburgh.
	(L. S.) Orford.
	(L. S.) Townshend.
	(L. S.) James Stanhope.
	(L. S.) R. Walpole.

Separate Article.

IT is farther agreed, that if, in Process of Time, War should break out between his Sacred, Imperial, and Catholick Majesty, and the Ottoman Empire, the Treaty of Alliance concluded this Day with his Sacred and Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*, shall not be deem'd in any wise to relate or extend thereto; nor shall War with the *Turks*, (Reason of State so requiring) be understood to be a Case intended by this Treaty. In Witness whereof, the Plenipotentiaries of his Sacred, Imperial, and Catholick Majesty, and of his Sacred and Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*, have sign'd this separate Article with their Hands, and set their Seals thereto. Done at Westminster on the twenty fifth Day of May, in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and sixteen.

This separate Article was sign'd by the same Persons as the foregoing Treaty.

Additional, Separate, and Secret Article.

WHEREAS it is the principal Scope and Intention of the Treaty of Alliance concluded the last Year between his Sacred, Imperial, and Royal Catholick Majesty, and his Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*, that the Union and Friendship betwixt their said Majesties, may be bound in the closest Engagements that are possible, and that, on every Occasion that offers, they may mutually promote each other's Interest, and may faithfully and sincerely secure themselves against all Enemies whhtsoever: And whereas, since the Conclusion of the said Alliance,

ance, many of his *Britannick* Majesty's Rebel-Subjects have come into several of the Hereditary Provinces of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, whereby they found Means and Opportunity of carrying on a pernicious Correspondence with other ill-affected and seditious Inhabitants of *Great Britain*, and use all their Endeavours to stir up a new Rebellion in the said Kingdom; whence both the Government of his *Britannick* Majesty, and the Tranquillity and Repose of his faithful Subjects, may be continually disturb'd by these secret Factions and Conspiracies, to their very great Detriment, It is therefore declar'd by these Presents, on the Part of his Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty, that he will grant no Entertainment, Refuge, or Passage, under any Pretext whatsoever, within his Hereditary Provinces situated in *Germany*, and the *Austrian Netherlands*, to his *Britannick* Majesty's Rebel-Subjects, who are or shall be declar'd such, nor to the Person, commonly call'd, the *Pretender*. As likewise his Royal Majesty of *Great Britain* doth promise that he never will grant any Passage, Entertainment, or Refuge, to the Rebel-Subjects of his Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty, who are or shall be declar'd such, within his Kingdoms of *Great Britain*, and Provinces of the *Roman Empire*. Wherefore it is on both Sides provided that they will mutually compel the aforesaid Rebel Subjects to depart out of the said Kingdoms and Provinces within the Space of eight Days, from the Time that the Minister of him, whose Subjects those Rebels are reputed, shall have made such Application to his said Imperial Majesty, or his Royal Majesty, in the Name of his Master. In Witness whereof, we the Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries of his Sacred, Imperial, and Royal Catholick Majesty, and of his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*, by Virtue of our Full Powers respectively (the Copies whereof are added at the End of this Article) have sign'd this Instrument with our Hands. *Done at Vienna. the first Day of the Month of September, in the Year One thousand seven hundred and seventeen.*

(L. S.) *Philippus Lud. C. à
Sinzendorf.*

(L. S.) *A. Stanyan.*

Con-

CONVENTION between George King of Great Britain, &c. and Lewis XV, the most Christian King. For proposing Ultimate Conditions of Peace, between the Emperor and the King of Spain, and between the Emperor and the King of Sicily. Concluded at Paris, the 18th of July, N. S. 1718.

WHEREAS the most Serene and most Potent Prince and Lord George, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Elector of the Holy Empire, &c. and the most Serene and most Potent Prince and Lord Lewis XV, by the Grace of God the most Christian King, &c. have form'd a Plan of a Treaty for establishing solid and lasting Tranquillity in Europe, and to that End, for procuring a good Peace and sincere Reconciliation between the Emperor and the King of Spain, and between his Imperial Majesty and the King of Sicily, by accommodating, according to Equity and Justice, the Differences which subsist between them, and which might draw into War the other Powers of Europe; which Plan having been propos'd to the Emperor, and his Imperial Majesty having made divers Alterations therein, their Britannick and Most Christian Majesties, after having maturely consider'd the said Alterations, and after having agreed to approve some of them, and to make some other Alterations themselves in the said Plan, have judg'd that it was of the last Importance for securing the Success of a Work so great and so beneficial for all Europe, to settle finally between themselves, without any Delay, the Plan of the said Treaty, in such Manner as they think it ought to stand, and to propose it forthwith to the Emperor as an *Ultimatum*, which, they hope, will be approv'd by his Imperial Majesty; and for this Purpose their said Britannick and Most Christian Majesties, have authoris'd in Quality of their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say,

The King of Great Britain, John Earl of *Sein*, Viscount *Dalrymple*, Baron of *Glenluce* and of *Stranraer*, his Ambassador Extraordinary to the Most Christian King, Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to his Britannick Majesty, one of his Privy-Council, Lieutenant-General of his Forces, Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons, and Knight of the Order of St. Andrew, &c.

L

and

and *James Earl Stanhope*, Viscount *Mahon*, Baron of *Etoston*, Lieutenant-General of the Forces of his said *Britannick Majesty*, one of his principal Secretaries of State, and of his Privy-Council, &c.

And the Most Christian King, the Marquess of *Huxelles*, Marechal of *France*, Knight of his Orders, Governor of the Upper and Lower *Alsace*, of *Strafbourg*, of *Chalons sur Saone*, his Lieutenant for the Government of *Burgundy*, and President of the Council for foreign Affairs, &c. and *M. de Clermont*, Count of *Chevigny*, Marquess of *Monglat*, Baron of *Sensy*, *Rupt*, and *Erlaye*, Grand Bailiff of *Dole*, Counsellor of the Council for foreign Affairs, and Governor to Monsieur the Duke of *Chartres*, &c.

Who, after having reciprocally communicated to each other their full Powers, Copies of which shall be here-under transcrib'd, agreed on the said definitive Plan; the Tenor of which follows, Word for Word.

In the Name of the most Holy and Undivided Trinity, &c.

And their said *Britannick* and most Christian Majesties having thus settled by Concert the said Plan of a Treaty above inserted; have agreed, and do farther engage themselves, on the Conditions which follow.

Art. I. THEY will propose forthwith and by Concert, to the Emperor, the said Plan of a Treaty, as an *Ultimatum*, in which they oblige themselves not to make any Alteration, as also not to admit of the making of any.

II. Their *Britannick* and Most Christian Majesties, promise and oblige themselves reciprocally, to cause to be sign'd, and to ratify the said Treaty, according to the Plan above inserted, and they will forthwith give to their Plenipotentiaries the necessary Orders and Powers for signing it at *London*, without any farther Delay, as soon as the Emperor's Minister Plenipotentiary shall be authoris'd to do it, in the Name of his Imperial Majesty.

III. Until the Time the said Signing shall be perfected, their said Majesties shall continue to employ in Concert, all their most pressing Offices, with the King of *Spain*, the King of *Sicily*, and every where else, where it may be proper, for causing the said Treaty to be approv'd and accepted.

IV. The

IV. The present Convention shall be ratify'd by their *Britannick* and Most Christian Majesties, and the Letters of Ratification, in due Form, shall be deliver'd on both Sides at *London*, within the Space of fifteen Days, or sooner, if possible, to be reckon'd from the Day of Signing.

In Witness whereof, we the underwritten, being furnish'd with the full Powers of their *Britannick* and Most Christian Majesties, have, in their Names, sign'd the present Convention, and have caus'd the Seals of our Arms to be affix'd thereto. *Done at Paris, the 18th Day of July, in the Year One thousand seven hundred and eighteen.*

(L. S.) *Stair.*

(L. S.) *Stanhope.*

(L. S.) *Huxelles.*

(L. S.) *L. de Clermont. Che-
vemy.*

CONVENTION *between George, King of Great Britain, &c. Lewis XV, the Most Christian King: For settling Separate and Secret Articles belonging to the foregoing Ultimate Conditions of Peace. Concluded at Paris the 18th of July, N. S. 1718.*

Their *Britannick* and Most Christian Majesties, having fix'd and settled the Plan of a Treaty to be propos'd to the Emperor, for his Peace and Accommodation with the Catholick King, and with the King of *Sicily*, in the Manner the said Plan is insert'd in the Convention sign'd this Day; in order to the better securing the Execution thereof, as well as of the Conditions therein contain'd, their said Majesties have farther agreed upon Separate and Secret Articles, the Tenor of which here follows, Word for Word.

Separate and Secret Articles.

*Whereas the most Serene and most Potent King of Great Britain, and the most Serene and most Potent Christian King, &c. **

THEIR *Britannick* and Most Christian Majesties having agreed upon the Articles insert'd above, do oblige themselves likewise to propose them to the
L 2 Emperor

* All these Separate and Secret Articles belong to the Treaty for settling the Publick Peace, in the foregoing Page.

Emperor as an *Ultimatum*, in which they will not make any Alteration, nor admit any to be made therein, to cause them to be sign'd, and to ratify them, and to give forthwith to their Plenipotentiaries the necessary Orders and Powers for Signing them at *London*, without any farther Delay, as soon as the Emperor's Minister Plenipotentiary shall be authoris'd to sign them in the Name of his Imperial Majesty.

The present Convention shall be ratify'd by their *Britannick* and Most Christian Majesties, and the Letters of Ratification, in due Form, shall be exchange'd on both Sides at *London*, within the space of fifteen Days, or sooner, if possible, to be reckon'd from the Day of Signing.

In Witness whereof we the under-written Ministers, Plenipotentiaries of their said *Britannick* and Most Christian Majesties, have, in their Names, and by Virtue of our full Powers, sign'd the present secret Convention, and caus'd the Seals of our Arms to be affix'd thereto. Done at Paris, the 18th Day of July, in the Year 1718.

(L. S.) *Stair.*

(L. S.) *Huxelles.*

(L. S.) *Stanhope,*

(L. S.) *L. de Clermont Cheverny.*

TREATY of Alliance for settling the publick Peace,
Sign'd at London ^{22 July} 2 August 1718.

In the Name of the most Holy and Undivided Trinity,

BE it known to all whom it doth concern, or may any Way concern,

Whereas the most Serene and most Potent Prince George, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburgh*, Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. and the most Serene and most Potent Prince, *Lewis* the Fifteenth, the Most Christian King, &c. as likewise the High and Mighty States-General of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*, being continually intent on preserving the Blessing of Peace, have duly consider'd, that how-ever by the Tripple Alliance concluded by them on the 4th of *January*, 1717, their own Kingdoms and Provinces were provided for, yet that the Provision was

neither so general nor so solid, as that the publick Tranquillity could long flourish and last, unless at the same Time the Jealousies which were still increasing between some of the Princes of *Europe*, as perpetual Occasions of Variance, could be remov'd: And being convinc'd by Experience from the War kindled the last Year in *Italy*, for the timely extinguishing whereof by a Treaty made in the Year 1718, they agreed amongst themselves upon certain Articles of Pacification, according to which a Peace might be brought about and establish'd between his Sacred Imperial Majesty and the King of *Spain*, as likewise between his said Imperial Majesty and the King of *Sicily*; and farther gave a friendly Invitation to his Imperial Majesty, that out of his Love for the publick Peace and Quiet, he would receive and approve the said Articles of Convention in his own Name, and accordingly that he himself would accede to the Treaty made by them, the Tenor of which is as followeth.

Conditions of Peace between his Imperial Majesty and his Royal Catholick Majesty.

Art. 1. **F**OR quieting the Disturbances lately rais'd, contrary to the Peace of *Baden* concluded the 7th of *September*, 1714, as likewise to the Neutrality establish'd for *Italy* by the Treaty of the 14th of *March*, 1713, the most Serene and most Potent King of *Spain* obliges himself to restore to his Imperial Majesty, and accordingly shall immediately, or, at the farthest, after two Months to be reckon'd from the Exchange of the Ratifications of this present Treaty, actually restore to his said Imperial Majesty the Island and Kingdom of *Sardinia*, in the Condition wherein he seiz'd it, and shall renounce in Favour of his Imperial Majesty all Rights, Pretensions, Interests, and Claims upon the said Kingdom; so that his Imperial Majesty fully and freely, and in the Manner which he judges best, out of his Love to the publick Good, may dispose of it as of his own Property.

II. Whereas the only Method which could be found out for fixing a durable Balance in *Europe*, was judg'd to be this, that it should be an establish'd Rule, that the Kingdoms of *France*, and *Spain* should never

never go together, or be united in one and the same Person, or in one and the same Line, and that those two Monarchies should henceforward for ever remain separate; and whereas for confirming this Rule, so necessary for the publick Tranquillity, those Princes, to whom the Prerogative of Birth might have given a Right of succeeding in both Kingdoms, have solemnly renounc'd one of those two Kingdoms, for themselves and all their Posterity; so that this Separation of the two Monarchies has pass'd into a fundamental Law in the general Assembly, commonly call'd, *Las Cortes*, which was receiv'd at *Madrid*, the 9th of *November*, 1712, and consolidated by the Treaties of *Utrecht*, the 11th of *April*, 1713, his Imperial Majesty being willing to give the utmost Perfection to so necessary and wholesome a Law, to take away all Ground of Suspicion, and to promote the publick Tranquillity, doth accept and agree to those Things which were done, ratify'd, and establish'd in the Treaty of *Utrecht*, with regard to the Right and Order of Succession to the Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain*, and doth renounce, as well for himself, as for his Heirs, Descendants; and Successors, Male and Female, all Rights, and all and every Pretension whatsoever, not one in the least excepted, on any Kingdoms whatsoever, Dominions, and Provinces of the *Spanish* Monarchy, whereof the Catholick King was acknowledg'd to be the rightful Possessor by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and will cause to be made out, in due Form accordingly, solemn Acts of Renunciation, which he will cause to be publish'd and register'd in the proper Courts, and promises that he will exhibit the usual Instruments thereupon to his Catholick Majesty, and to the contracting Powers.

III. By Virtue of the said Renunciation, which his Imperial Majesty has made out of regard to the Security of all *Europe*; and in Consideration likewise that the Duke of *Orleans* has, for himself and for his Descendants, renounc'd all his Rights and Claims upon the Kingdom of *Spain*, on condition, that neither the Emperor, nor any of his Descendants, shall ever succeed to the said Kingdom; his Imperial Majesty doth acknowledge *Philip* the Fifth to be lawful King of *Spain*, and of the *Indies*; and doth promise to give him the Titles and Prerogatives belonging to his Dignity and his Kingdoms: And
more.

moreover, he will allow him, his Descendents, Heirs, and Successors, Male and Female, peaceably to enjoy all those Dominions of the *Spanish* Monarchy in *Europe*, the *Indies*, and elsewhere; the Possession whereof was allow'd to him by the Treaties of *Utrecht*, nor will he directly or indirectly disturb him in the said Possession at any Time, nor will he claim to himself any Right to the said Kingdoms and Provinces.

IV. In Return for the Renunciation and Acknowledgment made by his Imperial Majesty in the two foregoing Articles, the Catholick King, as well in his own, as in the Name of his Heirs, Descendents, and Successors, Male and Female, doth renounce in Favour of his Imperial Majesty, his Successors, Heirs, and Descendents, Male and Female, all Rights and Claims whatsoever, none in the least being excepted, upon all and every the Kingdoms, Provinces, and Dominions, which his Imperial Majesty doth possess in *Italy*, or the *Netherlands*, or may accrue to him by virtue of this present Treaty; and he doth wholly abdicate all Rights, Kingdoms, and Provinces in *Italy*, which heretofore belong'd to the *Spanish* Monarchy; amongst which the Marquisate of *Final*, yielded by his Imperial Majesty to the Republick of *Genoa*, in the Year 1713, is understood to be expressly comprehended; and he will cause to be made out accordingly solemn Acts of Renunciation, in due form, which he will cause to be publish'd and register'd in the proper Courts, and promises that he will exhibit the usual Instruments thereupon to his Imperial Majesty and the contracting Powers. His Catholick Majesty doth in like Manner renounce the Right of Reversion of the Kingdom of *Sicily* to the Crown of *Spain*, which he had reserv'd to himself, and all other Claims and Pretensions, under Pretext whereof he might disturb his Imperial Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, directly or indirectly, as well in the aforesaid Kingdoms and Provinces, as in all other Dominions, which he actually possesses in the *Netherlands*, or elsewhere.

V. Whereas in case the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*, or the Duke of *Parma* and *Placentia*, or their Successors, should die without Male Issue, the Pretensions of Succession to the Dominions possess'd by them might kindle a new War in *Italy*, on Account of the different Rights of Succession, whereby, after the

Decease

Decease of the next Heirs before her, the present Queen of *Spain* being born Duchefs of *Parma*, claims the said Dukedoms to herself on the one Part, and the Emperor and Empire on the other Part. To the End that the great Disputes, and the Evils arising from them, may be timely obviated; it is agreed, that the States and Duchies at present possess'd by the grand Duke of *Tuscany*, and Duke of *Parma* and *Piacentia* aforesaid, shall, in Time to come, be held and acknowledged by all the contracting Powers, as undoubted Male Fiefs of the Holy *Roman* Empire. His Imperial Majesty, on his Part, doth consent by himself as Head of the Empire, that whenever it shall happen the said Duchies shall lye open for want of Heirs Male, the first born Son of the said Queen of *Spain*, and his Descendants, being Males, born in lawful Matrimony, and in Default of them the second-born, or the younger Sons of the said Queen, if any shall be born, together with the Male Descendants, born in lawful Marriage, shall in like Manner succeed to all the Provinces aforesaid. To which End it being necessary that the Consent of the Empire be also given, his Imperial Majesty will use all his Endeavours to obtain it; and having obtain'd it, he will cause the Letters of Expectative, containing the eventual Investiture for the Son of the said Queen, or her Sons, and their legitimate Male Descendants, to be expedited in due Form; and he will cause the said Letters to be deliver'd to the Catholick King immediately, or at least after two Months from the Exchange of the Ratifications; without any Damage nevertheless, or Prejudice to the Princes who now have Possession of the said Duchies, which Possession is to remain intirely safe to them.

It is further agreed, between his Sacred Imperial Majesty, and the Catholick King, that the Town of *Leghary*, may, and ought, perpetually to remain a free Port, in the same Manner as it now is.

By Virtue of the Renunciation made by the King of *Spain*, of all the Dominions, Kingdoms, and Provinces in *Italy*, which heretofore belong'd to the Kings of *Spain*; that the King shall yield to the aforesaid Prince, his Son, the Town of *Boris-Longona*, together with that Part of the Island *Elba*, which he actually possesseth therein, and shall deliver the same up to him, as soon as that Prince, on the Extinction of the Male

Male Posterity of the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*; shall be admitted into the actual Possession of his Territories.

It is moreover agreed to, and provided by solemn Contract, that none of the afore-said Dutchies or Dominions, at any Time, or in any Case, may or ought to be possess'd by a Prince, who at the same Time holds the Kingdom of *Spain*; and that no King of *Spain* can ever take upon him the Guardianship of that Prince, or may be allow'd to exercise the same.

Lastly, it is agreed, and thereto all and singular the Parties contracting have equally bound themselves, That it never shall be allow'd, during the Lives of the present Possessors of the Dutchies of *Tuscany* and *Parma*, or of their Male Successors; that any Forces of any Country whatsoever, whether their own or hired, shall either by the Emperor, the Kings of *Spain* and *France*, or even by the Prince appointed, as above, to the Succession, be introduc'd into the Provinces and Lands of the said Dutchies; nor shall any of them place any Garrison in the Cities, Ports, Towns, or Fortresses therein situated.

But that the said Son of the Queen of *Spain*, appointed by this Treaty to the Succession of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, and the Duke of *Parma* and *Placencia*, may be more fully secur'd against all Events, and may more certainly depend on the Execution of the Succession promis'd him: And likewise that the Fiefs constituted as above, may remain inviolable to the Emperor and Empire, it is agreed on both Sides, that Garrisons, not exceeding, however, the Number of six thousand Men, which shall be put into the principal Towns thereof; viz. *Leghorn*, *Porto Ferraro*, *Parma*, and *Placencia*, be taken from among the *Swiss* *Cantons*; which *Cantons* are, for this Purpose, to be pay'd by the three contracting Powers, who have taken upon them the Part of Mediators. And the said Garrisons are therein to be continu'd till the Case of the said Succession shall happen; when they shall be oblig'd to deliver the Towns to the said Prince appointed to the Succession. Nevertheless, without any Trouble or Charge to the present Possessors, and their Successors being Males, to whom likewise the said Garrisons are to take an Oath of Fidelity, and are to assume to themselves no other Authority

than only the Guard of the Cities committed to their Charge.

But whereas this beneficial Work may be longer delay'd than is convenient, before an Agreement can be made with the *Swiss Cantons* about the Number, Pay, and Manner of establishing such a Force, his Sacred Royal *Britannick* Majesty, out of his singular Zeal for the said Work, and the publick Tranquillity, and for the earlier obtaining the End propos'd, will not in the mean Time refuse to lend his own Forces for the Use above-mention'd, if the rest of the contracting Powers think good, till the Forces to be rais'd in the *Swiss Cantons* can take upon them the Guard and Custody of the said Cities.

VI. His Catholick Majesty, to testify his sincere Inclination for the publick Tranquillity, doth consent to all Things hereafter mention'd, with regard to what is settled about the Kingdom of *Sicily* for the Advantage of his Imperial Majesty, and doth renounce, for himself, his Heirs and Successors, Male and Female, the Right of Reversion of that Kingdom to the Crown of *Spain*, which he expressly reserv'd to himself by the Instrument of Cession dated the 10th of *June*, 1713. Out of Love to the publick Good he moreover departs from the said Act of the 10th of *June*, 1713, as far as it is necessary, as likewise from the sixth Article of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, betwixt himself and his Royal Highness the Duke of *Savoy*, as likewise in general from every Thing that may oppose the Retrocession, Disposition, and Permutation of the above-mention'd Kingdom of *Sicily*, by this present Treaty establish'd. On Condition, nevertheless, that the Right of Reversion of the Island and Kingdom of *Sardinia* to the said Crown may be yielded and allow'd to him, as hereafter in the second Article of the Convention between his Sacred Imperial Majesty and the King of *Sicily* is farther explain'd.

VII. The Emperor and the Catholick King mutually promise and bind themselves to a reciprocal Defence and Guaranty of all the Kingdoms and Provinces which they actually possess, or the Possession whereof ought to belong to them by Virtue of the present Treaty.

VIII. His Imperial Majesty and his Royal Catholick Majesty shall immediately after the Exchange of
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the Ratifications of these present Conventions put in Execution all and every the Conditions therein comprehended, and that within the Space of two Months at the farthest; and the Instruments of the Ratifications of the said Conventions shall be exchange'd at *London* within the Space of two Months, to be computed from the Day of Signing, or sooner if possible. Which Execution of the Conditions being previously perform'd, their Ministers and Plenipotentiaries, by them to be nam'd, shall, in the Place of Congress, which they shall agree upon, with all Speed; severally settle and determine the other Points of their particular Peace, under the Mediation of the three contracting Powers.

It is farther agreed, that in the Treaty of Peace particularly to be made between the Emperor and the King of *Spain*, a general Amnesty shall be granted to all Persons of any State, Dignity, Degree, or Sex whatsoever, whether Ecclesiastical or Military, Political or Civil, who follow'd the Party of the one or the other Prince during the late War; in Virtue whereof all and singular the said Persons shall be permitted to receive, and they may receive, full Possession and Use of their Goods, Rights, Privileges, Honours, Dignities, and Immunities, and shall use and enjoy the same, as freely as they did enjoy them at the Beginning of the last War, or at the Time when they began to join themselves to the one or the other Party, all Confiscations, Arrests, and Sentences made, pass'd, or pronounc'd, during the War to the contrary notwithstanding, which shall be held as null and of no Effect. In Virtue moreover of the aforesaid Amnesty, it shall be lawful and free for all and singular the said Persons, who follow'd the one or the other Party, to return to their Country, and to enjoy their Goods in the same Manner as if no War had happen'd; and a full Licence is given them to take Care of the said Effects, either by themselves if they should be present, or by their Attorneys, if they should chuse rather to absent themselves from their Country; and they may either sell, or, any other Way, according to their Pleasure, dispose of them entirely after the same Manner they might have done before the Beginning of the War.

Conditions of the Treaty to be concluded between his Imperial Majesty and the King of Sicily.

Art. I. **W**Hereas the Cession of *Sicily*, by the Treaties of *Utrecht* to the House of *Spain*, being solely made for rendering that Peace solid, and not on the Account of any Right the King of *Sicily* had thereto, has been so far from bringing about the End propos'd, that, as all *Europe* can witness, it has rather prov'd the great Obstacle which hinder'd the Emperor from acceding to the said Treaties, inasmuch as the Separation of the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, so long used to remain under the same Denomination, and to be call'd by the Name of both the *Sicilies*, has not only been found opposite to the common Interest and mutual Preservation of both Kingdoms, but likewise to the Repose of all *Italy*, being constantly productive of new Commotions, while neither the ancient Intercourse and mutual Relation between the two Nations can be destroy'd, nor the Interests of the different Princes can be easily reconcil'd: For this Reason it is that the Princes, who first made the *Utrecht* Treaties, have thought it lawful for them, even without the Consent of the Parties concern'd, to abrogate that one Article of those Treaties which regards the Kingdom of *Sicily*, and is not any principal Part of the said Treaty, founding themselves chiefly upon those Reasons; that the present Treaty will receive its Increase and Completion from the Emperor's Renunciation; and that by the Exchange of *Sicily* for *Sardinia* the Wars which threaten *Italy* may be prevented, inasmuch as the Emperor might rightfully attack *Sicily*, which he never yet renounc'd, and since the Infraction of the Neutrality of *Italy*, by the Seizure of *Sardinia*, he may rightfully recover by Force of Arms: Besides that the King of *Sicily* may become possess'd of a certain and durable Dominion by the Benefit of so solemn a Treaty with his Imperial Majesty, and guaranteed by the chief Princes of *Europe*. Being mov'd therefore by so great Reasons, they have agreed, that the King of *Sicily* shall restore to his Imperial Majesty the Island and Kingdom of *Sicily*, with all its Dependancies and Appendages, in the State wherein they now are, immediately, or in two Months, at the farthest, from the Exchange

Exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty. And he shall, in Favour of the Emperor, his Heirs and Successors, of both Sexes, renounce all Rights and Pretensions whatsoever to the said Kingdom, as well for himself, as his Heirs and Successors, Male and Female, the Reversion thereof to the Crown of *Spain* being entirely taken away.

II. In Return, his Imperial Majesty shall yield to the King of *Sicily* the Island and Kingdom of *Sardinia*, in the same Condition wherein he shall receive it from the Catholick King, and shall renounce all Rights and Interests in that Kingdom, for himself, his Heirs and Successors of both Sexes, in Favour of the King of *Sicily*, his Heirs and Successors, that he may hereafter perpetually possess the same with the Title of a Kingdom, and all other Honours annex'd to the Royal Dignity, in the same Manner as he possess'd the Kingdom of *Sicily*; on Condition nevertheless that the Reversion of the said Kingdom of *Sardinia* shall be reserv'd to the Crown of *Spain*, whenever it may happen that the King of *Sicily* shall be without Heirs Male, and all the House of *Savoy* shall likewise be destitute of Heirs Male: But in the same Manner altogether as the said Reversion was settled and ordain'd for the Kingdom of *Sicily* by the Treaties of *Utrecht*, and by the Act of Cession, in Pursuance thereof, made by the King of *Spain*.

III. His Imperial Majesty shall confirm to the King of *Sicily*, all the Cessions made to him by the Treaty sign'd at *Torin* the 8th of *November*, 1703, as well of that Part of the Dutchy of *Montferrat*, as of the Provinces, Cities, Towns, Castles, Lands, Places, Rights, and Revenues, of the State of *Milan*, which he now doth possess, in the Manner wherein he actually doth possess them; and he will stipulate for himself, his Descendants, and Successors, that he never will disturb him, his Heirs, or Successors, in the Possession aforesaid: On Condition nevertheless that all other Claims and Pretensions which he may possibly make, in Virtue of the said Treaty, shall be and remain void.

IV. His Imperial Majesty shall acknowledge the Right of the King of *Sicily*, and his House, to succeed immediately to the Kingdom of *Spain* and the *Indies*, in Case of the Failure of King *Philip V.* and his Posterity, in Manner as it is settled by the
Renunciations

Renunciations of the Catholick King, the Duke of *Berry*, and the Duke of *Orleans*, and by the Treaties of *Utrecht*; and his Imperial Majesty shall promise, as well for himself, as for his Successors and Descendants, that at no Time he will directly or indirectly oppose, or any Way act contrary to the same. It is declar'd nevertheless that no Prince of the House of *Savoy*, who shall succeed to the Crown of *Spain*, may possess at the same Time any Province or Dominion on the Continent of *Italy*, and that in such Case those Provinces shall devolve to the collateral Princes of that House, who shall succeed therein one after another, according to the Proximity of Blood.

V. His Imperial Majesty and the King of *Sicily* shall give mutual Guarantees for all the Kingdoms and Provinces which they actually possess in *Italy*, or which shall accrue to them by Virtue of this present Treaty.

VI. His Imperial Majesty and the King of *Sicily*, immediately after the Exchange of the Ratifications of these Conventions, shall put in Execution all and every the Conditions therein contain'd, and that within the Space of two Months at the farthest: And the Instruments of the Ratifications of the said Conventions shall be exchange'd at *London*, within two Months from the Day of Signing, or sooner if possible. And immediately after the previous Execution of the said Conditions, their Ministers and Plenipotentiaries by them to be nam'd shall, in the Place of Congress they shall agree upon, with all Speed, severally settle the other Points of their particular Peace, under the Mediation of the three contracting Powers.

His abovesaid Imperial and Catholick Majesty being extremely inclin'd to promote the Peace propos'd, and to avert the dreadful Calamities of War, and out of his sincere Desire to settle a universal Pacification, hath accepted the afore-mention'd Conventions, and all and singular the Articles thereof, and hereby doth accept the same; and accordingly hath enter'd into a particular Treaty with the three Powers abovesaid on the following Conditions.

I. That there be and remain between his Sacred Imperial Catholick Majesty, his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*, his Sacred Royal Most Christian Majesty,

Majesty, and the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United *Netherlands*, and their Heirs and Successors, a most strict Alliance; in Virtue whereof, each of them are bound to preserve the Dominions and Subjects of the others, as likewise to maintain Peace, to promote mutually the Interests of the others as their own, and to prevent and repel all Damages and Injuries whatsoever.

II. The Treaties made at *Utrecht* and *Baden* shall remain in their full Strength and Force, and shall be a Part of this Treaty, those Articles excepted, from which it hath been judg'd for the publick Good to depart; as likewise those Articles of the *Utrecht* Treaties excepted, which were abolish'd by the Treaty of *Baden*. The Treaty of Alliance made at *Westminster*, the 25th of *May*, 1716, between his Sacred and Imperial and Catholick Majesty, and his Sacred and Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*, as likewise the Treaty at the *Hague*, the 4th of *January*, 1717, between the King of *Great Britain*, and the Most Christian King, and the States-General of the United Provinces, shall nevertheless remain in full Force in every Particular.

III. His Sacred *Britannick* Majesty, as likewise his Sacred Most Christian Majesty, and the Lords the States-General of the United *Netherlands*, do covenant, for themselves, their Heirs and Successors, that they never will, directly or indirectly, disturb his Sacred and Imperial and Catholick Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, in any of his Kingdoms, Dominions, and Provinces, which he possesses by Virtue of the Treaties of *Utrecht* and *Baden*, or which he shall gain Possession of by Virtue of this present Treaty. On the contrary, they both will and ought to defend and guaranty the Provinces, Kingdoms, and Jurisdictions, which he now possesses, or which shall accrue to him in Virtue of this Treaty, as well in *Germany* as in the *Netherlands* and in *Italy*; and they promise they will defend the said Kingdoms and Provinces of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty against all and singular who may attempt to invade the same in a hostile Manner: And that they both will and ought, when the Case happens, to furnish him with such Succours as he shall need, according to the Conditions and Repartition which they have agreed upon, as hereafter mention'd. In like Manner their Royal *Britannick* and Most

Most Christian Majesties and the States-General, expressly bind themselves, that they will not, at any Time, give or grant any Protection or Refuge, in any Part of their Dominions, to the Subjects of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty who actually are, or hereafter shall be by him declar'd Rebels; and in Case any such shall be found in their Kingdoms, Provinces, or Dominions, they sincerely promise, that they will take effectual Care to expel them out of their Territories within eight Days after Application made by his Imperial Majesty.

IV. On the other Hand, his Sacred Imperial and Catholick Majesty, his Sacred Royal *Britannick* Majesty, and the States-General of the United Provinces, promise, for themselves, their Heirs and Successors, that they never will, directly or indirectly, disturb his Sacred Most Christian Majesty in any of his Dominions to the Crown of *France* now belonging. On the contrary, they will and ought to guard and defend the same against all and singular, who may attempt to invade them in a hostile Manner, and, in that Case, they will and ought to furnish such Succours as his Most Christian Majesty shall want, according as hereafter is agreed upon.

His Sacred Imperial and Catholick Majesty, his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*, and the Lords the States-General, do likewise promise and oblige themselves that they will and ought to maintain, guaranty, and defend, the Right of Succession in the Kingdom of *France*, according to the Tenor of the Treaties made at *Utrecht*, the 11th of *April*, 1713, obliging themselves to stand by the said Succession plainly, according to the Form of the Renunciation made by the King of *Spain*, the 5th of *November*, 1712, and by a solemn Act accepted in the General Assembly of the States of *Spain*, the 9th Day of the Month and Year aforesaid, which thereupon pass'd into a Law the 18th of *March*, 1713, and, lastly, was establish'd and settled by the Treaties of *Utrecht*: And this they shall perform against all Persons whatsoever who may presume to disturb the Order of the said Succession, in Contradiction to the previous Acts and Treaties subsequent thereupon. To which end they shall furnish the Succours, according to the Repartition agreed on below. Farther, when the Matter may require it, they shall defend the said Order of Succession with

with all their Forces, by likewise declaring War against him who may attempt to infringe or impugn the same.

Moreover, his Imperial Royal Catholick Majesty, and his Royal *Britannick* Majesty, and the States-General, do likewise promise, that they will not, at any Time, give or grant any Protection or Refuge in their Dominions to the Subjects of his Royal Most Christian Majesty, who actually are, or hereafter shall be declar'd Rebels; and in Case any such shall be found in their Kingdoms, Provinces, and Dominions, they shall command them to depart the same within the Space of eight Days after Application made by the said King.

V. His Sacred Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty, as also his Royal Most Christian Majesty, and the States-General of the United Provinces, do bind themselves, their Heirs and Successors, to maintain and guaranty the Succession in the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, as establish'd by the Laws of that Kingdom in the House of his *Britannick* Majesty now Reigning, as likewise to defend all the Dominions and Provinces possess'd by his Majesty. And they shall not give or grant any Protection or Refuge in any Part of their Dominions to the Person, or his Descendents, if he should have any, who during the Life of *James the second*, took on him the Title of Prince of *Wales*, and since the Death of that King, assum'd the Royal Title of King of *Great Britain*. Promising alike for themselves, their Heirs and Successors, that they will not give to the said Person, or his Descendents, directly or indirectly, by Sea or by Land, any Succour, Council or Assistance whatsoever, either in Money, Arms, Military Stores, Ships, Soldiers, Mariners, or any other Manner whatsoever. The same they shall observe with Regard to those who may be order'd or commission'd by the said Person or his Descendents, to disturb the Government of his *Britannick* Majesty, or the Tranquillity of his Kingdom, whether by open War or clandestine Conspiracies, by raising Seditions and Rebellions or by exercising Piracy on his *Britannick* Majesty's Subjects. In which last Case his Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty doth promise, that he will in no wise allow that there be any Receptacle granted to such Pirates in his Ports in the *Netherlands*. The same do his Sacred Most Christian Majesty, and the States-General of the United Provinces stipulate, with

regard to the Ports in their respective Dominions: As, on the other Hand, his *Britannick* Majesty doth promise, that he will refuse any Refuge in the Ports of his Kingdoms to Pirates infesting the Subjects of his Sacred Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty, of his Sacred Royal Most Christian Majesty, or of the Lords the States-General. Lastly, His Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty, his Sacred Royal Most Christian Majesty, and the Lords the States-General, oblige themselves, that they never will give any Refuge or Protection, in any Part of their Dominions, to such of his *Britannick* Majesty's Subjects, as actually are, or hereafter shall be, declar'd Rebels; and in Case any such shall be found in any of their Kingdoms, Provinces, or Dominions, they shall command them, within eight Days after Application made by the said King, to depart out of their Territories. And if it should happen, that his Sacred *Britannick* Majesty should be invaded in any Part in a hostile Manner, his Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty, as likewise his Royal Most Christian Majesty, and the States-General of the United Provinces, do oblige themselves, in that Case, to furnish the Succours hereafter specify'd. The same they are to do in Favour of his Descendants, if ever it should happen that they should be disturb'd in the Succession of the Kingdom of *Great Britain*.

VI. His Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty, and their Royal *Britannick* and Most Christian Majesties, do bind themselves, their Heirs and Successors, to protect and guaranty all the Dominions, Jurisdictions, and Provinces, which the Lords the States-General of the United Provinces actually possess, against all Persons whatsoever, who may disturb or invade them, promising to furnish them in such Case with the Succours hereafter mention'd. His Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty, and their Royal *Britannick* and Most Christian Majesties, likewise oblige themselves, that they will give no Refuge or Protection, in any of their Kingdoms, to the Subjects of the States-General, who are, or hereafter shall be, declar'd Rebels; and if any such shall be found in any of their Kingdoms, Dominions, or Provinces, they will take Care to send them out of their Dominions within the Space of eight Days after Application made by the Republick.

VII. When it shall happen that any one of the four contracting Powers shall be invaded by any other
 since

Prince or State, or disturb'd in the Possession of their Kingdoms or Dominions, by the violent Detention of their Subjects, Ships, Goods, or Merchandize, by Sea or by Land, then the three remaining Powers shall, as soon as they are requir'd thereto, use their good Offices, that the Party suffering may have Satisfaction for the Damage and Injury receiv'd, and that the Aggressor may abstain from the Prosecution of his Hostility. But when these friendly Offices for Reconciliation and procuring Satisfaction and Reparation to the injur'd Party shall have prov'd insufficient, in that Case the High Allies, within two Months after Application made, shall furnish the Party invaded with the following Succours, jointly or separately, viz.

His Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty, eight thousand Foot, and four thousand Horse.

His *Britannick* Majesty, eight thousand Foot, and four thousand Horse.

His Most Christian Majesty, eight thousand Foot, and four thousand Horse.

And the Lords the States-General, four thousand Foot, and two thousand Horse.

But if the Prince or Party injur'd, instead of Soldiers chuses rather Ships of War, or Transports, or Subsidies in Money, which is left to his Discretion, in that Case, the Ships or Money desir'd, shall be granted him in Proportion to the Charge of the Soldiers to be furnish'd. And that all Ambiguity with regard to the Calculation and Charge of such Sums may be taken away, it is agreed, that a thousand Foot by the Month, shall be reckon'd at ten thousand Florins of *Holland*, and a thousand Horse shall be reckon'd at thirty thousand Florins of *Holland* by the Month; the same Proportion being observ'd with Respect to the Ships.

When the above-nam'd Succours shall be found insufficient for the Necessity impending, the contracting Powers shall, without Delay, agree on contributing more ample Supplies. And farther, in Case of Exigency, they shall assist their injur'd Ally with all their Forces, and declare War against the Aggressor.

VIII. The Princes and States upon whom the contracting Powers shall unanimously agree, may accede to this Treaty; and the King of *Portugal* by Name.

This Treaty shall be approv'd and ratify'd by their Imperial, *Britannick*, and Most Christian Majesties, and by the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United Provinces; and the Instruments of Ratification shall be exchang'd at *London*, and reciprocally deliver'd within the Space of two Months, or sooner, if possible.

In Witness whereof, we the under-written (being furnish'd with full Powers, which have been mutually communicated, and the Copies whereof having been, in due Form, by us collated and examin'd with the Originals, as are Word for Word insert'd at the End of this Instrument) have subscrib'd this present Treaty, and thereto put our Seals. Done at *London* ^{22 July O. S.} _{2^{da} Augusti N. S.} Anno Domini, *One thousand seven hundred and eighteen*,

(L. S.) <i>C. Penterrid- ter ab Adelshausen.</i>	(L. S.) <i>W. Cant.</i>	(L. S.) <i>Dubois.</i>
	(L. S.) <i>Parker, C.</i>	
	(L. S.) <i>Sunderland, P.</i>	
(L. S.) <i>Jo. Pbil. Hoffman.</i>	(L. S.) <i>Kingston, C. P. S.</i>	
	(L. S.) <i>Kens.</i>	
	(L. S.) <i>Holles, Newcastle.</i>	
	(L. S.) <i>Bolton.</i>	
	(L. S.) <i>Roxburghs.</i>	
	(L. S.) <i>Berkley.</i>	
	(L. S.) <i>J. Craggs.</i>	

Separate and Secret Articles.

Art. I. **W** Hereas the Most Serene and Most Potent King of *Great Britain*, and the Most Serene and Most Potent the Most Christian King, as likewise the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United *Netherlands*, by Virtue of the Treaty between them this Day concluded and sign'd, have agreed on certain Conditions, whereby a Peace may be made betwixt the Most Serene and Most Potent Emperor of the *Romans*, and the Most Serene and Most Potent King of *Spain*, as also between his Sacred Imperial Majesty aforesaid, and the King of *Sicily*, (whom hereafter it is thought fit to call the King of *Sardinia*) which Conditions they have communicated to the three Princes aforesaid, as a Basis of the Peace to be establish'd between them. His Sacred Imperial Majesty, being mov'd by the most weighty Reasons which induc'd the King of *Great Britain*, the Most Christian King,

King, and the States-General aforesaid, to take upon themselves so great and so wholesome a Work; and, yielding to their circumspect and urgent Councils and Perswasions, declares, that he doth accept the said Conditions or Articles, none of them excepted, as fix'd and immutable Conditions, according to which, he agrees to conclude a perpetual Peace with the King of *Spain*, and the King of *Sardinia*.

II. But because the King of *Spain* and the King of *Sardinia* have not yet consented to the said Conditions; his Imperial Majesty, as likewise their Royal *Britannick* and Most Christian Majesties, and the States-General aforesaid, have agreed to allow them, for consenting thereto, the Space of three Months, to be computed from the Day of Signing this present Treaty; as judging this Interval of Time sufficient for them duly to weigh the said Conditions, and finally determine and declare themselves, whether they are willing to accept them as fix'd and immutable Conditions of their Pacification with his Imperial Majesty, as from their Piety and Prudence it may be hoped they will do; and, following the Example of his Imperial Majesty, that they will be induc'd to moderate their Passions, and out of Regard to Humanity, that they will prefer the publick Tranquillity to their own private Opinions; and at the same Time, not only spare the Effusion of their own People's Blood, but avert the Calamities of War from the other Nations of *Europe*; To which End their *Britannick* and Most Christian Majesties, and the States-General of the United *Netherlands*, will jointly and separately contribute their most effectual Offices, for inclining the said Princes to such an Acceptation.

III. But if, contrary to all Expectation of the Parties above contracting, and the Wishes of all *Europe*, the King of *Spain*, and the King of *Sardinia*, alter the Term of three Months elaps'd, should decline to accept the said Conditions of Pacification, propos'd between them and his Imperial Majesty, since it is not reasonable that the Tranquillity of *Europe* should depend upon their Refusal or private Designs, their *Britannick* and Most Christian Majesties, and the States-General, do promise that they will join their Forces, with those of his Imperial Majesty, in order to compel them to the Acceptance and Execution of the aforesaid Conditions. To which End they will furnish

nish his Imperial Majesty, jointly and separately, with the same Succours, which they have agreed upon for their reciprocal Defence by the seventh Article of the Treaty sign'd this Day, unanimously consenting that the Most Christian King shall, instead of Soldiers, contribute his Quota in Money. And if the Succours specify'd in the said seventh Article shall not be sufficient for compassing the End propos'd, then the four contracting Parties shall, without Delay, agree on more ample Succours to be furnish'd to his Imperial Majesty, and shall continue the same 'till his Imperial Majesty shall have reduc'd the Kingdom of *Sicily*, and 'till his Kingdoms and Provinces in *Italy* shall enjoy full Security. It is farther agreed, and that in express Words, that if, by Reason of the Succours which their *Britannick* and Most Christian Majesties, and the Lords the States-General, shall furnish to his Imperial Majesty, by Virtue, and in Execution of the present Treaty, the Kings of *Spain* and *Sardinia*, or either of them, shall declare or wage War against any one of the said Contractors, either by attacking them in their Dominions, or by violently detaining their Subjects or Ships, their Goods and Merchandises by Sea or Land, in that Case the two other contracting Powers, shall immediately declare War against the said Kings of *Spain* and *Sardinia*, or against him of the two Kings who shall have renounc'd or waged War against any one of the said contracting Powers, nor shall they lay down their Arms before the Emperor shall be possess'd of *Sicily*, and made secure with regard to his Kingdoms and Provinces in *Italy*; and likewise just Satisfaction shall be given to him of the three contracting Powers who shall have been invaded, or suffer'd Damage by Reason of the present Treaty.

IV. When only one of the two Kings aforesaid who have not yet consented to the Conditions of Peace to be made with his Imperial Majesty, shall accept them, he likewise shall join himself with the four contracting Powers, to compel him that shall refuse the said Conditions, and shall furnish his Quota of Succours according to the Distribution to be made thereupon.

V. If the Catholick King, out of regard to the publick Good, and a Perswasion that an Exchange of the Kingdom of *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, is necessary for the

the Maintenance of the general Peace, shall agree thereto and embrace the Conditions of Peace to be made with the Emperor as above; and on the other Hand, if the King of *Sardinia* shall reject such an Exchange, and persist in retaining *Sicily*; in that Case the King of *Spain* shall restore *Sardinia* to the Emperor, who (saving his supreme Dominions over it) shall put the same into the Custody of the Most Serene King of *Great Britain*, and of the Lords the States-General, for so long Time, till *Sicily*, being reduc'd, the King of *Sardinia* shall sign the above-mention'd Conditions of the Treaty with the Emperor, and shall agree to accept the Kingdom of *Sardinia*, as an Equivalent for the Kingdom of *Sicily*; which being done, he shall be admitted into the Possession thereof by the King of *Great Britain* and the States-General. But if his Imperial Majesty should not be able to conquer *Sicily*, and reduce it under his Power, in that Case the King of *Great Britain* and the States-General shall restore to him the Kingdom of *Sardinia*; and in the mean Time his Imperial Majesty shall enjoy the Revenues of the said Kingdom, which shall exceed the Charge of keeping it.

VI. But in Case the King of *Sardinia* shall consent to the said Exchange, and the King of *Spain* shall refuse, in this Case the Emperor, being aided by the Succours of the rest of the Contractors, shall attack *Sardinia*, with which Succours they on their Part promise to furnish him, as the Emperor promises on his Part, that he will not lay down his Arms, till he shall have possess'd himself of the whole Kingdom of *Sardinia*, which immediately after such Possession he shall give up to the King of *Sardinia*.

VII. But if both the Kings of *Spain* and *Sardinia* shall oppose the Exchange of *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, the Emperor, together with the Succours of the Allies, shall, in the first Place, attack *Sicily*, and having reduc'd it, he shall turn his Arms against *Sardinia*, with such a Number of Forces, besides the Succours of the Allies, as he shall judge necessary for both Expeditions: And having likewise reduc'd *Sardinia*, his Imperial Majesty shall commit the Custody thereof to the King of *Great Britain*, and to the Lords the States-General, till the King of *Sardinia* shall have sign'd the Conditions of Peace to be made with the Emperor,

Emperor, and shall consent to accept the Kingdom of *Sardinia*, as an Equivalent for the Kingdom of *Sicily*, which then is to be deliver'd up to him by his *Britannick* Majesty and the States-General; and in the mean Time his Imperial Majesty shall enjoy the Revenues of that Kingdom, which shall exceed the Charge of keeping it.

VIII. In Case the Catholick King and the King of *Sardinia*, or either of them, shall refuse to accept and execute the abovesaid Conditions of Peace to them propos'd, and for that Reason the four contracting Powers should be compell'd to proceed against them, or either of them; by open Force, it is expressly covenanted, that the Emperor (what Progress soever his Arms may make against the said two Kings, or either of them) shall be content, and ought to acquiesce in the Advantages, by mutual Consent allotted to him in the said Conditions, Power nevertheless being reserv'd to his Imperial Majesty of recovering the Rights which he pretends to have over that Part of the Dutchy of *Milan* which the King of *Sardinia* now possesses; either by War, or by a Treaty of Peace subsequent upon such War; Power being likewise reserv'd to the other three Allies, in Case such a War should be undertaken against the Kings of *Spain* and *Sardinia*, to agree with his Imperial Majesty in appointing some other Prince, in whose Favour his Imperial Majesty may dispose of that Part of the Dutchy of *Montferrat*, now possess'd by the King of *Sardinia*, in Exclusion of the said King; and to what other Prince or Princes he may, with the Consent of the Empire, grant the Letters of Expectative, containing the eventual Investiture of the States now possess'd by the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*, and by the Duke of *Parma* and *Placentia*, in Exclusion of the Sons of the present Queen of *Spain*. This Declaration being added, that in no Time or Case whatsoever, either his Imperial Majesty, or any Prince of the House of *Austria*, who shall possess the Kingdoms, Dominions, and Provinces of *Italy*, may assert or gain to himself the said Dutchies of *Tuscany* and *Parma*.

IX. But if his Imperial Majesty, after his Efforts by a sufficient Number of Forces, and the Succours and other Means of the Allies, and by using all convenient Diligence, should not be able by Arms to subdue,

subdue, or to establish himself in the Possession of *Sicily*, the contracting Powers do agree and declare, That his Imperial Majesty is, and shall be in that Case, altogether free and discharg'd from every Obligation enter'd into by this Treaty, of agreeing to make a Peace with the Kings of *Spain* and *Sardinia*, on the Conditions above-mention'd. All other the Articles of this Treaty nevertheless to remain good, which mutually regard his Imperial Majesty, their *Britannick* and Most Christian Majesties, and the Lords the States-General of the *United Netherlands*.

X. However, as the Security and Tranquillity of *Europe* is the End and Scope of the Renunciations to be made by his Imperial Majesty, and by his Catholick Majesty, for themselves, their Descendants and Successors, of all Pretensions to the Kingdom of *Spain*, and the *Indies* on the one Part, and on the Kingdoms, Dominions, and Provinces of *Italy*, and the *Austrian Netherlands*, on the other Part, the said Renunciations shall be made on the one and the other Part, in Manner and Form as in the second and fourth Articles of the Conditions of a Peace to be made between his Imperial Majesty and his Royal Catholick Majesty has been agreed. And though the Catholick King should refuse to accept the aforesaid Conditions, the Emperor, nevertheless, shall cause the Instruments of his Renunciation to be dispatch'd, the Publication whereof shall, however, be refer'd till the Day of Signing the Peace with the Catholick King. And if the Catholick King should constantly persist in rejecting the said Peace, his Imperial Majesty nevertheless, at the Time when the Ratifications of this Treaty shall be exchange'd, shall deliver to the King of *Great Britain* a solemn Act of the said Renunciations, which his *Britannick* Majesty, pursuant to the common Agreement of the contracting Powers, doth promise shall not be exhibited to the Most Christian King, before his Imperial Majesty shall come into the Possession of *Sicily*. But that being obtain'd, than the Exhibition, as well as the Publication of the said Act of his Imperial Majesty's Renunciations, shall be perform'd upon the first Demand of the Most Christian King. And those Renunciations shall take Place, whether the Catholick King shall sign the Peace with the Emperor, or no; by reason that, in this last Case, the Guaranty of the contracting

trading Parties; shall be to the Emperor in lieu of that Security, which otherwise the Renunciations of the Catholick King would have given to his Imperial Majesty for *Sicily*, the other States of *Italy*, and the Provinces of the *Netherlands*.

XI. His Imperial Majesty doth promise that he will not attempt or enterprise any Thing against the Catholick King, or the King of *Sardinia*, or in general, against the Neutrality of *Italy*, in that Space of three Months allow'd them for accepting the Conditions of their Peace with the Emperor: But, if within the said Space of three Months the Catholick King, instead of accepting the said Conditions, shall rather persist in the Prosecuting of his Hostilities against his Imperial Majesty: Or if the King of *Sardinia* should with Arms attack the Provinces which the Emperor possesses in *Italy*; in that Case, their *Britannick* and Most Christian Majesties and the Lords the States-General, oblige themselves instantly to furnish his Imperial Majesty, for his Defence, with the Succours, which, in Virtue of the Treaty this Day sign'd, they have mutually agreed to lend one another for their reciprocal Defence: And that jointly and separately, and without waiting the Expiration of the two Months otherwise prefix'd in the said Treaty, for the employing of friendly Offices. And if the Succours specify'd by the said Treaty should not be sufficient for the End propos'd, the four contracting Parties shall immediately agree amongst themselves to send more powerful Assistance to his Imperial Majesty.

XII. The eleven foregoing Articles are to be kept secret by his Imperial Majesty, their *Britannick* and Most Christian Majesties, and the States-General, for the Space of three Months, from the Day of the Signing, unless it shall be unanimously agreed by them to shorten or prolong the said Term: And though the said eleven Articles be separate from the Treaty of the Alliance, this Day sign'd by the four contracting Parties aforesaid, they shall nevertheless have the same Power and Force, as if they had been Word for Word inserted therein, since they are deem'd to be an essential Part thereof.

The Ratifications thereof shall moreover be exchange'd at the same Time as the other Articles of the said Treaty.

In

In Witness whereof we the under-written, by Virtue of the full Powers this Day mutually exhibited, have subscrib'd these separate Articles, and thereto have affix'd our Seals. Done at London ^{22 July. O. S.} _{2 August. N. S.}
Anno Domini, One thousand seven hundred and eighteen.

(L. S.) C. Pentecost von Adelshausen.	(L. S.) W. Cant. (L. S.) Parker, C. (L. S.) Sunderland, P.	(L. S.) Dubois.
(L. S.) Jo. Phil. Hoffman.	(L. S.) Kingston, C. P. S. (L. S.) Keur. (L. S.) Holmes Newcastle. (L. S.) Bolton. (L. S.) Roxburgh. (L. S.) Berkley. (L. S.) J. Craggs.	

Other Separate Articles, N^o 1.

W Hereas the Treaty, this Day made and sign'd between his Imperial Majesty, his *Britannick* Majesty, and his Most Christian Majesty, containing (as well such Conditions as have been thought most equitable and proper for establishing a Peace betwixt the Emperor and the Catholick King, and betwixt the said Emperor and the King of *Sicily*, as the Conditions of an Alliance made for preserving the publick Peace between the said contracting Powers) hath been communicated to the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United *Netherlands*: And whereas the Separate and Secret Articles likewise sign'd this Day, and containing the Measures which it has been thought fit to take for putting the above-said Treaty in Execution, are likewise shortly to be propos'd to the States-General aforesaid. The Inclination which that Republick has shewn for restoring and establishing the publick Tranquillity leaves no Room of Doubt but they will most readily accede thereto. The States-General aforesaid are therefore by Name inserted as contracting Parties in the said Treaty, in most certain Hope that they will enter therein, as soon as the usual Forms of their Government will allow.

But, if contrary to the Hopes and Wishes of the contracting Parties (which nevertheless is not in the least to be suspected) the said Lords the States-General

shall not take their Resolution to accede to the said Treaty; it is expressly agreed and covenanted between the said contracting Parties, that the Treaty above-mention'd; and this Day sign'd, shall nevertheless have its Effect among them, and shall in all its Clauses and Articles be put in Execution in the same Manner as therein is set forth, and the Ratifications thereof shall be exhibited at the Times above specify'd.

This separate Article shall have the same Force as if it had been Word for Word inserted in the Treaty this Day concluded and sign'd, and shall be ratify'd in the same Manner, and the Instruments of Ratification shall be deliver'd within the same Time, with the Treaty itself.

In Witness whereof we the under-written, by Virtue of the full Powers this Day mutually exhibited, have sign'd this Separate Article, and thereto have affix'd our Seals. Done at London ^{22 July, O. S.} ^{2 August, N. S.} Anno Domini, One thousand seven hundred and eighty-two.

(L. S.) C. Pentzerrid- ner ab Adelshausen.	(L. S.) W. Cant. (L. S.) Parker, C.	(L. S.) Gudain
(L. S.) Jo. Phil. Hoffman.	(L. S.) Sunderland, P. (L. S.) Kinghorn, C. P. S.	
	(L. S.) Kent. (L. S.) Holles, Newcastle.	
	(L. S.) Bolton. (L. S.) Roxburgh.	
	(L. S.) Barkley. (L. S.) F. Craggs.	

Separate Article, N^o 2.

But if the Lords the States-General of the United Netherlands, should happen to think it too hard for them, to contribute their Share of Pay to the Swiss Cantons, for maintaining the Garrisons of Leghorne, Porto-Ferraro, Parma, and Piacenza, according to the Tenor of the Treaty of Alliance this Day concluded; it is expressly provided by this Separate Article, and agreed between the four contracting Powers, that in such Case the Catholick King may take upon him the said Share of the Lords the States-General.

This Separate Article shall have the same Force as if it had been Word for Word inserted in the Treaty this Day concluded and sign'd, and shall be ratify'd

in the same Manner, and the Instruments of Ratification shall be deliver'd within the same Time, with the Treaty it self.

In Witness whereof we the under-written, by Virtue of the full Powers this Day mutually exhibited, have sign'd this Separate Article, and thereto have affix'd our Seals. Done at London ^{22 July, O. S.} ^{2 August, N. S.} Anno Domini, One thousand seven hundred and eighteen.

Separate Article, N^o 3.

Whereas in the Treaty of Alliance this Day to be sign'd with his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, as likewise in the Conditions of Peace inserted therein, their Sacred Royal Britannick and Most Christian Majesties, and the Lords the States-General of the United Netherlands, do style the present Possessor of Spain and the Indies Catholick King, and the Duke of Savoy King of Sicily, or also King of Sardinia: And whereas his Sacred Imperial and Catholick Majesty cannot acknowledge these two Princes as Kings, before they shall have acceded to this Treaty: His Sacred Imperial and Catholick Majesty, by this Separate Article which was sign'd before the Treaty of Alliance, doth therefore declare and protest, that, by the Titles there either given or omitted, he doth not mean in the least to prejudice himself, or to grant or allow the Titles of King to the said two Princes, only in that Case when they shall have acceded to the Treaty this Day to be sign'd, and shall have agreed to the Conditions of Peace specify'd therein.

This Separate Article shall have the same Force as if it had been Word for Word inserted in the Treaty this Day concluded and sign'd, and shall be ratify'd in the same Manner, and the Instruments of Ratification shall be deliver'd within the same Time, with the Treaty it self.

In Witness whereof we the under-written, by Virtue of the full Powers this Day mutually exhibited, have sign'd this Separate Article, and thereto have affix'd our Seals. Done at London ^{22 July, O. S.} ^{2 August, N. S.} Anno Domini, One thousand seven hundred and eighteen.

Separate Article, N^o 4.

Whereas some of the Titles, which his Sacred Imperial Majesty makes Use of, either in his full Powers,
or

or in the Treaty of Alliance this Day to be sign'd with him, cannot be acknowledg'd by his Sacred Royal Most Christian Majesty, he doth declare and protest by this Separate Article, which was sign'd before the Treaty of Alliance, that by the said Titles given in this Treaty, he doth not mean to prejudice either himself or any other, or that he in the least gives any Right thereby to his Imperial Majesty.

This Separate Article shall have the same Force as if it had been Word for Word inserted in the Treaty, this Day concluded and sign'd, and shall be ratify'd in the same Manner, and the Instruments of Ratification shall be deliver'd within the same Time, with the Treaty it self.

In Witness whereof we the under-written, by Virtue of the full Powers this Day mutually exhibited, have sign'd this Separate Article, and thereto have affix'd our Seals. Done at London ^{22 July, O. S.} _{2 August, N. S.} Anno Domini, One thousand seven hundred and eighteen.

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|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| (L.S.) C. Pentz | (L.S.) W. Crut. | (L.S.) Dubois. |
| ter ab Adelshausen. | (L.S.) Parker, C. | |
| | (L.S.) Sunderland, P. | |
| (L.S.) Jo. Phil. | (L.S.) Kingston, C. P. S. | |
| Hofman. | (L.S.) Kent. | |
| | (L.S.) Holles, Newcastle, | |
| | (L.S.) Bolton. | |
| | (L.S.) Roxburghe. | |
| | (L.S.) Berkley. | |
| | (L.S.) J. Craggs. | |

The Act of Admission and Accession of the King of Sardinia, &c.

WHereas a certain Treaty, and Separate and Secret Articles, as likewise four other Separate Articles relating thereto, and all of them of the same Force with the principal Treaty, have been, in due Form, concluded and sign'd by the Ministers Plenipotentiaries of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, of his Britannick Majesty, and of his Most Christian Majesty, at London ^{22 July} _{2 August} last past, between the contracting Parties abovemention'd, the Tenor of all which, Word for Word, here followeth ;

Here

Here were inserted, *The Treaty, Separate and Secret Articles, and the four Separate Articles.*

And whereas, farther, the then King of *Sicily*, whom it is now agreed to call by the Name of King of *Sardinia*, according to the Intention of the Treaty and Articles above inserted, has been invited to accede fully and amply to all and singular of them, and to join himself, in due Form, to the contracting Parties, as if he himself from the Beginning had been one of the Contractors: And whereas the said King of *Sardinia*, having maturely weigh'd the Conditions particularly express'd in the Treaty and Articles above inserted, has not only declar'd himself willing to accept the same, and to approve them by his Accession, but has likewise granted sufficient full Powers to his Ministers appointed to perfect the said Work. That therefore an Affair so beneficial may have the desir'd Success, we the under-written Ministers, Plenipotentiaries of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, of his *Britannick* Majesty, and of his Most Christian Majesty, in the Name and by the Authority of their said Majesties, have admitted, join'd, and associated, and by these Presents do admit, join, and associate, the aforesaid King of *Sardinia*, into a full and total Partnership of the Treaty above inserted, and of all and singular the Articles thereunto belonging; promising, by the same Authority, that their aforesaid Majesties, jointly and separately, will entirely and exactly perform and fulfil to the said King of *Sardinia*, all and singular the Conditions, Cessions, Contracts, Guaranties, and Securities, contain'd and set forth in the Treaty and Articles above-mention'd; it being farther provided, that all and singular the Things agreed upon by the Secret Articles against the said King of *Sardinia*, shall by this his present Accession wholly cease, and be abolish'd. On the other Hand also, we the under-written Ministers, Plenipotentiaries of the King of *Sardinia*, by Virtue of the full Power in due Form exhibited and allow'd, a Copy whereof is added at the End of this Instrument, do hereby testify and promise in the Name of the said King, that our King and Master aforesaid doth accede fully and amply to the Treaty, and to all and singular the Articles therein above inserted. That by this solemn Accession he doth join himself to the contracting Parties aforesaid, as if he himself from the Beginning had

had been a Party contracting: And that by Virtue of this Act his said Majesty the King of *Sardinia* doth mutually oblige and bind himself, both for himself, his Heirs and Successors, to his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, to his *Britannick* Majesty, and to his Most Christian Majesty, and to their Heirs and Successors, jointly and separately, that he will observe, perform, and fulfil, all and singular the Conditions, Cessions, Contracts, Guaranties, and Securities, in the above-written Treaties and Articles express'd and set forth, towards all of them jointly, and each of them separately, with the same Faith and Conscience, as if he had been a contracting Party from the Beginning, and had made, concluded, and sign'd, jointly or separately, the same Conditions, Cessions, Contracts, Guaranties, and Securities, with his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, his *Britannick* Majesty, and his Most Christian Majesty.

This Instrument of the Admission and Accession of the said King of *Sardinia* shall be ratify'd by all the contracting Parties, and the Ratifications, made out in due Form, shall be exchange'd and mutually deliver'd at *London*, within the Space of two Months, or sooner, if possible, to be reckon'd from the Day of the Signing.

In Witness whereof we the Plenipotentiaries of the Parties contracting, being on every Part furnish'd with sufficient Powers, have sign'd these Presents with our Hands, and thereto have put our Seals. Namely, the Plenipotentiaries of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, of his *Britannick* Majesty, of his Majesty the King of *Sardinia*, at *London*, ^{28 October,} 8 November, and the Plenipotentiaries of his Most Christian Majesty at *Paris*, the Day of *November*, in the Year of our Lord, One thousand seven hundred and eighteen.

(L. S.) C. Provana.
 (L. S.) C. de la Perouse.
 (L. S.) C. Panzerri.
 (L. S.) Parker, C.
 per ab Adolphson. (L. S.) Sunderland, P.
 (L. S.) Kent.
 (L. S.) Fo. Phil. (L. S.) Hobbs Newcastle.
 Hoffman. (L. S.) Balton.
 (L. S.) Roxburghe.
 (L. S.) Stanhope.
 (L. S.) F. Craggs.

F I N I S.

THE
Historical Register.

NUMBER XIV.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Proceedings of the Parliament continued.



ON the 2d of *February*, the Commons order'd the Bill *For the more effectual Preservation of the Game to be engross'd*, and then took into Consideration the Report from the Committee to whom the Petition of the Company of Cutlers, in *Hallamshire* in the County of *York*, had been referr'd. Upon which a Bill was order'd to be brought in, *To prevent the Inconveniencies arising from seducing Artificers in the Iron and Steel Manufacturies into foreign Parts, and from taking Foreigners Apprentices in the said Manufacturies*. Then a Bill *For the Relief of poor insolvent Debtors*, was read the second Time and committed; and, in a grand Committee, a farther Progress was made on Ways and Means to raise the Supply.

Feb. 3. Mr. Secretary *Craggs* presented the Bill *For giving farther Encouragement for importing Naval Stores*, which was read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second; and a Bill *For the better preventing Frauds committed by Bankrupts*, was read the second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House; after which, the Bill *For the better Preservation of the Game*, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

P

Feb.

Feb. 4. The Commons order'd a Bill to be brought in, *For the more effectual preventing clandestine Marriages*: And then proceeded to take into Consideration the two Reports from the Commissioners of the forfeited Estates, and of Estates given to superstitious Uses; and a Motion being made, and the Question put, That the farther Consideration of the said Report be adjourn'd to the Tuesday following, it pass'd in the Negative; and then a Bill was order'd to be brought in, *For enlarging the Time to determine Claims on the forfeited Estates*. It was also resolv'd to address his Majesty, first, for an Account of the Produce and Profits that have been paid into the Exchequers of *England* and *Scotland*, from the forfeited Estates and Interests vested in his Majesty: Secondly, For an Account of what Money has been issu'd and paid to the said Commissioners, and for Payment of the Salaries of inferior Officers employ'd under them, and for incident Charges in and for the Performanc^e of their severall Trusts; and order'd, That the Report of the Commissioners and Trustees of the forfeited Estates in *England*, &c. should be printed. This Report was printed accordingly, and is as follows:

The Report of such of the Commissioners and Trustees of the forfeited Estates, as have been appointed to execute the severall Trusts and Powers, in Relation to England, Ireland, and elsewhere, (except Scotland) contain'd in two Acts of Parliament.

SINCE the making of a Report that was laid before this Honourable House the last Session of Parliament, the severall Estates and Interests, which were by the first-mention'd Act vested in his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, and which were not dispos'd of according to the Directions of the said Act, being the last-mention'd Act vested in your Commissioners and Trustees, their Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns respectively, from the twenty fifth of *March*, 1718, to the End the same might be sold, dispos'd of, and apply'd by them, to and for the Uses in the said Acts mention'd and declar'd: Your Commissioners and Trustees did, immediately after the said twenty fifth Day of *March*, apply themselves to the Discharg^e of the Trusts repos'd in them, and crave Leave humbly to offer to this Honourable House the follow-

following Report of their Proceedings since the last Session of Parliament.

The Claims made on the forfeited Estates of the several attainted Persons, and render'd to your Commissioners and Trustees before the first Day of *June*, 1718, (to which Day the Time for entering such Claims were enlarg'd by the said last-mention'd Act) amount to one thousand six hundred ninety and six. All which, your Commissioners and Trustees have caus'd to be fairly register'd in Books provided for that Purpose.

Your Commissioners and Trustees did, immediately after the twenty fifth Day of *March*, 1718, issue their Precepts to several of the Claimants, to attend the Determination of their respective Claims, at their Office in *Essex-street, London*; which having heard and determin'd, your Commissioners and Trustees adjourn'd themselves to *Preston* in *Lancashire*, for the quicker Dispatch of Business, and for the greater Ease of the numerous Claimants residing in or near the said County; and after having there heard and determin'd such Claims as your Commissioners and Trustees thought proper and necessary, they return'd to their Office in *London*, where they have since made a farther Progress; so that of one thousand six hundred ninety and six Claims made and render'd on the said forfeited Estates, your Commissioners and Trustees have already heard and determin'd seven hundred fifty and two, and have caus'd their Judgments, Determinations, and Decrees, made thereon respectively, to be fairly enter'd on Record, in Books of Parchment provided for that Purpose, from which there have been only eight Appeals tender'd unto your Commissioners and Trustees; which Appeals your Commissioners and Trustees have caus'd to be fairly enter'd and register'd in Books provided for that Purpose, and did with all convenient Speed transmit true Transcripts thereof, and of their several Judgments, Determinations, or Decrees, to the Court of Delegates nominat'd and appointed by his Majesty, by Commission under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*, finally to hear and determine such Appeals in *England*, pursuant to the last-mention'd Act.

Besides the one thousand six hundred ninety and six Claims made on the forfeited Estates, the several Sufferers in the Borough and Parish of *Preston* have made

and enter'd, pursuant to a Clause in the last-mention'd Act, their respective Claims for Re-payment of the Losses they have sustain'd, amounting in Number to two hundred twenty and six, and in Value to six thousand four hundred sixty and eight Pounds, eighteen Shillings, and ten Pence three Farthings; which being last to be satisfy'd, your Commissioners and Trustees have deferr'd to examined into the Truth of such Claims.

Your Commissioners and Trustees, after having heard and determin'd the several Claims made and enter'd before them, upon or relating to the Estates of *Richard Chorley*, and such Part of the Estate of *William* late Lord *Widdrington* as lies in the County of *Lincoln*, and no Appeal having been made from their Determinations, did, in pursuance of the Power vested in them by the last-mention'd Act, and in the Methods thereby directed, proceed to the Sale thereof; and have, in an Appendix to this Report, (No. I.) set forth the yearly Values of the said several Estates, the Price set thereon respectively by your Commissioners and Trustees, the Price at which they were severally sold, the Time when, and to whom, and how much of the Purchase-Money hath been paid into the Receipt of the Exchequer.

These are the only Estates your Commissioners and Trustees have hitherto been able to sell; it not being in their Power to sell any Estates till not only all the Claims thereon, but all the Appeals that may within the Time limited by the said Act be enter'd, are heard and determin'd: But they crave Leave to acquaint this Honourable House, that some other Estates are ready for Sale.

The Power given to your Commissioners and Trustees by the said last mention'd Act of appointing Stewards, Bailiffs, Receivers, and Factors, has been put in Execution where it had been found necessary and proper, and has been of considerable Service to the Publick: But your Commissioners and Trustees think it necessary to observe, that the whole Estate of *James* Duke of *Ormond* in *Ireland*, being vested in Trustees for the Payment of several Sums, by his Majesty's Letters Patent, made payable to the Produce thereof, is taken out of their Management.

Your Commissioners and Trustees crave Leave farther to acquaint this Honourable House, that they,

Sold on the 26th of July, 1718, to *Abraham Crompton* of Derby, Gent.

Price set, 4,500*l.* Price sold for, 5,550*l.*
In the County of *Lincolnshire*, the Estates of *William*, late Lord *Widdrington*.

	Yearly Rents.			Improv'd Rents.		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Estate at <i>Blankney</i>	540	2	4			
<i>Ditto</i> at <i>Evesden</i>	556	12	0			
<i>Ditto</i> at <i>Kirby-Green</i>	159	3	8			
<i>Ditto</i> at <i>Scopwick</i>	253	13	6			
	<hr/>					
	1,509	11	6			
Deduct per a <i>Modus</i> , due to the Rector at <i>Evesden</i>	} 74 0 0					
	<hr/>					
	1,435	11	6			

Sold on the 4th of September, 1718, to *Thomas Cheplyn*, of *Lowth*, Esq;
Price set, 26,000*l.* Price sold for, 32,400*l.*
Total paid into the *Exchequer*, 37950*l.*

An Abstract of the Appendix, (N^o 2.) being a List of Papists who have register'd their Estates in the several Counties of England and Wales, and the respective Values thereof, viz.

Counties.	Number of Papists who have register'd their Estates.	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
B Edford	7	997	5	3½
Berks	54	8136	1	1½
Berwick	3	17	5	0
Brecon	12	253	2	0
Bucks	30	5797	1	5
Cambridge	7	601	13	1½
Cardigan	1	743	11	6
Carmarthen	3	417	4	10½
Carnorven	2	167	4	0
Chester	52	5818	10	11
Cornwal	16	1458	15	6½
Coventry	3	465	1	4
Cumberland	19	3356	7	4½
Denbigh	9	758	15	0
Derby	50	6624	9	9½
Devon	21	2363	16	4½
Dorset	51	4283	8	7½
				Count-

Counties.	Number of Papists.	Value of Estates,
Durham	108	13892 19 2½
Essex	55	9223 10 ½
Exon	2	121 1 6
Flint	11	1145 17 10
Glamorgan	3	184 17 7½
Gloucester	46	7317 17 11½
Hereford	55	5488 7 1
Hertford	4	1218 17 8
Huntingdon	3	618 9 0
Kent	29	7441 11 2
Kingston upon Hull } }	2	61 10 0
Lancashire	455	27983 7 9½
Leicester	28	7491 5 9½
Lin- { Holland	7	1277 5 0
coln { Kesteven	26	3931 10 4½
{ Lindsey	40	12554 15 7½
Lincoln City	3	385 14 8
London	22	2062 18 10
Litchfield	1	2 5 0
Middlesex	89	15847 1 10½
Monmouth	75	3911 12 0
Montgomery	6	3032 11 0
Newcastle upon Tyne	1	4 1 2
Nottingham	27	10104 9 6½
Norfolk	49	11254 18 2½
Northampton	25	12312 13 9
Northumberland	78	17564 10 7½
Norwich	3	211 8 0
Oxon	41	11370 2 3½
Radnor	8	541 6 10
Rutland	1	40 7 3
Salop	61	8944 19 4½
Somerset	43	3380 1 3½
Southampton	85	7913 5 8½
Southwell-Soak	2	662 10 5
Stafford	114	18114 14 2
Suffolk	52	9849 15 1½
Suffex	54	16555 8 6½
Surrey	19	3481 6 1½
Warwick	102	12530 11 8½
Westmorland	23	1274 2 11½
Wilts	43	5312 11 12
Worcester	91	9049 16 6
Worcester-City	6	136 1 4

Coun-

Counties.	Number of Papists.	Value of Estates.
York { E. Riding	38	6779 11 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
{ N. Riding	133	21150 9 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
{ W. Riding	124	18282 1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
York-City	6	1048 8 9
	2,619	3,75,284 15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

We may here observe by the Way, that some Days before this Report was made publick, there was likewise printed, by Order of the House, *A farther Report of the Commissioners and Trustees of the forfeited Estates, who acted in Scotland*: But this Report being very long, and consisting chiefly of the Reasons for sustaining the Claims of the Personal Creditors of the forfeiting Persons, we shall not insert it, but will resume the Proceedings of the Commons.

The same Day, (February 4) after having deliberated on these Reports, the Commons, in a Committee of their whole House, made a farther Progress in the Bill, *Against the clandestine Running of uncustom'd Goods*. The next Day (February 5) an engros'd Bill *For punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters*, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords; and then a Bill *For making more effectual the Laws appointing the Oaths for the Security of the Government, to be taken by the Ministers and Preachers in Churches and Meeting-houses in Scotland*, was read the second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House. After this, in a grand Committee, the Commons went thro' the Bill *Against clandestine Running of uncustom'd and prohibited Goods, and for the more effectual preventing of Frauds relating to the Customs*.

Feb. 6; An engros'd Bill *For the better securing the Lawful Trade of his Majesty's Subjects to and from the East-Indies, and for the more effectual preventing all his Majesty's Subjects trading thither under foreign Commissions*, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords. Then a Petition of the Company of Clockmakers, London, was read, Complaining of great Numbers of his Majesty's Subjects, Artists in the Trade of Clock and Watch-making, having been seduc'd to leave this Kingdom, and settle in France, and that (by the Encouragement offer'd) others will leave this Kingdom,

Kingdom, to the great Prejudice of the Nation, and praying that a Law may be made for the preventing the Growth of so great a Mischief: Which Petition was order'd to lie on the Table, until the Bill relating to Artificers in Iron and Steel was read a 2d Time. Then, in a Committee of the whole House, a farther Progress was made on Ways and Means.

Feb. 7. The Amendments made to the Bill against clandestine running of uncustom'd Goods, &c. were agreed to, and the said Bill, with the Amendments, order'd to be engross'd.

Feb. 9. A Petition of several of the principal Inhabitants and Traders, dwelling in and near to the strait and narrow Parts of the high Street leading from the *Royal Exchange* to *Westminster*, was read, complaining of the Inconveniencies and Mischiefs by the Stops, Lets, and Hindrances of Hackney-Coaches, Carts, Drays, and Waggons, occasion'd thro' their irregular standing and unskilful driving among the great Concourse of People within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and praying the same may be redress'd, as shall be thought proper; which Petition was refer'd to the Consideration of a Committee, who were empower'd to send for Persons, Papers, and Records. Then a Bill for the more effectual preventing Clandestine Marriages, was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time, and a Bill was order'd to be brought in for the recovering the Credit of the British Fishery in Foreign Parts, and for the better securing the Duties on Salt. After this, in a Committee of the whole House on Ways and Means, it was resolv'd, That the Proposition made by the *South-Sea* Company for redeeming the Fund of 135,000 *l. per Ann.* appropriated for the Payment of the Lottery-Tickets for the Service of the Year 1719, by a voluntary Subscription of the Proprietors of those Tickets, be accepted; and that all Savings arising thereby shall be apply'd for discharging the Principal and Interest of such National Debts and Incumbrances as were incur'd before the 25th of *Decemb. 1716*, declar'd to be National Debts, and provided for by Act of Parliament. This Resolution, being the next Day, reported, was agreed to by the House, and the said Proposal of the *South-Sea* Company was refer'd to the Consideration of the Grand Committee on Ways and Means. The same Day, *Feb. 10*, an engross'd Bill for continuing the Act to regulate the Price and Affize of Bread,

as also the *Act for the better Encouragement of making Sail-Cloth in Great Britain*, were read the 3^d Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

Feb. 11. A Bill for recovering the Credit of the British Fishery in foreign Parts, and for the better securing the Duties on Salt, was read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second; after which, upon a Motion made by Mr. Snell, and seconded by Mr. Shippen, it was resolv'd to present an Address to his Majesty, That he would be pleas'd to give Directions to the proper Officers to lay before the House an Account of what Pensions; if any, have been granted by his Majesty to any Member of this House during Pleasure, or for any Term of Years; and also what Warrants for beneficial Grants have been directed to the Lords of the Treasury since the 10th of May, 1715.

Feb. 12. Mr. Controller acquainted the Commons, That his Majesty had been pleas'd to give Directions to the proper Officers, to lay before the House, the Accounts desir'd by their Address. The same Day the engross'd Bill against clandestine running of prohibited Goods, &c, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords; and then Mr. Cholmley reported to the Committee appointed to inspect the State and Condition of the Passage leading to the Painted Chamber, the Rooms adjoining to the House, and the Clerks Room, the Matter as it appear'd to them; but the Consideration of that Report was put off from Time to Time.

To this Purpose we may here take Notice, That on Monday, the 2^d of February, the King had design'd to go to the House of Lords to give the Royal Assent to the Bills that were ready; and the Yeomen of his Majesty's Guard had already been posted in their usual Stations, but about one in the Afternoon, they were order'd to go off, the King deferring coming to the House till another Day, to give Time to Workmen to repair the Painted Chamber, and other Places near the Lords House, which some of the Officers of his Majesty's Works had reported to be in a ruinous and dangerous Condition. Upon this, the Lords appointed a Committee to inspect the said Places, and consider of what Repairs were proper to be made; order'd a Timber House to be erected in Westminster-Hall, for them to sit in, while those Repairs were making; and having read the 3^d Time, and pass'd the Lottery-Bill, adjourn'd themselves to the 10th of February. In the

the mean Time the Lords Committe having caus'd Workmen to view the Places about their House, and not finding the same to be in so dangerous a Condition as was at first reported and apprehended, their Lordships sat in the House on the Day last above-mention'd, and having dispatch'd some Affairs, adjourn'd again to Saturday the 14th, when they sat for the first Time in their new House in *Westminster-Hall*, and read the 2d Time the Bill for punishing *Mutiny and Desertion*.

To return to the Commons. Some Members expected, that by accepting the Proposition of the *South-Sea Company*, about Seven hundred thousand Pounds might be rais'd towards the present and growing Necessities of the Government; but on the 12th of *February*, in a grand Committee on Ways and Means, *Mr. Robert Walpole*, and some other Members, having insisted, That the Publick Debts already incurr'd ought, in the first Place, to be taken Care of, it was thereupon resolv'd, That for raising Money to be apply'd towards discharging the Principal and Interest of such National Debts and Incumbrances as were incurr'd before the 25th Day of *December*, 1716, declar'd to be National Debts, and provided for by Act of Parliament, all the Duties and Revenues, which were granted, receiv'd, or continu'd, by an Act of Parliament of the eighth Year of *Queen Anne*, for continuing Part of the Duties on Coals, &c. to raise the Sum of 1,500,000 *l.* by Way of Lottery, for the Service of the Year 1719, shall, after the Term of thirty two Years thereby granted of and in the same, be continu'd and made perpetual to answer and make good the yearly Fund, and other Payments, intended to be satisfy'd out of the same by the Proposition of the *South-Sea Company*, accepted by the House on the 10th of this instant *February*, subject to such Redemption by Parliament, and such other Conditions, Matters, and Things, as are therein propos'd. This Resolution being the next Day reported and agreed to by the House, a Bill was order'd to be brought in thereupon.

Feb. 24. It was order'd, That in the Bill for enlarging the Time to determine Claims on the forfeited Estates, a Clause be inserted, for the Relief of all Persons who may think their Interests prejudic'd by the Possession of Estates taken, or Precepts for Payment of Money into the Exchequer, issued by the Commissioners and Trustees of the for-

forfeited Estates in Scotland, and for making effectual the Decrees which shall be pass'd thereupon.

Feb. 16. A Bill to prevent the Inconveniencies arising from seducing Artificers in the Iron and Steel Manufacturies, &c. was read a second time, and committed; and the Petitions of the Ironmongers, Cutlers, and Clock-makers of London, were refer'd to that Committee. After which the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd farther of Ways and Means to raise the Supply; and the Court-Party having propos'd the raising of 528,000 *l.* by Way of Lottery, the Committee came to the following Resolutions, *viz.*

I. ' That the several Duties of 2s. for every Chaldron of Coals or Culm, and Tun of Coals to be imported and brought into the Port of the City of London, or River of Thames, within the Liberty of the said City upon the same River, before the 29th Day of September, 1724, payable by Virtue of an Act of Parliament made in the 9th Year of her late Majesty's Reign, entitled, *An Act for granting to her Majesty several Duties upon Coals, for building fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, and Suburbs thereof, and other Purposes therein mention'd*; and the like Duties for Coals and Culm to be imported or brought into the same, from and after the 27th Day of September 1724, and before the 28th Day of September 1725, being payable by an Act of Parliament made in the first Year of his Majesty's Reign, entitled, *An Act for making Provision for the Ministers of the fifty new Churches which are to be built in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, and Suburbs thereof, and for rebuilding and finishing the Parish Church of St. Mary Woolnoth in the said City of London*, be continu'd, and charg'd, and made payable to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, for the Term of thirty two Years, to be reckon'd from Lady-day 1719.

II. ' That the said Duties so to be continu'd, charg'd, and made payable, be apportion'd, dispos'd, and settled in such Manner, that a certain Sum of Money shall be rais'd thereby, or upon Credit thereof, to be apply'd, so far as the same will extend, in and for the building and finishing of Churches, purchasing Sites, Church-Yards, Burying-Places, and Houses for Ministers, repairing and finishing the Collegiate Church of St. Peter Westminster, and the Chapels of the

the same, finishing *Greenwich* Hospital, and the Chapel thereunto belonging, making Provision for Ministers, and other Charges relating to the said Churches, and that a certain Sum of Money may likewise be rais'd by or upon Credit of the same Duties, to be apply'd to or for the making good the Supply granted to his Majesty in this Session of Parliament.

III. That a Sum, not exceeding Twenty one thousand six hundred Pounds *per Ann.* during the said Term of thirty two Years be charg'd on the said Duties, and be made a Fund or Security for raising a Sum not exceeding three hundred and sixty thousand Pounds, to be employ'd in and for the building and finishing of Churches, purchasing of Sites, Church-Yards, Burying-Places, and Houses for Ministers, repairing and finishing the said Collegiate Church of *St. Peter, Westminster*, and the Chapels of the same, finishing *Greenwich* Hospital, and the Chapel thereto belonging, making Provision for Ministers, and other Charges relating to the said Churches, and for repaying and satisfying the Principal and Interest of the Money so to be rais'd, which Interest shall not exceed the Rate of four Pounds *per Cent. per Ann.*

IV. That a Sum, not exceeding Thirty one thousand six hundred ninety nine Pounds, four Shillings, one Penny Half-penny *per Ann.* during the said Term of thirty two Years, to be charg'd on the said Duties, be made a Fund or Security for raising a Sum not exceeding Five hundred twenty eight thousand three hundred twenty Pounds, one Shilling, nine Pence, by Way of Lottery, or otherwise, to make good the Supply granted to his Majesty in this Session of Parliament, and for repaying and satisfying the Principal and Interest of the Money so to be rais'd, which Interest shall not exceed the Rate of four Pounds *per Cent. per Annum.*

V. That the Surplus, if any be, which shall quarterly, during the said Term, arise by the said Duties on Coals and Culm, over and above so much as shall be sufficient to discharge the Moneys payable on the said yearly Funds; and the Surplus, if any be, of the said Duties on Coals and Culm, which shall or may remain after all the Principal and Interest, to be charged on the said Funds, shall be paid off and satisfy'd, shall be reserv'd for Disposition of Parliament.

ment, and not be dispos'd of or apply'd to any Use or Purpose whatsoever, but by Authority of Parliament.

Feb. 17. These Resolutions being reported, were agreed to by the House, and a Bill or Bills order'd to be brought in thereupon. The same Day a Petition of *William* late Lord *Widdrington* was presented to the House and read, praying that Leave may be given to bring in a Clause to be added to the Bill now depending in Relation to the forfeited Estates, to enable his Majesty, by his Royal Grant, to vest the Estate forfeited for the Petitioner's Life, in *Charles* Earl of *Carlisle*, who is Guardian to the Reversioner, that the same may be preserv'd from Waste and Ruin; and that so much of the Rents and Profits thereof as his Majesty shall think fit, (not exceeding 700*l.* per *Ann.*) may be apply'd towards the Support and Maintenance of the Petitioner and his distress'd Family, who have for ever lost their Paternal Estate, and have no other Prospect of Subsistence than from his Majesty's Bounty and Goodness, and the Favour of this House) and that the Residue of the Profits may be paid into the Exchequer for the Use of the Publick. And Mr. Secretary *Craggs* acquainted the House, That the said Petition had been laid before his Majesty, and that his Majesty had order'd him to acquaint the House, that his Majesty had no Objection to what the House shall do therein. Hereupon, several Clauses in the Act of the last Session of Parliament, entitled, *An Act for vesting the forfeited Estates in Great Britain and Ireland in Trustees, to be sold for the Use of the Publick, and for giving Relief to lawful Creditors by determining the Claims, and for the more effectual bringing into the Respective Exchequers the Rents and Profits of the said Estates till sold,* were read; and a Motion being made and the Question put, That it be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for enlarging the Time to determine Claims on the forfeited Estates is committed, that they have Power to receive a Clause to enable his Majesty to make a Provision not exceeding 700*l.* per *Ann.* for the late Lord *Widdrington* out of the Estate of which he was seiz'd as Tenant by Curtesy, and which is forfeited during the said late Lord's Life only, it pass'd in the Negative.

Feb. 18. The Commons, in a grand Committee on Ways and Means for raising the Supply, consider'd of the Petitions of *Jasper Cullum*, late of *London*, Linnen-

Draper, and of *Robert Weemes*, of *Stranton* in the County of *Durham*, and directed *Mr. Farrars*, their Chairman, to move, that Leave be given to bring in a Bill for enabling the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to compound with the said *Cullum* and *Weemes*, for the Debts owing by them respectively to the Crown; which Motion having been made, the said two Bills were order'd to be brought in accordingly. The same Day, the King came to the House of Peers, in *Westminster-Hall*, with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for, and attending, his Majesty was pleas'd, to give the Royal Assent to several Bills; which see in the *Chronological Diary*, Feb. 18.

Feb. 19, A Petition of the Lady *Philippa Standish*, Daughter of *Henry* late Duke of *Norfolk*, deceased, was presented to the Commons, and read, praying, That Leave be given to add a Clause to the Bill For enlarging the Time to determine Claims on the forfeited Estates, in order to enable his Majesty to grant such Provision or Maintenance out of her Husband's forfeited Estate, not exceeding what the Petitioner would be entitled to, had her Husband been naturally dead, as his Majesty, in his great Wisdom and Goodness should think fit. But tho' Mr. Controller acquainted the House from the King, That if the House should think fit to do any thing upon this Petition, his Majesty had no Objection to it, yet a Motion being made, and the Question put, That a Clause be added to the said Bill, For empowering his Majesty, to grant such Maintenance as his Majesty should think fit, to the Wives and Children of such forfeiting Persons as his Majesty should judge to be proper Objects of his Royal Compassion; it was carry'd in the Negative; two other Clauses which were offer'd, one, For the enlarging the Time for giving in Claims in that Part of Great Britain call'd Scotland; another, To empower the Commissioners to award Costs to such Claimants whose Claims should be allow'd, were also rejected: But a Clause was order'd to be added to the said Bill, To empower the Commissioners to determine upon the Validity of the Claims that have been enter'd in their Offices, according to the Validity of the Right upon which such Claims are founded, notwithstanding any Error in the Manner of entering or subscribing such Claims. After this, in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons went thro' the said Bill, and made several Amendments thereto.

Feb.

Feb. 20. The Commons resolv'd to address his Majesty for an Account of all the Gifts and Grants that have been made of any Part of the *West-Indies*, yielded up by *France* to *Great Britain* by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, with all Papers and Memorials relating thereto, and the Proceedings thereupon: After which it was order'd, That it be an Instruction to the Gentlemen who were to prepare a Bill pursuant to the Resolutions on Ways and Means agreed to the 17th, that they should provide, by proper Clauses, more effectually to restrain all unlawful and private Lotteries, and all sinister Practices of Persons relating to any Lottery authoriz'd, or to be authoriz'd by Parliament; and also a Clause to declare null and void all Bargains, Sales, or Contracts for any Lottery-Tickets issued or to be issued by Virtue of any Act or Acts of this Session of Parliament, which have or shall be made or agreed for before the passing the said respective Acts.

Feb. 21. Mr. *Cartwright*, from the Commissioners of the Equivalent, presented to the House a Report from the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty's Letters Patent, pursuant to several Acts of this present Parliament, for taking and stating the Debts due to *Scotland*, by Way of Equivalent in the Terms of the Union, &c. As also another Report of the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty's Letters Patent, pursuant to another Act of this present Parliament, to continue a former Act; and then Mr. *Baird*, one of the said Commissioners, presented likewise to the House a Memorial concerning the Manner of Accompting for those Branches of the Customs and Excise in *Scotland*, which took Place there with the Union, and upon which the Agreements of the XVth Article of the Union were made, comprehending Mr. *Baird's* Reasons against stating the Equivalent due, and growing due to *Scotland*, upon the Produce of the several Branches of those Revenues, and the Case of the Deficiency of the Customs stated. Which two Reports and Memorials, after some Debate, were order'd to be printed, together with the Report from the former Commissioners of the Equivalent, which was presented to the House the 8th Day of *June*, 1717. It is to be observ'd, That a Dispute having arisen between *Samuel Tufnel*, Esq; one of the *English*, and the *Scotch* Commissioners, about the Manner of computing the Equivalent, gave Occasion to the several Reports

ports and Memorial, which, on the 21st of this Month, were laid before the Commons.

Feb. 23. An Officer of the *Exchequer* presented to the Commons an Account of the Produce and Profits paid into the *Exchequer of England*, from the forfeited Estates, and what Money has been issued and paid to the Commissioners, and others, for Salaries and Incidents: And then Sir *William Lowther* having reported the Bill For Relief of poor insolvent Debtors, with the Amendments made to the same, the said Bill was ordered to be recommitted; as were also the Resolutions of the Committee upon the Petition of several Inhabitants and Traders dwelling in and near to the strait and narrow Parts of the High-streets leading from the *Royal Exchange to Westminster*.

Feb. 24. The Commons, in a grand Committee, went through the Bill For making more effectual the Laws appointing the Oaths for Security of the Government in Scotland, and made several Amendments thereto.

Feb. 25. Upon the Report made by Sir *David Dalrymple* of the Petition of the Magistrates of the Borough of *Dunbar* in Scotland, a Bill For laying a Duty of two Penny Scots, or one sixth Part of a Penny Sterling, upon every Pint of Ale or Beer vendid or sold within the Town of *Dunbar*, for improving and preserving the Harbour, and for repairing the Town-House, and building a School, and other publick Buildings there, and for supplying the Town with Water. Then Mr. *Yonge*, from the Commissioners of the Debts due to the Army, presented to the House a List of Certificates made out to several late Pay-masters of the Army, by the said Commissioners, together with the Sums demanded upon each Head certify'd for respectively. After this, a Bill about *Naval Stores*, with the Amendments made thereto, was order'd to be engross'd; as was also the next Day, the Bill For enlarging the Time to determine Claims on the forfeited Estates: But a Clause being offer'd to be added to this Bill, and an Amendment being propos'd to be made therein, after some Debate, the Clause was amended and agreed upon. Then another Clause was offer'd to be added to the Bill For enabling his Majesty to make such Provision as his Majesty shall think fit, for the Wives of forfeiting Persons, not already provided for; but the previous Question being put upon the Question propos'd, That the Clause be brought up, it pass'd in the Negative. After this an-

other Clause was offered to be added to the Bill For obviating some Doubts relating to Estates in Scotland, of which Possession has been taken by the Officers of the Commissioners, and Trustees for the forfeited Estates: But the Consideration of this Clause was put off to the 2d of March.

Feb. 25. Mr. Farrer presented to the House a Bill For continuing certain Duties upon Coals and Culm, and for establishing certain Funds to raise Money as well so proceed in building of new Churches, as also to compleat the Supply granted to his Majesty, &c. which was read the 1st, and ordered to be read a 2d Time.

Feb. 26. Major General Pepper presented a Bill For making more effectual the Act for the Discovery and Punishment of Deer-stealers, which was also read the first, and ordered to be read a second. Then the Sheriffs of London, attending at the Bar, presented to the House a Petition of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the City, against continuing the Duty upon Coals, which Petition being read, it was resolv'd to reject it.

On the last of February, the Lords being sate again, for the first Time in their old House, the Duke of Somerset represented, That the Number of Peers being, of late Years, very much increas'd, especially since the Union of the two Kingdoms, it seem'd absolutely necessary to fix the same, both to preserve the Dignity of Peerage, and to prevent the Inconveniencies that may attend the Creation of a great Number of Peers to serve a present Purpose, of which they had a remarkable Instance in the late Reign: He therefore mov'd for the bringing in a Bill to settle and limit the Peerage, in such a Manner, That the Number of English Peers should not be enlarged beyond six above the present Number, which upon Failure of Male Issue might be supply'd by new Creations; that instead of the sixteen elective Peers in Scotland, twenty-five be made Hereditary on the Part of that Kingdom, whose Number, upon Failure of Heirs Male, should be supply'd by some other Scotch Peers. The Duke of Argyll seconded this Motion; which was also back'd by the Earls of Sunderland and Carlisle; but the last of these added, That this was a Matter of so great Importance, that it became the Wisdom of that august Assembly, maturely to consider of it, before they came to any Resolution; and thereupon his Lordship mov'd, for the adjourn-

adjourning the Debate to the 2d of *March*, and that the Peers in and about Town, might be summon'd to attend. The E. of O——, excepted against the Duke of *Somerset's* Proposal, and among other Things, said, That as it tended to take away the brightest Gem from the Crown, it was Matter of Wonder to see it supported by those, who, by the great Employments they enjoy'd, seem'd under the strictest Obligation to take Care of the Royal Prerogative; that therefore there must be a secret Meaning in this Motion; that for his own Part, tho' he expected nothing from the Crown, yet he would never give his Vote for lopping off so valuable a Branch of the Prerogative, because this would put it out of the Power of the Crown to reward Merit and virtuous Actions. To this the Earl of *Sunderland* answer'd, That tho' the Number of Peers were limited, yet the Crown should still be the Fountain of Honour, and preserve its Prerogative of creating new Peers, upon the Extinction of old Titles, for Want of Male Issue, which happen'd frequently, and that those Extinctions would give the Prince on the Throne sufficient Opportunities to bestow Honours upon Commoners of distinguish'd Merit and Abilities. His Lordship concluded with backing the Earl of *Carlisle's* Motion, and no Member opposing it, the Debate was adjourn'd accordingly.

March 2. The Lords being met in a full House, the Earl *Sanbope* deliver'd to them the following Message from his Majesty:

GEORGE R.

HIS Majesty being inform'd, that the House of Peers have under Consideration the State of the Peerage of Great Britain, is graciously pleas'd to acquaint this House, That he has so much at Heart the settling the Peerage of the whole Kingdom, upon such a Foundation, as may secure the Freedom and Constitution of Parliament in all future Ages, that he is willing that his Prerogative stand not in the Way of so great and necessary a Work.

It being thereupon mov'd to address his Majesty, to return him the Thanks of the House for his most gracious Message, the E. of N——m excepted against it, saying, It was unusual for the King to take Notice of any Thing depending in Parliament, before the same was laid before his Majesty in a parliamentary Way: But the Duke of *Buckingham* oppos'd this Objection,

and said, It could not be suppos'd, that the King alone should be ignorant of what every Body else knew; and that since his Majesty was pleas'd, for the Good of his Subjects, to suffer his Prerogative to be restrain'd, they ought readily to accept and thankfully acknowledge so great and so gracious a Condescension. Hereupon it was agreed, without dividing, to present an Address of Thanks to his Majesty; but some Words having pass'd between two noble Lords about this extraordinary Message, the House thought fit to interpose, and require from them, that the whole Affair should go no farther; and the intended Debate was adjourn'd to the next Day.

Accordingly, on the 3d of *March*, the Lords, in a Committee of the whole House, of which the Earl of *Clarendon* was chosen Chairman, took into Consideration the present State of the Peerage of *Great Britain*; and the Earl of *Sunderland*, in a Speech that lasted near an Hour, run over the several Changes that have happen'd in the Peerage since the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth* to this Time; urged the Necessity of limiting the Number of Peers, and propos'd the Scheme before-mention'd, with Relation both to the *English* and *Scotch* Peers. The Earl of C—— answer'd that Speech, by another of about the same Length, wherein his Lordship chiefly endeavour'd to shew, That what was intended to be done, with Relation to the *Scotch* Peerage, was a manifest Violation of the Treaty of Union and the highest Piece of Injustice; for it was no less than to deprive Persons of their Right without being heard, and without any Pretence of Forfeiture on their Part; urging, That the *Scotch* Peers, who should be excluded from the Number of the twenty five Hereditary, would be in a worse Condition than any other Subjects, since they would be neither electing nor elected, neither representing nor represented; which could not fail of raising dangerous Discontents amongst them; that, besides, it would be a Breach of Trust in those who represented the *Scotch* Peerage, wholly to divest their Principals of a Power with which they had intrusted them only for a few Years; and therefore his Lordship was of Opinion, that the *Scotch* Peers ought to have been consulted, before any Steps were made in so nice and so important an Affair. These Objections were reply'd to by the Earls of S——, and S——, C—— and P——, the

the Dukes of *B*— and *N*—, the Bishop of *G*—, and some other *English* Lords, who were supported by several *Scotch* Peers, particularly the Dukes of *R*— and *M*—, the Marquess of *A*—, and the Earl of *I*—. In the first Place, it was alledg'd, That the settling the Peerage in the Manner propos'd, was rather a Benefit than a Disadvantage to the *Scotch* Peerage, whose Representatives were thereby increas'd by nine, and all made hereditary; and as for those Peers who for the present would be excluded, they would afterwards have a Chance to come in, upon Failure of any of the twenty-five. That this Regulation could not be look'd upon as a Violation of the Union; two Things only being made unalterable Fundamentals of that Contract, *viz.* Religion and the Proportion of publick Taxes; (to prove which, several Articles of the Act of Union were read) and that the consulting of the *Scotch* Peers in this Affair, would be altogether improper and unparliamentary, and attended with great Inconveniencies. The Earl of *I*—, in particular, represented, That the bringing in a Number of Peers into that House by Election, was certainly derogatory to the Dignity of that august Assembly, and of the highest Tribunal in the united Kingdom; and therefore he had long before wish'd to see this Defect in the Union rectify'd, and the *Scotch* Peers freed from that ignominious Mark of Distinction, which made them be look'd upon as dependant on the Court and Ministry, and not at Liberty to vote, like the other Members, for the Good and Interest of their Country. The Earl of *N*—, the Lord Vicount *T*—, and some other Peers, declar'd, That they were not against the settling and limiting the Peerage, but only against the doing it in such a Manner, which, in their Opinion, was unjust, and might be attended with dangerous Consequences; but after a Debate that lasted till near seven of the Clock in the Evening, by a Majority of 83 Votes against 30, their Lordships came to the following Resolutions, *viz.*

I. That in Lieu of the sixteen elective Peers, to sit in this House on the Part of *Scotland*, twenty five Peers, to be declar'd by his Majesty, shall have hereditary Seats in Parliament, and be the Peers on the Part of the Peerage of *Scotland*.

II. That

II. That such twenty five Peers shall be declar'd by his Majesty, before the next Session of Parliament.

III. That nine of the said twenty-five shall be appointed by his Majesty to have immediate Right to such hereditary Seat in Parliament, subject to the Qualifications requisite by the Laws now in Being.

IV. That none of the remaining sixteen so to be declar'd by his Majesty, or their Heirs, shall become sitting Peers of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, after the Determination of this present Parliament, except such as are of the Number of the sixteen Peers now sitting in Parliament on the Part of *Scotland*, and their Heirs.

V. That if any of the twenty five Peers, so to be declar'd by his Majesty, and their Heirs, shall fail, some one or other of the Peers of *Scotland* shall be appointed by his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, to succeed to every such Peer so failing; and every Peer so appointed shall be one of the Peers on the Part of the Peerage of *Scotland*, in the Parliament of *Great Britain*, and so, *toties quoties*, as often as any such Failure shall happen.

VI. That the hereditary Right of sitting in Parliament, which shall accrue to the twenty-five Peers of *Scotland*, to be declar'd by his Majesty, shall be so limited as not to descend to Females.

March 4. The Lords, in a grand Committee, took into farther Consideration the present State of the Peerage of *Great Britain*, and, without dividing, came to the following Resolutions in Relation to the *English* Peers, *viz.*

I. That the Number of Peers of *Great Britain*, on the Part of *England*, shall not be enlarged, without precedent Right, beyond six above what they are at present; but as any of the said present Peers, or such six new Peers, in case they be created, shall fail, their Number may be supply'd by new Creations of Commoners, natural-born Subjects of this Kingdom; and so, *toties quoties*, as often as such Failure shall happen.

II. That no Person be at any Time hereafter created a Peer by Writ, nor any Peerage granted by Patent, for any longer Estate than for the Grantee, and the Heirs Male of his Body.

III. That there be not any Restraint on the Crown, to create any of the Princes of the Blood Peers of *Great Britain*, with Right to sit in Parliament.

IV. That

IV. That whenever any of the Lords now sitting in Parliament, whose Sons have been call'd by Writ, shall dye, then it shall be lawful for his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, to create a Peer to supply the Number so lessen'd.

V. That every Creation of a Peer hereafter to be made, contrary to these Resolutions, shall be null and void to all Intents and Purposes.

On the 5th of *March*, the Earl of *Clarendon* reported these five, and the six former Resolutions to the House, which being agreed to, the Judges were order'd to bring in a Bill thereupon; which they did accordingly on Saturday the 14th of *March*, when the said Bill was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time.

March 16. The Lords having read this Bill the second Time, three *Scotch* Lords petition'd to be heard by their Counsel against the said Bill; but it being represented by some *English* Peers, That the Lords being sole Judges of what relates to the Peerage, they could not allow their Rights and Privileges to be question'd and canvass'd by Lawyers; and having to that Purpose cited a Precedent, *viz.* the Case of the late Duke *Hamilton*, when he claim'd a Seat in that House as Duke of *Brandon*, the said Petition of the three *Scotch* Lords was reject'd without dividing. *March 18,* the Lords, in a grand Committee, took the said Bill again into Consideration, but adjourn'd it to a farther Day, as shall be said hereafter. We now resume the Proceedings of the Commons.

March 2. That House read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords, an engross'd Bill To enable the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, or Lord High Treasurer for the Time being, to compound with Robert Weemes, for the Debt due from him to his Majesty in Relation to the Duties on Salt. Then the Bill For continuing certain Duties upon Coals and Culm, and for establishing certain Funds to raise Money, &c. was read the second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House; after which Mr. *Freeman* represented to the House, That the Lords having at that Time under their Consideration an Affair of the greatest Importance, and which, in all Probability, would soon be laid before the Commons, it was necessary to summon the absent Members forthwith to attend the Service of the House: Whereupon it was order'd, first, That Mr. Speaker do

write

write circular Letters to the several Sheriffs in this Kingdom, to summon the Members in their respective Counties forthwith to attend the Service of the House, upon Pain of being proceeded against with the utmost Severity; and that the said Sheriffs do return to Mr. Speaker what they have done thereupon, upon Pain of incurring the Displeasure of this House. 2dly, That all Orders for Leave to any Members to be absent be vacated.

March 3. Sir Nathaniel Mead reported from the Committee, to whom the Report upon the Petition of the principal Inhabitants and Traders residing and dwelling in and near to the strait and narrow Parts of the High Streets leading from the *Royal-Exchange* to *Westminster*, was recommitted, that the Committee had farther consider'd of the Matter, and come to several Resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the said Report in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd it in at the Table, where the same was read; and the Resolutions being severally read a second Time, were agreed unto by the House, and are as follow, viz. First, That Waggon, Carts, and Drays, passing and repassing the Streets of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and the Suburbs thereof, call'd *St. Mildred Poultry*, *Cheapside*, *St. Paul's Church-yard*, *Ludgate street* and *Hill*, *Fleet-street*, the *Strand*, *Kings-street Westminster*, between the Hours of eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon, and two of the Clock in the Afternoon, during the Session of Parliament, is a very great Annoyance, Inconvenience, and Obstruction to the passing and repassing of the Members of Parliament to and from *Westminster* every Sessions of Parliament. 2dly, That Waggon, Carts, Brewers Drays, and Hackney-Coaches, irregularly standing and driving in the aforesaid Streets, causes great Stops therein, whereby Passengers are often damnify'd, and their Access to Tradesmens Shops, obstructed, and therefore ought to be regulated. 3dly, That all Stage and Hackney-Coaches ought, in the Streets of *London* and *Westminster*, and the Suburbs thereof, to give the Way to Noblemens or Gentlemens Coaches, provided such Hackney and Stage-Coaches be drawn by a greater Number of Horses than such Noblemens and Gentlemens Coaches. 4thly, That many of the Penalties given by former Laws, in Relation to the Offences of Hackney-Coachmen and Drivers

Drivers of Carts, are so very small, that the same is a manifest Hindrance and Discouragement to Prosecutions against them, for Offences in the Streets; and some of such Penalties being not made forfeitable, or payable to the Persons damnify'd, or to the Prosecutor, the Persons damnify'd and the Prosecutors are, by Reason thereof, put to very great Trouble and Charge to obtain Redress, and also necessitated to bear their own Charges: But no Bill being order'd to be brought in upon these Resolutions, the same were of little or no Effect. The same Day the Commons order'd a Bill to be brought in, *To continue the Commissioners appointed to take, examine, state and determine the Debts due to the Army, and to examine and state the Demands of several foreign Princes and States for Subsidies during the late War:* After which the engross'd Bill *For giving farther Encouragement for importing Naval Stores,* was read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

March 4. Mr. Treby presented to the House the Bill *To continue the Commissioners to determine the Debts due to the Army, &c.* which was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time.

March 5. An engross'd Bill, *To prevent the Inconveniences arising from seducing Artificers in the Manufacturies of Great Britain into foreign Parts, and to prevent Foreigners being instructed in the said Manufacturies,* was read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

March 6. The Bill *To continue the Commissioners of the Debts due to the Army,* was read the 2d Time and committed; and then, in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons went through the Bill *For continuing certain Duties on Coals, &c.* and made to it several Amendments, which being the next Day reported, were agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be engross'd.

March 9. The said engross'd Bill was read the 3d Time, and (after several other Amendments had been made to it) pass'd and sent up to the Lords.

On Tuesday the 10th, the Commons order'd their Speaker to issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown for a new Writ for electing a Burgess for the Borough of Ludlow in the County of Salop, in the Room of Francis Herbert, Esq; deceas'd.

The same Day the King went to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to several Bills, *[which see in the Chronological Diary under this Day]*

after which he was pleas'd to say, That he had given Orders to the Lord Chancellor to declare to both Houses, in his Name and Words, a Matter his Majesty thought of the greatest Importance; whereupon the Lord Chancellor read the following Speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Having receiv'd from our good Brother and Ally, the Most Christian King, repeated Advices, that an Invasion will suddenly be attempted from Spain against my Dominions, in Favour of the Pretender to my Crown, I have judg'd it convenient to make you acquainted with it, and shall, on my Part, take all the necessary Measures to defeat the Designs of our Enemies.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

This Attempt, if it proceed, must engage me in some further Expences by Sea and Land than Provision has been made for. I must therefore recommend it to you that I be enabled in such Manner as you shall judge convenient, to make the necessary Dispositions for our Security; and you may depend upon it, that I shall upon this, and all Occasions, have as much Regard to the Ease of my People, as shall be consistent with their Safety.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The many Proofs I have had of the Affection and Loyalty of this Parliament, leave me no Room to doubt of your steady and vigorous Perseverance in Support of my Person and Government upon this Occasion.

The Commons being return'd to their House, it was mov'd, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return him the dutiful and unfeigned Thanks of this House for having graciously communicated to this Parliament, that he has receiv'd Intelligence of an Invasion intended from Spain against these Kingdoms; and to assure his Majesty that this House will support him with the utmost Vigour and Efforts to defeat so extraordinary an Attempt: And to desire that his Majesty would give the necessary Orders to strengthen and augment his Forces by Sea and Land, in such Manner as he, in his great Wisdom, shall think fit; assuring his Majesty that this House will effectually make good any Increase of Expence that shall arise from such an Augmentation, and effectually enable his Majesty, not only to disappoint the Designs of his Enemies, both at Home and Abroad, but by the Blessing of God turn them to their own

Confusion. None of the Members did directly oppose this Motion, only a Gentleman took this Opportunity to find Fault with the present Administration; particularly with Respect to the sending a Fleet into the *Mediterranean*, whilst *Great Britain* was left naked, and expos'd to the Insults of a provok'd Enemy Abroad. He also reflected on some Steps, whereby the Discontents had been much increas'd at Home; and, among others, took Notice of the Bill lately brought into the other House, which could not fail making most of the *Scotch* Peers implacable Enemies. He added, That, tho' he could not forbear blaming the Conduct of the Ministers in some Particulars, yet he still retain'd the same Thoughts with Respect to his Majesty, and would readily concur with the House, in giving him the most hearty Proofs of their Zeal and Affection for his Majesty's Person and Government; and even go so far as to give his Vote for suspending the *Habeas Corpus* Act, in Case of Necessity; but that, in his Opinion, it became the Wisdom of that House, to know whether the Advices his Majesty had receiv'd of an intended Invasion, were well grounded, before they either alarm'd the Publick, or engag'd the Nation in needless Experiences. This Speech was answer'd by Mr. Secretary *Craggs*, who, among other Things, said, That as to what had been suggested about the Peerage Bill, that Affair being yet depending in the other House, it was unparliamentary to take Notice of it, before it came regularly before them: But that however, he would before Hand venture to say, That as it was a most gracious Condescension in his Majesty, to suffer a Branch of his Royal Prerogative to be restrain'd, in order to secure the Liberty of Parliaments, so he doubted not, that when that Bill came down to them, it would be unanimously approv'd. That as to the Advices the King had communicated to his Parliament of the Invasion with which his Dominions were threaten'd, tho' it was unusual for the Sovereign to declare his Intelligence, yet his Majesty had been most graciously pleas'd to tell them from whence he receiv'd his Information. That therefore it wou'd be want of Respect, to question his Majesty's Intelligence; and he was sure no Member of that House had Authority to do it. That he hop'd there was no great Danger from the Invasion with which they were threaten'd; but that it would be the highest Piece of Imprudence not to take all the necessary

sary Precautions to repel any Insults from the *Spaniards*, and to defeat all the Designs of his Majesty's and the Nation's Enemies, both at Home and Abroad. And as to the Conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, on which the Member who spoke last was pleas'd to reflect, if a Motion were made for appointing a Day to inquire into the same, he would readily second it. After this, the Motion, beforemention'd, for an Address to his Majesty pass'd into an unanimous Resolution, and without losing Time in drawing it up in Form, it was farther resolv'd, That the said Resolution be laid before his Majesty by the whole House; which being done accordingly, the next Day the King was pleas'd to return this most gracious Answer,

Gentlemen,

I Take this Address as a fresh Instance of that Duty and Affection which you have so often express'd for my Person and Government. I trust in God it will enable me to defeat the Designs of our Enemies, and to provide effectually for what is dearest to me, the Security and Welfare of my People.

The same Day, the House of Peers attended also his Majesty with the following Address.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our humble Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne, in which your Majesty has been pleas'd to communicate to your Parliament, That you have receiv'd repeated Advices from the Most Christian King of an intended Invasion from Spain of your Majesty's Dominions, in Favour of the Pretender to your Crown; and we do likewise beg Leave to assure your Majesty, That this House will, upon this, and all other Occasions, stand by and assist your Majesty, with the utmost Zeal, in Support and Defence of your sacred Person and Government, in Opposition to all your Enemies.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer was as follows:

My Lords,

I Thank you kindly for this seasonable Mark of your Zeal for my Person and Government, which cannot fail of bearing our Friends, and discouraging our Enemies.

March

March 11. The Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, went thro' the Bill *To continue the Commissioners to determine the Debts due to the Army*, and made several Amendments to it; which being on the 12th reported by Mr. Treby, were agreed to; and several other Amendments being made to the Bill, by the House, it was order'd to be engros'd; as was also the engros'd Bill about *Gun-powder*: After this, the engros'd Bill *For enlarging the Time to determine Claims on the Forfeited Estates*, was read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords. Then *George Treby, Esq;* Secretary at War, having desir'd Leave of the House to resign his Employ, as one of the Commissioners and Trustees For the Sale of the Forfeited Estates, by Reason of his not being able now to attend the Duty necessarily requir'd: Upon a Motion made by Mr. Yonge, a Bill was order'd to be brought in for appointing a Commissioner and Trustee to put in Execution the Powers and Authorities of the several Acts relating to the Forfeited Estates, in the Room of *George Treby, &c.*

March 13. The engros'd Bill *To continue the Commissioners to determine the Debts due to the Army, &c.* was read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords; and then, in a grand Committee, the Commons went thro' the Bill for the better preventing Frauds committed by Bankrupts.

March 14. The Commons resolv'd to address his Majesty, That he would be graciously pleas'd to direct his Minister at the *Hague* to make Instances to the States General of the United Provinces for paying to the Regiments of *Wood, Douglas and Hamilton*, which were put in the Service of the States General during the late War, and were disbanded since, all the Arrears due to the said Regiments, on Account of their said Service, before the Demands of the said States on the Crown of *Great Britain* be paid.

March 16. The engros'd Bill *For preventing the Mischiefs which may happen by keeping too great Quantities of Gun-powder in or near the Cities of London and Westminster*, was read the 3d Time, and farther amended, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords. After which it was order'd that the House be call'd over upon that Day Seven-night; and that such Members as should not then attend, be sent for in Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending the Service of the House: And then, in a grand Committee, some Progress was made in the *Fishery Bill*,

March

March 17. The Bill For Relief of poor Insolvent Debtors was order'd to be engross'd; and on the 18th the engross'd Bill For laying a Duty on Ale or Beer vendid within the Town of Dunbar, &c. was read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

March 19. The Commons took into Consideration the Report from the Committee about the Bill For the more effectual preventing clandestine Marriages; and a Motion being made, and the Question put, that the Bill, with the Amendments, be engross'd; it pass'd in the Negative.

March 20. The Commons resolv'd to address his Majesty, That he would be graciously pleas'd to confer some Dignity in the Church upon the Reverend Mr. Manningham, Chaplain to their House. Then Mr. Farrer presented to the House, a Bill For recovering the Fund appropriated for Payment of the Lottery Tickets for the Service of the Year 1770, &c. which was receiv'd, read the 1st, and order'd to be read a 2d Time; after which an engross'd Bill For the farther Punishment of such Persons as shall unlawfully kill or destroy Deer in Parks, Paddocks and other inclos'd Grounds, was read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords; as was also another engross'd Bill For making more effectual the Laws appointing the Oaths for Security of the Government; to be taken by Ministers and Preachers in Churches and Meeting-Houses in Scotland. Then, in a grand Committee, the Commons went through the Filibury Bill, and made several Amendments to it.

March 21. The Amendments made to the Bill For appointing a Commissioner and Trustee for Sale of the Forfeited Estates, &c. being agreed to, and the said Bill order'd to be engross'd, as was resolv'd, 1st That the said Commissioner be chosen by Ballotting; 2d That no Person be capable of being the said Commissioner, who had any Office of Profit, or was accountable to his Majesty; 3dly, That the said Commissioner might be a Member of the House.

March 22. The Commons proceeded to the Choice of the said Commissioner; and Sir Charles Horham, having the next Day, reported, that the Majority of Votes had fallen upon Charles Long, Esq; his Name was thereupon inserted in the Bill, which was read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords. The Day before, upon the Report made by Mr. Freeman, from the Committee to whom the Petitions of the Ju-
sices

Officers of Peace and principal Inhabitants in and near the Town of *Greenwich*, was refer'd, it was resolv'd to address his Majesty, That he would most graciously be pleas'd to give Directions to the proper Officers, that the Magazine of Gun-powder within a few Paces of the Town of *Greenwich*, might be remov'd to some more convenient Place, and farther Distance from the said Town and Cities of *London* and *Westminster*; and then the Call of the House was adjourn'd till the 25th, when it was farther adjourn'd till the 2d of *April*.

March 24. The engross'd Bill For Relief of poor Prisoners for Debt was read the 3^d Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords. And the next Day the Fishery Bill was order'd to be engross'd; after which, the House having taken into Consideration the Amendments made by the Lords to the Bill against clandestine running of uncustom'd and prohibited Goods, &c. and disagree'd to the same, a Committee was appointed to draw up Reasons to be offer'd to the Lords at a Conference for disagreeing to the said Amendments,

March 26. Mr. Secretary *Craggs* reported the said Reasons, which were read and agreed to by the House, and deliver'd to the Lords at a Conference. The same Day an engross'd Bill from the Lords, entitled, *An Act for the Amendment of Writts of Error, and for the farther preventing the arresting and reversing of Judgments after Verdict*, was read the 3^d Time, pass'd, and sent back to the Lords. Then the Commons, in a grand Committee, consider'd of the Equivalent due and growing due to *Scotland*, and came to several Resolutions, the Report of which was put off till the 2d of *April*, to which Day both Houses adjourn'd.

April 2. Mr. *Charles Stanhope*, reported from the Committee of the whole House the Resolutions concerning the Equivalent due to *Scotland*, which having read in his Place, and deliver'd in at the Table, they were there read, agreed to by the House, and are as follows:

I. Resolv'd, That the Debts due to the Creditors of the Publick in *Scotland*, as stated in the Act of the 12th Year of Queen *Anne*, and several other Acts of Parliament, amounting to the Sum of 248,550 *l.* 9 *s.* 3^d is a just and legal Debt due from the Kingdom of *Scotland*, before the Union, to the Creditors of *Scotland*, and ought to be provided for, besides the Sum due for Interest at five per Cent. and Charges of the

the Commissioners for disposing the Equivalent from the 24th of June 1717.

II. *Resolved*, That the Sum of 10,000*l. per Annum* arising out of the Customs, Excise, and other Revenues in *Scotland*, be made a Fund for Payment of the Interest of the said Debt of 248,550*l. 9d. ½*, at the Rate of 4*l. per Cent. per Ann.* redeemable by Parliament on Payment of the said Sum of 248,550*l. 9d. ½*.

III. *Resolved*, That the farther Sum of 2,000*l. per Ann.* arising out of the Revenues of *Scotland*, be apply'd to the Improvement of the Filhery and Manufactures of *Scotland*, in Lieu and full Discharge of all Equivalents whatever claim'd by *Scotland*.

IV. *Resolved*, That the said Sum of 2,000*l. per Ann.* be redeemable by Parliament upon Payment of the Sum of 40,000*l.*

And a Bill was order'd to be brought in pursuant to the said Resolutions. Then the Call of the House was adjourn'd to the 7th, and resolv'd that his Majesty be address'd, to direct the proper Officers, to lay before the House an Account of what Monies have been is-su'd out of the *Exchequer* to the respective Paymasters on Account of Half pay, and what remains in the said Paymasters Hands.

April 3. Mr. Controller acquainted the House, That their Address of Yesterday having been presented to the King, his Majesty had been pleas'd to give Directions accordingly. Then the House proceeded to take into Consideration the Report from the Committee to whom the Petition of several Sufferers, &c. at *Nevis* and *St. Christophers*, was refer'd; and order'd, That Leave be given to bring in a Bill for Relief of such Sufferers of the Island of *Nevis* and *St. Christophers*, as have settled in either of those Islands, and made due Proof of such Settlement, before the 25th of *December*, 1712. Order'd likewise, That Leave be given to bring in a Bill for Relief of the Proprietors of several Navy, Victualling and Transport Bills, and Army Debentures, amounting to 4,824*l. 2s.* for which Provision was made by the late Act of Parliament for satisfying the Publick Debts, and settling the *South-Sea* Company. Then *Resolved*, *nemine contradicente*, to receive no more Petitions for Money to be paid for any Bills of Exchange, drawn on Account of the Expedition against *Canada*.

April

April 4. Two Bills were brought in; one, for Relief of such Sufferers of the Islands of *Nevis* and *St. Christopher's*, &c. The other, for amending and making more effectual the Laws for repairing the Highways and Bridges in *Scotland*: Both which Bills were receiv'd, read a 1st, and order'd a 2^d reading. Then the House agreed to the Amendment made by the Lords to the Bill entitl'd, *An Act for the making more effectual the Act of the 3^d and 4th W. & M. against Deer-Stealers*, and sent it back to the Lords.

April 6. An engross'd Bill for recovering the Credit of the *British* Fishery in foreign Parts, and for better securing the Duties on Salt, was read the 3^d Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords. A Bill was brought in for Relief of the Proprietors of several Navy, Victualling and Transport Bills and Army Debentures; which Bill was receiv'd, read a 1st Time, and order'd a 2^d Reading on the 8^{ch}. Then, in a grand Committee, went thro' the Bill for recovering the Fund appropriated for Payment of the Lottery Tickets made forth for the Service of the Year 1710, by a voluntary Subscription of the Proprietors in the Capital Stock of the *South-Sea* Company, and for raising a Sum to pay off such Debts as are therein mention'd; went thro' the same, and made several Amendments to it, the Report whereof was order'd to be receiv'd the next Morning. Accordingly the Report being then made, the Amendments were agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be engross'd. Then the Call of the House was adjourn'd to *April 9.*

April 8. The House, in a Grand Committee, went thro' the Bill for the Relief of the Sufferers in the Islands of *Nevis* and *St. Christopher's*, and order'd it to be reported the next Morning. Then they receiv'd and read a Petition of several Proprietors of *Nevis* and *St. Christopher's* Debentures, praying, That such Provision might be made for their Debentures formerly granted, and the Interest due and growing due, as the House should think fit: And their Petition was referr'd to a Committee of the whole House for the next Morning.

April 9. The engross'd Bill for redeeming the Fund appropriated for Payment of the Lottery Tickets which were made forth for the Service of the Year 1710, by a voluntary Subscription of the Proprietors in the Capital Stock of the *South-Sea* Company, and for raising a

Sum of Money to pay off such Debts and Incumbrances as are therein mention'd, and for appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament; and to limit Times for Prosecutions upon Bonds for exporting Cards and Dice, was read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords. Then a Bill was brought in for settling certain yearly Funds, payable out of the Revenue of *Scotland*, to satisfy publick Debts in *Scotland*, and other Uses mention'd in the Treaty of Union, and to discharge the Equivalent claim'd on Behalf of *Scotland* in the Terms of the same Treaty, and for obviating all future Disputes, Charges and Expences concerning those Equivalents, was read a 1st Time, and order'd a 2d Reading. The Call of the House was farther adjourn'd to the 14th. The Bill for Relief of the Sufferers of *New's* and *St. Christopher's* was reported, agreed to by the House, and order'd to be engross'd. Then, in a Committee of the whole House, a farther Progress was made in the Bill for Relief of the Proprietors of several Navy, Victualling, and Transport Bills, and Army Debentures, and the farther Consideration of it put off to the next Morning.

April 10. The Bill for amending and making more effectual the Laws for repairing Highways and Bridges in *Scotland*, was reported, agreed to by the House, and order'd to be engross'd. The Bill for Relief of the Sufferers of *New's*, &c. was read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords. Then the Bill for settling certain yearly Funds, payable out of the Revenue in *Scotland*, &c. was read a 2d Time, and refer'd to a Committee of the whole House for the next Morning. The House, in a grand Committee, went thro' the Bill for Relief of the Proprietors of several Navy Bills, &c. made several Amendments to it, and order'd it to be reported the next Day.

April 11. The House took into Consideration the Amendments made by the Lords to the Bill entitl'd, *An Act for the better securing the lawful Trade of his Majesty's Subjects to and from the East Indies, and for the more effectual preventing all his Majesty's Subjects trading thither under foreign Commissions*; which Amendments being disagree'd to by the House, *nemine contradicente*, a Committee was appointed to draw up Reasons, to be offer'd to the Lords at a Conference, for their Disagreement. The Bill for amending and making more effectual the Laws for repairing Highways, &c. in *Scotland*,

Scotland, was read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords. Then the Bill for settling certain yearly Funds, payable out of the Revenue in *Scotland*, &c. was, according to Order, read a 2d Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, who immediately resolving themselves into the said Committee, went thro' the Bill, to which they made several Amendments, and order'd them to be reported on the 13th.

April 13. A new Writ order'd, for the choosing a Burgess for *Lewes* in *Suffex*, in the Room of *John Marley-Trevor*, Esq; deceas'd. The Amendments to the Bill for settling certain yearly Funds payable out of the Revenue of *Scotland*, &c. being reported, were agreed to by the House, and the Bill order'd to be engross'd. The Committee, appointed on the 11th to draw up Reasons to be offer'd to the Lords at the Conference, &c. having drawn them up accordingly, they were reported, and agreed to by the House; and a Conference being desir'd, and granted, the Managers went and left the Bill and Amendments with the Lords. The Amendments made to the Bill for Relief of the Proprietors of several *Navy*, &c. Bills, being reported, were agreed to by the House, and the Bill order'd to be engross'd.

April 14. The engross'd Bill for settling certain yearly Funds out of the Revenue of *Scotland*, &c. was read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords. Then the House took into Consideration the Amendments made by the Lords to the Bill, entitled, *An Act for making more effectual the Laws appointing the Duties for Security of the Government, to be taken by Ministers and Preachers in Churches and Meetings in Scotland*; which Amendments, with an Amendment to one of them, were agreed to, and the Bill sent back to the Lords.

The Lords sent a Message to the Commons to acquaint them, That their Lordships did not insist upon their Amendments made to the Bill, entitled, *An Act for the better securing the lawful Trade to and from the East Indies*, &c. Then upon reading the Order of the Day for the House to be call'd over, *Mr. Freeman* made a Speech importing in Subtance, That, true it was, that some Weeks before, he thought it necessary that the absent Members should be summon'd to attend the Service of the House, in order to oppose some dangerous Alterations [meaning the Bill relating

to the Peerage, that was depending in the House of Lords] which were intended to be made; and that he observ'd, with a great deal of Satisfaction, that the Summons had not been ineffectual, since there was so great, and so unusual an Appearance of Members; which shew'd that all true Patriots were resolv'd to exert their Zeal and Efforts in Defence of our excellent Constitution: But that he hoped, that by this Time the Danger was pretty well over, and that the Contrivers of that Project began already to repent it; that therefore he thought it unnecessary to give the Members the Trouble of calling over the House; and since they had dispatch'd all the publick Business that lay before them, they had best adjourn themselves to the 17th. Accordingly the Call of the House was adjourn'd to that Day; to which Time likewise the House adjourn'd themselves.

Here we must take Notice, that on the 2d of April, it being mov'd in the House of Lords to receive the Report from the Committee of the whole House upon the Bill for settling the Peerage of Great Britain, the same was put off to the 6th, when the Amendments made to the said Bill were agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be ingross'd. But on the 14th, the Day appointed for the third Reading, a noble Lord in a very high Station, observ'd, That this Bill had made a great Noise, and rais'd strange Apprehensions; and since the Design of it had been so misrepresented, and so misunderstood, that it was like to meet with great Opposition in the other House, he thought it advisable to let that Matter lie still, till a more proper Opportunity. And thereupon the third Reading of the said Bill was put off to the 28th of that Month.

On the 16th of March the Earl of Clarendon report- ed from the Lords Committees, appointed to enquire into the Matters in the Report, deliver'd the 16th Day of February last by the Master-Mason upon Oath, as also the other Reports deliver'd by the Officers of his Majesty's Works, that they had made the Enquiry directed, and examin'd the said Officers of the Works, as also several Persons, as well upon Oath as without, touching the same, and were come to the following Resolution, viz. That the several Reports made by Mr. Colin Campbell, Mr. Benjamin Benson, and Mr. Robert Barker, and the Representation at the Bar of this House of William Benson, Esq; Surveyor General of his
Maje-

Majesty's Works, that the House was in immediate Danger of Falling, were false and groundless, and have occasion'd a long Interruption and Delay of the publick Business in Parliament, and much unnecessary Expence to his Majesty, as well in relation to Repairs done to the House, as of Building a Place for their Lordships to sit in, in *Westminster-Hall*.

Which Resolution being read by the Clerk, was agreed to by the House: And order'd, That the said Resolution be laid before his Majesty by the Lords with White Staves.

On the 16th of *April*, The Lord Chamberlain acquainted the House, That the Lords with White Staves, according to Order, had laid before his Majesty the Resolution of this House relating to *William Benson*, Esq; and other Officers of the Works; and that his Majesty had been pleas'd to give his gracious Answer, *viz.*

That he had given Order for Suspending the said William Benson from the Execution of his Office, and would give farther Order for his effectual Prosecution.

Hereupon it was order'd, 1st, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return the Thanks of the House to his Majesty for his said gracious Answer; and that the same be presented by the Lords with White Staves.

2^{dly}, That the Report containing the said Resolution, with his Majesty's most gracious Answer thereunto, together with the said Address returning his Majesty the Thanks of the House for the same, be forthwith printed and publish'd.

On the 17th of *April* the Lords took into Consideration the Report relating to the Money issu'd out of the Chamber of *London*, by Order of the Common Council of that City; and upon a Division, by a Majority of 46 Votes against 19, it was resolv'd, That the same was an Abuse of Trust, a gross Mismanagement of the City-Treasure, and a Violation of the Freedom of Elections of the City of *London*.

The same Day, *viz. April 17.* the Commons took into Consideration the Amendments made by the Lords to the Bill entitl'd, *An Act to prevent the Inconveniencies arising from seducing Artificers in the Iron and Steel Manufactures into foreign Parts, and from taking Foreigners Apprentices in the said Manufactures*; which Amendments were agreed to, and the Bill sent back to the Lords. Then a

new

new Writ was order'd for electing a Burgess for *Totness* in the County of *Devon*, in the Room of *Charles Wiles*, Esq; who since his Election had accepted the Office of Lieutenant General of his Majesty's Ordinance.

April 18. The King came to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to several Bills, [which see in the Chronological Diary, April 16] after which he was pleas'd to say,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have given Directions to my Lord Chancellor to declare to you in my Name, and in my own Words, the Causes of my coming this Day to Parliament.

Upon which the Lord Chancellor acquainted both Houses, That he had receiv'd from his Majesty's Hands from the Throne his Majesty's Speech to both Houses of Parliament, which he read, and is as follows, viz.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am now come to put an End to this Session, in which you have shewn many great and seasonable Proofs of your Duty and Affection to my Person and Government, and of your Care for the Safety and Welfare of your Fellow-Subjects.

By the Blessing of God on our Endeavours, we have hitherto disappointed the ill Designs of our Enemies, who flatter'd themselves with Success from our unhappy Division.

We perceive by the rash and wicked Counsels which have lately prevail'd in the Court of Spain, that the desperate and extravagant Projects of one ambitious Man, though not capable of giving Fears to their Neighbours, may occasion to them some Expence and Trouble.

That Court being influenc'd by Counsels odious and destructive to the Spaniards, who find themselves neglected and oppress'd, after having endeavour'd to foment Conspiracies and Seditions both here and in France, and stoop'd to Practices unusual, accompanied by Manifestoes of a Style unheard of among great Princes, has at last proceeded to acknowledge the Pretender.

As this News has given great Surprise thro' all Europe, I question not but it will be receiv'd by every good Briton with indignation and Contempt.

* * * * * It

It is our Happiness, at this Juncture, to find ourselves assisted by the greatest Powers of Europe, against an Enemy that has no Allies, but those who would betray the Governments under which they live and are protected.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you very heartily for the Supplies you have granted me this Year. The Manner in which you have rais'd them without any new Burden to my People, the great Addition you have made to the Fund for sinking the Debts of the Nation, the Discharge of the Exchequer Bills, and the Provision you have made to pay whatever remains justly due to Foreign States and Princes, are the strongest Proofs of your Wisdom, as well as of your Zeal for my Service, and the Good of your Country. You may observe I have hitherto been very cautious of making Use of the Power you have given me, to encrease our Forces by Sea and Land. If our Enemies should oblige me to a greater Expence, it shall be employ'd for your Service. This is what the Trust you repose in me requires at my Hands, and what I owe to so dutiful and affectionate a House of Commons.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

There being nothing more desirable at all Times than a firm Union between Protestants, I reflect with Satisfaction upon the Law you have pass'd this Session, which will, I hope, prove effectual to that Purpose. As it is a signal Instance of Moderation and Indulgence in our establish'd Church, so I hope it will beget such a Return of Gratitude from all dissenting Protestants, as will greatly tend to her Honour and Security, both which I shall ever have near at Heart.

I have always look'd upon the Glory of a Sovereign and the Liberty of the Subject as inseparable; and I think it is the peculiar Happiness of a British King to reign over a free People. As the Civil Rights therefore and Privileges of all my Subjects, and especially of my two Houses of Parliament, do justly claim my most tender Concern, if any Provision design'd to perpetuate these Blessings to your Posterity remains imperfect, for want of Time, during this Session, maturely to discuss and settle Matters of so great Importance, I promise myself you will take the first Opportunity to render my Wishes for your Happiness compleat and effectual, and to strengthen the Union, which is of so much Consequence to the Welfare of this Kingdom.

If the Circumstances of my Affairs shall allow of my going Abroad this Summer, I shall take the same Care of your Interest as if I remain'd here. The many Negotiations which will

will be on Foot to restore the Peace of the North, in which the Trade and Tranquility of this Kingdom may be very much concern'd, will make my Presence there of great Use to those my Dominions: And as in that Case I design, by the Blessing of God, to meet you early next Winter, I will only recommend to you most earnestly, that, laying aside all Animosities, you would, in your several Countries and Stations, use your utmost Endeavours to preserve the publick Peace, and see a due Execution of the Laws.

Afterwards the Lord Chancellor, by the King's Command, declar'd the Parliament prorogu'd to the 19th of *May* following.

We proceed now to other domestick Occurrences; and will begin with the Convention made between his Majesty and the City of *Hamburg*, for establishing a free and regulated Trade for Herrings and other Fish; which Convention, as ratify'd by the King, is as follows:

G *George* by the Grace of God, King of *Great Britain, France, and Ireland*; Defender of the Faith, Duke of *Brunswick and Lunenburg*, Arch-Treasurer and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. To all and singular to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. Whereas a certain Convention for establishing a regular and free Trade for Herrings, between our Subjects and the City of *Hamburg*, was first made in the Year 1711, and was lately renew'd, explain'd, and enlarg'd; and was concluded and sign'd on our Part by *Cyrill Wich*, Esq; our Minister residing with the Republick of *Hamburg*, and on the Part of the Consuls and Senate of the said Republick by their Deputies, being furnish'd on both Sides with sufficient Orders and Authority, at *Hamburg*, on the 8th Day of this present Month of *February*, in the Form and Words following:

Convention renew'd and enlarg'd between his Britannick Majesty and the City of Hamburg, concerning the Trade of Herrings, February 8, 1719.

THAT is to say, that between the Most Serene and Most Potent Prince and Lord *George*, King of *Great Britain, &c.* by his Minister and Resident, *M. Cyrill*

Cyriil Wich on the one Part, and the laudable Republick of *Hamburg*, by the Deputies of its honourable Senate, *M. John Anderson*, Syndick, *Peter Burnisser*, and *Henry Dieterick Wiese*, Senators, on the other Part, by Virtue of their Powers and Commissions, the Convention of the Year 1711, is renew'd, explain'd, and enlarg'd, in the following Articles, which are to serve for a constant Regulation of a free Trade of Herrings caught by the Subjects of his *Britannick Majesty* on the Coasts of his Kingdoms.

I. The City of *Hamburg* grants Permission for importing freely to the said City Herrings caught on the Coasts of *Great Britain*, upon paying the same Duties of Entry as are usually paid for *Flemish* or *Dutch* Herrings.

II. The Herrings, at their being brought in, shall all be put into the Warehouse or Warehouses which shall be judg'd most convenient and proper, there to be kept, the Proprietors paying a reasonable Hire by the Ton, as they can agree with the Owner of the Warehouse.

III. The Herrings shall be open'd in the Warehouse Yard, in the same Manner as those of *Holland* are; in the View of all who have a Mind to be present; the Pickle shall be drawn out; and after the Barrel shall be fill'd up with good Fish, the Pickle shall be put in again, the Fish remaining always in the same Barrel, without being remov'd from one Barrel to be re-pack'd in another. Besides, they shall be apprais'd or valu'd, and according to their Quality a proper Mark within a Circle shall be set at the Head and on the Middle of every Barrel; and to shew that they are not *Flemish* or *Dutch* Herrings, but of *Great Britain*, a crowned B shall be burnt on the Head of each Barrel.

IV. For this Purpose the Senate oblige themselves to chuse and appoint two Appraisers, commonly call'd *Wraquers*, and two Packers; and that they may not be suspected of Partiality, they shall not have any Dependence upon or Concern with the *Schonenfabrers* (or Corporation of Dealers in Fish) and the said *Wraquers* and Packers shall take a solemn Oath, conformable to the Sense of this Article, before the honourable Senate, which Oath shall be administred to them a-new every Year the Beginning of *June*, by the Deputies of the Senate.

V. If the Proprietors or their Factors come in Person with their Herrings, they shall have Liberty to vend them to any Burghers or Inhabitants of the Town indifferently, whom they shall think fit to deal with; but if within the Space of eight Days they cannot dispose of them to the Burghers or Inhabitants, they shall be allow'd to sell them to whomsoever they will, or to send them out of the Town to such Place as they shall think fit.

VI. When the Proprietors would send their Herrings to Factors to dispose of them, they shall be oblig'd to chuse their Factor, either among the laudable *English* Company residing in the Town, or among the Burghers, who may then sell them to whomsoever they please, or send them out of the Town whither they shall think fit.

VII. Besides what is already agreed, as above, the Subjects of his *Britannick* Majesty shall always enjoy the same Privileges and Advantages in the Herring-Trade, as are already granted, or may hereafter be granted to the Subjects of their High Mightinesses, the States General of the *United Provinces*.

VIII. It is likewise permitted to the Subjects of his *Britannick* Majesty, to bring to *Hamburg* Salmon, Stock-fish, Cod, and all other Sorts of Fish, either dry'd or smoak'd, in Barrels or salted, on Condition they pay, according to Custom, the Duty of Entry or moderate Gabel. In the like Manner it is stipulated for the Inhabitants and Burghers of *Hamburg*, that they shall trade, according to their ancient Custom, to the Provinces of the *British* Kingdoms, carry their Merchandize thither, and truck or exchange the same for those Sorts of Fish and other Goods.

In witness whereof, and by virtue of the Orders and full Powers which we the above-mention'd Minister of *Great Britain* and Deputies of *Hamburg*, have receiv'd from his Majesty the King of *Great Britain* on the one Part, and from the honourable Senate on the other, we have sign'd the present renew'd Conyention, and caus'd the Seals of our Arms to be affix'd thereto. Done at *Hamburg* the 8th of *February*, 1719.

(L. S.) *Cyrill Wich.*

(L. S.) *John Anderson*, Syndick.

(L. S.) *Peter Burmester*, Senator.

(L. S.) *Henry Dieterick Wiese*, Senato.

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WE having seen and consider'd the above-written Convention, have approv'd, ratify'd, and confirm'd, as by these Presents we do, for us, our Heirs and Successors, approve, ratify and confirm the same, in all and singular its Articles and Clauses; on Condition however, that what is said in the 8th Article of the *Hamburgers* to trade to our Kingdoms, be always understood according to the known and establish'd Laws of our said Kingdoms; engaging and promising on our Royal Word, sincerely and *bona fide* to perform and observe all and singular the Things contain'd in the said Convention, in the Manner above explain'd; and never to suffer, as far as in us lies, any one to violate, or in any wise to act contrary to the same. In Witness and Confirmation of all which, we have caus'd our Great Seal of *Great Britain* to be affix'd to these Presents sign'd with our Royal Hand. Given at our Palace at *St. James's* the 16th Day of *February*, in the Year of our Lord 1715, and of our Reign the fifth.

GEORGE R.

Extract from the Protocol of the Senate of Hambourg, the 3d of April, 1716.

RESolv'd to depute the Syndick, *M. Sillem*, and *M. van Sum*, to communicate to the Resident of his *Britannick* Majesty an authentick Copy of the Treaty made with the States of *Holland*; and to represent to him, that he will see by it, how it has always been laid down for an unalterable Principle, that no Herring can come to its Maturity before Midsummer-Day; for which Reason the Senate cannot take upon them to change the establish'd Rule. However, the Senate does hereby give Assurance, that if the Subjects of his *Britannick* Majesty can give Proof that there is no true Ground for this Principle which has obtain'd, and will bring hither before Midsummer-Day Herrings in Maturity, then the Senate will not make any Difficulty to let them be imported.

Nich. Luke Schaffhausen, Secretary.

This Permission was confirm'd by the Senate, under the Privy Seal of the City, on the 3d of July,

1716.

Upon Advice of the Design of the *Spaniards* to invade these Dominions, the Government took several Precautions to oppose their intended Invasion; and

because it was generally believ'd that the late Duke of *Ormond* was to command the Troops that were to be employ'd in that Expedition, the following Proclamation was publish'd for the Apprehension of him and other attainted Lords, &c.

A Proclamation, for apprehending James Butler, late Duke of Ormond, and other Persons, arraigned of High Treason on Account of the late Rebellion.

GEORGE R.

WHereas *James Butler*, late Duke of *Ormond*, now stands attainted of High Treason, and also divers other Persons have been, and now stand attainted of High Treason, in levying War against us within this our Realm, during the late unnatural Rebellion, and not being entitled to the Benefit of our late gracious, general, and free Pardon, have avoided our Justice, some of which Persons, last mention'd, at the Time of such their Attainder, were of the Degree of a Peer of our Realm, others of them at such Times respectively were under that Degree: And whereas we have Reason to believe, That the said *James Butler*, and many others of the said attainted Persons, are fomenting and carrying on Designs again to disturb the Tranquillity of these our Kingdoms: We have therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby requiring and commanding all our loving Subjects whatsoever, to use their utmost Endeavour to discover and apprehend the said *James Butler*, late Duke of *Ormond*, and all other Persons above-mention'd, attainted of High Treason, as aforesaid, and to carry ~~herby requir'd to commit~~ ^{herby requir'd to commit} them to the next Gaol for the said High Treason, there to ~~main~~ ^{main} till they shall be discharg'd by due Course of Law; or which such Justice of the Peace is hereby requir'd to give immediate Notice to one of our principal Secretaries of State. And for the Encouragement of all Persons to be diligent and careful in endeavouring to discover and apprehend the said Persons, we do hereby farther declare, That whomever shall apprehend and bring before such Justice of the Peace the said Persons, or any of them, shall have and receive, for such of them so to be apprehended and brought before a Justice of Peace,

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the Rewards following; that is. to say, For the said *James Butler*, late Duke of *Ormond*, the Sum of Five thousand Pounds; for every other Person attainted, as aforesaid, and who, at or before the Time of such his Attainder, was of the Degree of a Peer of our Realm, the Sum of one thousand Pounds; And for every Gentleman under the Degree of a Peer, the Sum of five hundred Pounds: Which Rewards the Lords Commissioners of our Treasury are hereby requir'd and directed to pay accordingly.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the fifteenth Day of March, 1718. In the fifth Year of our Reign.
God save the King.

Mean while great Diligence was used in fitting out the Fleet; but the Difficulty of getting Seamen to man the Ships of War gave Occasion to the following Proclamation:

GEORGE R.

WHereas we are inform'd, That divers Seamen and Seafaring Men are gotten into the Inland Counties, with Design to shelter themselves there from our Service, and by their so absconding, when there is a pressing Occasion for their Service, we have Reason to apprehend, that our Ships, which are now fitting out, cannot be so timely mann'd as the Service may require, notwithstanding all the Endeavours that have hitherto been used, both by pressing and entertaining Volunteers; we do therefore, by and with the Advice of our Privy Council, strictly charge and require all Justices of the Peace and other Magistrates of every Town and County within this Kingdom, but more especially of those Towns which lie on the Road from any Sea-Port Town to *London*, That they use their utmost Endeavours to apprehend and seize all straggling Seamen, Watermen, Bargemen, Fishermen, and Lightermen, which are of Able-bodies, and fit to serve on Board our Ships, and which shall be met with by or before the tenth Day of *May* next; and cause them to be sent to the nearest Sea-Ports, where any of our Ships of War, or Tenders belonging to the same, shall be, namely, *Deptford*, *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Sheerness*, *Harwich*, *Portsmouth*, and *Plymouth*; and we enjoyn them to take Care, that such Stragglers
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be deliver'd to the Officers and Commanders which shall be on Board such Ships of War or Tenders. And we do hereby farther command and direct, That the Officers (who receive such straggling Seamen or Seafaring Men) give Receipts for them; and that they insert in such Receipts not only the Names of the Men, but the Names of the Ships or Vessels they shall be entertain'd for, together with the Time when, and the Place where, they are so receiv'd. And we hereby farther direct and require all our Captains, Lieutenants, and other Officers of our Ships of War, That they do not receive any old Men or Boys, or infirm or diseas'd Persons, unfit for our Service. And as an Encouragement to all Officers and others, who shall apprehend and send on Board any of our Ships of War or Tenders any such straggling Seaman or Seafaring Man, we do hereby order and direct our principal Officers and Commissioners of our Navy, to give Orders to the Clerk of the Cheque, at the said several Ports (upon producing to them such Receipts from the Officers of our Ships of War, who receiv'd such Men on Board our Ships of War or Tenders), to pay unto the Persons so bringing and delivering such straggling Seamen or Seafaring Men, ten Shillings for every Man who shall be brought within twenty Miles from that Place where he or they were first taken up, and Sixpence *per* Mile for every Man who shall be brought above twenty Miles, over and above the aforesaid ten Shillings. And that our said principal Officers and Commissioners of our Navy do direct the said Clerks of the Cheque at the several Ports, not only to keep an exact Account of the Money by them expended in this Service, but that they take Care that the said Men, for whom Receipts shall be given, be put on Board some of our Ships of War, or Tenders to them belonging; and that such Receipts as shall be so tender'd them, be deliver'd up into the Hands of the said Clerks of the Cheque, upon the Payment of the Allowances before mention'd; and that they cause to be transmitted to the principal Officers and Commissioners of our Navy, a true and just Account of the Names of the Men they receive, and the Ships or Vessels on which they put them on Board, together with the aforesaid Receipts, that so they, the said Commissioners of our Navy, may be the better enabled

abled to inspect into the Validity of the said Accounts.

Given at our Court at St. James's the nineteenth Day of March; 1718. In the fifth Year of our Reign.

God save the King:

At the same Time was likewise publish'd the following Declaration for the Encouragement of his Majesty's Ships of War and Privateers.

His Majesty's most Gracious Declaration, for the Encouragement of his Ships of War and Privateers.

GEORGE R.

HIS Majesty, for vindicating the Honour of his Crown, for the Maintenance of his solemn Treaties and Engagements, and for the Preservation of the Rights and Advantages of his Subjects, finding himself oblig'd to declare War against Spain; is resolv'd, in so just and necessary an Undertaking, in Conjunction with his Allies, vigorously to prosecute the same. And being most graciously inclin'd to give all due Encouragement to the Valour and Fidelity of his Subjects serving on Board any of his Ships of War or Privateers, hath thought fit, by the Advice of his Privy Council, to publish and declare, That if any Ship, Vessel, or Goods, belonging to the Enemy, or otherwise liable to Confiscation, shall be seiz'd or taken at Sea, or in any of the Enemies Ports, Havens, or Rivers, by any of his Majesty's Ships of War, or Merchant Ships employ'd in his Service, and shall be condemn'd and adjudg'd as lawful Prize to his Majesty, the same, as soon as conveniently may be, shall be apprais'd, and after due and publick Notice, openly sold by Inch of Candle, to the best Advantage; and after satisfying the Duties and Customs payable by Law, and the legal and necessary Charges thereupon, the Neat Proceed of all such Prizes so taken, shall be divided into eight equal Parts; whereof the Captain or Captains of any of his Majesty's Ships of War, who shall be actually on Board at the taking of any Prize, shall be allow'd two eighth Parts: But in Case any Prize shall be taken by any Ship or Ships of War, under the Command of a Flag or Flags, the Flag-Officer or Officers being actually on Board, or directing and assisting in the Capture, to have one eighth Part of the said Prize: But in Case there be

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no Flag-Officer, the Captain to have that one eighth Part likewise in Addition to his two Eighths : To the Marine Captains, or the Captain of a Company of Foot, who serves on Board as a Marine Captain, Sea-Lieutenants, and Master, shall be allow'd one eighth Part, to be equally divided amongst them : The Marine Lieutenants or Lieutenants of Foot-Companies, serving on Board as Marines, Boatswain, Gunner, Purser, Carpenter, Master's Mate, Chirurgeons, and Chaplain, one eighth Part, to be equally divided amongst them : The Midshipmen, Carpenters Mates, Boatswains Mates, Gunners Mates, Corporals, Yeomen of the Sheets, Coxswain, Quarter-Master, Quarter-Masters Mates, Chirurgeons Mates, Yeomen of the Powder Room, and Serjeants of Marines, or the Serjeants of Foot-Companies serving on Board as Marines, one eighth Part, to be equally divided amongst them : The Trumpeters, Quarter-Gunners, Carpenters Crew, Steward, Cook, Armorer, Stewards Mate, Cooks Mate, Gunsmith, Cooper, Swabber, ordinary Trumpeter, Barber, able Seamen, ordinary Seamen, Volunteers by Letter, and Marine Soldiers, or Land Soldiers, serving on Board as such, two eighth Parts, to be equally divided amongst them : And in Case any Sea-Captain, inferior Commission or Warrant Sea-Officers belonging to any Ship of War, for whom any Shares of Prizes are hereby allow'd, be absent, and not on Board at the Time of the Capture of any Prize, the Share of such Sea-Captain, inferior Commission or Warrant Sea-Officer, shall be cast into the Shares hereby allow'd to the Trumpeter, Quarter-Gunners, Carpenters Crew, Steward, Cook, Armorer, Stewards Mate, Cooks Mate, Gunsmith, Cooper, Swabber, ordinary Trumpeter, Barber, able Seamen, ordinary Seamen, Volunteers by Letter, and Marine Soldiers and Land Soldiers, serving on Board as such, to be equally divided amongst them. And his Majesty doth hereby strictly enjoyn all and every Commander and Commanders of his Ships of War, taking any Prize, as soon as may be, to transmit, or cause to be transmitted, to the Commissioners of his Navy, a true List of the Names of all the Officers, Seamen, and others, who were actually on Board his Ships of War, under his or their Command, at the taking such Prize ; which List shall contain the Number of each Person as he stands upon
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the Ship's Book, and the Quality of his Service; and the same shall be subscrib'd by the Captain or Commanding Officer, and three or more of the chief Officers on Board. And his Majesty doth hereby require and direct his Commissioners of his Navy, or any three or more of them, after Condemnation of such Prize, to examine, or cause to be examin'd, such List by the Muster-Books of his Ships of War, to see that such List doth agree with the said Muster-Book, as to the Names, Qualities, or Ratings of the Officers, Seamen, and others, belonging to such Ship of War; and upon Request forthwith to grant a Certificate of the Truth of any List transmitted to them; to the Agents nominated and appointed by the Captors to take Care or dispose of such Prize; and also, upon Application made to them, to give or cause to be given unto the Agents, who shall at any Time or Times be appointed, as aforesaid, by the Captors of any Prizes taken by any of his Ships of War, all such Lists from the Muster-Book of any of his Ships of War, as the said Agent shall find requisite for their Direction in paying the Produce of such Prizes; and to be otherwise aiding and assisting to the said Agents, as shall be necessary. And in Regard Privateers are set forth and maintain'd at the Charges of the particular Owners thereof, who make Agreements with their Seamen, what Shares and Proportions each Man on Board such Privateer shall have of any Prize which shall be taken, and it will not be reasonable that any Seaman or Person on Board such Privateer or Privateers should be entred to any Thing otherwise than according to the particular Agreements he shall have sign'd to such Owner or Owners, his Majesty doth hereby ratify and confirm all and every such Contracts and Agreements, which shall be entred into upon the putting forth any such Privateer, or Letter of Marque Ship. And his Majesty doth hereby declare, That every Article and Thing whatsoever, which shall be contained in such Contracts, Stipulations and Agreements, shall be as firm, valid, and effectual, as if they had been set forth and mention'd in this his Royal Declaration, so as the same be consonant to the Laws of the Land. And his Majesty doth hereby farther declare and direct, That after the Sale or Sales of such Prize or Prizes, as shall be taken from the Enemy, publick Notification shall be given by the

Persons or Agents appointed, of the Day appointed for the Payment of the several Shares to the Captors; after which publick Notification, if any Mens Shares shall remain in the Hands of the Persons or Agents appointed, as aforesaid, either belonging to such Men as shall die or run from the Service, or such as shall not be legally demanded within three Years, then such Share or Shares, so remaining in such Persons or Agents Hands, shall go to and be paid to the Use of *Greenwich-Hospital*. To the End that all Persons who are or shall be entitled to any such Share or Shares, shall have due Notice of the Time of Payment thereof, so as to make their Claims thereunto in due Time, his Majesty doth hereby declare his Royal Will and Pleasure, That the Persons or Agents which shall be appointed to make such Sales, shall give Notice of the Day and Place which shall be by them appointed for Payment of the several Shares to the Captors in the *London Gazette*. And to the End that the Governors of *Greenwich-Hospital* may know who are the Persons or Agents employed to receive and pay the several Shares of such Persons as were on Board the Ship or Ships who shall take any Prize, so as to demand the Share of such of the Captors, who shall die or run from the Service, or shall not legally make their Demand within three Years, his Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure is, That a true List of the Names of such Persons as shall be so appointed Agents for the Purposes aforesaid, shall be forthwith certify'd to the Governor, or Deputy Governor, for the Time being, of the said Hospital, by his Majesty's High Court of Admiralty, who, upon Delivery of any Prize-Ship or Vessel, is hereby requir'd to take an Account of the Names of such Persons as are or shall be appointed Agents by the Captors.

Given at our Court at St. James's the nineteenth Day of March, 1718. In the fifth Year of our Reign.

God save the King.

These Precautions had so good Success, and the Fleet was fitted out with so much Expedition, that on the 5th of *April* Sir *John Norrie* sail'd from *Spithead* to the Westward with nine Men of War; and on the 29th, the Earl of *Berkely* sail'd from *St. Helen's* with seven other Men of War to join him, which he did the next Day. The Government likewise took other Measures

Measures to oppose this intended Invasion of the *Spaniards*: The Troops in the West of *England*, where it was conjectur'd they design'd to land, were reinforc'd by several Regiments, quarter'd in other Parts of the Kingdom, and four Battalions were sent from *Ireland*, which landed at *Minehead* and *Bristol*; while at the same Time the Allies of his Majesty were desir'd to get in Readiness the Succours, which by several Treaties they stood engag'd to furnish in Case of Rebellion, or if any of the *British* Dominions should be invaded by any foreign Power: Accordingly, about the Middle of *April*, two Battalions of *Switzers*, in the Service of the States General, arriv'd in the River *Thames*; and about the same Time three Battalions of *Dutch*, making together the full Complement of Men which *Holland* was oblig'd to furnish, landed in the North of *England*: But by this Time came certain Advice, That the *Spanish* Fleet, design'd for this Expedition, consisting of five Men of War, and about forty Transports, having on Board the late Duke of *Ormond*, and about 5000 Men, a great Quantity of Ammunition, spare Arms, and one Million of Pieces of Eight, which sail'd from *Cadiz* on the 23d of *February* O. S. being on the 28th of that Month about fifty Leagues to the Westward of *Cape Finisterre*, met with a violent Storm, which lasted forty eight Hours, and intirely dispers'd them. Thus this Design of the *Spaniards*, whatever it was, became abortive: What Loss they met with is uncertain, but several of their Vessels return'd to the Ports of *Spain* in a very shattered Condition.

On the 4th of *April*, the King being in Council, the following Proclamation, for taking off the Prohibition of Commerce with *Sweden*, was sign'd, and order'd to be forthwith publish'd.

A Proclamation, for taking off the Prohibition of Commerce with Sweden.

GEORGE R.

WHereas in Pursuance of an Act of Parliament made in the third Year of our Reign, [entitled, *An Act to enable his Majesty effectually to prohibit or restrain Commerce with Sweden*] We did think fit, by and with the Advice of our Privy-Council, to issue our Royal Proclamation, bearing Date the second Day of *March*, One thousand seven hundred and six-

teen, in the third Year of our Reign; and did thereby, under the Penalties in the said Act, strictly prohibit and forbid all and every Person and Persons, Natives and Foreigners, Bodies Politick and Corporate whatsoever, before the End of the next Session of Parliament, which should be after the twentieth Day of *March*, One thousand seven hundred and seventeen, to ship, export, carry, or send, or cause or procure to be shipped, exported, carried or sent, directly or indirectly, from or out of the Kingdoms of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, or any the Dominions thereunto belonging, unto or for the Kingdom of *Sweden*, or any the Dominions or Countries under the Power of the King of *Sweden*, any Goods, Wares, Commodities, or Merchandises whatsoever; or to import or bring, or cause or procure to be imported or brought, directly or indirectly, by Way of Merchandize, into *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, or any the Dominions thereunto belonging, any Goods, Wares, or Commodities whatsoever, of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of *Sweden*, or any of the Dominions under the Power of the King of *Sweden*, mix'd or unmix'd with the Goods of any other Country, other than such of the said Goods, Wares, or Commodities, which then were, or at any Time or Times on or before the fiftieth Day of *April*, One thousand seven hundred and seventeen, should be laden or put on Board any Ship or Vessel in *Sweden*, or other foreign Parts, to be brought into *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, or any the Dominions thereunto belonging; unless we should think fit, before the End of the next Session of Parliament, which should be after the said twentieth Day of *March*, One thousand seven hundred and seventeen, by our Royal Proclamation, to open the Commerce between our Subjects and those of *Sweden*, or to alter the Prohibitions therein contain'd: Now we judging it may be convenient to open the Commerce between our Subjects and those of *Sweden*, have thought fit, by and with the Advice of our Privy-Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation: And we do hereby declare, That it shall and may be lawful for all and every Person and Persons, Natives and Foreigners, Bodies Politick and Corporate whatsoever, from henceforth to ship, export, carry, or send, or cause or procure to be shipped, exported, carried or sent, from or out of the Kingdoms of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*,

Ireland, or any of the Dominions thereunto belonging, unto or for the Kingdom of *Sweden*, or unto any the Dominions or Countries under the Power of the Queen of *Sweden*, any Goods, Wares, Commodities, or Merchandizes whatsoever; or to import or bring, or cause or procure to be imported or brought, by Way of Merchandize, into *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, or any the Dominions thereunto belonging, any Goods, Wares, or Commodities whatsoever, of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of *Sweden*, or any of the Dominions under the Power of the Queen of *Sweden*, mix'd or unmix'd with the Goods of any other Country, at any Time or Times before the End of this present Session of Parliament, any thing in our said recited Proclamation contain'd to the contrary thereof notwithstanding; unless we shall think fit, within the Time aforesaid, to alter this our Royal Proclamation.

Given at our Court at *St. James's*, the 24th Day of April, 1719. In the 5th Year of our Reign.

God save the King.

On the 29th of *April* the Duke of *Kingston* was elected Knight Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; and because the Ceremonies observ'd on such an Occasion have never yet been insert'd in any of our Registers, we will here give them at large, as they were publish'd by Authority.

St. James's, *April* 29. His Majesty having determin'd to hold a Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, the Knights Companions resident in and near *London*, were summon'd by Virtue of Letters from the Lord Bishop of *Salisbury*, Chancellor of the Order, signifying the Sovereign's Pleasure for their Personal Appearance at *St. James's* on the 29th of *April* in the Evening; whereupon eight of them, habited in their Mantles, and having on their *Georges* and *Garters*, together with the Chancellor, Register, Garter King of Arms, and the Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, Officers of the said Order, wearing their respective Badges and respective Mantles, waited his Majesty's Coming, in the Apartment next to his Bed-Chamber: And upon his Majesty's Appearance, robed in the Mantle of the Order, Garter, by the Sovereign's Command, call'd over the Names of the Knights

Knights Companions, beginning with the *Juniors*, and then the Proceſſion to the Council-Chamber was in the following Order, wherein the *Juniors* went firſt, and thoſe Knights, whoſe Companions were not preſent, went ſingle, *viz.*

The Earl of *Berkely*, Duke of *Newcaſtle*, a-breſt.

Duke of *Montague*,

Duke of *Kent*,

Duke of *Argyll*,

Duke of *Marlborough*,

Duke of *Richmond*,

Duke of *Buckingham*,

} All ſingle, becauſe their
Companions were ab-
ſent.

The Register of the Order in the Middle, having on his Right-Hand Garter, and on the Left the Black Rod.

The Chancellor of the Order with his Purſe and Seal.

The SOVEREIGN.

Having thus entred the Chapter Room, the Knights ſtood behind their ſeveral Chairs, placed according to the Situation of their Stalls in the Royal Chapel of *Windſor*, till the Sovereign had ſeated himſelf in a Chair of State at the upper End of the Table, when the Knights Companions ſeated themſelves by his Maſteſty's Leave, the Chancellor of the Order ſtanding near his Maſteſty, and the Register between Garter on his Right, and the Black Rod on his Left Hand, at the lower End of the Table. The Sovereign then order'd the Oath of Office to be adminiſtered to *John Anſtis*, Eſq; Garter, who kneeling, near his Maſteſty, took the ſame; and afterwards the Oath of Office was in like Manner given to *Sir William Sanderson*, Knight, Black Rod; which being done, the Chancellor, by the Sovereign's Command, declar'd, that the Reaſon of calling this Chapter was to ſupply the Vacancy occaſion'd by the Death of the late Earl of *Albemarle*. The Statutes of the Order, prohibiting the Election of any Perſon who hath not actually receiv'd the Honour of Knighthood, the Sovereign commanded Garter to bring in his Grace the Duke of *Kingſton*, Lord Preſident of the Council, who being introduc'd between Garter and the Black Rod, kneel'd down before his Maſteſty, and was knighted with the Sword of State, and then retir'd out of the Room. Immediately afterwards each Knight Companion having wrote down the Names of
nine

nine Persons whom they esteem'd qualify'd to be elected, that is, three Earls or of higher Degree, three Barons, and three Knights, to which they severally set their Hands; and the Chancellor having collected their Scrutinies, beginning with the youngest Knight, and so proceeding in Order, presented the same on his Knee to the Sovereign, who upon Perusal thereof commanded the Chancellor to declare his Grace the Duke of *Kingston* duly elected: Upon which Garter, accompany'd with the Black Rod, was sent to introduce him to the Sovereign to be invested; and having brought him to the Door of the Chapter-Room, at the Entrance he was receiv'd by the two youngest Knights, and conducted between them up to the Sovereign, with the usual Reverences, Garter King of Arms carrying before them on a Cushion the Garter, (the Ensign of the Order) and a Gold *George* in a blue Ribon, having the Black Rod on his Left Hand; and those *junior* Knights returning to their Seats, Garter, on his Knee, presented to the Sovereign the Garter, who deliver'd the same to the two *senior* Knights, and they buckled it about his Grace's Left Leg, while the Chancellor read the Admonition enjoin'd by the Statutes; and then Garter likewise on his Knee, presented to the Sovereign the blue Ribon with the Gold *George*, and his Majesty assisted by the said two *senior* Knights, put it over his Grace's Left Shoulder a-thwart under his Right Arm, who was then kneeling, the Chancellor at that Time reading the usual Admonition; and then his Grace having kissed the Sovereign's Hand, and thank'd his Majesty for the great Honour done him, rose up, saluted severally the Companions, who all congratulated him, and then he withdrew. And the Knights Companions being again call'd over, they return'd in the same Order.

S W E D E N.

THE States of this Kingdom being assembled at *Stockholm* on the 31st of *January*, in Pursuance of the Declaration publish'd by the new Queen, (which was inserted in the last Register) came on the 21st of *February* to the following Act of Election of the said Queen.

We

WE the Senators, Counsellors of the Kingdom, and States of Sweden, Knights and others of the Nobility, Clergy, Military Men, Burghers and other Deputies, assembled in this present City of Stockholm, with proper Powers, &c. make it known, and notify to whom it may concern, That whereas it has pleas'd God, according to his eternal Decrees, to take to himself our most Gracious and Powerful Lord Charles XII, King of Sweden, &c. who was kill'd before Fredericksbal in Norway; We, as faithful States of the Kingdom, have maturely weigh'd and examin'd, with all the Circumspection necessary, how, and by whom the vacant Throne was to be fill'd, in Conformity to the Resolutions and Conventions made and taken by the said States of the Kingdom, relating to the Hereditary Succession of the Crown, his late Majesty of glorious Memory, having left no Issue. Therefore having been oblig'd to examine what Right the Descendents of the Royal Family, who are alive, have to the Crown, and the Foundation of their Pretensions, and what Titles they have to produce, we have found, that all the Ordinances concerning the Hereditary Right of the Female Issue, are all founded upon the Regulations made in the Year 1604, for the Hereditary Succession, which contains in express Terms, That the Daughter of a King or a Prince, who shall be regarded as capable to succeed to the Crown, must be unmarried, and not marry without the Consent and Approbation of the States of the Kingdom; which was not only confirm'd and declar'd in the same Manner in the Resolution of the States assembled in the Year 1627, concerning the Hereditary Right of the Princesses, but also farther confirm'd, strengthen'd and declar'd in the Year 1633; and, in particular, by a Resolution of the States Anno 1634; inasmuch, that the only Daughter of King Gustavus Adolphus was judg'd and declar'd to be capable to fill the Throne, because she was not marry'd.

When afterwards King Charles Gustavus, issu'd from a Swedish Princess marry'd out of the Kingdom, was advanc'd to the Throne, he acknowledg'd by a Declaration in 1650, that the States had done him great Favour and Honour, and shew'd a great Affection to him, owning and styling himself in another Declaration, Anno 1654, King Elect; and the States, by a Decla-

Declaration in 1650, had declar'd in exprefs Terms, That they had consented to his Election, not out of Duty and Obligation, but of their *proprio Motu* and Free Will, and upon other Considerations alleg'd therein. And altho' the Hereditary Right was then restrain'd and limited to the Male Issue alone, it was, however, enlarg'd in Process of Time to the Females, but always with this exprefs Condition, That all Things should be done conformably to the Regulations made at *Nordkopping*; concerning the Hereditary Succession, which Condition is also exprefsly inserted in the last Will and Testament of the late King *Charles XI*, in 1693, *etc.* That the States of the Kingdom shall confirm the Hereditary Princesses in all the Rights of the Royalty, according to the Regulations aforesaid, made at *Nordkopping*, concerning the Hereditary Succession, which is not contrary to their Consent and their Obligation; insomuch that they are enjoin'd and requir'd to maintain the Right of the Hereditary Princesses of the Royal Family.

Since therefore Things stand thus, that according to the aforesaid Hereditary Agreements, and the Resolutions pass'd in the Diet of the States, no Person of the Family or Blood-Royal, can, for the Future, claim, by Right of Succession, the Crown of *Sweden*; (as her Royal Highness the Most Serene Princess and Landgravine *Ulrich Eleonora* has likewise acknowledg'd and declar'd, in a gracious Letter of the 20th of *January* of the present Year, written to all the Estates of the Kingdom in a Body assembled) and since we are thus, by Right, at full Liberty to elect for ourselves a Superior to rule and reign over us: We, after having, with all imaginable Respect, consider'd the inestimable Endowments, and eminent Royal Vertues, which, with so much Graciousness and Generosity, conspicuously shine in the Person of her Royal Highness the Princess and Landgravine *Ulrich Eleonora*, as also out of Gratitude for the Advantages, Support, and Prosperity, which this Kingdom has enjoy'd, and which have gain'd it great Honour and Reputation in all Parts Abroad, by the renown'd Conduct and Prudence of her Royal Highness's Ancestors, the Illustrious Kings of *Sweden*; We the said Counsellors of the Kingdom, and Estates in a Body assembled, do take, elect, and declare, with Free Will and of our own Accord, as well for ourselves as for our absent Brethren,

thren, her Royal and Most Serene Highness, above-mention'd, the Princess *Ulrica Eleonora*, Queen of *Sweden*, &c. &c. and elect her, and the Male Heirs of her Body, Successors, Heirs and Inheritors of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, in the same Manner as is enacted by the Resolution of the Diet in 1650, to the End she and they may govern the Kingdom, promote its Good and Interest, and prevent and divert its Danger and Ruin with all their Might and Power. We, on our Side, will as it becomes, and is the Duty of true and loyal Subjects, do our Best, and take Care that her Majesty's Rights and Prerogatives be firmly and constantly preserv'd, and all faithful Service, Subjection and Obedience paid her, as also Assistance and Support given her to the utmost of our Power; but in Case it should unfortunately happen, (which God graciously prevent) that her Majesty should die without Male Heirs of her Body, the Royal Dignity will fall on that Occasion again to the free Election of the Senate and the States of the Kingdom, so that no Body shall have or pretend to a Right to the Crown and Kingdom of *Sweden*, either by Succession, or whatever Reasons may be alledg'd. We farther oblige ourselves, and our Posterity, not to proceed to any Election, under whatsoever Name it be, as long as her Majesty, or any Male Heirs of her Body are alive, much less to suffer the same to be propos'd or practis'd thro' Endeavours, Words or Facts, by any Body else, of high or low Condition, now or for the Future; but in Case the Order of Succession comes to determine by the Death of the last Royal Person, (which God graciously prevent) the States of the Kingdom shall be oblig'd, without being call'd by any Body, to assemble of their own Accord, on the 30th Day after the Demise of the Queen or King her Successor, to proceed to a new Election. And in Case it be found that any Body should be so inconsiderate, and forget his Duty so far, as thro' private Engagements and secret Combinations, to make a Motion, or carry on a Design of obtaining the Election either for himself or another, in Prejudice to the free Will of the States, that Person shall be look'd upon by the States as a Disturber of the Kingdom, and Destroyer of the publick Welfare.

We hereby return our most submissive Thanks to her Majesty, for having been pleas'd to express a true
 Dislike

Dislike and just Aversion to the Sovereignty, as it is call'd, or an uncontrollable absolute Royal Power, the Effects of which we have found and experienc'd in many Ways to have ruin'd, diminish'd, and very much weaken'd the Kingdom, to the universal and irretrievable Ruin, Damage, and Loss of us all; We therefore, the Senators and States of the Kingdom, sensible of so woful and utterly ruinous an Experience, with unanimous Consent and earnest Resolution, will, that so dangerous a Power shall for the Future entirely be abolish'd, revers'd; and annull'd; and declare hereby, That whoever by indirect and secret Practices, or open Force, shall endeavour to make himself absolute, shall forfeit the Crown, and be consider'd as an Enemy of the Kingdom: And that whoever of us shall in any Manner consent, or suffer himself to be made instrumental for introducing again such an absolute Government, shall be treated without Mercy, and punish'd as a Traytor to his Country; nor shall any Body, either Clergyman or Layman, exercise a publick Employment great or small, or discharge any Trust within the Kingdom of *Sweden*, unless he has taken a corporal Oath for abjuring the Sovereignty or arbitrary Government, so ruinous and contrary to the Welfare of the Nation, according to this set Form:

I ——— promise and swear to God upon his Gospel, That I will not endeavour either secretly or openly, myself or through others, by advising or acting in any Manner whatsoever, to introduce, revive or promote, the arbitrary Royal Power, or, as it is call'd, Sovereignty; on the contrary, I will keep it out, and oppose it to the utmost of my Power and Ability, and discover and denounce, without Delay, all that comes to my Knowledge, of Endeavours or Proposals made by others for introducing that dangerous Power into the Kingdom. So help me God.

Her Majesty and the Heirs that shall spring from her Body, (which God graciously grant) be pleas'd, on their Part, to govern the Kingdom according to the Common Law of the Land, and the Form of Government which is now made and establish'd by us the Senators and States of the Kingdom, to preserve to us our Christian Evangelick Religion; to support Justice, and obstruct Injustice; and to let every one enjoy his own Property and Right, pursuant to the most gracious Declaration her Majesty had made to us in Writing.

We the States of the Kingdom assembled here, also return with profound Respect, our most submissive Thanks to her Majesty, for having been pleas'd, upon the unfortunate Death of the late King her Brother, to concur with the Senators of the Kingdom then present, and make Provision in such Concerns of the Kingdom, as admitted of no Delay, and requir'd the greatest Attention and Resolution, that the publick Tranquility might not be endanger'd and disturbed by ill-designing Men. We declare, therefore, to be Valid and of Force all that her Majesty has been pleas'd to establish, command, and ordain for the publick Good on that Occasion, namely, the Placart of the 15th of *December* last, for calling in the Mint-Tokyns and Money-Bills. The Letter of the same Date to all the Governors and *Lands Heufdings*, or Lieutenants of the Provinces, relating to the Means of recruiting the Garrisons. The Letter of the same 15th of *December*, to the Chambers of Finances and Deputation, ordaining that those who have Mortgages under their Care, shall stand to their Contracts. The Letter of the 18th of *December*, to the Governors and Lieutenants of the Provinces, relating to the Posts, that the same be furnish'd till farther Orders, by the Keepers of Post-Horses and Inn-keepers. The Letter of the 19th of *December*, concerning the importing and storing of Corn. The Letter of the 8th of *January*, 1719, to all the Governors and Lieutenants of the Provinces about restoring to the Communities and others their Brandy-Stills. And the Letter of the 12th of *January* to the Chamber of Finances, ordering that the Disposition about quartering the Troops in the Country, shall not be alter'd.

God Almighty, who establishes, strengthens, prospers and supports all Governments and Governors, grant all this may be done to the Glory of his Holy Name, the Advancement of his Church, to the Good of our most Gracious Queen, and the immortalizing of her Name, as also to the restoring Welfare, and a joyful Peace to the Nation.

Whereas we for us, and on the Part of our Fellow Subjects left at Home, have unanimously found good, consented and agreed to all this singly, and in the Whole, and shall and are willing steadfastly to observe it as true and faithful Subjects; therefore we the abovesaid Senators and States of the Kingdom of
Sweden,

Sweden, have sign'd it with our own Hands, and put our Seals to it. Done at *Stockholm* the 21st of *February*, in the Year of our Lord 1719.

Sign'd and Seal'd by the Senators, Counts, Barons, and the whole Nobility and Gentry, the Archbishop, the Bishops, and the whole Clergy of the Kingdom, the Burgomasters, Common-Councils, and Deputies of all the Towns, and the Deputies of all the Communities.

The Queen of *Sweden* was crown'd the 28th of *April* at *Upsal*, and the same Day, following the Example of her Predecessors, publish'd an Act of Grace and free Pardon in Favour of several Criminals, which is as follows :

WE *Ulrica Eleonora*, by the Grace of God, elected Queen of *Sweden*, of the *Goths* and *Vandals*, &c. make known : Whereas it has been usual, in former Times, on the Solemnity of a Coronation, to bestow Grace and Pardon on such as for their Offences and Crimes are detain'd in Prison, or have fled the Country ; We, in Conformity to the laudable Custom and Example of our Predecessors, are willing, on this our Coronation-Day, (which God grant to be prosperous) to grant the same Grace, Favour and Pardon, to such as at this Time for their Offences and Crimes are in Prison, either at *Marsstrand* or at other Places, or out of Fear are fled to, and live in Foreign Countries. Accordingly, by Virtue of these Letters Patents, we grant them our Grace and Pardon, and take them into our Royal Mercy and Protection, restoring them to their former Liberty, and giving them Leave to return into the Kingdom and the Provinces belonging to it, to their Houses, Dwellings and Trades. Provided however, that upon their Return they endeavour to reconcile themselves to their Relations and Friends in the best Manner they are able ; and that those who are fallen under Church-Discipline, submit and undergo the same. This our Pardon shall likewise extend to those who in *Turkey* left their Regiments without Leave and deserted, and have since kept out of the Kingdom ; as likewise to such of the Commons as are fled for Fear of being pressed or listed ; yet with this Proviso, that the Soldiers, Troopers, and Dragoons, that have deserted from their Regiments, return to the same : But all those who are guilty of the

the high Crimes of Blasphemy, Treason, Murder, murdering of Infants, Sacrilege, firing of Houses, plundering of Ships stranded or cast away, or of Incest; likewise such as shall be convicted of having maliciously committed Murder, or any other Crime, in Expectation of an Act of Grace on our Coronation-Day, and having consequently render'd themselves unworthy of our Royal Mercy and Pardon, shall be absolutely excluded, and be sentenc'd and punish'd pursuant to the Laws, and according to the Nature of the Fact. We order this our Royal Proclamation to be sent to all those whom it may concern, particularly the High Governour of *Stockholm*, the Governours and *Lands Heufdings*, as also the Burgomasters and Common-Councils of the Towns throughout the whole Kingdom, that they may put it in Execution, and release the Prisoners. For the better Confirmation of which, we have sign'd it with our own Hand, and caused our Royal Seal to be put to it.

Upsal the 17th of

March, 1719.

ULRICA ELEONORA.

The Execution of the Baron *de Goerts*, being one of the most remarkable Occurrences of the present Time, we may not omit the Account of it.

Upon the pressing Solicitations made to the Queen of *Sweden* by the States of the Kingdom, she gave the necessary Directions for establishing a Court of Justice to examine and judge the said Baron: This Court was compos'd of three Deputies of the Nobility, three of the Clergy, three of the Burghers, and three of the Yeomanry, representing the four Orders of the States of the Kingdom: To these were joyn'd three Deputies of the Army, and three on the Part of the Chancery, and other Courts of Justice. *M. Peter Ribing*, Marthal or Speaker of the Nobility, was appointed President of this Court, and they made Choice of *M. Peter Fechman* to be Fiscal or Queen's Counsel. This Court having, in their first Session, taken into Consideration the Heads of the Accusation, prefer'd by the said Fiscal against Baron *Goerts*, determin'd that the Cause was of a Criminal, and not of a Civil Nature, as had been urg'd in the Baron's Favour; and commanded him to deliver up the Order of the *Black Eagle*, which had been conferr'd on him by the King of *Prussia*, alledging, that the Regard they had for his *Prussian Majesty*,

Majesty, would not permit them to proceed criminally against a Person who actually wore that Mark of his Royal Favour: The Baron insisted that he had not receiv'd that Badge of Honour from the Throne of *Sweden*, it not being in the Power thereof to bestow it; and consequently they had no Right to deprive him of it: This Argument, tho' strong, avail'd him nothing; for he was divested of the Emblems of it in Court, and they were sent to his Relations. When the Baron demanded Leave to give in his Answers in Writing, and to be allow'd Counsel to make his Defence; he was answer'd, That, according to the Laws of the Kingdom, a Prisoner was to make his Answers by Word of Mouth; and as to the Counsel he desir'd, they would assign him one, who, pursuant to Law and Custom, should be present at his Examinations, to except against any Interrogatories he should think proper, in Point of Law and Form, but not to furnish him with Answers as to Matters of Fact: Thus the Baron was compell'd to answer himself without consulting with his Counsel, and was but very seldom permitted to take Minutes of what was to be enter'd in the Journal of the Proceedings of the Court; but the Person assign'd him for his Counsel, was, however, always present. He made all his Answers with great Presence and Composure of Mind; and it being insinuated, during the Tryal, that the Method of their Proceeding against him was too vigorous and severe, even *M. Ribing*, the President, declar'd in the Assembly of the States, That he was loth to draw upon himself the Reproach of Posterity on Account of the Hardships and Severity with which the Baron was treated, and therefore he would not proceed in that rigorous Manner, even though it were authoriz'd by the Laws of the Kingdom, unless they commanded him, and gave him the Sanction of their Votes so to do: To which the Assembly answer'd unanimously, and even with some Warmth, That he ought to act with all the Rigour of the Laws, and they likewise pass'd a Resolution to address the Queen not to spare the Life of Baron *Goerts*, who, said they, appear'd to all the World to be guilty, and to deserve nothing less than Death. His Trial lasted 13 Days, and then the Question being put concerning the Punishment to be inflicted upon him, several of his Judges were for condemning him to perpetual Imprisonment: But the Deputies

Deputies of the Clergy and of the Army, the President and his Brother gave their Votes that he deserv'd Death; and the Majority were of that Opinion: Accordingly the following Sentence was drawn up in Form, and pronounc'd against him.

The Sentence of the Royal Commission upon the Accusation of M. Thomas Fehman, Senefchal and Fiscal, prefer'd against George Henry Baron de Goerts, formerly Privy Counsellor and Great Marshal to the Duke of Holstein, for High Misdemeanors committed in the Administration of Affairs of the highest Importance, by giving pernicious Advices contrary to the Welfare of the Subjects and the whole Kingdom, pronounc'd at Stockholm the 11th of February, 1719.

THE Royal Commission has heard and examin'd all the Heads of Accusation prefer'd by *M. Fehman*, Senefchal and Fiscal, and likewise maturely weigh'd the Exceptions and Allegations made by *Baron Goerts*: And whereas all the Endeavours of the said Baron, ever since his Arrival in this Kingdom, have had no other Aim, than to put the King in ill Terms with all the Subjects of this Kingdom, as well in general as in particular, and this in a most detestable Manner, having in divers of his Letters and Memorials (of which he could not disown any) represented them to the King of glorious Memory, as disaffected, remiss, and refractory in contributing to the Welfare of the State, with other Expressions to their Prejudice, to the End, that by alienating the King's Affections from his Senate and his other Councils and faithful Servants, he might exclude them from the Administration of the most important Affairs of the Kingdom, and engross the same to himself, contrary to the Laws and Constitution of this Nation; and the better to obtain his own Ends, in which he accordingly succeeded, having contriv'd such Projects, as solely aimed at depriving the Subjects of all their ready Money, Bank-Bills, Mortgages, Plate and Jewels, and all Manner of valuable Effects; and after having thus stript the Subjects of their Substance, he proceeded (as it plainly appears by his own Letters) to keep up the War by plausible Arguments, to put the King upon dangerous Enterprizes, and to embroil the Kingdom.

Since therefore it plainly appears by what has been said, without mentioning the Baron's abominable
Conduct

Conduct in many other Affairs, which for certain Reasons cannot be amply set forth, that he has been the crafty Author of all the Misfortunes and Inconveniencies the Kingdom has suffer'd; and since, by taking upon him the Administration of publick Affairs, he has put himself among the Number and under the Obligation of Subjects, he cannot withdraw himself from being prosecuted for his Demeanours and Crimes according to the Laws of the Nation.

For these and other Reasons, the Royal Commission finds it just and agreeable to the Laws, That *George Henry de Goertz* be beheaded under the Gallows, and his Body bury'd in the same Place by the Hangman; both as a just Punishment of his Crimes, and for an Example to other bad Counsellors and Disturbers of Kingdoms.

Done at Stockholm, the
11th of February, 1719.

Sign'd on Behalf of the
Commissioners by

Peter Ribbing, President.

John Christian Bahr, Secretary.

He heard this dreadful Sentence without being in the least discompos'd, and calmly said, He had been preparing for Death already for some Days past, but had not expected the later Part of the Sentence, which he thought too severe: He was answer'd by none of his Judges, except one, Son-in-Law to the late Count *Piper*, who told him, That the Ills he had done the Kingdom, and which he was still contriving to bring upon it, were now fallen on his own Head: The Baron, not deigning to answer him, look'd on him with Scorn, and was carry'd back to his Prison in the Town-House. The Populace hearing he was condemn'd, forbore to load him with Affronts and Reproaches, as they used to do before, when he was carry'd through the Streets, and their Hatred seem'd chang'd into Pity; some even lamented his Fate, and others scrupled not to declare their Hopes that the Queen would pardon him; and indeed his Execution was deferr'd for some Days; But a Report, industriously spread, that certain foreign Powers were to intercede in his Favour, hasten'd his Death, and the third of *March* was the Day appointed for his Execution. Some Days before that Time he writ to the States as follows:

Z

Meſ.

Messieurs the States having dispos'd of my Life, and appointed the Time when and the Place where I am to suffer, I submit willingly to the Will of God and their Power. I was, however, of Opinion, That an Account of the Revenue of the Kingdom, which has been of late, in my Disposal, would be demanded of me before I was to die; but I have heard nothing of it as yet. For these Reasons I cannot forbear to acquaint Messieurs the States, that I wish they would allow me Time to settle those Accounts, to convince them, and to shew to all the World, that I have manag'd the Finances faithfully, and as it becomes a Man of Honour. In Case this Request, as well as some others, should be rejected, I expect at least, from the Generosity of the States, that they will never demand of my Heirs an Account of Affairs they know nothing of; and that they will allow them to carry away my Corpse. And so I wish, from the Bottom of my Heart, all Manner of Prosperity, Glory and Success to the whole Kingdom; being, &c.

The States were regardless of his Request, and he was executed according to his Sentence; after which his Body was bury'd by his Servants in a Grave which the Hangman had made about fifty Paces distant from the Place of Execution; but some Time after it was given to his Relations, who took it up, and interr'd it among his Ancestors. A little before his Execution he writ his own Epitaph in these Words:

Mors Regis, Fides in Regem, est Mors mea.

'The King's Death, and my Loyalty to him, are the
'Occasion of my Death.



HOLLAND.

ON the 16th of February, the States-General deputed some of their Members to acquaint the Marquis de Beretti Landi, the Spanish Ambassador, that they had acceded to the Quadruple Alliance, and to communicate to him in Form their Resolution for that Accession: Notifying likewise to him at the same Time their Intentions to dispatch *M. Colster* to Spain, to dispose the Catholick King to accept of the Conditions propos'd to his Majesty, for restoring and maintaining

taining the publick Tranquillity: To which the Ambassador answer'd, That he thank'd their High-Mightinesses for that Communication; that it was to be wish'd *M. Colfer* had been sent to *Spain* long before, when the good Offices of their High-Mightinesses would probably have been of more Effect than it could be expected they should be after the States had resolv'd to accede to that Alliance; that it had been more regular if their good Offices had preceded that Accession; and that to make no other Proposals than to accept the Terms already known, was the same Thing as to prescribe Laws to his Catholick Majesty, which must be regarded by all impartial Considerers as a Morfel which Great Kings, as that of *Spain*, cannot easily digest.

On the 18th, the said Ambassador had a Conference with the Deputies of the States, and deliver'd to them a Letter written to him by Cardinal *Alberoni*, and dated the 30th of *January*, which is as follows:

SIR,

THE King has receiv'd the Copy of the new Declaration which your Excellency made the 10th of this Month to the Republick; and as the Expressions in it are wholly conformable to the Uprightness of his Majesty's Intentions, he has had the Goodness to approve them, and to ratify all that your Excellency advanc'd to the States-General; the King being ready to receive their Ambassador and Mediation, and to consent to a reasonable Accommodation, because his Majesty prefers the Peace and Tranquillity of *Europe* in general, and of his own Subjects in particular, to all other Considerations; and never form'd a Design to make Conquests, or to extend his Dominions: For the King never took Arms, but as being compell'd so to do by the Infractions, Affronts and Contempts offer'd by the Court of *Vienna*, to maintain his Rights and his Honour: So that his Majesty is now inclin'd to Peace, provided the Republick proposes convenient Means and Expedients for the Safety of his Honour and that of the *Spanish* Nation. Your Excellency will notify these Sentiments to the States-General, and inform me of the Result. I am, &c.

On the 17th of *February* the Resident of *Denmark* presented the following Memorial to the States-General:

High and Mighty Lords,

Doubtless your High-Mightinesses cannot but remember the many Instances which my Master, the King of *Denmark* and *Norway*, has caused to be made to you for several Years, both by his Ministers here, and by *M. Goer*, your late Envoy at his Court, that your High-Mightinesses would be pleas'd seriously to think of the Stating and Payment of the Arrears due to his Majesty's Troops. You will likewise easily judge, That it cannot but be displeasing to his Majesty to see that all these Instances have been hitherto fruitless; and that your High-Mightinesses, at the same Time that you really satisfy other Princes, who have the like Demands, only pay his Majesty with fair Words and Promises without Effect; and without reflecting, either on the Patience his Majesty has shewn for so many Years in this Affair, or the Complaisance he has notwithstanding demonstrated to the State, by releasing several Times the Ships of your Subjects, when they were seized, and he might have confiscated them with Justice; your High-Mightinesses have not so much as fulfill'd the formal Engagements made by your Envoy, both in Writing and by Word of Mouth, in the Conference held on that Subject with his Ministers towards the End of the Year 1717.

His Majesty has therefore expressly commanded me, his Resident, to renew his Instances with your High-Mightinesses, and to desire you, with all the Respect due to you, without any farther Delay, to discharge that Debt, the Justice of which you cannot question, to the End his Majesty may not find himself oblig'd, in Order to satisfy his own just Pretensions, in-Case of farther Delay of Payment, to take other convenient Measures, which will prove both troublesome to the State, by the Inconveniencies that will thence arise, and disagreeable to his Majesty; who otherwise will be glad always to entertain a Friendship and good Correspondence with the Republick.

This Memorial not producing the desir'd Effect, and the States being inform'd of several Depredations committed by the *Danes* upon their Subjects, in the *Baltick* and other Northern Seas, sent for the Deputies of the Admiralties to consult with them about the fitting out of a strong Squadron to protect their
Subjects

Subjects against those Violences, and signify'd to the King of *Denmark*, that they would no longer suffer a Proceeding so contrary to the Laws of Nations and to solemn Treaties.

On the 23d of *March*, the Count *de Morville*, who succeeded the Marquess *de Chateauneuf* in Quality of Ambassador of the Most Christian King to the States-General, made his publick Entry at the *Hague*, and on the 25th had his publick Audience of their High-Mightinesses, to whom he made a Speech in the *French* Tongue, a Translation whereof follows :

High and Mighty Lords,

THE King, my Master, sends me to your High-Mightinesses, to give you Proofs of his Esteem and Affection, which are the more sincere, because all Things seem re-united in his Person to assure you of his Attachment : He saw not those unhappy Times when fatal Circumstances had divided us ; and having been given to the World like that pacifick Branch which declar'd the Almighty's Peace to Mankind, he has never known you but under the amiable Names of Neighbours and Allies.

The last Words of his August Great Grandfather were Counsels of Peace and Meekness ; and the Hands that receiv'd that dear Trust, after the Death of *Lewis* XIV, have been hitherto wholly employ'd in drawing up for him Projects of Concord, Moderation and Justice ; such Sentiments, of which you are the principal Objects, invite you, High and Mighty Lords, to an Union, which even your own Interests advise you to embrace.

Some Clouds have arisen which have not permitted us to acknowledge our ancient Allies ; but these Clouds are now blown over, and the most strict Ties of our Alliances will for ever blot out the Remembrance of the Troubles with which we have been agitated, and accomplish the Tranquillity of *Europe* : This is what has brought me to your High-Mightinesses, to whom I have Orders to offer the chief Affection of the King my Master, who promises himself to find in your Hearts the Sentiments which his Sincerity has a Right to expect and demand from a Nation, who have always made Profession of Justice, and whose Prudence and Wisdom are so evident in the great Reputation of those they have made Choice of to govern them.

The

The Honour the King has done me, in naming me to fill this Office, is much the greater, in Regard of the Merit of those to whom he has sent me. The Respect and Veneration I have always had for this Illustrious Government, seem'd to be a Prefage for me of the Choice with which his Majesty has been pleas'd to honour me.

Why is it not in my Power, High and Mighty Lords, faithfully to represent those lively Sentiments? You would then perhaps acknowledge that I had some Title to the agreeable Proofs of Confidence which you have already given me, and of which I dare promise myself the Continuation, from the ardent Desire I have to render myself worthy thereof.

To this Speech of the Ambassador the President of the Assembly return'd a very obliging Answer, as is usual on such Occasions.

On the 24th of *March*, Prince *Kourakin*, Ambassador of the Czar of *Muscovy*, presented a Memorial to the States-General, representing to them, by Order of his Master, That his Czarilh Majesty was much surpriz'd at their sending *M. de Bye* to *Sweden*; [See the *Historical Register*, N^o XII, p. 326] enumerating the several Causes of Dissatisfaction which the Conduct of the said *de Bye* had given his Czarilh Majesty during his Residence in his Dominions, and most earnestly desiring that he might be commanded not to do any Thing in *Sweden*, which might directly or indirectly be prejudicial to the Interests of his said Majesty; and even pressing them to recall the said *de Bye* from his Ministry in *Sweden*.

On the 1st of *April* the States return'd an Answer to this Memorial, importing in Substance, That they were very much concern'd to find, that his Czarilh Majesty's Displeasure against their late Resident *de Bye* continu'd; that they were in Hopes he would have been entirely satisfy'd with their recalling the said *de Bye*, in doing whereof they thought they had given sufficient Proofs of the great Regard they had for his Czarilh Majesty; and that having therein comply'd with his Majesty's own Demands, he would have been contented, and have taken no farther Notice of the said *de Bye*: That their High-Mightinesses, to their great Surprize, seeing the Contrary by the said Memorial, had again examin'd the Extracts of the Letters written by their said Resident, the Questions that

were put to him and his Answers, and perused and consider'd them with all the Equity and Impartiality they were capable of; but that after all it did not appear to them, that the said Extracts, &c. contain'd any Thing that could give just Occasion for such Inferences and Accusations as are sought to be deduc'd from them, and which in Prince *Kourakin's* Memorial, deliver'd to their High-Mightinesses, are conceiv'd in such harsh and aggravating Terms. That the said *de Bye* having resided at the Court of his Czarilh Majesty at a Time when Things not ordinary happen'd, he acquainted the States, his Masters, and also his Friends, with what he could learn either by common Reports or by particular Informations; and if he was led into Error by such Reports and Informations, and even made a wrong Judgment of Things, it is very excusable. That, moreover, it did not appear to their High-Mightinesses, by the Papers deliver'd to them, that the said *de Bye* had held any Correspondence with any of the Subjects of his Czarilh Majesty, much less with Traitors or ill-designing Persons, to the Prejudice of his said Czarilh Majesty, or of his Interests; which the said late Resident had not only solemnly deny'd, but complain'd of a Letter that had been produc'd and read to him, and was pretended to be written by him, and contain'd odious Reflections on some of the Ministers of his Czarilh Majesty, when in Truth he never wrote that Letter, nor indeed ever saw it before: That since no evident Proof is given of such criminal Actions as the said Memorial charges upon the said Resident, their High-Mightinesses could not deem him guilty, nor worthy of Punishment; but rather had Reason to complain of the Proceedings against him, (he being responsible for his Actions to none but their High-Mightinesses) in a Manner so contrary to the Protections and Privileges due to a publick Minister, by opening his Letters, confining his Person, and seiling and examining his Papers; which are manifest Violations of the Laws of Nations: Notwithstanding all which, the great Consideration and Esteem which their High-Mightinesses had always had, and still have, for his Czarilh Majesty, had prevail'd on them to recall their said Resident *de Bye*: That their High-Mightinesses had not sent him to *Sweden* to reside there, but only upon some extraordinary Affairs relating to the Service of the State; that they

they had not yet any Account of his Arrival in *Sweden*, much less of what he might have done in the Affair he was charg'd with: That their High-Mightinesses promis'd themselves; from his Czarish Majesty's eminent Wisdom, that he would be sensible, that before they had receiv'd some Advice of the Arrival of the said *de Bye* in *Sweden*, and of what he had done pursuant to his Commission, they could not recall him without very great Prejudice to their Affairs, and those of their good Subjects: But that when they shall be inform'd thereof, they would take this Affair into farther Consideration, and endeavour on this, as well as on all other Occasions, to give his Czarish Majesty real Proofs of their singular Esteem and Friendship for his Person, in all that could in Justice be desir'd of a free State.

At the same Time their High-Mightinesses resolv'd, That a Copy of their said Answer should be given by their Agent *Rosenboom* to Prince *Kourakin*; and that another Copy of it, as also of the said Memorial and Papers thereto annex'd, should be sent to the said *M. de Bye*, to know what he had to say upon them; and that in the mean Time he should be commanded to avoid doing any Thing which might tend to the Prejudice or Damage of his Czarish Majesty, or of his Interests.



FRANCE.

ON the 15th of *February*, the Earl of *Stair*, Ambassador of *Great Britain*, had publick Audience of the Duke Regent, on which Occasion his Excellency made the following Speech to his Royal Highness:

S I R,

THE King of *Great Britain*, my Master, has order'd me to assure you, that his Majesty looks upon himself as less engag'd to your Royal Highness by the Ties of Blood, than by those of Friendship; which his Majesty will always maintain, on his Part, by an entire Confidence, and free Communication of Counsels in all Things relating to publick Affairs.

This Friendship is the strongest Band of the Union between *Great Britain* and *France*, to which Union both Nations owe the Tranquillity they enjoy, and which

which they will soon communicate to all their Neighbours by the Execution and the Effects of the Quadruple Alliance.

The Plan of that Treaty establishes, in the first Place, Peace throughout *Europe*, on solid and lasting Foundations, by keeping to the Dispositions already made and settled in the chief Governments of *Europe*, with the Consent and Sanction of their Neighbours; secondly, provides against all Occasions of Dispute that human Prudence can foresee in the Course of Time; and, thirdly, fixes a powerful Guaranty for the publick Tranquillity once settled.

To judge whether the Scheme of the Quadruple Alliance is good, it needs only to be compar'd with that of our Enemies. Their Scheme appears to be, the overturning the Dispositions establish'd in all the great Governments of *Europe*, by the several Nations themselves, and by solemn Treaties; the exciting of Civil Wars in every Country, and a general War throughout all *Europe*; the throwing all into Confusion, and leaving the Determination to the Sword, without proposing any other End at present, than a general Combustion, and endless Anarchy and Disorder for the future.

These Truths are too evident to be long disguis'd, with false Colours, by the Craft and Malice of some particular Persons. *Europe* will soon perceive its true Interest, and not hearken to these Incendiaries, who advise the preferring War and Confusion to Peace, and to a quiet and orderly State of Affairs.

The King assures your Royal Highness, that he will never depart from the Designs and Ends of the Quadruple Alliance, which are to re-establish the publick Tranquillity of *Europe*.

Resolution and Firmness will soon overcome the few Difficulties that yet remain. Providence seems to declare it self every where for a Work so beneficial to Mankind. All the Machinations and Conspiracies of the Enemies of the publick Quiet, have fail'd every where, and we are very near seeing Peace and Tranquillity restor'd.

For maintaining that Tranquillity, the King proposes to continue in strict Alliance with *France*, and in perfect Friendship with your Royal Highness.

I shall think myself very happy, if by my Ministry, I can in any Degree contribute to the Execution

of so good a Design: The more, because the Satisfaction of discharging my Duty, will be accompany'd with the Pleasures which I have always found inseparable from the Honour of negotiating with your Royal Highness.



The War between France and Spain.

ON the 21st of *April*, a Body of *French Troops* under the Command of the *Marquis de Cilly* pass'd the *Bidassoa*, (a River which springing from the *Pyrenean Mountains* towards *Maia*, and running into the Sea near *Pontarabia*, separates *France* from *Spain*, upon an Isle this River forms, call'd *The Isle of Pheasants*) near *Bera*, and advanc'd to the Castle of *Bebobia*, which surrender'd to him the next Day. The Garrison consisted of 79 Men, commanded by two Captains and two Lieutenants, who were made Prisoners of War. Thirty Men were likewise taken Prisoners in the Post of the Hermitage of *St. Marcel*. In these two Actions the Loss on the *French Side* was inconsiderable. From *Bebobia*, the *Marquis de Cilly* advanc'd directly to *Port-Passage*, and; after a short Dispute, made himself Master of it, having first compell'd the Garrison of the Fort of *St. Elizabeth*, which consisted of eighteen Officers, seventy-five Soldiers, and some Militia, to surrender themselves Prisoners of War. In *Port Passage* he found on the Stocks six large Men of War, very near finish'd, which, pursuant to his Instructions, he burnt, and a great Quantity of Masts, Timber, &c. for Shipping. The *Marquis de Cilly* having thus open'd a Passage into *Spain*, the Duke of *Berwick*, who commanded in chief the *French Army*, march'd with the main Body of it, and laid Siege to *Pontarabia*, before which Place he open'd the Trenches on the 27th of *May* in the Evening.

Pontarabia, in Latin, *Fons Rapidus*, is a City of *Spain* in the Province of *Guipuscoa*, well fortify'd, and seated among the Mountains at the Mouth of the River *Bidassoa*, upon the Frontiers of *France*, within three or four Leagues of *St. Sebastian*, twenty Miles West of *Bayonne*, and fifty-six East of *Bilboa*. It was taken by *Bonivet*, Admiral of *France*, in 1521. The next Year it was belieg'd by *Charles V.* and defended

by

by the *Sieur de Lude* above ten Months; at which Time, being reduc'd to great Want of Victuals, it was reliev'd by the *Sieur de la Palice*, who drew out the old wearied Garrison, and put in a fresh one under the *Sieur Fraugot*; who being again besieged in 1523, surrender'd the Place upon the first Attack; for which he was degraded. It is so seated, that at Low-water it may easily be enter'd; but at High-water, surrounded with the Sea, and so fortify'd besides, that a few Men may defend it against a vast Army: So that it is the Key of the Kingdom of *Spain*, and also a convenient Haven. The *French* had an Eye upon it, and attempted to reduce it in 1638, by the Prince of *Conde* and the Duke of *Espenon*, but were beaten off with great Shame and Loss; the two Generals mutually blaming each other after the ill Success. *Charles V.*, after he had fortify'd this Place, call'd it his Pillow, upon which he could securely rest. This is the Account which *Thuanus*, *Guicciardin*, and *Mezeray* gives us of this Place.

On the 20th of *May*, the *Marquis de Bonas*, with another Body of *French*, open'd the Trenches before *Castellon*.

S P A I N.

THE States-General of the United Provinces having appointed *M. Colster* to be their Ambassador to the Court of *Spain*, he arriv'd at *Madrid* on the 24th of *April*, and went to Cardinal *Alberoni* to desire an Audience of the King, and that he might be permitted to attend his Majesty in his intended Progress. That Evening the Cardinal acquainted him by Letter, That the King would give him Audience next Day at Noon; but gave no Answer to the other Part of his Request. Accordingly, on the 25th, *M. Colster* went to *Buen-Retiro*, and being introduc'd to his Majesty there with the usual Ceremonies, and delivering his Credentials, he spoke to him in *French*, to the following Purpose:

That he had the Honour to be sent by their High Mightinesses, to assure his Majesty on their Part, of their high Esteem for his Sacred Person; as also of their sincere Intentions to live in a strict Friendship

with his Majesty: That it was their ardent Desire to cultivate the good Understanding establish'd since the late Peace between his Catholick Majesty and their High-Mightinesses; and that on their Part, they would contribute all that lay in their Power, not only to maintain it, but also to augment it on all Occasions, in Hopes his Majesty would act answerably to the sincere Intentions of their High-Mightinesses by mutual Marks of Friendship: That moreover their High-Mightinesses would imploy the most effectual Means to put a Stop, as much as lay in their Power, to the Troubles that have arisen, not doubting but his Majesty was dispos'd on his Side, to take in Hand, with Zeal and Sincerity, so great a Work, tending to the restoring of the Peace of Europe, which was the only Thing their High-Mightinesses had in View: He added, That he should esteem himself very happy, if his Person was agreeable to his Catholick Majesty; and that he could never aspire to a greater Honour than that of being so fortunate as to acquit himself worthy of the Commission with which their High-Mightinesses had honour'd him: To which his Majesty answer'd in few Words, That he had a great Esteem for the Republick, and that the Person of their Ambassador was acceptable to him.

That Minister had likewise the usual Audiences of the Queen, the Prince of Asturias, &c. and made very pressing Instances to accompany the King in his Progress; but could not obtain Leave, being told by Cardinal *Alberoni*, That since he was not empower'd to offer the Mediation of the States, it was needless for him to put himself to the Trouble of attending the King in a fatiguing Journey. Hence it was conjectur'd that he would not succeed in his Negotiations.

Mean while the King of Spain having resolv'd to espouse the Interests of the Pretender to the Crown of Great Britain, a Manifesto, sign'd by his Catholick Majesty, and printed by his Authority, was publish'd at Madrid the 24th of February. It may not be convenient to publish this Manifesto at large, and therefore we shall only take Notice that in enumerating the Reasons that had induc'd him to embrace the Party of the Pretender, whom he styles King James; he alledges Religion as one of the Motives of his hostile Enterprises against the King of Great Britain, in these Words, Because he is (says the Manifesto, speaking of the Pretender) of the *{Linea Masculina}* y *Cato-*
lica

lica de la casa Stuarta] Male and Catholick Line of the Family of Stuart.

This Manifesto was soon follow'd by the Arrival of the Pretender in Spain, who having left Rome unexpectedly, embark'd at Nettuno on the 8th of March, and some Days after landed at Roses in Catalonia; Advice whereof being brought to the Spanish Court, the King immediately sent his own Officers to attend him in his Journey to Madrid, and Orders were given to prepare an Apartment for him in the Palace of Buen Retiro: He was receiv'd at Madrid with all imaginable Honours: The King of Spain sent his own Coaches to take him at four Leagues Distance from that City, went out of Town himself to meet him, and treated him as a crown'd Head, with the Style of King of England, and his Majesty. The Pope too had assign'd him a Pension of 100 Pistoles a-day, out of the Tenth which his Holiness had charg'd upon the Clergy of Spain, to carry on the War against the Turks. He continu'd some Days with the King of Spain at Buen Retiro, and on the 3d of April set out for Valadolid; which Palace had been fitted up for his Reception.

I T A L Y.

Rome.

THE Princess Clementine Sobieski having found Means to escape out of her Confinement at Inspruck, where she had been detain'd by Order of the Court of Vienna, [See the Historical Register, N^o XII, p. 387.] had so well taken her Measures, that she purfird her Journey to Bologna without any Stop or Molestation, and arriv'd there on the 10th of May, where she was magnificently receiv'd and entertain'd by some Officers of the Pope, and met by some English Ladies, who were sent from Rome to wait on her. She stay'd but two Days at Bologna, and then set out for Rome, where she arriv'd on the 15th of May in the Evening, being met without the Flaminian Gate by the Cardinals Agucapio and Gualtieri, and by Don Carlo Albani and Donna Teresa Albani, the Pope's Nephew and Niece, who conducted her to the English Monastery of the Ursulines, where a noble Apartment had been fitted

ted up for her at the Charge of the Pope. The next Morning his Holiness sent her a Regale of all Sorts of Refreshments, carry'd by Fifty-two Men; Cardinal *Gualtieri* presented her with another of forty Basins, together with the Picture of the Pretender, drawn by the celebrated *Penello de Trevisano*; and Cardinal *Acquaviva* gave her at the same Time, in the Name of the King of *Spain*, a Bill of 20000 Pistoles. The same Day the Cardinals held a Congregation of Ceremonial, and resolv'd to treat her in the same Manner as had been observ'd to the *Chevalier de St. George*. On the 17th that Princess went to the *Quirinal*, attended by the Ladies of her Retinue, and had Audience of the Pope, who receiv'd her with all imaginable Honours and Marks of Affection. After an Hour's Conversation with him, she was treated with a magnificent Collation, serv'd up by the *Major-Domo's* Order; and the Pope gave Directions that the Pension which he had granted to the *Chevalier de St. George*, should be paid to his Bride, whom they style at *Rome* Queen of *England*.

Naples and Sicily.

ON the 22d of *April* a Convention was sign'd at *Naples* by Count *Dain*, Viceroy of that Kingdom, on the Part of his Imperial Majesty, by Admiral *Byng*, on the Part of the King of *Great Britain*, and by Count *Pontana* and the Marquis *de Breille*, on the Part of the King of *Sardinia*; the chief Articles whereof are, I. That the King of *Sardinia's* Troops shall evacuate the Places they possess in *Sicily*, and put them into the Hands of the Imperialists as soon as possible. II. That the King of *Sardinia* shall join the Body of 5000 Men of his own Troops in *Sicily* to the Troops of the Emperor, design'd for the Reduction of *Sardinia*; but the said Troops shall act in *Sicily* in Concert with the Imperialists till the Imbarkation for *Sardinia* can conveniently be undertaken. III. That a Viceroy to be appointed by the King of *Sardinia*, shall imbark with the Forces to be employ'd in that Enterprize, and shall take Possession of the Kingdom of *Sardinia* on the first Landing, and put Garrisons into the Places as they shall be reduc'd. Upon the Signing of this Convention the Marquis *de Breille* deliver'd to Count *Dain* an Order under the Hand of the King of *Sicily*, to Count *Maffei*, his Viceroy there, for evacuating that

that Kingdom, and for yielding up the Viceroyship, Government and Places thereof.

On the 23d of *May*, the great Convoy which had long been preparing in *Naples* for the Reduction of *Sicily*, consisting of about 170 Vessels, great and small, having on Board between 11 and 12000 Foot, and about 2000 Horse and Dragoons, with Artillery and Stores of all Sorts, the whole under Convoy of seven *British* Men of War, commanded by Admiral *Syng*, sail'd from *Baya*, and on the 28th of that Month landed at *Patti* in *Sicily*, and the Day following Count *Merci*, who commanded in Chief the Imperial Forces in that Island, march'd with his whole Army, and encamp'd at *Oliveri*; the Marquis *de Lede*, General of the *Spaniards*, having rais'd the Siege of *Melazzo*, (before which Place he had lain seven Months) in the Night of the 26th, upon the first Discovery of the Imperial Fleet off of *Stromboli*, and leaving behind him 4000 Sacks of Corn, and all his Sick and Wounded, whom he recommended by Letter to General *Zumjungen*.



G E N E V A.

THE Count *de Marfay*, his *Britannick* Majesty's Resident with the Republick of *Geneva*, being inform'd that two *British* Gentlemen, one of whom having been at Church, was known to be Mr. *Stuart*, one of the Pretender's profess'd Adherents, and that the other kept close in his Inn; but that some of his Servants were known to have been the Domesticks of the late Earl of *Mar*: Upon these, and other Circumstances, the said Minister of his *Britannick* Majesty went on the 21st of *May*, in the Evening, to the first Syndick of the State, and desir'd that some Members of the Council, accompany'd by some *English* and *Scotch* Gentlemen, who knew the late Lord *Mar*, and had offer'd themselves to be present, might be sent to the Inn to examine the Person that kept himself conceal'd: Accordingly, about ten at Night, an Officer, with some Soldiers, was sent to the Inn, and Centinels were plac'd, without Noise, near the Doors of the two Strangers, who, about five the next Morning, were making ready to be gone, but the Officer and

and Soldiers enter'd their Rooms and secur'd them. Upon this the Council of *Geneva* assembled, and deputed two of their Members, *viz. M. Tremblay* and *M. Buiffon*, to go to the Inn and examine them: They were accompany'd by several *English* and *Scottish* Gentlemen, and going first into *Mr. Stuart's* Chamber, told him, That the Council being inform'd that he was one of the Pretender's declar'd Adherents, had sent them to demand who he and his Companion were, and what Business had brought them to that City: *Mr. Stuart* answer'd, That he had been formerly at *Geneva*, and was then known to *Mr. Buiffon* himself, who knew his Name to be *Stuart*; but he declin'd telling them who his Companion was: Upon this the two Deputies went into the other Gentleman's Chamber, and told him who they were, and what they were come about. He pretended he could not speak *French*, and therefore desir'd an Interpreter, naming *Mr. Stuart* for that Office; which was the more readily granted because *M. Tremblay* understood *English*: He told them by that Interpreter, That he had design'd to pass thro' *France* to *England*, but could not obtain a Passport, and that he was then going to use the Waters of *St. Pré*, a small Town in *Switzerland* about six Leagues from *Geneva*: In short, after they had ask'd him several Questions, to which he gave evasive Answers, the two Deputies told him positively, That they had some Gentlemen at Hand, who knew the Lord *Mar*, and were going to call them in; whereupon he said, he would give them no farther Trouble, but own he was the Lord *Mar*. Immediately they caus'd him and *Mr. Stuart* to be secur'd, seiz'd all their Papers, putting them under a Cover, which the said late Earl of *Mar* seal'd with his own Seal; and then committed them both to safe Custody.

SCOTLAND.

ON the 14th of *May* the General Assembly of the Church of *England* met at *Edinburgh*, and having chose for their Moderator *Mr. James Orlerson*, his Majesty's Commission to the Earl of *Rosbe* was read;

read; as was also his Majesty's Letter to the Assembly which is as follows.

GEORGE R.

RIGHT Reverend and Well-beloved, we greet you well, under the full Assurance of the constant Zeal and Affection of the Church of Scotland to our Person and Government, we do with great Willingness countenance your General-Assembly at this Time, being confident that you will now meet with the same good Disposition, and conduct your selves with that Temper and Unanimity as you have hitherto done.

You may most firmly assure your selves of our ready and chearful Concurrence in whatever Methods shall be taken for the promoting true Religion and Piety, the discouraging Prophaneness and Immorality, and for the preventing the Growth of Popery.

The Difference which has for some Time been among you on Account of the Oaths, I hope shall now be happily removed, and I must recommend it to you to be upon your Guard against the Practices of such as would endeavour to raise unhappy Divisions among you, there being nothing that can tend more to your Honour and Welfare than Concord and Brotherly Love.

We have again made Choice of our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin, *John Earl of Rothes*, to represent our Person in this Assembly, whose known Abilities to discharge that Trust, together with his former Services therein, will, we doubt not, make him acceptable to you; and so we bid you heartily farewell. Given at our Court at St. James's the 23d Day of April, 1719, in the fifth Year of Our Reign.

By his Majesty's Command,

ROXBURGHE.

Directed thus,

To the Right Reverend and Well-beloved, the Moderator, Ministers and Elders of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

The ANSWER of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, to his Majesty's most gracious Letter.

May it please your Majesty,

THE great Honour done us by your Majesty's most gracious Letter, and your Royal Goodness in condescending to signify your Satisfaction with former General Assemblies, adds new Life and Vigour to that constant Zeal and Affection to your Majesty's Person and Government, which the Members of this Church

reckon their Duty and their Glory, and lays us under the strongest Obligations to conduct our selves with that Temper and Unanimity that becomes us, and to endeavour, in the best Manner we are able, to approve our selves to God, and to your Majesty.

The great Encouragement we have, by your Majesty's assuring us of your ready and chearful Concurrence in whatever Methods shall be taken for promoting true Religion and Piety, the discouraging Prophaneness and Immorality, and preventing the Growth of Popery, renders us inexcusable, should we be wanting on our Part to exert our selves to the utmost towards obtaining these good Ends.

Your Majesty's extraordinary Condescension in taking Care to have the Differences amongst us, on Account of the Oaths, happily removed, is an unparalleled Instance of Royal Goodness, for which we can never be sufficiently thankful; and as it gives us the comfortable Prospect of happy Effects to follow upon it, so it calls us to guard our selves with the strictest Care and Watchfulness against the Practices of such as would endeavour to raise unhappy Divisions amongst us, and whatever may lessen that Concord and Brotherly Love which tends so much to the Honour and Welfare of this Church.

The Earl of *Rothel's* steady Adherence at all Times to the Interest of the happy Revolution and Protestant Succession; his great Zeal for your Majesty's Service; his good Affection to the Church of *Scotland*; the Proof he has formerly given of his eminent Abilities for discharging the high Trust wherewith he is now clothed, render your Majesty's Choice of him to represent your Royal Person in this Assembly most acceptable to us.

That Almighty God may plentifully enrich your Majesty with his best Blessings, and advance your glorious Designs for the Happiness of your own People, and the Good of the whole Protestant Interest; that his watchful Providence may be your Protection, and return you in Safety to *Great-Britain*; that he may eminently bless their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princesses of *Wales*, their Royal Offspring, and all your Royal Family; that as he has signally appear'd in defeating the Attempts of your Majesty's Enemies, so he would continue his Goodness in supporting your righteous Cause, bless and direct your Councils, and prosper your Arms for preserving

preserving the Quiet of your Dominions, and restoring the Peace of Europe; and that after a long and prosperous Reign on Earth, your Majesty may be crown'd with immortal Glory in Heaven, are the most fervent Prayers of,
May it please your Majesty, Your Majesty's most faithful, most obedient, and most loyal Subjects,

The Ministers and Elders met in this National Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Edinb. May 16. 1719. Signed in our Presence, in our Name, and at our Appointment, by

James Greirson, Moderator.

The Speech of the E. of Rothes, his Majesty's High Commissioner, to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. Right Reverend and Right Honourable,

HIS Majesty's constant Care for the Welfare of his Subjects, has on all Occasions been very conspicuous.

He has commanded me to assure you of his firm Resolution to maintain the Presbyterian Government of this Church, and has in his most gracious Letter fully express'd, not only the Sense he has of your Loyalty and good Affection to him, but also his ready Concurrence in whatever Methods may be taken for promoting true Religion and Piety, discouraging Prophaneness and Immorality, and preventing the Growth of Popery.

You have renew'd Proofs of his Majesty's tender Concern for your Happiness and Peace, by his late Endeavours to take away the Differences that have appear'd upon Account of the Oaths; which, by the Blessing of God, will be successful, if you be not wanting to your selves.

You cannot but be sensible how much these Differences have been improv'd to your Disadvantage, and have not only embolden'd your Enemies to disturb you, but in some Measure cover'd them from the just Censure of the Law; which otherwise their Disloyalty to the King, and Insults done to this Church, must have brought upon them.

You have now a happy Opportunity of removing Jealousies that have been amongst your selves, and depriving, at the same Time, those who have refused the Oaths on other Accounts, of all Possibility of using your Scruples as a Screen for their Disaffection.

His Majesty asks no other Return of Gratitude from you, but what is both your Duty, and for your Interest; Concord and Brotherly Love are great Blessings in them-

themselves, and as such a Disposition in you will be most agreeable to the King, it will enable you to look with Contempt on the Practices of your Enemies, as his Majesty does on those who would pretend to disturb the Peace of his Government.

His Majesty has again been pleas'd to honour me, to represent him in this Assembly. As I cannot but with Gratitude acknowledge your Civility and Kindness to me formerly, so I hope I shall have your Concurrence in carrying on the good Ends his Majesty proposes; and I think my self very happy that my Endeavour for your Peace and Welfare is a sure Way to recommend me to his Favour.

This Assembly sat till the 23d of *May*, when having determin'd the Affairs that came before them, they dissolv'd their Meeting, and appointed the next General Assembly to be held at *Edinburgh*, the second Thursday of *May* in the Year 1720.

Moneys advanc'd and paid off in the Exchequer, on the following Funds, to June 23, 1719.

<i>Dni.</i>	<i>Exchequer.</i>	<i>Advanc'd.</i>	<i>Paid off.</i>	<i>Numb.</i>
3	6th 3 Shilling Aid	1410000	1108226	1219
6	Hops	180000	173778	681
4	Malt 1717	700000	563259	1042
3½	Malt 1718	700000	289715	424
4	Lottery 1713, Civ. List	633000	63320	6th Pay. 20
4	Dit. 1714, Benefits	1876400	147600	11th Pay. 95
5	Dit. 1714, Blanks			
4	Coals for Churches	164000	139390	452
5	Sale of Tin	1214080	1188540	3507
Blanks 1710, of 14s. per Ann for 25 Years, 10l. 6s. 6d.				

Annuities for 99 Years. Years Purchase.

1693, 14l. per Cent. Excise	19 ¾
1705, 3700 l. per Week Excise	20
1706, ½ additional Customs and Excise	20
1707, Low Wines, Sweets, Pedlars, and Customs	20
1708, 80000 l. 1 Moiety of old Ton. & Pound.	20
1708, 40000 l. Surplusses	19

9 l. per C. 24 ¼ Years Excise, Raisins, Spices, Snuff 14

Prizes 1710, for 25 Years, Coals and Windows 14 ¾

South-Sea Transfer-Books open the 20th of *August* next.

Bank-Annuity Transfer-Books open the 7th of *July* next.

India Transfer-Books open the 21st of *July* next: And the

Dividend-Warrants due at *Midsummer*, will be deliver'd out the 16th of the same Month.

THE
Historical Register.

NUMBER XV.

SWEDEN.



Having in the last Register given an Account of the Election of the Princess *Ulrica Eleonora*, Sister of the late King of *Sweden*, to the Throne of that Kingdom, by the States thereof assembled at *Stockholm*; we will begin this with the Act of Security given by that Princess, for securing the Liberties and Privileges of all her Subjects.

Her Swedish Majesty's most gracious Declaration for securing and ascertaining the Liberty of her Subjects, deliver'd to the States of the Kingdom assembled in Stockholm, on the 21st of February, 1719.

BE it known unto all Men whom it may concern, That we *Ulrica Eleonora*, elected Queen of the *Swedes, Goths, and Vandals*, upon due Enquiry made into the Tenor both of the Resolutions of the States of the Kingdom, and last Will and Testament of his late Majesty, our Father, of glorious Memory, bearing Date the 15th of *August*, 1693, having found, That neither our selves, or any other Person, can, for the Future, have any Title or Pretension to the Crown of *Sweden*, by any Hereditary Right or Virtue of Succession; and that the Counsellors and States of the Kingdom here assembled, out of their great Attachment to our Person, have willingly chosen and taken us for the Queen of *Sweden*, as likewise declar'd our

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Heirs

Heirs Male, if it shall please Almighty God to bless us with any, to be the presumptive Heirs apparent to the Crown of *Sweden*; obliging themselves to us and to the said Heirs Male of our Body, in the Performance of all due Homage and Fidelity, as it becometh good and loyal Subjects; seeking in all Things our and the Kingdom's true Interest; obviating all impending Dangers, promoting as much as in them lies the publick Good, executing our and their Orders in all Things that are just and laudable both before God and Man; and, in a Word, acquitting themselves both towards us and them as it becomes good Men, and as faithful obedient Subjects ought to deport and behave themselves towards their gracious and lawful Sovereigns. We likewise do thankfully acknowledge this Testimony of the kindly Inclinations and Attachment of the States for us in this free and unanimous Election; and that they may, at the same Time, be thoroughly perswaded of our sincere Intention and great Concern for their Security and Happiness, as likewise of the great Respect we owe to a Christian and well-regulated Constitution, and to a mutual Treaty solemnly made; It is our Pleasure to assure the beforemention'd Senators, and States of the Kingdom thereof, by the Publication of these Presents; and we do accordingly promise to do, confirm, and constitute all this, in the Manner and Form following.

I. Seeing that we have been educated in the Principles of the Christian Religion, which is grounded upon the Doctrine of the Prophets and Holy Apostles, comprehended in the unchangeable Confession of *Augsburg*, repeated and approv'd in the Year 1593, in the General Diet at *Upsal*, and likewise explain'd in the Articles of Agreement, commonly call'd, *Liber Concordia*, which, since *Gustavus the First* settled the Succession of the Crown, has been religiously look'd upon and consider'd by all the succeeding Kings, as a Part of our Constitution, and, in which, we are not only resolv'd to live and dye, but to take especial Care to have our Children (if Heaven will favour us with so great Blessings as Heirs apparent to the Crown of *Sweden*) brought up in the same Principles of Religion. And as it was solemnly promis'd by *Gustavus the First*, at the Settlement of the Succession in our Family, and repeated by the King's most excellent Majesty, our Father, of glorious Memory, in the Year 1672, so we promise

promise to uphold and maintain all the States of *Sweden*, whether Ecclesiastical or Secular, whether High or Low, in the Exercise of the Christian Religion, and Use of the Holy Sacraments, as set forth in the Holy Scriptures, and exactly as it was receiv'd by *Gustavus* the last of that Name, and by King *John*, (both of glorious Memory) and afterwards solemnly confirm'd in a General Diet at *Upsal* in the Year 1593. And we will and command that none of our *Swedish* Subjects, of what Condition or Dignity soever, whether allur'd by the Hopes of Gain, or frighted with the Apprehension of Evil, do assist, either privately or publickly, at the Exercise of any other Religion, than that which is by Law establish'd in this Kingdom; and all Strangers, of whatever Nation they be, must punctually obey this our Injunction in all the respective Provinces belonging to the Crown of *Sweden*.

II. Secondly, That no Man professing any other Religion whatsoever, be it Popish, *Photinian*, or that of *Calvin*, or Anabaptists; and more particularly, no Person openly prophane, and Atheistically inclin'd, shall be admitted to any publick Employment in this Kingdom, either as Member of any College, Governor of Castles or Provinces, or to any other Office, whether great or small, high or low, upon any Account whatsoever. Much less are Persons of debauch'd Principles and scandalous Practices to be employ'd in the Service of the Church, or in the Direction of publick Schools; and more particularly, That no Person or Persons of any other Perswasion than by Law establish'd, shall be employ'd as Bishop, Superintendent, Court-Chaplain, Professors of any of the liberal Sciences in any of our Universities or Free-Schools; Church-Wardens or Vestry-Men in any Country-Town, or Villages; School-Masters in private Schools, or Tutors of Youth in any private Family; that the Church of God may be preserv'd pure, holy, and undisturb'd in this Kingdom, to the Glory of God, the Edification of all Christian People, and for the farther Conservation of the Peace and Tranquillity of our Government.

III. We Will and Command, as above mention'd, that this our Order be observ'd in this Kingdom, and in all its respective Provinces; and we shall not permit any Infringement to be made upon the Premises, but do approve of, ratify, and confirm at this Time all

the Ordinances and Decrees formerly made for the Conservation of the same, and namely, the Statute relating to Religion in the Year 1655, and the Ecclesiastical Laws made in the Year 1626. And moreover, we are ready to concur with the States of the Kingdom, whenever it shall be judg'd necessary, to make new Laws, or strengthen those already made, with additional Clauses and Explanations; and therefore we command all Governors, Sheriffs, or Lieutenants of Provinces, Bishops, Superintendants, Consistorial Men, as all other Magistrates, whether high, or of a lower Station, both in Towns and Villages, to keep a watchful Eye upon all such Persons who presume to contrevene these Orders, that they may in Time be prevented from thrusting themselves into Offices, or speedily depos'd and laid aside, if crept in already, and so prevent more Mischiefs of that Nature; to the End, that all Things, under the Direction of the all-wise Providence, may be done with Decency and good Order.

But here we must obviate two great Difficulties; the first, relating to Embassadors and Residents of Foreign Princes, who profess a different Way of publick Worship from that receiv'd and establish'd in this Kingdom, whom we can't but indulge in the Exercise of their own Religion, without a manifest Violation and Infringement of the Law of Nations. The other Difficulty relates to Strangers, who come to this Kingdom in-Quest of some Civil or Military Employment, Merchants to carry on Trade, and Artisans to exercise here their respective Occupations, professing likewise a different Religion. Therefore we allow to Embassadors and all publick Ministers, with their Retinues, the free Exercise of their Religion in their own Houses; but with this Proviso, that no other Strangers, tho' of the same Religion, be permitted to assist at any Act of Religion in the House of the said publick Ministers, much less is it allow'd that any of our Subjects should assist on any such Occasion. And as for other Strangers, whether Merchants, Officers, Servants, or Artisans, they may serve God privately in their own Houses as long as they live quietly; but they are not to form themselves into a Conventicle, whether private or publick; neither shall they be allow'd any Minister or Preacher either in Town or Country, whether it be for the Exercise of their Religion,

ligion, or for the Instruction of their Children, or for any other Pretext whatsoever, under Penalty of being severely prosecuted according to Law. And if they expect that their Children should enjoy the Privileges of a *Swedish* Subject, they are to bring them up in our Religion, in Pursuance to the Laws and Ordinances made on that Behalt. Lastly, if any Person or Persons, of whatever Religion they be, be convicted of having (either by Word or Deed) rail'd at, or reflected reproachfully upon the Holy Scriptures, and our Holy Religion, he shall as a base Reviler of God's Word, be thrust out of his Employment, and shall be corporally punish'd, or otherwise, as the Circumstances of his Crime shall direct.

IV. Seeing the Kingdom of *Sweden* is never to be divided; but is to be govern'd with all its Provinces and other Appendages by one King, we are likewise fully resolv'd, not to dismember the same, by giving away any Lands, Castle, Fee-farm, Province, or Principality, upon any Account whatsoever; but in Case it shall please Almighty God to bless us with Heirs, none of them is to have any Land or Principality settled upon him; (as it has been formerly practis'd, to the great Detriment of the *Swedish* Crown) but all our Children, of both Sexes, shall content themselves with such State and Revenues, as shall be settled upon them by the Wisdom of the Nation, and the Liberality of the King for the Time being; and when any Princess is to be marry'd, she shall be paid a Dowry, suitable to her Rank, as is usual in such Cases.

V. And as we are desirous to administer the publick Affairs, by maintaining always a good Understanding with the States of the Kingdom, as being a Body of Men invested with Power to make now and hereafter such Laws and Ordinances as may be useful and necessary for the common Good; and as for the Authority offer'd to and intrusted with us, we hereby assure all Men by these Presents, both for our selves and Successors, that it shall be employ'd together, to promote the Interest of this Nation (as we have signify'd already in our Letter to the States of the Kingdom, bearing Date the 20th of *January* of this Instant Year) and as far as it lies in us, we shall study to promote the Advantage of every one; for we shall endeavour to make the Hearts of our loving Subjects the chief Support of our Government, in all the whole Course
of

of our Proceedings; the fundamental Laws of this Kingdom shall be our only Guide in administering the publick Affairs, which we shall religiously observe without the least Alteration, unless some concurrent Circumstances, join'd with the unanimous Consent of the States, do require some Amendments therein.

VI. We cannot give a more evident Demonstration to the States, and others the Inhabitants of this Kingdom, of our sincere Intentions to seek their Good in all our Proceedings, than by protesting now, in the Beginning of our Reign, against despotick or absolute Government, whereof the mischievous Consequences have been very fatal and prejudicial to this Kingdom; Wherefore we do for ourselves and Successors, by these Presents, abrogate, abolish, and annihilate, that monstrous Scheme and Form of Government; and if any Prince shall, for the Future, endeavour to renew the said Form of Government, by making his own Will a Law, he shall be declar'd an Enemy and a Traitor to his Country; and if any of our Subjects shall be found to assert and abet any Positions tending thereto, he shall, without Mercy, be punish'd as a Traitor; and the better to prevent the Machinations of those Assertors of Despoticism and Slavery, we Will and Command, That no Person be invested with any Employment whatsoever, whether in Church or State, in any of our respective Provinces, before he do solemnly swear that he abhors the said Form of Government, so repugnant to and destructive of the End and Design of Civil Government, in the very Words of the formal Oath provided for that Purpose.

VII. We will likewise always respect the Senators and Counsellors of the Kingdom, and esteem them and their Advice very highly, in the Management of all publick Affairs, and never will pretend to hinder free Debates in General Diets; but that every Member thereof do speak his Opinion freely, without any Apprehension of our Displeasure, however widely different it may be from Ours. Moreover, we leave to the States a full Liberty to chuse their Deputies to be sent to Diets, and, when assembled, the Knights and Gentry are at their Liberty to chuse Lieutenants or Governors of Provinces; and, lastly, the Prolocutors or Speakers of the respective States are at Liberty to chuse a Secretary for the Peasants, who shall manage their

their Business in the Diet; because Peasants are suppos'd to be generally but very unskillful Penmen.

VIII. And that the great Affairs of the Kingdom may be the more effectually and faithfully dispatch'd, we do hereby promise to maintain the Honour and Dignity of all the respective Officers of the Kingdom, in Proportion to the Quality of their Employment; and more especially, we will endeavour that the Law may have its free Course, at the first Instance, as in former Times, and that all Sorts of Cases may be dispatch'd before their proper Tribunals; and as we have been always inclin'd to encourage Arts and Sciences, that this Kingdom may be always provided with great Men in all Kinds of Professions, that are useful and necessary to promote the Happiness of a polite Nation; so we are now resolv'd, that in disposing of Employments, whether Civil or Military, we shall have a more particular Regard to Capacity and personal Merit, than to any other Recommendation whatsoever; and as for the great Posts of the Kingdom, we promise to deal them out among such of the Nobility as shall distinguish themselves by civil or military Prudence, as our Ancestors, of glorious Memory, have been always accusom'd to do. We promise likewise, that no Favour or Affection shall be shewn by us to any Person, of what Rank and Dignity soever he be, in Prejudice of any Man who now enjoys any Post in this Kingdom, if he does discharge his Duty with Dexterity and Faithfulness; for we are fully perswaded, that no publick Business can be duely dispatch'd without skillful and experienc'd Officers, and therefore they should be never chang'd for new Ones, but upon very solid and just Reasons.

IX. We promise to maintain the respective States of this Kingdom, whether Civil or Ecclesiastical, in all their Rights and Privileges, according to the Laws of the Land; and we shall take likewise great Care that no one State shall encroach upon the Privileges of any of the other respective States of the Kingdom, that all and every one of the said States in particular, may enjoy all the Liberties and Privileges that they now are possess'd of.

X. We will neither proclaim War, make new or repeal old Laws, without the Advice of our Privy Council, and the Approbation of the States of the Kingdom; in like Manner, we shall issue no Decree, Ordinance,

Ordinance, or Prohibition, in which the whole Kingdom may be concern'd, as levying of Taxes, unusual Tolls, Customs, or Aids, without the Consent of the States, and Advice of our Privy Counsellors. Much less will we permit any Officers or Governors, whether Superior or Subaltern, in any of our Provinces, to levy Tolls or Customs, to seize Horses for Carriage, or Ships for Transport, without our especial Orders, which shall always be conformable to the wholesome Laws of this Realm, and with the Consent of our Privy Council, as aforesaid; and when there will be Necessity for issuing out such Mandates or Prohibitions, we will, that they remain in full Force and Virtue, unrepeal'd and unabolish'd, till we shall have signify'd our Pleasure herein. Neither shall we grant any Privileges to any Person or Persons, but what is suitable to his Condition and Quality, with the Consent of the States, whose free Consent and Approbation shall never be extended any farther than the Tenor of his Letter Patents doth import.

XI. We shall, with all the Expedition possible, settle the publick Coin upon the same Footing as it was in the Time of our Father, of glorious Memory, and make no Alteration therein, without the publick Consent of the States; but maintain the same in its just Value and Lustre, by the several Ordinances made in Relation to the publick Coin,

XII. Bishops and Superintendants shall be elected and ordain'd according to the Directions given in the Ecclesiastical Ordinance, issu'd out in the Year 1686, and the necessary Privileges to execute duely their respective Functions shall be inviolably maintain'd; and for the Regulation of Parochial Ministers, we let all Things stand as they were in the Year 1680; but for the better settling the Right of Advowson in every Parish, we shall order a separate Commission for that Purpose, consisting of wise Men, both Ecclesiastical and Secular, to take Cognizance of these Things, and make their Report thereupon, with all convenient Speed.

Farthermore, we will maintain Universities, Free-Schools, Schools, Hospitals, and more-especially the Orphan-House, in *Stockholm*, in all their Liberties and Privileges, and shall make no Alteration therein, but by the Advice of the Bishops, Professors in Universities, School-masters, and other Ecclesiasticks therein interested,

interested, that all Church Officers may follow their Employments in their respective Stations with Alacrity and Cheerfulness, having wherewithal from their settled Incomes to live comfortably: Special Care will be likewise had to keep our Cathedrals, Hospitals, and other publick Buildings, in good Repair.

XIII. We shall, in like Manner, take special Care to see all Legacies, whether given by the Kings of *Sweden* our Predecessors, or by private Persons, towards any charitable Uses, apply'd to fulfil the pious Intentions of the Testators, and not be imbezil'd or apply'd to any other Use; and if in the last Reigns any such Misapplications have been, we shall prevent the like Miscarriages for the future. Neither do we pretend to dispose of such Pensions or Legacies, but what has been given by the Crown and the Liberality of our Predecessors. And for farther Confirmation of our sincere Intentions of religiously observing all the aforesaid Points, to all Intents and Purposes, and that we will not suffer any of them to be infring'd by any of our Ministers, much less contravene any of them our selves, we have hereunto set our Hand and Royal Seal. Dated at Stockholm the 21st of February, 1719.

Sign'd.

ULRICA ELEONORA,

The States-General having made very pressing Instances at the Court of *Sweden* to obtain the Liberty of their Commerce in the *Baltick*; and their Ministers at *Stockholm* having presented a Memorial on that Subject, the Queen return'd the following Answer to it,

Her Swedish Majesty's Answer to the Memorial, dated the 2d of April, sign'd by M. Rumpf and M. de Bye, Ministers of the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United Netherlands, deliver'd on the 15th of May, 1719.

HER Majesty having been graciously pleas'd to cause the Memorial of their High Mightinesses Ministers, *M. Rumpf* and *M. de Bye*, to be laid before her, with what they have urg'd in it at large, demanding that the *Dutch Ships*, seiz'd contrary to the Tenor of Treaties, and still remaining in *Sweden*, be releas'd; that the Loss sustain'd by it might be examin'd into, in order to make Satisfaction for the same; and particularly, That the free Navigation of *Livonia* might

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be

beset open, by taking off the Prohibition of trading thither.

After having duly weigh'd and consider'd every Thing, her Majesty answers, That if she would have insisted on her own Right, which is approv'd by the Examples of so many Nations, even by what the States-General themselves have lately done, and grounded on the Maxims of War every where observ'd; those had been very great Reasons for her Majesty not so easily to yield to the Desire of the Subjects of the *United Netherlands*. Yet being mindful of the Profession of Friendship and Good-will, which her Majesty, immediately upon her Accession to the Crown, caus'd to be made by her Ministers to the Republick of the *United Netherlands*, and continuing in the same Disposition, her Majesty is not willing to make a Difficulty of complying with this their Desire. But for asserting her own Right, and providing for the Security of the Kingdom, her Majesty cannot condescend to the granting of the desir'd free Trade and Navigation in the *Baltick*; but with this Limitation, that it be only for some Time, and on certain Conditions, to be observ'd on the Part of the Republick, as a Pledge and Proof of their reciprocal Friendship: Namely, her Majesty desires of the States-General of the *United Netherlands*, in Return for the Concession of that free Trade to such *Swedish* Towns and Harbours in the *Baltick* as have been taken by the Enemy, the *Muscovite*, and are still unjustly detain'd; 1st, That they strictly charge their Subjects, and engage, that the first *Dutch* Ships bound for the *Baltick* shall import, at a reasonable Price, into the Harbours of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, Corn, and all Sorts of Provisions, Masts, Hemp, and whatever Stores are necessary for Building and Refitting of Ships. 2^{dly}, That they be prohibited under severe Penalties, and give sufficient Security, to carry no contraband Goods to the Enemy, much less to sell them Ships fit for warlike Service. 3^{dly}, That the States-General procure for all Manner of Merchant-ships trading to and from *Sweden*, an entire free Egress and Regress. 4^{thly}, That they take particular and effectual Care, that the *Danish* Fleet, which still keeps the Harbour of *Gottenbourg* block'd up, may be recall'd. Lastly, That remembering at length to perform their Guaranty of the Treaty of *Bravental*, they employ all Means to procure, as soon

as possible, the restoring and establishing of a Peace, every Way safe and honourable to her Majesty.

In Case the States-General of the *United Netherlands* declare their Willingness to agree to, procure, and observe those Conditions, they will find her Majesty, on her Part, ready to prolong the Time of this Freedom of Trade to the *Swedish* Harbours in the *Baltick*, possess'd by the Czar of *Muscovy*, now limited only for a certain Term. As to the Restitution of the seiz'd Ships, and the Satisfaction for the Loss the *Dutch* Subjects have suffer'd by it, demanded by the said Ministers; her Majesty will make it her particular Care, not only that new Enquiry be made with Relation to the Complaints already given in, to the End all illegal Proceedings may be redress'd, which in some Case or other, may have happen'd; but also, that Justice and Equity may be administr'd to every one according to Circumstances. To conclude; As her Majesty hopes this will appear a Mark of her Friendship, so she will never decline any other Opportunity for the future of giving still larger Proofs of it. And so her Majesty heartily recommends the Republick of the *United Netherlands* to the Care and Protection of Almighty God, assuring them of her constant Affection; as likewise the Ministers of the Republick of her Royal Favour and Good-will.

Stockholm, May

15, 1719.

(L. S.)

ULRICA ELEANORA

By her *Swedish* Majesty's special Command,

D. H. van Hopken.

Some Days after her Majesty was pleas'd to issue the following Order to the Admiralties.

W Hereas we have thought fit, in Consideration of divers Reasons, which have been represented to us, to grant and permit to the Subjects of the States-General of the *United Netherlands*, a free and undisturb'd Navigation and Commerce to all the Harbours in the *Baltick*, taken by the Czar from the Crown of *Sweden* during the present War; we graciously acquaint you with it, and order you forthwith to notify the same to all Commanders of our Men of War, Frigates, and other Ships, as also to all Privateers, that, till farther Orders, they let freely pass and repass all Ships and Vessels belonging to *Dutch* Merchants, with their Cargots, coming to and going from the

D e a

Places

Places in the *Baltick* taken by the *Czar*, provided they have no contraband Goods on Board; that also those Ships may go backwards or forwards to *Sweden* or any other Places, &c.

Stockholm, May
22, 1719.

ULRICA ELEONORA
Counter-sign'd,

Van Hopken.

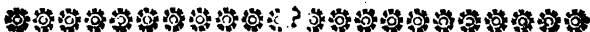
We will conclude the Affairs of *Sweden* with the following dismal Account of the Retreat of the *Swedish* Army out of *Norway*.

General *Abrenfeld*, who lay before *Dronheim*, having receiv'd, by an Express, Advice of the King of *Sweden's* being kill'd at *Frederickshal*, with Orders to leave *Norway*, immediately resolv'd. to withdraw to *Sweden* with his Army, which was already reduc'd by Desertion and other Casualties of War to 7300 Men. He first call'd a Council of War, to consult how best to secure their Retreat without being overtaken by the *Danes*: On the Side where they had enter'd *Norway* it was impossible for them to return, by reason of the great Quantity of Snow that had fallen there; besides, that a Body of *Danes* from *Dronsheim* stood near their Flank to cut off their Retreat: To draw lower, in order to return to *Sweden* by *Osterdalen*, was, indeed, practicable enough; but then another Body of *Danes*, from *Wingber*, was advancing that Way, and would have been able to have stopp'd their Passage; and if those from *Dronsheim* had march'd up at the same Time, they would in a Manner have surrounded the *Swedish* Army; so that there was no Probability of escaping that Way without hazarding all. General *Abrenfeld* therefore, having well weigh'd these Difficulties, resolv'd to make his Retreat over a Desert eight Leagues in Length, lying between *Meragber*, *Fidalen*, and *Handelsho*. Accordingly on the 11th of *January* he began to march with his Forces and arriv'd in tolerable Weather at the Entrance of the Desert, tho' the deep Snow did not permit them to advance above a League a Day: They had hardly made two Leagues of their Way with the utmost Difficulty, when they were overtaken by a dreadful Storm of Snow, which lasted three Days and as many Nights without Intermision, and brought the *Swedish* Army to so miserable a Condition, that some *Danish* Dragoons, who were their Prisoners, but made their Escape, declar'd upon their Oaths,

Oaths, that they could not sufficiently describe the Calamity to which they were reduc'd. The Account they gave of it in their Affidavits, is as follows: That they (the *Danish* Dragoons) were tied, six and six together, to a long Rope, and led by a Musketeer in the Vanguard of the *Swedish* Army; that from Time to Time there was given them a Mouthful of Rye, sometimes Barley or a little Oats, and a small Morfel of Meat, without any Salt, and that they were dragg'd along in this Manner, when the dreadful Weather above-mention'd beset them. They observ'd on the 13th of *January*, as they march'd along, a Lieutenant, with fifty Men, lying all on a Heap, dead with Cold, except one Musketeer only, who stood Centinel; but he not being reliev'd in Time, dropt down dead with the rest. General *Abrenfeld* himself coming up, and being an Eye-Witness of this Misery, was struck with the utmost Horror, and gave the Prisoners Leave to unbind themselves, but being stiff with Cold like the rest, they were unable to do it, which a *Swedish* Dragoon perceiving, took Pity of them, and cut the Rope that bound them together. The General, however, continu'd to march on that Day, and order'd the Prisoners to remain with the Vanguard, where Numbers of Men were continually perishing of Cold; and nothing all that Day was seen or heard but lamentable Voices and Groans, and such a Scene of Misery as is beyond Expression.

This dismal Weather continu'd on the 14th of *January*, when the Prisoners observ'd that most of the Vanguard were either dead or dying in the Snow, and that scarce a *Swede* was left alive to guard the Prisoners; who thereupon resolv'd to turn back, and keep, as well as they were able to judge, to the same Way they were come: They found, at length, the main Body of the *Swedes*, of whom whole Squadrons were sunk in the Snow, some trod under Foot by their Horses, others pitch'd upon their Heads, and oppress'd by their Arms and Accoutrements; others lying by whole Troops upon each other, still holding their Horses, which were likewise perish'd, nothing appearing of some of them but here and there a Head rearing out of the Snow. General *Abrenfeld* himself retir'd over the Mountain of *Fidal* with 5250 Men, of whom only 2000 liv'd to reach *Haudel*, and that too in so miserable a Condition, that even of them 504 dy'd

dy'd soon after; and the remaining 1436 were oblig'd to march three Leagues and a half farther over Mountains almost inaccessible; so that only 870 *Finlanders* arriv'd at *Dunafchantz* in *Sweden*, in which Fort they were put into Garrison. The whole Number of those who perish'd in this March amounted to 4380 Men; and of the other Body, consisting of 1500 Foot and 500 Horse, who pass'd over the Mountain of *Sunt*, 1300 only arriv'd in *Sweden*, 700 of them having perish'd in the Snows; insomuch that, in all, only 2215 Men of that Army return'd to *Sweden*.



C O U R L A N D.

A Misunderstanding having happen'd, and still subsisting, between the Czar of *Muscovy* and the King of *Prussia* on the one Part, and the King and Republick of *Poland* on the other Part, relating to the Settlement of the Succession to the Dutchy of *Courland*, we will first give a short Account of that Dutchy, and then proceed to the Matter in Debate.

Courland, or *Curland*, is a Dutchy lying between the *Baltick Sea*, *Samoyitia*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Poland*, and *Livonia*: *Goldingen* is its Capital, and the Town of *Mittau* the ordinary Residence of the Dukes. It was formerly Part of *Livonia*, from whence the River *Dwina* separated it; but that Province being destroy'd by the *Swedes* and *Muscovites*, the Archbishop of *Riga*, and the Great Master of the *Teutonic Order*, put themselves under the King of *Poland's* Protection, with what little was left them: And then it was that *Sigismund Augustus*, King of *Poland*, erected *Courland* into a Dutchy, and gave it to *Godard Ketter* of *Nesselrot*, last Great Master of the *Teutonic Order* in *Livonia*, to hold it as a Fief from the Crown of *Poland*. The small Province *Semigallia*, wherein is the Town of *Mittau*, is a Dependant of this Dutchy, which is the Reason that the Duke takes the Title of Duke of *Cowrland*, *Livonia*, and *Semigallia*.

We come now to the Matter in Dispute between the Princes above-mention'd. On the 17th of *December*, 1718, the Great Chancellor of the Crown of *Poland* held a Council at *Warsaw*, with the Senators who

were

were then in that City, and, among other Things, propos'd to their Deliberation, a Memorial which had been transmitt'd to the King of *Poland* by the Nobility of *Courland*, wherein they acquainted his Majesty and the Republick, That it had been propos'd to them by the Czar and the King of *Prussia*, to declare the Margrave of *Brandenburg-Swedi* Duke of *Courland*, in Consideration of his Marriage with the Dutchess Dowager, (who is Niece of the Czar) and to settle the Succession on their Issue; desiring the Republick to consent to it, in order to restore the Peace and Tranquillity of that desolate Country. The Senate, having taken this into their Consideration, resolv'd, That the Request of the Nobility of *Courland* should be reject'd; not only because the true Heir, Duke *Ferdinand*, is still alive; but likewise because, in Case he should happen to die without Male Issue, the Right to dispose of that Dutchy belongs to the King and the Republick.

But to set this Matter in a clearer Light, we will here insert the following authentick Pieces, by which the Pretensions of the several Parties will plainly appear.

A Letter from his Polish Majesty to the King of Prussia.

WE could hardly give any Credit to the Reports lately spread Abroad, touching the Affair of the Succession of *Courland* and *Semigallia*, as relying upon your Majesty's repeated Declarations of Friendship, which were largely renew'd by the last Letters we receiv'd at *Grodno* from your Majesty: But when, contrary to all Hope and Expectation, we receiv'd certain and undoubted Advice of what has been transacted in *Courland*, we could not but be surpris'd to hear, that a Prince, who is the Friend and Ally of us and the Republick, had such Designs, as are not only unfriendly, but even contrary to the Treaty of perpetual Alliance; namely, That your Majesty, upon concerted Counsels with the most serene Czar of *Muscovy*, had not scrupled to send a Minister, and by express and open Requisition, to sollicite, urge, and engage the Nobility of the Dutchy of *Courland* and *Semigallia*, (in Prejudice to the supreme Right and direct Dominion which from ancient Times unquestionably and by Virtue of Subjection and Incorporation belong to the Kingdom of *Poland*; without our Knowledge,

Knowledge, and without consulting the Republick; and this during the Life of the lawful Prince and Feudal Possessor, the most illustrious *Ferdinand* Duke of *Livonia*, *Courland*, and *Semigallia*; while the said Nobility are under Vassalage, stipulated upon Oath in the above-said Subjection; and therefore contrary to the Fidelity they have sworn to us and the Republick; as likewise contrary to the Disposition of the Republick, enacted into a Law by the General Diet held in the Year 1589) to declare and nominate the Margrave of *Brandenburg* eventual (or presumptive) Successor, and to impose him as such upon us and the Republick; whereas, according to the said Disposition, and the common Feudal Right of Nations, the said Fief, after the Decease of the most illustrious *Ferdinand*, now Duke of *Courland*, without Heirs, devolves, by Right of direct Dominion, on us and the Republick; and all that may be attempted either publickly or privately relating to the said Succession during his Life, is to be deem'd invalid, null, and void, and every Thing done therein as not done, and every Thing written as not written.

We and the present Senate are no less concern'd, that your Majesty, without having Regard to the pressing Letters we have written to you in Behalf of our Royal City of *Dantzick*, and without previously applying to us, and requiring Administration of Justice, has severely threaten'd our and the Republick's said City by your Letters, that your Majesty would give certain Orders which would prove very disagreeable to them, and make them very uneasy, in Case the said City, so much impoverish'd, exhausted, and distress'd by innumerable publick and private Calamities, did not fully and at once pay to your Majesty, within a very short Term, and without any farther Respite, certain Sums of Money, borrow'd of your Subjects in the Emergencies of War, Part of the Principal of which they have already paid on Account, and given sufficient Security for the rest; and this on Pretence of having obtain'd a Cession of the Right and Claim of your Subjects, tho' by common Law, no Inferior may make over his Right to a Superior, and tho' there is no Example that such rigid and immediate Satisfaction has been exacted from any of the many Kingdoms, States, and Territories, plung'd into excessive Debts by the late Wars, All which, however sensibly it affects

affects our Mind, yet as we hope better from your Majesty, we have thought proper to write to your Majesty, by the Advice of the present Senate, earnestly to require, that you will not only desist from any farther Attempts in *Courland*, but also allow our City of *Dantzick* a reasonable Term, and forbear all Sorts of Extremities, which, in their Consequences, may disturb not only the publick Tranquillity of our Kingdom, but likewise that of the Empire, and even of all *Europe*; considering, that by the Treaty of perpetual Alliance concluded at *Velaw*, of which the late Most Serene and Most Potent Prince and Lord *Leopold*, of Glorious Memory, then King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, afterwards Emperor, became Guarantee and Mediator, it is expressly stipulated and provided in the first Article, that no Party shall attempt any Thing in Prejudice to the other, or suffer it to be attempted, but rather promote each others Glory, Interest, and Security, by all Methods and Ways: To which Stipulations the late Attempts in *Courland* and the Threats denounced against the City of *Dantzick* appear directly opposite. Besides, by the Treaty of *Oliva*, in which the late most illustrious *James Duke of Livonia, Courland, and Semigallia*, was included, and by Virtue of which he was to be entirely restor'd and fully maintain'd in the Possession of his Dominions; the contracting Parties and Allies, the better to establish a lasting Peace, oblig'd themselves to a general Guaranty and mutual Assistance; and, consequently, your Majesty is bound by that Guaranty. We leave these true and candid Representations to your Majesty's mature Reflection and equitable Judgment, not at all doubting they will have the desir'd Effect, *via.* that the fore-said Treaties will entirely and inviolably remain in their Force, and that the Guaranty contain'd therein will be sacredly, firmly, and effectually maintain'd. This we rely upon from your Majesty, according to the Justice of the Case, and the Tenor of the said Treaties; wishing you long Life and Health, and all Prosperity from God Almighty. *Given at Warsaw, &c.*

A Letter from the King of Poland to the Duke of Courland.

AS we are well acquainted with the signal Proofs you have given formerly, both of your sincere Zeal for us, and cordial Love to your native Country;

and with your late laudable Constancy which has been proof against Calamities, and unshaken in all Kinds of Adversity; particularly at this Juncture, when new and unexpected Machinations are set on Foot relating to the Dutchies of *Courland* and *Semigallia*, without our Knowledge, or applying to the Republick, and in your Life-time, and you are importun'd by open Force and Solicitations; we cannot but assure you, that we have a grateful Sense of these your eminent Merits towards us and the Republick; that we will maintain, protect, and defend you in the Enjoyment of the Feudal Rights to those Dutchies of *Courland* and *Semigallia*, as they were granted to the most illustrious Dukes your Progenitors by the Kings our Predecessors and the Republick; and that we will make it one of our chief Royal Cares, to prevent and remove all that may be attempted, by whomsoever, either at Home or Abroad, contrary to the Treaties of primitive Subjection and Incorporation, whereby those Dutchies were annex'd to the Kingdom of *Poland*; and in Violation of the Tyes of Allegiance and of the Laws and Constitutions of the Kingdom and great Dutchy of *Lithuania*. At the same Time we acquaint you, that there is one Thing which we think highly necessary, and to which we exhort you by these Presents, namely, to appear at *Warsaw* in the Beginning of *March*, 1719, or sooner, if your Affairs permit, (though without a great Retinue and Attendance, with which we willingly dispense, considering the present Calamity, however, without derogating thereby from the ancient Usage) to perform Homage and receive Investiture: We will expect your Appearance for this Purpose. For what remains, we wish you perfect Health and prosperous Success in your Affairs, from God Almighty. *Given at Warsaw, &c.*

To the Letter of his *Polish* Majesty the King of *Prussia* return'd the following Answer.

Frederick William by the Grace of God King of Prussia, &c.
WE receiv'd your Majesty's Letter of the 28th past, by which we have seen, with great Grief, what invidious and perverse Constructions ill-minded Persons have put upon our late Conduct with Relation to the Affairs of *Courland*, and the Debts the City of *Dantzick* owes to our Subjects; tho' we are confident, had Things been related to your Majesty with a
Candour

Candour equal to our open and just Conduct, you could never have disapprov'd it.

This is certainly a great Proof, how much Reason we had to complain to your Majesty, in the Letter we lately sent you at *Grodno*, of the false Reports spread to our Prejudice, almost thro' all *Poland*.

We return your Majesty many Thanks for having been pleas'd to speak your Mind freely to us upon these Heads in the said Letter, and desire in the most friendly Manner you will observe the same Method for the future, if other Imputations, of the like Nature, should happen to be insinuated to you against us; for this will enable us to vindicate our unchangeable Friendship towards your Majesty and the most Serene Republick from all Asperision.

To put therefore the Truth of what we alledge into the clearer Light, we shall with your Majesty's Leave, briefly lay before you the State of the Case.

We do not deny that we have communicated to his Czarih Majesty some Thoughts, whether the Succession to the Dutchy of *Courland* and *Semigallia*, after the Demise of Duke *Ferdinand* without Male Issue, might not, with your Majesty's and the Republick's Approbation and Authority, be transferr'd to the Margrave of *Brandenburg-Swedt*, by an Agreement between Friends, Neighbours, and Allies, in a Manner consistent with their common Interests. But we have been so far from intending to prejudice in the least, by this our Design, your Majesty's and the Republick's supreme Right and direct Dominion, that we rather intended to preserve it entire and untouch'd; endeavouring besides to make your Majesty, the Republick, and the Dutchy of *Courland* it self reap considerable Advantages by this Affair; consisting among others in this, that the Margrave of *Swedt*, partly by marrying the Dutchess Dowager of *Courland*, partly by Virtue of several Cessions made to him, would have fully and entirely freed the Dutchy of *Courland* from all the well-grounded and just Pretensions, which the said Dutchess Dowager, the most serene Princesses Sisters of *Courland*, as also the Dutchess of *Saxe-Meiningen*, and the Abbess of *Hervoorden* form upon the said Dutchy; for which Pretensions, exceeding the Value of some Millions of Crowns, Satisfaction must otherwise have been made, either by the next Successor, upon the Death of Duke *Ferdinand*, or by

your Majesty and the Republick, in Case the Fief of *Courland* should revert to you, and this would have been done without any Charge to the Republick or the Dutchy; even so far, that it was not to be apprehended, the allodial Part of *Courland*, which is of no small Consequence, and unquestionably belongs to the Female Heirs, upon the Failure of the Male Line of the Duke of *Courland*, would have been separated from the Fief of that Dutchy. His Czarith Majesty was of the same Opinion with us, that such a Design could not displease your Majesty; for we had Reason to be perswaded that your Majesty had a real Intention to establish a new Duke of *Courland*, not only after the Death of Duke *Ferdinand*, but even in his Life-time; considering your Majesty design'd, a little before this, to take from Duke *Ferdinand* the Fief of the Dutchy, and to substitute in his Place the Duke of *Saxe-Weissenfels*; for which End, your Majesty sign'd a solemn Treaty with the most serene Czar, which, however, his Czarith Majesty refus'd to ratify, tho' your Majesty had actually done it. Besides which, there was Room to hope, that in establishing a new Duke of *Courland*, your Majesty and the Republick would have regard to a Prince of the Family of *Brandenburgh*, associated to the Republick by the Ties of a perpetual Alliance, and so nearly related to the Ducal Family of *Courland*, preferably to a Prince, who has not so many and weighty Considerations to recommend him to your Majesty and the Republick.

We likewise own, that we have not neglected to apply to the States of *Courland* about the said Succession, but by no Means with Design that they should chuse or declare the Margrave Successor to Duke *Ferdinand*; for who does not know, that this is not in the Power of the States of *Courland*? But our Intent was; to prevail with them to recommend the Margrave, in the best Manner, to your Majesty and the Republick, and to signify to them, that it would be very acceptable to them, if your Majesty and the Republick would be pleas'd to confer the Fief of *Courland* after the Death of Duke *Ferdinand* upon the Margrave; from which they promis'd themselves happy and quiet Times, and other Advantages for the publick Interest of *Courland*.

It is certain, that both in this particular Point, and in general, in the whole Affair of the Succession of
Courland,

Courland, we have not gone so far as your Majesty did in Favour of the Prince of *Weissenfels*. For the four first Articles of the abovesaid Treaty contain in express Terms, that the States of *Courland* shall, by a solemn Deputation, request your Majesty and the Republick, to deprive Duke *Ferdinand* of the Chief your Majesty had conferr'd upon him, and substitute, in his Room, the Prince of *Saxe-Weissenfels*, and invest him with the Dutchy of *Courland* and *Semigalia*. Your Majesty will likewise remember, that when the States of *Courland*, in Pursuance of what they were to do by Virtue of that Treaty, humbly address'd your Majesty, you were so far from finding in this any Thing prejudicial to your and the Republick's Rights, that you rather by your most gracious Letter to the said States of the 18th of *June*, 1718, approv'd that Address, and fully promis'd to have Regard to it; without alledging then, the Duke *Ferdinand's* being still alive, as an Obstacle to the Pretensions of the Prince of *Weissenfels*, as the same is done now against us; neither were the States of *Courland* then blam'd for concerning themselves with the Affair of establishing a Successor in the Dutchy of *Courland*.

As for the City of *Dantzick*, it is notorious, and appears besides by the great Number of Contracts and Bonds sign'd by the Magistrates of that City, that many of our Subjects in *Prussia* and *Pomerania* intrusted good Part of their Estates in their Hands, to assist that City when in the greatest Dangers, and to prevent its Ruin and Desolation. The only Return for this reasonable Kindness that has been made to our Subjects by the City of *Dantzick*, is, That for a long Time the said City has neither paid Principal or Interest of that Loan; but have proceeded in their Impudence so far, as not to hold themselves oblig'd to perform those Things which they had promis'd by their Bonds; nay, they have not been asham'd to make Use of various Means and frivolous Pretences to strike off sometimes one Part, somerimes another, of this Debt. Hence it has appear'd, that those their Creditors, among whom are divers Corporations erected for pious Uses, and many Widows, Orphans, and other helpless Persons, being reduced to great Poverty, besought us, in the most urgent and moving Manner, to vouchsafe to take their Cause into our Protection,

We now most willingly leave to your Majesty your self, to judge what it became us to do in this Case, and whether we did any Thing contrary to Justice, in writing to the Magistrates of *Dantzick*, and exhorting them to satisfy our Subjects, by paying, at length, what was due to them. If on that Occasion they were perhaps told, That they might lay the Blame upon themselves, if we were forced to make Use against them of such Methods as would prove not very agreeable to them, and might be attended with some Inconveniency, this certainly cannot be wrested to that Meaning, as if we had threaten'd that City with Hostilities, Ruin, and Destruction. For it is rather our Interest, that a City, situate so near to Part of our Dominions, should remain safe and be preserv'd. But in Case we had been obliged to have Recourse to Severities, against that City, it would all perhaps have gone no farther, than treating their Subjects living in the Territories under our Dominion, in the same Manner as they do ours, and what common Right of Nations allows, namely, denying them the Administration of Justice and Equity, as long as they continue to defer doing Justice to our Subjects, by detaining the Money due to them.

If your Majesty will with your usual Equity more maturely weigh all this, there is no Doubt you will easily see, that we have done or undertaken nothing, either in the Affair of *Courland*, or with relation to the City of *Dantzick*, that can or ought to be deem'd in any Manner contrary to the Treaties and Alliances in which we are engag'd with your Majesty. It seems therefore wholly superfluous to call, on this Occasion, upon the most Serene Guarantees of the Treaties of Peace of *Velaw* and *Oliva*, and to require their Guarantee, as we are inform'd your Majesty has done, tho' without any Necessity or sufficient Cause. Your Majesty rather may persuade your self, that we are willing at all Times sacredly and inviolably to observe the aforesaid Treaties and Alliances, and to cultivate with the utmost Care and Friendship, the Laws of good Neighbourhood, observ'd at all Times between our Predecessors and the most Serene Republick, and to employ all that lies in us for maintaining the Liberty, Glory, and Rights of a Nation we are in Friendship with, and for promoting its Interest. We likewise have certain Hopes, that your Majesty's and the Republick's

lick's Good-will will always be answerable to this our sincere Friendship; and that your Majesty and the Republick will second our and the most Serene Czar's Desires relating to the Succession of *Courland*; and give strict Orders to the City of *Dantzick*, forthwith to pay to our Subjects, according to Equity and Justice, what they owe them.

And so we with your Majesty perfect Health and all good Success and Prosperity, freely offering to you all that can be expected from the Affection of a Brother, Friend, and good Neighbour. *Given at Berlin, the 21st of January, 1719, in the 6th Year of our Reign.*

The King of Poland's Reply to the Answer the King of Prussia return'd on the 21st of January, 1719, to his Polish Majesty's Letter from Warsaw, relating to the Affairs of Courland, and of the City of Dantzick.

WE are the more ready to make an open and sincere Reply to what your Majesty alledges in your late Answer, dated at *Berlin*, the 21st of *January*, this Year, because we are desirous religiously to preserve a true and candid Friendship without any Reserve between your Majesty and us and our Dominions, being confident we may expect the like from your Majesty.

Your Majesty's Thoughts or Designs in Concert with the Czar, about procuring the Succession of the Dutchy of *Courland* and *Semigallia*, in Case of the Decease of Duke *Ferdinand* without Male Issue, for the Margrave of *Brandenburg-Swedt*, cannot be approv'd or excus'd by us nor any Body else, as being contrary to the evident Laws and primitive Agreements of Subjection, Incorporation, Form of Government, and other Prerogatives belonging to the Kings of *Poland* and the States of the Republick; by which it appears, that the direct and Supreme Dominion of that Dutchy, during the Life-time of the said Duke, and the Property, Possession, and Enjoyment thereof after the said Duke's Decease without Issue, belongs to and devolves upon us and the whole Republick without Dispute, without any Reservation or Power of constituting a new Feudal Prince, and to the entire Exclusion of whatever Succession any one may pretend to, either under the Colour of our having had the like Design to promote to it the Prince of *Weissenfels* our Cousin, or under the Pretence of the

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Cessions to be made by the Dutcheſſes Dowagers of *Courland*: For as to ſuch our Deſigns, we freely own, That partly to forecloſe your Maſteſty's Pretention, which we have long foreſeen, partly to comply with his Czariſh Maſteſty, who deſir'd it of us as a particular Mark of our Friendſhip, and, partly, out of a natural Propenſion to promote the Welfare of ſuch as are related to us in Blood, we did make ſome innocent Steps that Way; however, always keeping in Sight the Intereſt of the Republick, and reſolving to refer the Matter entirely to the States; and this we did upon the preſſing Solicitations of the Nobility of *Courland*, and according to the Example of our Predeceſſor *Sigiſmond*, who conferr'd the Dutchy of *Pruſſia*, now in your Maſteſty's Poſſeſſion, as a Fief, upon *Albert* Margrave of *Brandenburg*, his Siſter's Son, and Grandſon to *Casimir* IV. with the Approbation of the Republick. Beſides, we were of Opinion, the Republick would much more eaſily conſent, in caſe a new Fief ſhould be granted, That the ſame ſhould be conferr'd on the Prince of *Weiffenfels*, rather than on the Margrave of *Brandenburg-Swedt*, as leſs to be apprehended, or leſs dangerous to the Kingdom of *Poland*. And how could your Maſteſty hope, that the Republick would not oppoſe the Acceſſion of ſo conſiderable a Province as that of *Courland* to your Family, whereas upon that very Conſideration of not rendering it more powerful, they ſtill reſuſe to acknowledge your Royal Title. As to the Pretenſions of the Dutcheſſes Dowagers of *Courland*, it ſhall be plainly and manifeſtly made out, that either they have none at all, or invalid ones, or if by a previous Examination, and according to Form of Juſtice, it ſhall appear that they have any, the Republick will find Means to ſatisfy the Claimants. We do not doubt but your Maſteſty will, according to your conſummate Penetration, weigh our well-grounded and ſtrong Representation, and not only in grateful Remembrance of the Benefits our Predeceſſors and the Republick have liberally and out of mere Favour beſtow'd upon your Maſteſty's Predeceſſors, firſt of the *Albertine* Line, and then upon the Electoral Line of *Berlin*; but alſo in Conſideration of the inſuperable Difficulties and Inconveniencies that will attend the Deſign of converting *Courland* into a new Fief, entirely give over thoſe Thoughts, as well knowing, that the ſaid Province

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can neither be given away nor taken, without Prejudice to the Republick; and we desire your Majesty to be perswaded that we will do the same, being resolv'd to prefer the Love of the Republick to the Love of our Blood, to procure the Advantage of our Subjects rather than our own, and to place our Glory in the sole Interest of our People.

As to the City of *Dantzick*, it was not proper your Majesty should add to the Grievances of a People already too much afflicted from another Side, that of treating them as if they were your own Subjects, with commanding and threatening Orders, waving the ordinary Way of first applying to Justice in the common Forms of Process in the first Instances, and then to our superiour Court as supreme Lord of all the Cities of the Kingdom, without which Gradation, Reprisals are deem'd unjust by the Law of Nations, which intitles our Subjects to Retaliation, in case you should actually proceed to Force. We could with a far better Right have reliev'd your Majesty's Subjects, who are, at the same Time, our Subjects, by Virtue of the provisional Homage they have actually sworn to us as supreme Lord; and inquir'd by our Letters whether they had any Grievances, or suffer'd any Prejudice in their Rights and Liberties, contrary to the mutual Agreements; yet out of Regard to your Majesty's Friendship we have forbore any such Proceeding hitherto, &c.

Frausbadt, the 16th of *March*, 1719.

The King of Prussia's Reply to the King of Poland's Answer, concerning the Affair of Courland, &c.

WE have receiv'd your Majesty's Letter, dated at *Frausbadt* the 16th of *March*, in Answer to ours of the 21st of *January*. The Expressions in the Beginning of it setting forth your Majesty's Desire religiously to preserve a true and candid Friendship, without any Reserve, with us and our Dominions, were the more acceptable to us, because they answer our firm Intention of shewing to your Majesty the like Friendship in Return on all Occasions. But what follows, the less we expected it, the more sensibly it affected our Mind; as it discovers your Majesty's Disinclination and almost an Aversion towards us; for which, however, we do not remember to have given the least Occasion.

For in every Affair whatsoever, but particularly in that relating to *Courland*, which we observe to be chiefly urg'd, it has been very far from our Thoughts to undertake any Thing that might displease your Majesty, much less do you Prejudice, or turn to the Disadvantage of the Republick. Which having on several Occasions explain'd in Writing; and hitherto made good in Fact, we have Reason to be concern'd, that Suspicions to the contrary are propagated throughout *Poland*, and our innocent Intentions misrepresented in so unfair a Manner.

Such Rumours having been so openly spread, that they must reach our Ears as well as every one's else, we have been necessitated to publish in Print a Declaration, in order to undeceive all the World, and, particularly, the *Polish* Nation, who have been insidiously prepossess'd by the Insinuations of Persons who endeavour to make us odious in *Poland*. We send your Majesty a Copy of that Declaration, not doubting that if you please throughly to weigh the Arguments set forth in it, you will conceive more equitable and favourable Sentiments of us.

But a new Thing that most surpriz'd us, is, that in the said Letter your Majesty asserts, That the House of *Brandenburg* ought not to be permitted to grow more powerful; that it is for this Reason the Republick have hitherto delay'd owning our Royal Title of *Prussia*; and that consequently there is no great Probability of their consenting that *Courland* should become an Accession to it.

In Truth, we never had so much as the Thought, much less the Design, to acquire the Dutchy of *Courland*; or to incorporate it with *Prussia*, or to raise our Power and Force by that Accession. The contrary rather appears by the Conventions we have enter'd into with his Czarish Majesty, in which it is provided in express Terms, That the Dutchy of *Courland* shall never, at any Time, become an Accession either to *Prussia*, or the Dominions of his Czarish Majesty, in Case it should be conferr'd by the King and the Republick as a Fief on the Margrave of *Swedt*.

Besides, to make such a plain and open Declaration, that the House of *Brandenburg* ought not to be suffer'd to increase; to shew a Willingness to hinder it, and even to lay it down for a Maxim that it ought to be hinder'd, is certainly a Thing inconsistent with, and
contrary

contrary to the perpetual Treaties between the Republick of *Poland* and the House of *Brandenburg*, which import, in plain Terms, that they are to promote each other's Interest and Advantage with the same Care as their own:

To wave many Instances which prove how faithfully we and our Predecessors have observ'd this, and with what great Application we have promoted the Security, Preservation, and Increase of the Kingdom of *Poland*, it will be sufficient to mention the Expedition against *Stralsund*, which we undertook a few Years ago, at the Expence of much Blood and Treasure, chiefly for preventing the late King of *Sweden's* obstinate Design of making another Irruption into *Poland*, and filling that Kingdom with Destruction and Blood-shed.

We are still of the same Mind, and shall, for the future, preserve the same Good-will towards your Majesty and the Republick of *Poland*. We shall not only rejoice to see a Kingdom, with which we are in Friendship, rise preferably to any other in *Europe*, to the most flourishing, wealthy, and powerful Condition; but we even will, if it be in our Power, contribute to it. In Return, we hope your Majesty and the Republick will not grudge nor envy whatever Advantages accrue to the House of *Brandenburg* from God Almighty and Fortune.

As for what concerns the Debts of the City of *Danzick*, we should like it very well if your Majesty would be pleas'd to compel them by Authority to make due Satisfaction; but to engage in the Windings and Turnings of the Law about Debts settled and own'd by the City it self, and (as your Majesty's Letter seems to insinuate) to pass through several Gradations in demanding Justice, this would indeed be nothing but drawing the Creditors into endless Expences and Delays, and, in Effect, to consume the very Principal; which being pretty hard, and contrary to Equity, we are sure it must be disapprov'd by your Majesty's equitable and generous Mind.

To proceed; We do not sufficiently apprehend the Meaning or Tendency of what your Majesty mentions at the End of your Letter, of Subjects that are ours and your Majesty's at the same Time. That we should have Subjects who are also your Majesty's Subjects, or over whom any Person, besides us, has any Power, is

indeed a Thing we absolutely know nothing of: Nor can we believe, that in this Case our *Prussia* is meant, unless it be that your Majesty does not sufficiently remember the Tenor of the Treaties between *Poland* and the House of *Brandenburg* about it.

By Virtue of those Treaties all the Inhabitants of the *Brandenburgish Prussia* are fully and intirely absolv'd and free'd from the Oath, by which, according to the ancient Form, they were bound to the King and the Republick of *Poland*: And the new Oath prescrib'd to them by the said Treaties, which is used in *Prussia* as often as Homage is solemnly sworn, contains nothing that might impose on the Subjects of the *Brandenburgish Prussia* a joint Subjection to the King and Republick of *Poland*; it implies no other Obligation, than that in Case the House of *Brandenburg*, by the Order of Providence, shou'd fail, then, and by no Means before that Time, they shall belong to the Kingdom of *Poland*, and return to their ancient Allegiance. Consequently, by Virtue of the Disposition made, in exprefs Terms, in the said Treaties, we assert, with the greatest Right, the sole and supreme Dominion over *Prussia* for the present, and as long as we and our Posterity shall live, and we do claim and hold the Possession and Government of the Territories of *Prussia*, with supreme and absolute Power, free of all Manner of Ties and Obligations, by which our *Prussia* was, in former Times, bound to the Kingdom of *Poland*; nor do we acknowledge, besides God alone, any Person to whom we are answerable or accountable in that Respect.

All which we may maintain against any Person whatsoever, but particularly against your Majesty, who has no Right to enquire after what Manner we govern *Prussia*; the rather because it is in plain Words establish'd and stipulated in the Treaties, that no Complaints shall be brought before the Republick out of *Prussia*, nor admitted, if any should be brought.

And as this Part of the Treaties has always been hitherto inviolably observ'd by the Kings of *Poland*, your Majesty's Predecessors, which, in Justice, we mention to their Honour, and also by your Majesty your self, we have that Confidence in your Majesty and the Republick of *Poland*, that for the Future you will never propose to your selves to deviate either in this or the other Articles from the Rule of those Treaties.

Treaties. We on our Side also promise constantly to observe and keep them; in Hopes, that by this Means, and by God's Blessing, the mutual good Understanding between the Governors and their People, will be restor'd, and great Advantages and Benefits thereby accrue to them, and be transmitted to their Successors and Posterity. These are our earnest Desires, and so we wish your Majesty all Manner of Prosperity. *Berlin the 28th of April, 1719, in the Seventh Year of our Reign.*

We will in the next Place insert the following Pieces, which, together with the former, will set this Dispute about *Courland* in its full Light.

Proposals made in the Name of his Czarish Majesty, by M. Peter Roumin Bestuchow, his Commissary General of War, and Steward of the Household to her Serenity the Dutchess Dowager of Courland, to the Body of the Nobility of Courland, on the 19th of February, 1719, at Mittau.

I Am commanded by his Czarish Majesty to represent to the Body of the Nobility, That he has receiv'd Advice by Prince *Dolborucky*, his Embassador residing at the *Polish* Court, That his *Polish* Majesty has caus'd an Intimation to be given to the said Embassador, in a Conference he had with his Majesty's Ministers and Senators, that he is firmly resolv'd that in the next Diet the Dutchy of *Courland* shall, by a publick Act, be dismember'd and divided into several Palatinates, in Case of the Death of the present Duke *Ferdinand*. By this Division of the Dutchy you may easily judge that your civil and religious Libertjes will be lost, of which the many Instances in the Kingdom of *Poland* and the Great Dutchy of *Lithuania* are sufficient Admonitions; those who are of the *Lutheran* Religion lying under great Persecution, and being excluded from all publick Employments, so that in all Probability, you will be forc'd to submit, like them, to the Power of the *Roman* Catholicks in civil and religious Affairs. Therefore his Czarish Majesty has given Orders to his Embassador, residing at the *Polish* Court, to declare to the King of *Poland* and the Republick, that by Reason of the Neighbourhood of that Dutchy, his Czarish Majesty can never permit it, in this Manner, to be incorporated with the Crown and divided

vided into Palatinates; but will rather, in Case of Necessity, with the Concurrence of his Allies, protect it with an armed Force, and to the utmost of his Power, against the like unjust Endeavours. On this the Nobility may depend, and be perswaded that his Czarish Majesty does not intend to favour thereby the Dutchess Dowager his Niece in Consideration of her Pretensions, but that he rather concerns himself with their Affairs, on Account of his being a Neighbour to the said Nobility, and that he will by no Means suffer the Constitutions and Laws of the Dutchy to be infring'd, but rather employ all Methods, and make Use of all his Powers to preserve to the Dutchy all its ancient Privileges and Liberties, and to prevent its being dismember'd into Palatinates, *Mittæ the 19th of February, 1719.*

Peter Bestuchow.

Farther Proposals made by the Commissary General Bestuchow.

I. HIS Czarish Majesty having most graciously declar'd that he will take Care of the Welfare of the whole Province, it will be proper the Directors and the whole Body of the Nobility should send from their General Assembly a Petition to his *Polish* Majesty and the Most Serene Republick, not to undertake any Thing contrary to the ancient Laws, Immunities, and Liberties of the Dutchy of *Courland*, but rather to regulate the Succession of it conformably to the same, according to the Request the Nobility have already made, and to be pleas'd to nominate the Person that is to succeed the present Duke in Case he should die without Male Heirs.

II. That the Nobility be pleas'd to insert in the Resolutions of their Assembly, that in Consideration of his Czarish Majesty's Desire, which, by his Order, I have propos'd to them in Writing, they will, in their future Assemblies draw up Articles to be sent to the several Districts of the Dutchy, to deliberate upon them, to the End their Deputies may not alledge want of Instruction, I am order'd, by his Czarish Majesty, strongly to insist on this Point, which, if it be not inserted into your Resolutions, may be attended with bad Consequences

III. I am likewise order'd by the Czar, my most gracious Master, to signify to you the Directors and the whole Body of the Nobility of the Dutchy of *Courland*

Courland and *Semigallia*, that it is his Czarish Majesty's sincere Intention, never to permit the Dutchy to be divided into Palatinates, and that he is firmly resolv'd to maintain its ancient fundamental Laws, Privileges, Immunities, and Liberties, under the present *German* Government, without admitting any other than the establish'd Religion, or permitting it to be dismember'd. The Treaty concluded between his Czarish Majesty and the King of *Prussia* relating to the Marriage agreed on between his Serenity the Margrave of *Brandenburg-Swedt*, and her Serenity the Dutchess Dowager of *Courland*, shews that his Czarish Majesty does not intend either to possess himself of the said Dutchy, or to deliver it up to any other Person, against which necessary Provision is made in the 6th Article of the said Treaty. Besides, the Directors, and the whole Body of the Nobility, cannot but remember, that his Czarish Majesty deliver'd that Dutchy from the Dominion and Power it was under, and restor'd it to its Liberty; which Favours had no other Aim but the Advantage of that Province, which his Czarish Majesty never design'd to incorporate with his Dominions, nor would he permit its Provincial Jurisdiction in the least to be violated. As the Directors and the whole Nobility may sufficiently judge of his Czarish Majesty's Intention by what has been said, it is wish'd and expected they will behave so, as neither secretly or openly to oppose, in any Way, the just Measures of his Czarish Majesty.

An Abstract of the above-mention'd Treaty of Marriage, settled by his Czarish Majesty and the King of Prussia, as far as it relates to Courland.

BOTH their Majesties, as the treating Powers, have mutually oblig'd themselves to procure to the Margrave of *Brandenburg-Swedt* the Succession of the Dutchy of *Courland*, in Case the present Duke comes to die without Issue, and to interpose, to this End, their good Offices in proper Places: But at the same Time they will take all possible Care, to preserve the said Dutchy in general, and, in particular, all the Ducal and Noblemen's Possessions situate in the same, in their ancient Dignities, Rights, and Prerogatives, upon the same Foundation as the preceding Dukes of *Courland* held them in former Times, and to prevent

vent all Innovations and Prejudices whereby that Province might be alter'd, divided, and endanger'd.

The States of Courland gave the following Answer to the Proposals deliver'd by the Russian Commissary.

HIS Czarilh Majesty's Commissary-General of War, and Steward of the Houshold to her Serenity the Dutchess Dowager of *Courland*, *Peter Roumin Beshuchow*, having deliver'd in Writing to the Directors and the whole Body of the Nobility his Czarilh Majesty's Declaration, sign'd by the said Commissary, to which he has added other Proposals which were not sign'd, and desir'd of us a categorical Resolution upon them, we make the following Answer.

Having lately receiv'd from his *Polish* Majesty, our most gracious King and Lord, the strongest Assurances that we shall be maintain'd in our Religion and Immunities, that our Prerogatives shall be supported, and the Agreements of our Subjection executed in every Particular; as we have not the least Reason to distrust those Assurances, but also because that Affair belongs to the Diet, it will not become us, as loyal Subjects, to demand any Thing farther of our most gracious King and Lord, after having obtain'd what is said above; and we can do no more in this Affair, than to trust the Preservation of our Temporal Happiness to the Hand of God, and his *Polish* Majesty, our most gracious King and Lord.

Meanwhile the *Poles* having given out that the States of the Dutchy of *Courland* were averse to have for their Sovereign the Margrave of *Brandenburg-Swedt*, the following Piece was publish'd to shew that that Report had no Foundation.

Declaration of the States of Courland and Semigallia, in Favour of his Highness the Margrave of Brandenburg-Swedt, made at Mittau the 18th of October, 1718.

UPON the Instances made on the Part of his Czarilh Majesty, both to us of the supreme Council, and to us of the Representatives of the Body of the Nobility, to give a categorical Declaration in Writing, whether or no we desire to have his Royal Highness the Margrave of *Brandenburg-Swedt* for Successor to these Dutchies; we find our selves oblig'd

oblig'd in Duty to make this Declaration, in Pursuance of the Instances of his Czariith Majesty: As we have with Respect heard this Demand, so we shall be very well content, if his *Polish* Majesty and the Republick of *Poland* will establish over us, for Governor of these Dutchies, his Royal Highness the said Margrave, on Condition that he, at the same Time, will preserve our fundamental Laws; If that be done, we will not scruple to acquiesce in it with all possible Veneration.
Sign'd by us at Mittau the 18th of October, 1718.

H. de Brincken, President of the States..

I. H. Kayslerling, Chancellor.

E. P. Bruggen, Marthal of the States.

And in the Name of the Nobility.

Henry John de Merfeld, Deputy-Marthal.

This Affair of *Courland* is so far from being terminated, that as on the one Hand the *Poles* seem resolv'd to oppose the Designs of the Czar and the King of *Prussia*, to have that Dutchy settled on the Margrave of *Brandenburg-Swedt*, and the Dutches Dowager of *Courland*; so on the other, the Czar and his *Prussian* Majesty appear resolute to have it settled to their Satisfaction, and think their Honour too far engag'd to recede from their Demands.



Petersbourg, or the Court of the Czar of Muscovy.

THE Czar being inform'd of a Treaty concluded between the Emperor, the King of *Great Britain*, as Eleſtor of *Hanover*, and the King of *Poland*, took it so very ill of the last of those Princes, that he wrote to him the following Letter to expostulate with him concerning it.

A Letter from the Czar to the King of Poland.

WE have been inform'd, that General Field-Marthal *Flemming*, by your Majesty's Orders, has been negotiating at the Imperial Court on the Part of the Republick, an Alliance against us, to which that General was to induce not only the Emperor, but other Powers, by making Use of di-

vers false Reports and forged Suppositions, charging us with a Design to tear from the Kingdom of *Poland*, not only the Dutchy of *Courland*, but other Provinces also, and to rend the whole Kingdom, as likewise to excite War and Commotion in the Empire; insinuating, that the keeping of our Forces in *Poland* shew'd we had such deep Designs as were contrary to the Interest of the Emperor and other Powers; with other Matters of the like Nature. In the same Manner your Majesty's Consul at the *Ottoman* Porte spreads the like Reports of us there, and prompts the Porte to a War against us. We are likewise inform'd, that such Propositions have been made at *Warsaw* to the *Tartarian* Envoy by your Majesty's Ministers, in order to incite the Han of *Crim Tartary* to invade our Dominions.

The Advices we have receiv'd of all this are so strong, that we cannot help believing such hostile Behaviour against us must be occasion'd by your Majesty's Order, though we never gave the least Occasion for it, nor deserv'd such Usage at your Hand; for the good Offices we have done to your Majesty from the Time of your Election to the Crown of *Poland*, and since your re-assuming it, (of which the late Pacification after the general Confederacy in *Poland* is a fresh and plain Instance) are too well known, not only to your Majesty, but to all *Europe*.

And as we are entirely ignorant of what has given Birth to such invidious Reflections against us, which are a meer Imposture, contriv'd by the said General to impose upon your Majesty, we protest, before Almighty God and all the World, that we are innocent of them, forasmuch as we never intended to withdraw the Dutchy of *Courland* from the former Protection of the Republick, but rather by a Treaty with the King of *Prussia*, engag'd to maintain a Country situate between the Dominions of us both, under the Sovereignty of its own Prince and the Protection of the Kingdom of *Poland*, nor to permit it to become subject to any other Power.

As for what relates to the pretended dismemb'ring of other Provinces from *Poland*, and the dividing that Kingdom, such a Design certainly never enter'd into our Thoughts; and your Majesty knows how many and advantageous Offers were made to us upon that Head, ever since the Beginning of your Reign, which we

we always rejected, declaring and protesting, that neither we our selves pretended to any Part of the Kingdom, nor would suffer another to take any Part of it: So much the less therefore are we willing to suffer that it be divided, subdu'd, or that an Hereditary Succession be set up in it against the Will of the States; a Thing we can never permit, both by Reason of the Friendship, and the ancient and late Alliances we have with that neighbouring Kingdom, and in Consideration of our own Interest. Yet for all this sincere, friendly, and well-meaning Conduct, we have met with no other Return than those invidious Reflections. Whoever is but a little versed in Politicks and Affairs of State, may easily discern, that there was no fairer Opportunity of executing any Design we might have had upon *Poland*, than when upon the Victory we obtain'd near *Pultowa*, all was left to our Power and Disposition; and had we had a Mind at that Time when your Majesty had abdicated the Crown, to place another instead of the expell'd *Stanislaus Leszczynski* on the Throne of *Poland*, (for doing which great Application was made to us) it had been easy for us to do as we pleas'd, and consult our own Profit: But with what Zeal and Magnanimity we espous'd the Interest of your Majesty's Person so injuriously treated, and assisted you in Mounting the Throne of *Poland* again, is plain to all the World; nor can we believe that it has already escap'd your Majesty's Memory.

What relates to our Forces continuing in or returning to *Poland*, the Reason why the Body of our Troops marching from *Mecklenburg* to our Dominions, had Orders on the Frontiers of the Republick to return back, was because we heard that the Agreement we had made with the City of *Dantzick*, pursuant to which that City was to sit out in your Majesty's Name, certain Privateers for the common Interest of the Allies, and against their common Enemy the King of *Sweden*, had been disapprov'd, which is a great Injury to us, and Neglect of us, though it was concluded with your Majesty's Consent and Approbation, and that your Majesty had engag'd to us to give Leave to those of *Dantzick* to perform that Agreement. Yet they were forbid to fit out those Privateers, notwithstanding, by Virtue of our Alliances with your Majesty and the Republick, all Manner of

Damage ought to be done to the Enemy where-ever Occasion offers; instead of which, by permitting those of *Dantzick* to carry to the Enemy's Dominions Money, Provision, and Ammunition, the Enemy is actually supply'd with warlike Stores and Necessaries for Life, which we cannot construe otherwise than to be design'd to our Prejudice and Damage. Another Reason why our Forces were to continue in *Poland*, was, because we had Reports, supported by weighty Arguments, that the States of the Republick were to be compell'd in the Diet of *Grodno*, to name a Successor and Heir to the Crown; an Affair to which we will never consent: And as we have made it our Care to maintain the Liberties and Rights of the Republick on many Occasions, with the Hazard of our own Person, and the Lives of our Subjects, we declare hereby that we will do the same for the future: Yet when your Majesty and the Republick desir'd us, by Letters sent from the Diet at *Grodno*, to cause our Forces to evacuate their Territories, we condescended without any Delay, by returning satisfactory Answers to every Particular alledg'd in those Letters relating to this Affair, and sending Orders to our Forces to march out of the Kingdom, which they are actually doing.

Concerning the false Asperision and Imputation, as if we had manifested our ill Intentions against the Emperor and the Empire, we assure your Majesty also in this Point that we never had such Thoughts, but rather have always been studious how to cultivate Friendship and good Correspondence with his Imperial Majesty, and to tie those Bands still faster by all possible Methods, being still willing to continue in the same Disposition. Of which our good Intention, and that we never aim'd at any Thing in the Empire, we can alledge as an evident Proof, that when upon your Majesty's Requisition, we march'd our Army into the Territories of the Empire, and took the Fortress of *Stetin* and other Places, yet we kept none of them in our Possession, to do which we had a favourable Opportunity in that Juncture; but deliver'd them up into the Hands of our Confederates, as being Part of the Empire; nor did our Army remain any longer in the said Territories, than 'till Satisfaction was made to us for the Expences of that Expedition. Consequently, considering the present Posture of the Emperor's

peror's Affairs, by which both his Hands are left free, there is much less Room now, than there was at that Time, to suspect us of designing any Hostilities against his Imperial Majesty, the Empire, or any other Power still more remote from our Dominions.

Having thus made out to your Majesty that those Reports spread against us are groundless and deceitful Contrivances, we proceed to desire your Majesty as a Brother and Friend, to have Regard not only to the many Marks we have given you of a ready Friendship and constant Affection, but also to the Engagements your Majesty is under, both by the Treaty of a perpetual Peace, concluded with one of your Majesty's Predecessors, of glorious Memory, in the Year 1606, and by the Treaties of Alliance concluded with your Majesty and the Republick against the King of *Sweden*, to desist from such Undertakings, and to put a Stop to the Negotiations that are carry'd on against us, both at the Imperial Court and the *Ottoman* Porte, inasmuch as such Enterprizes are contrary to the 24th Article of the said Treaty of perpetual Peace, and to the several Treaties of Alliance we have enter'd into with your Majesty and the Republick; namely, the 12th Article of the Treaty concluded the 14th of *August* 1704; the 13th Article of that of the 10th of *October*, 1709; and the late Conventions made at *Dantzick* the 16th and 27th of *April*, and 7th of *May*, by which it is stipulated, That nothing shall be alter'd in or added to the Tenor of those Treaties, either by advising or concurring in such Negotiations as are prejudicial to any of the contracting Parties, or by entering into such Engagements as interfere with those Alliances, but that every Thing shall be communicated and done by common Consent, all which is more at large set forth in the said Treaties. And as we, on our Part, have faithfully executed and observ'd both our former Engagements and the late Convention made at *Dantzick* between our Ministers and those of your Majesty, who were there at that Time, and afterwards sign'd at *Grodno*, on your Majesty's Part, by the said General *Flemming*; having communicated to your Majesty all the Particulars, both of the Treaty we were negotiating with *France*, and of the Negotiations in the Island of *Aland*, even before they were begun; and the said Negotiations being begun and carry'd on not only with your Majesty's

Consent,

Consent, but with your Advice and Concurrence, by the Barons *Manteuffel* and *Lose*, your Majesty's Ministers both here and at *Berlin*: Therefore we desire your Majesty to be pleas'd confidently to communicate to us what is negotiating at *Vienna*, and to let us know whether any Thing has been propos'd or concluded there to our Prejudice, to the End we may, in Time, take our Measures accordingly. But in Case your Majesty should refuse to give us the Satisfaction of acquainting us with that Negotiation, according to the Tenor of the abovesaid Treaties, and should secretly go on with it, or bring it to a Conclusion, we must look upon such a Proceeding as an open Rupture and Infringement of the Treaties subsisting between us, and oppose it by competent Measures. We have order'd Prince *Dolborucki*, our Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary residing at your Majesty's Court, to explain this more at large by Word of Mouth, and we expect his Report to us with a speedy and acceptable Answer from your Majesty.

Petersburgh, January
18, 1719.

Peter Count Goloffkin,

The King of Poland's Answer to the Czar's Letter.

THE whole Kingdom has been fill'd with Copies of your Czarish Majesty's late Letter, dispers'd and made publick in a Manner contrary to Custom and the Nature of true Friendship, before the Original was deliver'd to us by Prince *Dolborucki*: This should justly have given us Reason to suspect it was done designedly and maliciously, in order to disturb the publick Peace, to create Jealousy, and to break the strict Union that is between us and the States of the Republick; though we are confident our just Actions and sincere Intentions towards the Republick, (whose Liberty we always have endeavour'd to preserve untouched, and accordingly have rejected all Advices that have been given us to the contrary) will render inefficacious those Artifices and Attempts tending to dissolve that Union between us and the Republick. We were of Opinion, that after so many sincere Explanations which we have given to your Czarish Majesty's Ambassador, both by Word of Mouth and by Writing, and of which we have given real Proofs, and after the Detection of the Falshood of what has been

been contriv'd in former Times, your Majesty ought not to give Ear nor Credit to the like Reports, the Falseness of which is so evident, that it discovers it self without any Proof. For as to our Minister, Count *Flemming*, and his Negotiations at the Court of *Vienna*, all that he has done was with our Knowledge and by our Direction, as appears by his Reports to us, and to the Senators and Ministers of the Republick now here assembled, of which a Copy has been given to your Majesty's Embassador. This may be sufficient to clear us from all sinister Interpretations, and to direct and dispose your Czarish Majesty to shew us more Respect for the future, that we may not have Reason to look upon such indecent Behaviour as hostile, and be forc'd to obviate it with the Assistance of our Friends in due Manner. For neither your Czarish Majesty nor any body else can blame us for endeavouring to maintain a good Friendship and mutual Benevolence, not only with the Emperor and the King of *Great Britain*, but with all the Powers of the World besides, for our and our Kingdom's Preservation, and the maintaining of its Laws and Liberties; that with their Help and Assistance, we may be in a Condition to resist all Attempts tending to the Introduction of absolute Power and Hereditary Succession, or the Subversion of the Constitution of *Poland* in whatsoever Manner. The Person we have sent to *Constantinople*, does not negotiate any Thing relating to our publick Affairs, but is there to assist, with his Advice, the Merchants of our Dominions, and to buy several Goods for our Houshold; nor does he pretend to excite the *Ottoman* Porte against your Czarish Majesty, nor to spread any prejudicial Reports against you, unless, perhaps, he is ask'd, whether your Czarish Majesty's Troops continue still in *Poland*? Then certainly it cannot be taken amiss, if he should relate how grievous this is to all the Orders of the Kingdom. Neither have the Senators and Ministers of State, in their late Conference held at *Warsaw* with the *Tartarian* Envoy, made any Proposals to him relating to an Invasion of your Czarish Majesty's Dominions; but when he of his own Motion, and without being ask'd, offer'd in the Name of the *Han of Crim Tatar* to assist the Republick with 10000 Men, against all who should threaten to invade it in a hostile Manner; he was answer'd, that we did not desire those

Auxiliaries

Auxiliaries should enter our Territories, but that in Case of inevitable Necessity, it would be more acceptable to us they should be employ'd to make a Diversion in the Enemy's Country; yet nothing positive was concluded, nor was he charg'd with any Commission relating to that Affair when he return'd Home, except only in the said Case of Necessity, as your Czarish Majesty will find more at large explain'd in the Account given to Prince *Dolborucki* from our Chancery relating to that Conference, and the Answer we return'd, by which your Czarish Majesty will be convinc'd, that we on our Part, since the Beginning of our Reign, never did, nor will do for the future, either we our selves, or by our Ministers, any Thing prejudicial to your Czarish Majesty, or contrary to our Friendship founded upon Neighbourhood, and strengthen'd by Alliances, provided your Czarish Majesty will, on your Part, reciprocally fulfill all the Conditions express'd in the Conventions between us; especially restore *Livonia* and *Courland*, two Provinces incorporate with the Republick of *Poland* from ancient Times, nor intermeddle, under any Pretence, in the Affairs of *Courland*; which Dutchy, after the Decease of the present Duke without Male Issue, is, by an undoubted Right, to return to the Body of the Kingdom of *Poland*, and great Dutchy of *Lithuania*; provided also your Czarish Majesty will withdraw your Troops out of all the Provinces of the Kingdom, especially out of *Courland*; give Satisfaction for the Injuries and Pretensions both publick and private, so often represented by our Ministers; pay the many Millions stipulated by Treaties, but unpaid yet, and restore what has been extorted by your Majesty's Forces from the City of *Danzick*, and the Territories of the Republick, contrary to Treaties; forbear exciting Misunderstandings and Differences between us and the States of the Republick, and promote the Liberty and Safety of the Republick, not with smooth Words and fair Promises, but in Reality, as we do, and are desirous to do; nor give Credit to, or disseminate Rumours apt to raise intestine Commotions, as if we ever had had a Mind to establish an Hereditary Succession in the Kingdom of *Poland*, or to do any Thing contrary to the Welfare of the Republick; your Czarish Majesty knowing well enough, by your own Experience, that we always abhor'd those Projects, when

when they were traiterously suggested to us, and will ever abhor them. As we always preserve a thankful Remembrance of the Good-will your Czarilh Majesty has shewn to us, so we can hardly suppose the Affection we have on all Occasions express'd towards you, will ever escape your Czarilh Majesty's Memory. As for the several Treaties alledg'd by your Majesty, we are entirely perswaded we have religiously perform'd them in every Article, nor ever refus'd or neglected to perform all that is express'd in the said Treaties; tho' your Majesty was pleas'd to conceal from us what you were negotiating and concluding in *France*, notwithstanding which, you desir'd us blindfoldly to approve and subscribe the Articles of that Treaty without having seen and examin'd them, which we absolutely refus'd: We were also unacquainted with the Negotiation in the Island of *Aland*, of which we had no other Notice, than that a certain Treaty was negotiating there. Concerning your Czarilh Majesty's Pretensions on the City of *Dantzick*, we have already given so many Answers upon that Head, that we must refer to them, adding only, That we do not know that either we or the Senators then present at *Dantzick*, or our Ministers of State, have given any Consent to the said City's fitting out the Privateers demanded of them, nor could we enjoin or prohibit the same to the said City.

To conclude; As we expect your Czarilh Majesty will act, for the future, in a more agreeable Manner in Matters relating to our common Concerns, and forbear whatever may be bitter and grating; so we with nothing more, than that by so indecent a Treatment, and by Affronts for which no Satisfaction is made, we may not be forc'd, against our Will, to employ proper Means for our Self-Defence, and the Security of the Dominions God has committed to our Care. On the contrary, if the Conditions mention'd above be observ'd, nothing shall be dearer or more acceptable to us than a sincere Union and constant Friendship with your Czarilh Majesty, as you may surely depend on ours; for through the Happiness of the Times, and the Assistance of our Friends, we have now attain'd to that Strength, as to be able timely and couragiously to oppose all Insults with which ill minded Persons may threaten us, &c.

Warsaw, the 14th of *March*, 1719.

H h

About

About the Beginning of this Year the Czar establish'd several new Councils, according to the Method he had observ'd practis'd in *France*; particularly, a Council of War, which sat, for the first Time, on the first Day of this present Year: He assisted in it in Person, and made to the Members of that Tribunal the following Speech:

My Brethren,

I Am fully perswaded there is not a Man in this Assembly, who is not throughly convinc'd, as well by the Light of Nature, as by the Knowledge and Experience he has acquir'd in the Affairs of the World, That the two chief Duties of him whom the Almighty has set over Kingdoms and appointed to govern the People thereof, are, to protect his Subjects against their open and publick Enemies, by leading, in Person, his Armies to Battel in Time of War; and to maintain domestick Peace amongst his People, by rendring speedy and impartial Justice to every one, and by punishing Offences in Persons of the most elevated Condition, either by Birth or Riches, as duly and as strictly as in the meanest Peasant. You all know what I have done from the Beginning of my Reign till now, with Respect to the first of these Duties: And as to the second, I have given you a most remarkable Instance of the Power God has given me to set aside all worldly Considerations and Regards whatsoever, when Justice is requir'd to be done, and when the Safety of my People and the Good of the State render'd my doing it absolutely necessary, and that too with the utmost Rigour and without Delay. You have seen me punish the Crimes of a Son who was disobedient, an Hypocrite, perverse, and ill-designing beyond all that can be imagin'd; and also of those who were Accomplis'd with him in his Wickedness. However severe this Proceeding may have been regarded by some, I hope I have thereby secur'd my main Design, which is to render the *Russian* Name and Nation for ever great and formidable, and all my Dominions flourishing: A Work which has cost me so much Toil, and my Subjects so much Blood, and such immense Treasures; which, nevertheless, would have been to no Purpose, but the very first Year after my Decease would have been utterly

utterly overthrown and render'd ineffectual, if I had not taken Care to secure it in the Manner I have done. This great Affair being, by the Blessing of God, thus happily concluded, it is Time I should turn my Attention to the repressing the Insolence of those who have dared to abuse the Power I have given them to govern the Provinces of my Empire and the Inhabitants thereof, in the Quality of my Lieutenants; several of whom, in Violation of the Oaths they had taken to the contrary, have trampled on the Necks of my poor People, and have enrich'd themselves at the Expence of their Labours, and even of their Blood. Seeing therefore that my People have highly deserv'd, by the Readiness they have shewn in furnishing Recruits, Horses, Money, and Provisions, to support my just Cause against the Enemy, with whom I have for eighteen Years past been engag'd in War, and in supplying my other pressing Occasions; seeing, I say, they have so justly merited, that I should interpose my Authority to relieve them against those Blood-suckers, I resolv'd to establish this Tribunal, consisting of Persons whom I never yet found remiss or negligent in their Duty; with Power to examine strictly into the Management and Behaviour of the Persons whose Names I shall give them, in the Administration of their several Offices, and will, my self, pronounce Sentence against such of them as shall appear to have been criminal. I hope the establishing of this Tribunal will prove a Means to restrain every one, for the Future, within the Duties of his Employment, and to induce them to execute, in the best Manner, the Powers with which they shall be respectively intrusted.

Prince *Menzikoff* was the first who was accus'd before this new Council, or rather, Court of Justice: The Articles against him were. 1. That he had prefer'd his own Advantage to that of his Master, in the Government of *Ingria*. 2. That he had conniv'd at a Commerce of Contraband Goods that had been carry'd on by three Brothers, nam'd *Soloffoff*. 3. That he had maintain'd, for some Time, a secret Correspondence with a Minister of *Sweden*. Upon these Accusations he was taken into Custody and convicted; but was restor'd to his Liberty and the Favour of the Czar upon the Payment of 200000 Crowns.

Count *Apraxin* was likewise accus'd, and found guilty of Frauds and Imbezilments in the victualling and paying of the Fleet; and after he was seiz'd the Czar took from him the Order of *St. Andrew*; but he was soon after set at Liberty, and restor'd to that Honour and his Master's Favour, on Payment of the like Composition that had been accepted of Prince *Menzikoff*.

The Senator *Apraxin*, Brother of the Admiral, Director-General of the Salt-works, was adjudg'd guilty of concealing and converting to his own Use 100000 Crowns a Year of the Produce of the said Works; but he was admitted to compound for 80000 Crowns.

The three Brothers *Soloffoff*, being convicted of having carry'd on three Years together a Trade in Contraband Goods, were fin'd 700000 Crowns. And several Persons, who acted in lower Stations in the Management of the Czar's Finances, were fin'd proportionably to the unlawful Gains they were accus'd of having acquir'd.

Mr. Jefferies, the *British* Resident, being arriv'd at *Peterburgh* the Beginning of *January*, had, in a few Days, Audience of his *Czarith Majesty*, to whom he made a Speech in the *German* Tongue, importing in Substance as follows.

THAT the King of *Great Britain* had order'd him to make his Majesty the most sincere and friendly Compliments on his Part, and to acquaint him how entirely the King, his Master, was satisfy'd with the Representations which *Mr. Wesselowski*, his *Czarith Majesty's* Resident at the Court of *Great Britain*, had from Time to Time made in his Name: That nothing could be more acceptable to the King, his Master, than the Assurances his *Czarith Majesty* had given him by his said Minister, that he would explain himself in such a Manner as should demonstrate his sincere Intentions to maintain a perfect Friendship and an entire good Understanding with him. That, for that Reason, his *Britannick* Majesty had resolv'd to send *Sir John Norris* with the Character of Envoy Extraordinary to his *Czarith Majesty*; but that he (*Mr. Jefferies*) had been detain'd so long by contrary Winds, that *Sir John Norris* was sail'd from the Sound some Days before his Arrival at *Copenhagen*.

That

That the King, his Master, being inform'd of this Disappointment, and being unwilling to let slip any of the Advances made by his Czarish Majesty, had sent Orders to him to continue his Journey, and to open the Instructions design'd for Sir *John Norris*; pursuant to which Instructions, he was not only to return his Czarish Majesty Thanks for the obliging Declaration he had been pleas'd to make by his before-mention'd Resident at the *British Court*; but likewise to assure his Czarish Majesty of the perfect Esteem the King, his Master, had for his Person; and that his Majesty had nothing more at Heart, than to establish an entire Confidence, and to enter into Engagements of the most sincere and lasting Friendship with his Czarish Majesty.

The Czar answer'd in the *Russian Language*, That he thank'd his *British Majesty* for the Assurances he gave him of his Friendship; and that he would endeavour to cultivate it on his Part to the utmost of his Power.

On the 6th of *May* dy'd the Prince *Peter Petrowitz*, only surviving Son of the Czar, in the 5th Year of his Age: He was declar'd Hereditary Prince of *Muscovy* immediately upon the solemn Renunciation made by the late Prince *Alexis Petrowitz*; of which an Account was given in the *Historical Register* N^o X. The Czar has had eleven Children by his present Consort, eight of whom are now dead: The three surviving are Daughters, the eldest of them is eleven Years of Age, and resembles the Czar very much: But the deceas'd Prince *Alexis* left a Son who is now four Years old, and according to the Right of Succession ought to succeed his Czarish Majesty.

The Expedition in which the Czar is now engag'd against *Sweden*, must be refer'd till we can speak of it with greater Certainty.



G E R M A N Y.

THE Elector Palatine having publish'd in the Palatinate a Placaert for suppressing the Catechism of *Heidelberg*, for certain Expressions contain'd therein, the Protestants in the Empire were not a little alarm'd at it: The said Placaert is as follows.

HIS

HIS Electoral Highness, having most graciously ordain'd the Suppression, in all his Dominions, of the Catechism us'd in the Reform'd Churches, which gives great Scandal, and has been publish'd under the Name of his Electoral Highness, whose Arms are plac'd at the Head of the said Catechism, with these Words, *By Order of his Electoral Highness*, and in another Place, *With the Privilege of his Electoral Highness*; which being highly temerarious, scandalous, and worthy of Punishment, as is likewise the 80th Question and other Articles: All which being not only injurious to his Electoral Highness, but also contrary to the Decrees of the Empire, and the most gracious Mandates lately issu'd by his Imperial Majesty: For these Reasons the Electoral Regency expressly ordains the Consistories of the Reform'd Churches, and all Officers whomsoever, to conform to the Intentions of his Electoral Highness, and to obey, without farther Delay, this present Ordinance, by seizing, within the Space of three Weeks at farthest, all the Copies of the said Catechism, in which the said 80th Question and other Articles are contain'd; and to bring them hither; as also to make Report how these Presents have been put in Execution. Given at Heidelberg the 24th of April, 1719.

Sign'd,

And Lower,

Charles Philip.

Heidelberg.

The Consistories of the Reform'd Churches of *Heidelberg* being justly alarm'd at this Placert of the Elector Palatine, made a solemn Deputation to that Prince, to represent that the Catechism in Question having been used above 150 Years, and even in the Times of his Father and Brother, of glorious Memory, they hoped his Electoral Highness would recall his severe Order: But this Deputation had no Manner of Effect; and the Ministers of that Prince gave them for Answer only this, That their Master had no other View, than to maintain a good Union and Correspondence amongst his Subjects of both Religions; that he had given a singular Instance of this upon his Arrival at *Heidelberg*; in having commanded a Jesuit call'd *Hulshorn*, who was a Man of a turbulent Spirit, to depart that Place; and therefore he expected that his Subjects of the Reform'd Religion, would shew so much Respect

spect for their Prince as to leave out some Questions of their Catechism: Not satisfy'd with this Answer, the Reformed sent a second Deputation, but they could not obtain an Audience, and the Officers of the Elector began to put the Placaert in Execution. Meanwhile the King of *Prussia* being inform'd of these Transactions in the Palatinate, writ the following Letter to the Elector Palatine.

WE *Frederick William* by the Grace of God, King of *Prussia*, &c. with you all the Friendship and Welfare which we are capable of procuring for your Electoral Highness, our dear and well-Beloved Cousin: We cannot conceal from your Electoral Highness how much we were surpriz'd and afflicted, to hear that your Electoral Highness has publish'd in your Dominions Orders for suppressing the 80th Question in the *Heidelberg* Catechism, and other suppos'd Subjects of Scandal, which are not only offensive to your Electoral Highness's Person, but also contrary to the Laws of the Empire, and the Mandates of the Emperor, which are observ'd in the Empire; and that you have order'd all the Copies to be seiz'd, and that no more may be brought into your Dominions wherein the said 80th Question is inserted: And forasmuch as we understand that your Electoral Highness was induc'd to this, because in the Title of the last Edition of that Catechism, 'tis inserted, that it was publish'd by your Electoral Highness's Order, and according to the Permission you had formerly granted for that End; we think our selves oblig'd to acquaint your Electoral Highness that this Edition was not demanded or procur'd by the Ecclesiastical Council of your Electoral Highness's Reform'd Church at *Heidelberg*, or by any other Protestants; but, on the contrary, by a Roman Catholick Bookseller, who says, he had the Privilege to do it. Therefore your Electoral Highness's Protestant Subjects are the more griev'd, that they must suffer, though innocent, by having taken out of their Hands the Book, out of which, in Conjunction with the Holy Scriptures, they instruct their Children; and what still more afflicts them, is, that what was offensive in the Title, might easily have been chang'd, without spoiling the Contents of the Book. Your most Serene Highness is also desir'd to consider, that the *Heidelberg* Catechism is look'd upon by all the Reform'd

form'd Churches as a Symbolical Book, from which nothing ought to be taken, nor any Thing added to it, without the unanimous Consent of all the said Churches, and for Reasons of the utmost Importance; and that for above 150 Years it has been us'd, without any Prohibition, in the Schools and Churches of the Palatinate, as never being forbid by any Treaty of Peace or Constitution of the Empire; so that this Book is none of those that are not allow'd to be used in the Empire. On the contrary, the Prohibition of it must be look'd upon, by all disinterested Persons, as directly oppositè to the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and as a Force upon Conscience, in prescribing to your Reform'd Subjects what they are to believe and teach, and what not. 'Tis also a very great Injustice, to upbraid the Reform'd, that the *Heidelberg* Catechism contains Injuries and Calumnies against the Roman Catholicks, since it is evident that what is there inserted relates to Doctrine and not to Persons. All true Protestants are so far from damning and branding, with Heresies such as are not of their Communion, that they wish for nothing so much as to see an equal Toleration among them, because then there wou'd be a better Union and Understanding in the Empire than has been hitherto. And forasmuch as the Conclusion of the 80th Question seems to some a little harsh, yet there's no Comparison betwixt the same and the Symbolical Books of the Romish Church against the Reform'd: Witness only the Result of the Council of *Trent*, where the Protestants are anathematiz'd, contrary to all Manner of Right and Reason; nevertheless, not one Protestant State, in the Empire, has forbid their Roman Catholick Subjects from using such Symbolical Books as are used by their Churches, no, not even that of the Council of *Trent*. They are still at Liberty to sell and distribute them, and it was never requir'd of them either to suppress those Books, or the injurious Terms of Reproach therein contain'd. But the Protestants have been willing to let the Roman Catholicks enjoy the Liberty of believing and teaching what is believ'd and taught in their Churches; and this Toleration agrees also with the Tenor of the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and the other Salutary Constitutions of the Empire. Your Electoral Highness has hitherto given, to our singular Comfort and that of other Protestant States, many glorious

Proofs

Proofs that you delight, by no Means, to persecute for the Sake of Religion, nor to tyrannize over Consciences, as a Thing contrary to the Sovereign Rights of true Christianity, and hated both by God and Men. Therefore we expect, from the Wisdom of your Electoral Highness, that after mature Deliberation, you will revoke your Orders as to the *Heidelberg Catechism*, and permit your Protestant Subjects the free Use of the said Catechism, as heretofore. Accordingly, we earnestly intreat your Electoral Highness to do this; and we engage, that whenever your Electoral Highness shall request any the like Favour of us, we shall lay hold on the Occasion to testify our Acknowledgment. We declare our selves sincerely and willingly,

*Your Electoral Highness's
Most affectionate Kinsman, &c.*

The Elector Palatine remain'd as inflexible to the Intercession of the King of *Prussia* as to the Representations of his own Subjects; and these Proceedings in the Palatinate encourag'd the Popish Clergy in the Bishoprick of *Spire*, and in several Villages in the *Lower Alsatia*, that were yielded to *France*, to invade the Liberties of the Protestants there; upon which the King of *Prussia* order'd his Minister at *Frankfort*, to make the necessary Representations to the Bishop of *Spire* on this Subject, and to insist that the Protestants in his Bishoprick be maintain'd in their religious as well as civil Liberties.

The King of *Prussia* having it in his Power to use severe Reprisals upon the Papists in his Dominions, were, one would think, sufficient to induce the Elector Palatine to shew more Regard to his Interposition in this Affair: But the Roman Catholick Princes have found Means to create Misunderstandings between the Protestant Princes of the *North*, and seem to be improving this Conjuncture to suppress the Protestant Religion where-ever they can; of which they have a fair Prospect in the Palatinate and in *Saxony*, unless Providence wards off the Blow.

The Succession of the Dutchy of *Courland*, (of which we have spoken before) having occasion'd a Coolness in the good Understanding between the King of *Poland* and the Czar, the Partisans of King *Stanislaus* flatter'd themselves that his *Cæsarlik Majesty* would

would espouse the Interests of that Prince against King *Augustus*: But it appears from the two following Letters, that King *Stanislaus* himself has lost all Hopes of regaining the Crown of *Poland*.

A Letter from King Stanislaus to the Emperor.

THOUGH I wish nothing more than that whatever bears a melancholy Aspect may never approach your Imperial and Royal Majesty; yet the Extremity of my Distress forces me to have Recourse to you, as to the Fountain of the Prosperity of all Christendom, for that Relief which your innate Clemency never denies to any Man.

The Death of the King of *Sweden* is to me a Matter of the greatest Affliction; and I should regard my present Condition as helpless and desperate, did not my Mind, overwhelm'd as it is with fatal Calamities, struggle to relieve itself by the Hopes and Confidence I have in your Imperial and Royal Majesty's Protection. Your Justice cannot suffer me to perish, merely because I endeavour'd to preserve my native Country from utter Destruction: Your Piety gives Comfort to the Afflicted; your Magnanimity and Generosity will open your Ears to my Entreaties; your Goodness and Lenity will stop the Course of my Calamities; whose Virtues would suffer by your letting me suffer. Your great Prudence will judge my Cause not to be less just for being unfortunate; the rather, because the most august Emperor *Joseph*, of immortal Memory, acknowledg'd me by his Ambassador Count *Zinzendorf*; which must be a convincing Proof to your Imperial and Royal Majesty of my Attachment to your most August House.

I call upon all the World for Witness, that even in a more prosperous State of my Affairs, I never entertain'd any other than peaceable Thoughts, in which I still persevere. I leave it to your Imperial and Royal Majesty's Judgment, how the Crown of *Poland*, which I have the best Right to, as having been yielded to me by King *Augustus*'s solemn Renunciation, shall be dispos'd of to the Advantage of all Christendom, and the better to forward a Peace in the North.

This is a Sacrifice I owe, in Gratitude to the glorious Memory of the deceas'd pious King of *Sweden*, as likewise to the Queen of *Sweden* now happily reigning, the better to facilitate the Negotiations of Peace;

and

and I owe it also to your Imperial and Royal Majesty's Benevolence, being confident you will assist me with your powerful Protection in leading a quiet Life, and explain to me your Intentions relating to my Affairs, that by conforming my self to them, I may attain my moderate Desires of concluding and establishing a Treaty of Peace, that may be honourable and suitable to my Condition and Quality.

To this End I have sent Colonel *Schultz*, to put my Destiny, with these Presents, into your Imperial and Royal Majesty's Hands; from whence expecting all Happiness, I implore God Almighty to bless your Imperial and Royal Majesty with Success and long Life.

STANISLAUS.

A Letter from King Stanislaus to a foreign Minister at the Imperial Court.

I AM heartily sorry that my Letter to the Emperor could not be deliver'd by your own Hand; for else how is it possible for me to know any Thing certain about the Emperor's Sentiments, or even to know whether my Letter has been deliver'd to his Imperial Majesty? And yet by this it is that I must frame the Scheme of my Affairs. However, I rely on the Care you will take about all this, by pressing the Minister, to whom you have given the Letter, for an Answer.

The first Thing you are to endeavour to procure, and which is the most material Point for me, that a Place of Refuge may be assign'd me, where I may not be expos'd, as I always have been hitherto, to the Pursuits of King *Augustus*; for I do not pretend to disturb, in any Way, his Reign and his Repose. The greatest Malefactor, by a Safe Conduct, every where enjoys Security, till his Cause is decided; why then may not the Emperor engage for my Sincerity, since I resign my self to what he and all reasonable Powers shall determine about my Destiny?

You will do very well, Sir, if in your Representations you do not forget to mention, how I always was inclin'd to an Accommodation, by renouncing my Right to the Crown; but the Sentiments of Count *Fleming*, which (as you very well observe to me) have always been his Master's Sentiments, were an insuperable Obstacle to all Pacification. I do not know whether the Emperor, out of certain Considerations

to reduce the *Saxon* Government in *Poland* within just Bounds, will look upon me as a Means for securing the tott'ring Liberty of that Kingdom; at least, I cannot believe it: And I place all my Hopes merely in the Magnanimity of that Prince, who in Consideration of my resigning my self to his Will, of my Attachment to his most August House, and of my unfortunate Condition, will, out of Love of Justice, generously interpose in my Cause; by doing which, he can give no Umbrage to any Power, even not to King *Augustus*, because it is only with the Design of establishing my Tranquillity, in which King *Augustus* will find his own Repose, and carry his Prosperity to the highest Pitch. I even flatter my self with Hopes his Imperial Majesty will prevail with King *Augustus* to relish this Project, if he should propose it as a Means of a Peace with *Sweden*, and of his quietly reigning in *Poland*. I have conceiv'd such an Idea of the Christian Virtues and the disinterested Generosity of all Princes, that I hope I shall not be frustrated in my Hopes of being strongly supported by the Emperor and all the Powers, who once acknowledg'd me; and that they will never permit that King *Augustus* should make them appear inconsistent with themselves, as he has been with himself, since his abdicating the Throne in my Favour: And, upon this Foot, keeping my Desires within the Bounds of Moderation, I do not in the least despair of being able to obtain the Protection of his Imperial Majesty, relying in this Point on your Friendship and Endeavours for procuring to me the said Protection; neither am I frighted at the Alliance and Engagements the Emperor is under with King *Augustus* and the Prince his Son. Did I aim at disturbing King *Augustus* in his Reign and Succession, I would not pretend to engage any Prince in my Affairs; but as the adjusting his Differences with me is doing him a real Service, this cannot make any Power averse to seconding my peaceable Sentiments. The Designs of Count *Flemming*, can they take with any Prince who has acknowledg'd me? I imagine there is none who can approve of them; I believe never any, even the Allies of King *Augustus*, can find Justice in what the prosperous State of his Affairs makes Count *Flemming* insist upon. He would have the Republick declare me a Rebel: Can she do it, after having espous'd my Cause by my Election and Coronation?

How

How can he be Judge and Accomplice at the same Time? To become a Rebel one must be a Subject: King *Augustus* never was my absolute Sovereign, and I carry'd Arms against him as a Senator, who took an Oath to oppose the King, in Case he did not govern according to the Laws of the Kingdom. Besides, can I be a Rebel after the Renunciation of King *Augustus* in my Favour, after being acknowledg'd by him and all the Powers of *Europe*? And so his Imperial Majesty will judge, whether Count *Flemming* and his Master can form Pretensions of that Nature with the least Appearance of Justice.

As for what you mention of my being comprehend'd in the Treaty at the Congress of *Brunswick*, I am as sufficiently perswaded, as can be, the Plenipotentiaries of *Sweden* will not neglect me; but if his Imperial Majesty beforehand find Means to make my Peace with King *Augustus*, and to become Guarantee of it, I shall always be very glad to facilitate, by my private Accommodation, the Negotiations at *Brunswick*. If not, his Imperial Majesty acquainting me with his Sentiments; I shall know what I have to trust to: I only desire you to be so kind always to insist that I may be inform'd of them. As for applying to my Friends, I am very cautious on that Head, for fear any Cabals, by which King *Augustus's* Reign might be disturb'd, should be imputed to me, and laid to my Charge, in order to call in Question the Sincerity of my Sentiments, which are totally bent upon passing the Remainder of my Days in Retirement and Quiet.

Therefore, to conclude, I am of your Opinion, that the sole Resource I have left, is to move the Magnanimity of the Emperor; to compass which you shall be the only Instrument I will make Use of: I desire you to set your self about it with no other Character than that of acting as my Friend, which will sufficiently entitle you to support my Cause; a Cause so just and innocent, after I have clear'd it of all Ambition and extravagant Pretensions. You cannot but know that I have taken Refuge in *France*; but this will not hinder you from soliciting the Emperor to grant me a Place of Retreat in *Germany*, or any where else, from the Time I shall engage not to disturb the King of *Poland* where-ever I am. Above all Things I desire you to procure the Safety of my Person, considering

sidering I declare I have no Pretension to the Crown of *Poland*; and tho' I have taken Refuge in *France*, I desire his Imperial Majesty to engage for my Safety in *Germany*, or where-ever my Affairs may require my Presence, except *Poland*, where I will never set Foot. I am, &c.

The Plague raging in *Walachia*, *Nicholas Mauro Cordato*, the Hospodar (or Sovereign) of that Principality, who was seiz'd in the last War, and carry'd Prisoner into *Transylvania*, retir'd from *Buchovest*, the Capital City, to his Country Seat, to avoid the Infection, but it pursu'd him thither, and he dy'd of it, the later End of *June*. That Prince had been concern'd in so many great Transactions, that a faithful Account of his Life would be very acceptable and entertaining: We should there see the true Reasons of the last War between the *Turks* and the Christians, and many Particulars about the Troubles in *Hungary*, which are likely to be bury'd in Oblivion, for the Imperialists will never publish them to the World. The Generality of *Europe* have indeed done Justice to the *Hungarians*, in calling them Malecontents, not Rebels, intimating that they took up Arms in their own lawful Defence, and not out of a Spirit of Rebellion: And indeed, who can believe that a People, who profess Christianity, could be so frantick as to submit to the *Turks* rather than to a Christian Prince, if they had not been exasperated by ill Usage and Oppression?



HOLLAND.

Prince *Kurakin*, the *Russian* Embassador at the *Hague*, in a Conference he had in *May* last with the Deputies of the States-General, deliver'd the following Memorial on the Part of his Czarish Majesty, relating to the Commerce in the *Baltick*.

HIS Czarish Majesty has sent Orders to all his Ministers and Agents at the Courts of foreign and neutral Powers, to desire them to be pleas'd to use their best Efforts for the future, to engage the Crown of *Sweden* to allow to the Merchant-Ships of their Subjects

Subjects free Navigation and Commerce, without any Hindrance, to the Ports of his Czarish Majesty, and those in *Sweden*, both in the *North Sea* and the *Baltick*; and that, to this End, her *Swedish* Majesty should expressly prohibit all her Men of War, Frigates, and Privateers, to seize any Merchant-Ships going from the said Places to the Ports of his Czarish Majesty, or coming back with their Cargoes; but rather allow them an entire Liberty of Navigation.

In Case *Sweden* allows this without any Limitation or Exception of any Merchandize, then his Czarish Majesty will allow, in the same Manner, an entire Liberty of Navigation to the Merchant-Ships, with whatever Goods they be laden, going to and coming from the Ports of *Sweden*; and to this End, he will expressly forbid his Men of War, Frigates, or Privateers, to give them the least Disturbance in their Commerce and Navigation.

If notwithstanding this, *Sweden*, at the Instances of the said Powers and States, shall allow to Merchant-Ships the Liberty to navigate to the Ports of his Czarish Majesty, with Exception of some Effects which the *Swedes* might look upon as Contraband, and consequently seize them; in such Case, his Czarish Majesty reserves to himself to do the like; and to that End will give Orders to his Men of War, Frigates, and Privateers, freely to let pass, from the said Places, towards *Sweden* such Merchant-Ships, the Cargoes whereof cannot be deem'd Contraband; but to seize all other Ships that carry Contraband Merchandize, after having search'd them, to whomsoever they belong.

In short, his Czarish Majesty will allow all that *Sweden* will consent to.

But in Case the said neutral Powers will not engage to make the abovesaid Proposals to *Sweden*, and to obtain such a Consent, and that the *Swedes* shall not only prohibit, as formerly, all Commerce with *Russia*, but also do their utmost to hinder it; his Czarish Majesty will, on his Side, take the like Measures, and give Orders to his Men of War, Frigates, and Privateers, to seize all the Merchant Ships of neutral Powers, with all their Effects, going to *Sweden* or coming from thence, with all the Merchandize found on Board the same, without any Distinction: Which

can

can by no Means be taken ill, or look'd upon as unjust by the said Powers, because it is impossible for his Czarish Majesty to suffer his Enemies to get such Advantage by the Commerce and the great Number of Prizes, whereby they are enabled to continue the War against his Czarish Majesty.

However, as this Declaration concerns only the Subjects of neutral Powers, and not those of the High Allies of his Czarish Majesty, considering that by the Alliances concluded between his Czarish Majesty and the said High Allies, they have oblig'd themselves, by the Maxims of War, to hinder all Commerce with *Sweden*, and the Countries that are in Enmity with his Czarish Majesty and his Allies, and to annoy the Kingdom of *Sweden* in all possible Manner, as well in their Commerce as in all Things else, and not permit it to enjoy the least Advantage, it is declar'd by these Presents, That their Merchant-Ships shall not be permitted to go to *Sweden*, nor to return from thence; but that if they endeavour to do so, the said Ships shall be stopp'd and taken by his Czarish Majesty's Ships of War, Frigates, and Privateers, without farther Enquiry; unless the said Merchant-Vessels shall have beforehand made the suitable Requisitions to his Czarish Majesty, and obtain'd the necessary Passports for their free Navigation. And to the End that every one may govern themselves accordingly, and timely prevent all the ill Consequences, the present Declaration is printed, to be publish'd in all Places where Need shall require, &c.

In the last *Register* Notice was taken of *M. Colster's* Arrival at *Madrid*, and of the little Hopes that Minister had of succeeding in his Negotiation at the Court of *Spain*: Now the *Spanish* Embassador at the *Hague*, the *Marquess de Beretti Landi*, having inform'd Cardinal *Alberoni*, that the cold Reception the said Embassador of the States had met at *Madrid*, had disgusted some Members of the Regency, his Eminency writ the following Letter to the said *Marquess* upon that Subject.

I N Consequence of what your Excellency mention'd to me in your Letter of the 18th past. relating to what you had been told of *M. Colster's* Reception here, I find my self oblig'd to repeat to you, that though it had been proper that Minister should have declar'd

declar'd to me, upon the repeated Instances I made to him in our Conferences, what was the true Nature of his Commission; yet I could never obtain any other Answer from him, than that it consisted in giving Assurances to the King, our Master, of the constant Friendship of the States-General. Therefore, as his Majesty thought himself sufficiently assur'd of that good Correspondence, and his Intentions being to maintain it, on his Part, by all possible Means, I answer'd the said Ambassador, that seeing he had, as yet, nothing else to propose, I must acquaint him, that his Majesty, considering the Republick's Wisdom and Zeal for the publick Tranquillity, had expected quite another and more important Proposition from that Embassy, which had so much rais'd the Attention of the World; and as his Majesty was really dispos'd to enter into the most perfect Union with the United Provinces, so it was on the other Hand their true Interest, always to maintain Peace, Friendship, and Alliance with *Spain*. During the Time that the Court was preparing for a long Journey, the said Ambassador made no more particular Declaration, which was the Reason why I told him that he might remain at *Madrid*; assuring him, at the same Time, that in Case he should receive a new Commission, or farther Orders from his Masters, to confer about the present Circumstances, he had only to notify it, and that his Majesty would readily give him Leave to follow the Court. It is now above a Month since we left *Madrid*; but neither has *M. Collier* written to me, nor has any Thing been insinuated to me on his Part. The King, our Master, is still of the same Sentiments, and will always be ready to receive Proposals for a reasonable Accommodation, provided they are not derogatory to his Honour, &c.

Notwithstanding *Spain* has not accepted the Terms of the Quadruple Alliance, the States-General have not yet acceded to that Treaty, tho' the Time of three Months, which they took to induce *Spain* to accept of them, be long since expir'd; and tho' the *British* and *French* Ambassadors make the most pressing Instances to engage them to make that Step: But the Affairs of the States-General seem so embarrass'd, that they are averse to every Thing that may draw them into a new War; especially when they have but a Glimpse

write you this Letter, to acquaint you with my Sentiments on the Contents of that Declaration.

The War which I am oblig'd to make with *Spain*, is neither design'd against its King, who is so nearly united to me by the Ties of Blood, and to whom I have hitherto given Proofs of the sincerest Friendship, nor against the *Spanish* Nation, which *France* has so constantly assisted with its Blood and Treasure, to preserve their King on the Throne; but only against a foreign Government, which oppresses the Nation, abuses the Confidence repos'd in it by the Sovereign, and aims at nothing but rekindling a general War. All that I propose by having Recourse to Arms, is, that the King of *Spain* should consent, whatever Opposition his Minister makes to it, to be unanimously acknowledg'd by all *Europe* the lawful Sovereign of *Spain* and the *Indies*, and to be for ever establish'd on his Throne.

It is solely to the Minister of *Spain*, the Enemy of the Quiet of *Europe*, that I impute the Catholick King's Refusal of Peace, the Conspiracies contriv'd in *France*, and all those Papers, which are no less absurd in their Principles than injurious to my Authority, in the Person of my Uncle the Duke of *Orleans*, who is the Trustee of it.

The Sentiments the *French* Nation have of these Papers, are sufficiently known by the speedy Condemnation my Parliaments have pronounc'd on them, which makes it High Treason to read only those seditious Writings, which are so many Manifestoes that *Spain* it self furnishes me with to justify my Arms.

The King of *Spain* reproaches me, in them, with being united with his Enemies. They are Enemies whom he has attack'd, and who offer him Peace with great Advantages; and who are more in his Interest than his own Minister, who, to satisfy his own Ambition, would plunge him again in the Horrors of the War, of which he has already but too much felt the Danger. My People well know, that the Alliances I have made, have no other End than their Security and Tranquillity; and the Projects of *Spain* make them more and more sensible every Day how necessary they were.

Nevertheless, these Enterprizes of the King of *Spain* are colour'd over with the Name of Zeal and Affection

Affection for his native Country, and are endeavour'd to be pass'd upon the World for a generous Design to deliver the *French* from Oppression. But those Sentiments of Tenderness which they ascribe to the King of *Spain*, are but meer Words, while they hope the Effects of them will prove more dangerous to *France* than open Hostilities. And, indeed, can there be a greater Hostility against a Nation, than to contrive to involve it in the Flames of Civil War? To stir up the Subjects against their Prince? To pretend to assemble the States in it without Summons and without Authority? And to endeavour to corrupt, if it were possible, the Fidelity of the Troops, by offering them a Reward for their Desertion, even by flattering them with the Royal Gratitude of the Master whom they should have the Baseness to betray.

The King of *Spain* is put upon still farther Attempts, though he is become entirely a foreign Prince, with Relation to *France*, by his solemn Renunciation; yet he is instigated to usurp in my Kingdom an imaginary Authority, which would subvert all the Foundations of my just and real Authority. He is induced to reject the Regency of the Duke of *Orleans*, so solidly establish'd by the Rights of Blood, and so unanimously acknowledg'd by all the States of the Kingdom upon the Death of the King, my Great Grandfather, that even the Ambassador of *Spain* did not scruple to own it; so evident and indisputable was the Right of the Duke of *Orleans*.

The King of *Spain* did not question the Regency of the Duke of *Orleans*, when his Minister offer'd him to confirm all his Rights in what Manner he pleas'd, if he would, contrary to the Faith of Treaties, join with *Spain* to renew the War. Since when has the King of *Spain* been brought to disown that Regency? Since the Time, that by the Advice of the Regent, I have oppos'd solid Alliances and necessary Treaties to the ambitious Projects of a Minister, who breathes nothing but the Combustion of *Europe*. A Regent, who is too great a Lover of Peace, and too intent upon the Safety of my Kingdom, loses all his Rights in the Opinion of an Enemy, whose Designs he disappoints; and no Calumnies and Injuries, hitherto unknown among Princes, are spar'd against him.

The

The last Piece, newly dispers'd in the Name of the King of *Spain*, tends to no less than inciting my Army to revolt, and to turn their Arms against their Sovereign. Is the King of *Spain*, to whom his Minister attributes the Quality of Regent of *France*, and who, under that Title, takes upon him to issue Commands to my Forces, so little acquainted with the Fidelity of the *French*? The Injury he does them would, were it possible, redouble their Zeal and Courage. They will not think such an Affront is to be wiped off, but by still greater Efforts and more rapid Successes; and even the Presence of the King of *Spain*, at the Head of his Army, which would be glorious to him on any other Occasion, must appear to them an odious Invitation to act contrary to their Duty, which will excite them to discharge it the better.

I therefore command them nothing but what their Affection and Fidelity prescribe to them. Let them fight valiantly for Peace: That is the only Fruit I expect from this War. I do not blush to ask still of the King of *Spain* so necessary a Peace; he may with a single Word secure the Glory and Happiness of his Subjects and mine. I hope the *Spanish* Nation, and especially the Nobility, so famous for their Heroick Valour and Fidelity to their Kings, will ask it with me; and that they will join with the *French* to prevail with their King to deliver them and himself from a foreign Yoke, so prejudicial to his Glory and to his Interests. That is the proper Way for him to prove his Affection to the *Spaniards*: and to the *French*. His Enemies are ready to sacrifice their Resentment to the publick Quiet, and to settle the firmest Peace with him, as soon as he will give them for Pledges, not the Word of a Minister who counts the publick Faith and the most solemn Treaties nothing, and who has too plainly intimated, that none but a feign'd Peace shall ever be obtain'd of him, but his Royal Word, and the Faith of a Nation, which, though it had not a King of my Blood, would always have my particular Esteem. And so we recommend you, Cousin, to God's holy and powerful Protection.

Written at Paris
May 20, 1719.

Sign'd L. LEWIS.
And Counter-sign'd Le Blanc.

The Superscription was, *To my Cousin the Duke of Berwick, Peer and Marshal of France, Commander in Chief of my Army in Spain.* The

The War between France and Spain, continu'd from Page 187 of the preceding Register.

ON the 11th of June the Garrison of *Castellon*, (an important Pass in the Mountains, that opens a Way into *Aragon*) having had sixty Men kill'd or wounded, and seeing the Breach practicable for an Assault, surrender'd Prisoners of War, to the Number of 200 Men; among whom were a *Spanish* Colonel, who commanded in the Castle, the Count *de Liex*, Governor, four Captains, and eight Lieutenants; who were all conducted to *Leyboue*. The *French* found in the Castle 9 Pieces of Cannon.

The Siege of *Pontarabia* was carry'd on with great Vigour; the Batteries began to fire on the 5th of June, and on the 10th the Besiegers lodg'd themselves on the Saliant Angle of the cover'd Way; the 15th they took, by Storm, the Half Moon; and on the 16th the Garrison beat a Parley and surrender'd upon Articles. The Terms demanded by the *Spanish* Governor, with those granted and those refus'd by the Duke of *Berwick*, are as follows.

The Capitulation demanded by Brigadier Don Francis Joseph de Emparan, Commandant of Pontarabia.

1. THE Garrison shall march out through the Breach with their Arms, Colours flying, Drums beating, Ball in Mouth, their Baggage, 4 Pieces of Cannon, 2 Mortars, 6 Shot for each Piece of Cannon and Mortar, and 16 Shot a Man. *Agreed they shall march out with Arms, Colours, and Baggage, and 4 Shot a Man.*

2. To go freely to the Army, or whatever Place they shall find most convenient, to continue in the Service. *They shall go to Pampelona by the Way of St. Jean Pied de Port, marching three or four Leagues a Day.*

3. To be furnish'd with Carriages for transporting the Artillery, Mortars, and Baggage. *No Carriage for the Artillery, but Care shall be taken to let them have it for Money for transporting the Baggage.*

4. They shall not be pursu'd in six Days from the present Date, by any Troops of France or her Allies. *They shall have a Convoy as far as Pampelona.*

5. No Soldier, of whatsoever Nation, shall be forc'd or engag'd to list. *They shall not be intic'd away, but such as have a Mind to list, may do it.* 6. In-

6. Instead of cover'd Waggon, the Garrison shall make Use of four Sloops, to be furnish'd by the Duke of *Berwick*, with Passports to go directly to *St. Sebastien* without being visited. *This cannot be.*

7. Besides those four Sloops, they shall be furnish'd with others they shall have Occasion for, in order to transport their Sick and Wounded to *St. Sebastien*. *Agreed.*

8. Those who cannot be transported without Danger of Life, shall remain in the Hospital of *Fontarabia*, where they shall be attended and assisted at the most Christian King's Expence. *Agreed, but at the Expence of the Catholick King, and the Garrison shall be allow'd to leave Officers to take Care of them.*

9. All the Clergy, Nobility, and Inhabitants of the Place, who have a Mind to stay, shall enjoy all the Rights, Privileges, and Immunities they have from their Kings, nor shall they pay any Impost or Duties. *Likewise Agreed, conformably to what had been establish'd by his Catholick Majesty.*

10. Such as are willing to retire from the Place, shall have a Year's Time to dispose of their Effects, and be allow'd to carry with them what they think fit. *Agreed.*

Fontarabia, June 16, 1709.

The Garrison shall have four Days Bread: By Day-Break the King's Forces shall be put in Possession of the Gates; the Garrison shall keep a Guard within the Place, and the Troops of France shall have a Guard without it, and on the Bridge; a Particular of the Baggage they shall have Occasion for, shall be deliver'd; and the Garrison shall march out on the 18th.

In Pursuance of this Capitulation, the Garrison, consisting of about 1400 Men, Officers included, march'd out, and was conducted to *Rampelona*.

The Letter which the King of *France* writ to the Cardinal de *Noailles*, Archbishop of *Paris*, ordering him to cause *Te Deum* to be sung for this Success, containing, in the Preamble of it, some Expressions that seem very particular, we insert it as follows.

Confen,

IT is sufficiently known to all *Europe* by what Motives I have been forc'd to declare War against the King of *Spain*, and with what Grief I turn my first Arms against a Prince, whose Person and Interest ought

ought to be so dear to me: Though God Almighty appears, by the Success he grants me, to approve the Justice and Integrity of my Intentions, yet I would not rejoice at those Advantages, were they not Means to accelerate the general Tranquillity, which I endeavour, with my Allies, to obtain from the King of *Spain*. The taking of *Fontarabia*, therefore, does not please me, with Reference to the Glory of the Conquest, but only with respect to the Hopes I conceive from thence, to come to a Peace equally advantageous to both Nations. And in order to return Thanks to God Almighty for the Protection with which he favours my Enterprizes; I write you this Letter, by the Advice of my Uncle the Duke of *Orleans*, Regent, to tell you, That it is my Intention you cause *Te Deum* to be sung in the Metropolitan Church of my good City of *Paris*, on the Day and at the Hour which the Great Master, or the Master of the Ceremonies, will tell you on my Part. I order him to invite to this Solemnity my Courts, and those who usually assist therein. And so I pray God, that he will keep you, Cousin, in his holy Protection.

Written at *Paris*

June 24, 1719.

Sign'd, LOUIS.

And Lower, Phelypeaux.

While the Siege of *Fontarabia* was carrying on, the King of *Spain*, who, with the Queen and the Prince of *Asturias*, left *Madrid* towards the End of *April*, having assembled an Army of 10000 Foot and 4000 Horse, advanc'd to *La Saca*, two Leagues from thence; and, by an intercepted Letter (dated *June 15*) to the Governor of *Fontarabia*, it appear'd, that his Catholick Majesty intended to attempt the raising the Siege of that Place, positive Orders being therein given him to hold out to the 18th or 19th, with Assurances of being reliev'd, by the King himself, by that Time: But the Place having surrender'd, the King retir'd from *La Saca* the 19th, and took his March to *Pampelona*, from whence he return'd to *Madrid*, doubly disappointed in his Expectations, first of raising the Siege, and then of the Desertion of the *French* Forces; of which last he was so fully perswaded, that he caus'd the following Declaration to be publish'd to encourage them to do so.

L. J. . . . Philip

Philip of France, King of Spain and the Indies, &c.

TO give a fresh Instance of my Inclination and Affection towards the *French Nation*, I have resolv'd to form a Regiment, to consist of four Battalions, by the Name of the *Royal Regiment of France*, which shall be compos'd only of such *French Officers and Soldiers*, as shall come over from the Army of the Duke of *Orleans* to my Camp. Their Establishment shall be the same with that of any Regiment of either Crown, my Design being no other, than only to promote the Honour of my most beloved Nephew, and the Glory and true Interest of both Nations: They shall enjoy the same Privileges, and have the same large Pay that my Regiment of Guards have at present: Besides, they shall never be broke. Therefore I have given Orders to all the Commanders in chief on the Frontiers, to bring all *French Officers and Soldiers*, that have a Mind to list in that Regiment, to the Place where it shall be form'd: And to the End that all Persons may be the better inform'd of this my Will, I have thought fit to cause this Declaration to be made publick. Dated at *Varienna*, the 18th of *May*, 1719.

This Declaration had not the desir'd Effect; for instead of four Battalions, scarce so many Companies were form'd of all the Deserters from the *French Army*.

After the Reduction of *Fontrabia*, the Marshal Duke of *Berwick* march'd with his Army, and laid Siege to *St. Sebastian*, a strong City and noted Port of *Spain*, in the Principality of *Biscay*, and Province of *Guipuscoa*: It stands at the Foot of an Hill, at the Mouth of the River *Gurviaco*; 10 Miles W. of *Fontrabia*, 13 N. of *Tolosa*, 30 S. W. of *Bayonne*, and 55 E. of *Bilboa*. The Trenches before this Place were open'd the 19th of *July* at Night, and the Attacks were carry'd on with so great Vigour and Success, that on the 1st of *August*, N. S. about Eight in the Morning, the Governor beat a Parly, desiring to capitulate. The Conditions he insisted upon, and the Terms prescrib'd to him by the Marshal, are as follows.

THAT the Garrison march out at the Breach, with their Arms, Colours flying, Drums beating, and with 10 Shot each Soldier. *The Garrison shall retire up to the Castle to Day.*

2. That

2. That they be allow'd to go to *Pampelona*, by the shortest Way, without any Hindrance, and that they be furnish'd with the necessary Carriages for their Equipages. *When the Castle shall surrender, this Master shall be settled.*

3. That the Wounded and Sick which are in the Hospitals of the Town, shall be look'd after and cur'd at the Expence of the King, my Master, and being recover'd, shall have Passports given them for *Pampelona*. *Granted.*

4. That the Town and its Inhabitants be maintain'd in their Freedom and Privileges, under the same Form of Government, without any Alteration, particularly not of the Revenues, that the Offices and common Expences of the Administration may be supported and defray'd. The like shall be done with respect to the Ecclesiastical Chapter and religious Communities. *Let the Regidor and Magistrates come and treat of this.*

5. That on the Entrance of the new Garrison, Safeguards shall be timely put into all the Churches and Convents, that the Soldiers may not take and plunder what the Inhabitants have put there, and that they, as well as the Ecclesiasticks, be permitted to remove their Effects back to their own Houses. *Orders shall be settled upon this with the Magistrates.*

6. That a sufficient Number of Centinels be likewise timely plac'd in all the Streets, for hindering the Soldiers from entering the Houses to plunder or commit any other Disorder; and that the Safeguards be immediately granted to those who shall ask them. *Ditto.*

7. That a Year's Time, commencing from the Day of Signing, shall be allow'd to all the Inhabitants, or to those who have Estates or Effects in the Town or District, to sell or dispose of them as they shall think fit, and to retire whither they please. This Term to extend to two Years with respect to those who are in the Indies. *Six Months are granted.*

8. That the Garrison be allow'd three Days to evacuate the Town, and one Gate to be kept by their Troops during that Time. *Done at St. Sebastian the 15th of August, 1719. Don Pedro de Eraso y Buxunda.*

A Gate shall be deliver'd up this Day at Noon by the King's Troops, and the Garrison shall immediately retire to the Castle. All the Gates and Posts of the Town, near the Castle, shall likewise be deliver'd up to the King's

Troops, and the Garrison shall remain only in the Possessions of the Castle.

The Garrison having retir'd to the Castle, made a Salley the 4th in the Morning, and kill'd or wounded about 70 Men; but were soon repuls'd with Loss.

While the Siege of the Castle was carrying on, the States of the Province of *Guipuscoa* having assembled at *Tolosa*, and being summon'd by the Duke of *Berwick* to submit to the Obedience of the most Christian King, deputed five of their Members, who, arriving in the Camp on the 5th of *August*, were introduc'd to that General; and, in the Name of the said States, made a formal Submission of the whole Province to the Obedience of the King of *France*; desiring that when a Peace should come to be made with his Catholick Majesty, the Crowns of *France* and *Great Britain* would take Care that the Preservation and Maintenance of the ancient Privileges and Liberties of the Province may be firmly stipulated and secur'd to them.

The Siege of the Castle of *St. Sebastian* was carry'd on with undefatigable Application, but the Height and Steepness of the Rock, on which it is situated, retarded the Approaches; and to continue the Siege appear'd so difficult, that the Duke of *Berwick* was of Opinion to turn it into a Blockade, as soon as he had taken some Platforms and other Posts about the Castle, to hinder the Garrison from receiving any Supplies: This was the Resolution of that General, who was agreeably surpriz'd, when, on the 17th of *August*, the Garrison beat a Parley, and surrender'd on the following Articles, as propos'd by the Governour *Don Alexandro de la Motte*, and granted by the Duke.

1. **T**HAT the Garrison march out with their Arms, Colours flying, Drums beating, all their Baggage, and four Pieces of Cannon with 20 Charges for each, as also with 20 Charges for each Soldier of the Garrison, and Bread or Biscuit for three Days to be taken out of their Magazines. *All Granted, except that there shall be but two Field-pieces.*

2. That they shall go freely to the Army of their Master, or to the Town of *Pampelona*, by the shortest Road, without being detain'd or made to march out of their Way, for any Reason whatever. *Granted.*

3. That

3. That they be furnish'd with Carriages for the Officers and their Equipages, and Oxen necessary for drawing the Cannon, 'till they are out of the Province. *Granted, but at the Expence of the Garrison.*

4. That no Soldier, of what Nation soever, shall be compell'd or intic'd to take Service. *Granted, Deserters excepted.*

5. That they be allow'd two cover'd Waggons, and those nor to be search'd. *Granted*

6. That the Sick and Wounded, which are now in the Castle, shall be remov'd into the Town, and there be taken Care of at the Expence of the most Christian King; and when they are in a Condition to march, they shall be allow'd a Guard and Passports to *Pampelona*, or some other Part of the Dominions of our Master. *Granted, but at the Charge of the Catholick King.*

7. That the King's Officers, who are in the Castle, have Passports given them, to go whither they please, taking with them their Papers, and what else belongs to their Offices. *Granted, as to the Papers which relate to their own Offices; but such Papers as belong to the Province shall be restor'd to the Deputies of the States.*

8. That the Garrison be allow'd three Days before they march out, that the Officers may have Time to dispose of any of their Effects. *To Day at Six in the Evening the Gate of the Castle which leads to the Mirador, as also the Mirador itself; shall be deliver'd up, the Garrison shall march out on the 20th Instant, conformably to the 2d Article.*

9. That the Forces on the Isle of *Sansa Clara* be included in this Capitulation in all Respects, and that for joining this Garrison the necessary Shalops shall be allow'd for carrying them to the Town. *Granted.*

10. That a Passport be granted to an Officer as soon as the Capitulation is sign'd, for his going to *Pampelona*. *When the Garrison is march'd out such a Passport shall be granted*

11. The whole shall be inviolably perform'd on both Sides.

Aug. 17, 1719.

Don *Alexandro de la Motta.*

Granted: Three Officers shall be left in the Town as Hostages, 'till the Debt due from the Officers to the Inhabitants, in or about the Place, are paid; one of the Catholick King's Officers shall be likewise with them, 'till the Magistrates give a Certificate that all is paid.

The

The Letter which the King of *France* wrote to the Cardinal de *Noailles*, Archbishop of *Paris*, to cause *Te Deum* to be sung for the Reduction of the Town and Castle of *St. Sebastian* is as follows,

Cousin,

YOU know already how I regard the Success which God Almighty vouchsafes to grant to my Arms: It does not please me any other Way, but as far as I look upon it as a Proof of the Justice of my Intention, and as it encreases the Hopes of an approaching Peace; the sooner to attain which, I am pushing on my Conquests; and it is with no other View that I have made my self Master of the Town and Castle of *St. Sebastian*, than out of Impatience to prevail, at length, with the King of *Spain* to consent to the disarming of *Europe*, and the establishing, for his own Interest and Glory, a firm Alliance between Nations which wage War against each other with Regret: And as I am desirous to return Thanks to God Almighty for the new Marks he has given me of his Protection, I write you this Letter, by the Advice of my Uncle, the Duke of *Orleans*, Regent, to tell you, that it is my Intention that you cause *Te Deum*, &c.

On the 11th of *August*, while the Siege of the Castle of *St. Sebastian* was carrying on, 750 *French*, commanded by the Chevalier de *Givry*, Major-*General*, and *M. la Motte*, Brigadier, imbark'd at *Port-Passage* on several Transports, under the Convoy of Captain *Johnson*, who commanded some *British* Men of War which had their Station on that Coast; and Colonel *Stanhope*, his *Britannick* Majesty's Envoy, went on Board, to be present in the Enterprize. They set Sail that Afternoon, and the next Evening arriv'd before *San Antonio*. The Harbour being narrow at the Entrance, and having Breastworks cast up from thence along the Sides of the Town, with near 50 Pieces of Cannon plac'd upon them, it was thought adviseable not to attempt going into it, but rather to endeavour to land upon the Back of it, in a sandy Bay to the Westward of the Harbour. Upon their getting thither they discover'd that the Enemy had rais'd two Batteries, behind which they had about 600 Men drawn up to oppose the Landing of Troops. The Cannon

Cannon of the *British* Ships fired upon them for some Time, as the Batteries did also upon the Ships, to which they did no other Damage than the tearing two or three of the Sails. The Place being at the Bottom of the Bay of *Biscay*, where the Sea constantly runs high, there were very great Swells, which made the Waves break with Violence upon the Shore: However, at six a Clock it was determin'd to put the Troops into Boats, and try if it was possible to land them there; but when they were got near the Shore it was judg'd extremely hazardous, if not impracticable; they therefore put off again, and went about a Mile farther to the West, into another lesser Bay, where the Sea appear'd to be somewhat smoother. The Enemy not expecting them in that Place, the Forces immediately landed without Opposition or Loss, except of four or five Seamen drowned, and three Boats overfet, all the Officers and Soldiers getting safe a-shore. It being then almost dark, they immediately made themselves Masters of the Top of a Hill, which was cover'd with a thick Wood, between the two Bays, where they remain'd all that Night. At Break of Day, on the 13th, they march'd down, in Number 750 *French*, and about 200 *English* Seamen, to the first mention'd Bay, where they saw no Enemy appear, the Batteries being abandon'd, which they immediately took Possession of. Whilst they were there, the Magistrates of the Town came to make their Submission, telling them they would meet with no Sort of Opposition, for that the Militia and some Companies of Invalids, which they saw the Night before, had dispers'd themselves, and left even the Forts upon the Harbour without one Man to defend them. From thence the Forces march'd through the Town, strait to the Harbour, wherein were two Forts, and upon the Mole 47 Pieces of Cannon, all loaded, which they destroy'd, by bursting some and nailing the rest. Then they went to the Ship-Yards, where lay on the Stocks three Men of War, one of 70 Guns, the other two of 60 Guns each; the first was deck'd, and wanted very little to be launch'd, and the other two were not altogether so forward, though they were quite built up, but not deck'd. These three Ships were entirely burnt to the Ground by the *English* Seamen; they also burnt a vast Quantity of Planks newly brought from *Holland*; sufficient for

for the Building of five or six Men of War. There were also a great many Barrels of Pitch and Tar, which with some other naval Stores were burnt, in order to set Fire to the Timber. Having thus effectually executed what was propos'd by this Expedition, the Forces imbark'd again the same Evening, and return'd to the Camp before *St Sebastian*. In the River of *San Antonio* were found two *Dutch* Ships lately come thither, one loaded with Powder, which had been sent to *Pampelona*, and the other had brought naval Stores; Men were sent on Board them, but found nothing, every Thing being landed some Days before.

During these Transactions, the little Province of *Alava*, which borders on *Guipuscoa*, and of which *Vittoria* is the capital City, submitted to the Obedience of the *French* King.

After these Successes, the Duke of *Berwick*, considering that the *Spaniards* had provided *Pampelona* with all Things necessary for a long Defence, that they had consum'd all the Forage for several Leagues round that Place, and spoil'd the Roads in such a Manner that they would be unpassable in bad Weather, thought not fit to venture on the Siege of it in so advanc'd a Season of the Year: Leaving therefore in *Biscay* 17 Battalions and 21 Squadrons under the Command of the *Marquês de Cilly*, with Orders to reduce *Bilboa*, if possible, he began his March with the rest of his Army, on the 28th of *August*, for *Roussillon*, intending, as he gave out, to conclude the Campaign with the Siege of *Roses*.

ITALY.

Sicily.

THE *Marquês de Lede* having rais'd the Siege of *Melazzo*, [*See the last Register, p. 191.*] march'd with his Army and encamp'd near *Francavilla*, an advantageous Post, where he fortify'd his Camp, expecting the *Imperialists* would soon pursue him; which accordingly they did, and on the 20th of *June* attack'd the *Spaniards*: The Action was bloody, and each Side laid Claim to the Victory. We will therefore insert the Accounts of that Battel, that have been

been given of it by the Generals on both Sides, with some other authentick Pieces, leaving it to our Readers to judge whether Party had the best Title to the Success of it.

Copy of a Letter from the Marquis de Lede, written the 20th of June, from the Camp at Francavilla, to the Count de Montemar at Palermo.

I Have the Honour to acquaint your Excellency, with all the Joy you can imagine, that the Enemy having to Day attack'd his Majesty's Army in three different Places, we had the good Fortune to break them, and to repulse them with a considerable Loss on their Side, but we do not yet know the Number. This Victory is owing to the Valour of the Troops, to that of the Generals, and to their Experience. The General Officers among the wounded, are, the *Chevalier de Lede*, and *Don Juan Caracciolo*, whose Wound is dangerous. Among the kill'd is Brigadier *Don Pedro de Tanqueux*. Your Excellency will be pleas'd to communicate this News to the Pretor and the Senate to whom I do not write, not having a Secretary with me; but I will not fail to do it to Morrow. I desire you will order, that in Thanksgiving for the Victory with which God has bless'd our Arms, *Te Deum* be sung. I am, &c.

The Marquis de Lede.

Copy of two Letters from Count Mercy to Sir George Byng.

From the Camp at Francavilla, June 22.

S I R,

I Have the Honour to inform your Excellency, that Yesterday I took Post above the Enemy's Camp, and am possess'd of all the Eminences of it, having beaten them from several; but Night being come on, and I being dangerously wounded in the Reins, the Ball remaining still in my Body, I have been oblig'd to leave this Affair to *M. de Zumjungen*, who on Account of the Difficulties which he and the other Generals equally find, is of Opinion, they cannot be attack'd all at once without great Loss; and that the surer Way, is to endeavour to settle our Communication with the Sea, in order to starve them, which is what they are now preparing to do. I will assist

M m

them

them with my Advice, being unable to act, which is a mortal Affliction to me. We have a great many Officers kill'd or wounded, as well as the Enemy; but nothing decisive has pass'd yet. The Enemy are intrenching and securing themselves as well as they can. This is all I am yet able to tell you, except the bad News of your Son's being wounded, who behav'd himself with all possible Bravery. I keep him near me, and cause all imaginable Care to be taken of him, having the Honour to be most perfectly, Sir, &c.

The Count de Mercy.

From the Camp at Francavilla, June 23.

S I R,

I Have written this Moment to *M. de Furstembuff*, Colonel Commandant at *Melazzo*, to send me two Battalions and the Recruits which may have arriv'd; and as he will want a Convoy, I desire your Excellency to furnish him with a Man of War for that Purpose: I hope you will forthwith send it to him; having the Honour to be, &c.

The Count de Mercy.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Saunders, dated from Naples the 30th of June.

ON the 20th Instant the Imperial Army, under General *Mercy*, attack'd the Spaniards in their Camp at *Francavilla*, and forc'd them from several Heights and advantageous Posts, though with considerable Loss.

As soon as Sir *George Byng* receiv'd an Account of what pass'd, from General *Mercy*, he sent me to *Melazzo* to dispatch two Battalions from thence: Which being immediately shipp'd, were put under the Convoy of his Majesty's Ship *Captain*, with orders to proceed directly through the *Faro*, so the Southward near *Tavermina*; where his Majesty's Ship *Rupert* with the Victuallers for the Army lie: Sir *George Byng* embark'd on the *Neapolitan* Gallies the 26th in the Evening, and pass'd through the *Faro*, designing to proceed to *Syracusa*, to propose to Count *Maffei* the sending from thence, by Transports now lying there, four Battalions to reinforce General *Mercy*. I am order'd to continue here some Days with his Majesty's Ship the *Oxford*.

P.S.

P. S. It is advis'd, that General *Zunjunger*, was not without Hopes of attacking a Post near the Enemy's Camp before Succours arriv'd, in which, if he should succeed, it would intirely cut off the Communication of the *Spanish* Army with *Catanea*. Upon the whole, it appears to me, that the late Battle was to the Advantage of the Imperial Army, tho' the *Spaniards* made very great Rejoycings on their Side, which, I believe, was rather to spirit up the People, than from any Advantage they had obtain'd.

Relation of the Battle between the Emperor's and the Spanish Army, which came from a wounded Officer.

Tavernina, June 25, 1719. W. S.

THE 20th of this Month the Emperor's Army came up with the *Spanish* Army at *Francaquilla*. At four a-Clock in the Afternoon the Fire began on both Sides; the Enemy were posted on the other Side of the River call'd *Rosolino*, and were behind their Trenches, which were so strong, that they seem'd to have been made a long Time. Our Troops attack'd them even open, which has cost us much Blood; the Night oblig'd us to leave off Firing.

On our Side are kill'd Colonel *Odyer*, and the Prince of *Holstein*; and wounded, Colonel *Baldern*, Colonel *Beaufort*, Col. *Odyer*, General *Seckendorf*, General *Lantzy*, General *Rhor*, Admiral *Byng's* Son, a *Danish* Volunteer, the Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, and General *Mercy*.

We have lost in this Action betwixt 3 and 4000 Men, but, it is said, the Number kill'd on the Enemy's Side is greater; among their Dead are the *Marquis de Lede's* Brother, and General *Armandaris*, and a Prince whose Name is not yet known.

The 24th the *Hussars* arriv'd at the Water-side, and having seen the Convoy arriv'd, they return'd to the Hills.

The 25th, at four a Clock in the Afternoon, the Gallies, which were on that Coast, fir'd at the Enemy, and took a Fort near *Tavernina*; the Enemy march'd out to hinder them, but the Gallies with their Cannon made them retire.

The 25th, at Night, there arriv'd about 4000 Men, Horse and Foot, of the Imperialists, with General *Watchendonck*, at the Water-side.

The Journal from the Imperial Camp relating to this Action, is as follows :

From the Imperialists Camp near Francavilla, July 25.

ON the 17th we march'd out of the Camp at Lemmeri, and encamp'd between *Rudi* and *Milici*.

The 18th, we proceeded by Break of Day, and being advanc'd some Miles in the Valley of *Dajeli*, we met in a narrow Passage a Number of Peasants, who fir'd upon us from the Mountains on both Sides; and having Intelligence that they had obstructed the Way by cutting down Trees, and making Intrenchments, behind which some Men were posted, to save Time, it was resolv'd to return, and march over the Mountains; and, in the Evening, we discover'd upon divers Heights, a good Number of the Inhabitants undet Arms; upon which, our *Hussars*, who were gone before, had Orders to attack them; but they sent a Drummer to acquaint us, that they were to the Number of 3000 Men, and that they had sent to the *Marquis de Lede* to know his Orders, according to which they would give us their Resolution: But without expecting our Answer thereupon, they retir'd towards *Francoavilla*.

The 19th we had Advice, that our *Hussars*, the Evening before, had attack'd and repuls'd an Out-Guard of Horse and Foot, near *Sera dalle tre Fontane*, where our Army arriving this Morning, we discover'd the Enemy's Camp near *Francoavilla*, but without being able to form a proper Judgment of their Situation. It being our Design to pursue the Enemy, and to endeavour to draw them to an Engagement, in order to put a speedy End to the War, we halted at *Tre Fontane* till our Infantry and Cavalry could join; during which Time the Generals advanc'd to view where it might be most proper to attack the Enemy. Then our Army was dispos'd in the following Order. On the Right were 19 Companies of Grenadiers, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Field-Marshal Count *Wallis*. On the Left were the first Line of the Infantry, commanded by General Baron *Zumjungen*, the two Field-Marshal Lieutenants Baron *Wärschendonck* and the Prince of *Holstein*, and the two Major-Generals Count *Ottoear Staremburgh* and *de Rbor*: These two Bodies had Orders to march over the Mountain

at the right Side of *Francavilla*, and to halt at the Foot of it 'till farther Orders. The second Line of the Infantry, together with a Company of Grenadiers, under the Command of General Field-Marshal Baron *Seckendorf*, and the two Major-Generals the Prince of *Hesse Cassel* and Count *Portia*, had Orders to march to the Right over the said Mountain *dalte tre Fontane*. The Cavalry, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Field-Marshal Count *Eck*, and the two Major-Generals the Counts *Orsetti* and *Landizi*, were to march the same Way over the said Mountain, and likewise to halt at the Foot of it 'till farther Orders. The two Regiments of Horse, *Viscanti* and *Roma*, were left on the Mountain to cover the Baggage, and to secure the main Army from being attack'd behind. Besides the advanc'd Posts and Out-Guards of the Enemy, which were discover'd this Day, we observ'd some Squadrons marching along the Valley from *Francavilla*, behind whom were, as we believ'd, their Generals to observe our Motions, against whom General *Seckendorf* order'd the Company of Grenadiers, who charg'd them in their Retreat, in which they lost some of their Men.

On the 20th, That Part of the Infantry which was commanded by General *Seckendorf*, as also the Cavalry, arriv'd pretty early this Morning in the Valley of *Francavilla*; but the remaining Part of the Infantry, commanded by General *Zumjungen*, came later, having had a more difficult March than the other. When we were come down the Mountain, we observ'd, that on another Mountain, at the Right of *Francavilla*, the Enemy had guarded several Posts and Heights with regular Troops and Peasants, who at the same Time that we should attack their Trenches, were to fall upon our Flank; this oblig'd us to detach ten Battalions and 30 *Hussars*, under the Command of General *Seckendorf* and the Prince of *Hesse*. to possess themselves of those Heights, and to dislodge the Enemy from thence, and so the Action began on that Side; but as the *Spanish* Militia, supported by four Battalions of regular Forces, being *Walloons* and *Lisb*, were advantageously posted, and being from Time to Time supply'd with new Reinforcements from their Camp, rally'd several Times after we had broke them, this Attack lasted a long while, 'till, at length, the rest of the Forces, under the Command of General *Seckendorf* came

came up, and jointly renew'd the Attack. In the mean Time; Part of the Infantry of General *Zumjungen*, viz. six Companies of Grenadiers, and six Battalions, under the Command of General Count *Wallis* and Colonel Count *Traun*, as also Part of the Infantry of *Seckendorf*, viz. two Battalions, commanded by the Major-Generals *Diefbach* and *Portia*, were detach'd to join the Cavalry in the Valley of *Francavilla*, to form the Attack on that Side. The Enemy seeing our Dispositions, about Noon order'd all the Forces from their advanc'd Posts to draw into their Camp, where they had prepar'd themselves from the Morning for Resistance, and fir'd upon us with two Four-Pounders, but with little Execution. General *Seckendorf*, having possess'd himself of the Heights; that Part of the Enemy who had been posted there retiring to their Camp, he came down with his Forces, and it was resolv'd to go on with attacking the Enemy in the following Order. General Count *Mercy*, who first march'd out of the Valley, commanded one Attack in the Center, General *Seckendorf* commanded the ad, and General *Zumjungen* the 3d. We made a great Fire, but the Enemy made a vigorous Defence, being most advantageously posted. Their right Wing was cover'd by a small River running through the Valley, behind which they had cast up an Intrenchment. Before the Center of their Army lay a Convent of Capuchins, surrounded with several Intrenchments, one behind the other. On their Left Wing they had the small Town of *Francavilla*, and a great Number of Vineyards walled about and lying on rising Grounds, in which they had placed Troops. A most obstinate Fight was maintain'd on both Sides till Night came on, which, and another Incident, hinder'd us from continuing the Attack; for it unluckily happen'd about the Middle of the Action, that General Count *Mercy*, after having already had one Horse kill'd under him, and two wounded, was, at last, by a small Ball dangerously wounded near the Reins. But as we had already obtain'd great Advantages, were possess'd of several Posts, and had gain'd much upon the Enemy, we maintain'd our Ground, and General Count *Mercy* was resolv'd to renew the Attack next Morning; but as the rest of the General Officers did not think it adviseable to hazard our Troops too much, it was resolv'd to settle our Communication with the Sea; and

to

to make the best of the Advantages we had obtain'd of the Enemy, by keeping them shut in. Deserters who came to us since the Action, report, that the Enemy before the Engagement had not only sent for the Battalions lately detach'd to *Scaletta* and *St. Alessio*, to return to their Camp, but also receiv'd Reinforcements from their Garrisons at *Palermo* and *Messina*; so that almost all their Forces in this Kingdom are drawn together here. Our Loss in this Engagement amounts to about 2500 kill'd or wounded, of which we have not yet an exact List. The kill'd are but a few; among the wounded are the Generals, Prince of *Holslein*, Count *Liesbach*, Major-General *Rbor*, the Colonels of Foot, Count *Traun*, Baron *Neuburg*, *Chaffeloczkzy de Heldenbrand*, and Count *Hamilton*; the Colonels of Horse, Count *Walderade*, and Count *Beansford*, are wounded, and Colonel *de Frischem* is kill'd. Admiral *Byng's* Son and the Prince of *Saxe Salfeld*, who serv'd as Volunteers, and behav'd bravely, are dangerously wounded. We are inform'd that the Enemy have likewise sustain'd considerable Loss.

The next Day we began to strengthen the Posts we had taken from the Enemy; and as we were within less than Musket-Shot of them, the Firing continu'd with almost as much Vigour as the Action itself; but being possess'd of the Heights, the Enemy were most expos'd to our Fire. On the 22d, some Troops left to guard our Baggage, join'd our Army, and a Detachment of 600 Men were sent to take Possession of *Morzo*, a small Town, situate on the Height near our left Wing, which they perform'd. Another Detachment attack'd a Body of 600 Militia, who attempted to intercept our Foragers, of whom they kill'd ten and took four, with eleven Horses. On the 23d, upon Advice that our Convoy was arriv'd in these Parts, the better to facilitate our Communication with the Sea, we began to mend the Roads on our left Wing. The same Day twelve Deserters, among which is a Major of Horse, came over to us; the latter reports, that the Enemy lost in the Action their eldest Lieutenant-General *Caraccioli*, and two Colonels; that the Chevalier *de Ledz*, and several Officers of Distinction were wounded; They computed in the Enemies Camp, that their Loss amounted to 1500 Men. Other Deserters from the Enemy confirm their Loss, which they increase to 2500 Men.

On

On the other Hand, the *Spaniards* claim'd an entire Victory, and pretended, that the Imperialists had between 7 and 8000 Men kill'd in the Action. The Marquis *de Beretti Landi*, Embassador of *Spain* at the *Hague*, distinguish'd himself in a particular Manner on this Occasion: He had *Te Deum* sung in his Chapel, gave a splendid Entertainment to many Persons of Distinction, and not only caus'd the above Letter of the Marquis *de Lede* to the Governor of *Talermo* to be printed, but added to it the following one, which, as he pretended, was written by a Lieutenant-General in the *Spanish* Army to the said Governor, and dated from the *Spanish* Camp at *Francavilla* the 24th of *June*:

THE Victory was compleat, and the Cavalry which could not act because of the Ground, immediately march'd to cut off the Enemy's Retreat to *Melazzo*: Part of our Army are in Pursuit of them, they being dispers'd among the Mountains; from whence, being resolv'd to attack us, they detach'd on the 20th, at Five in the Afternoon, a great Body of Infantry and Cavalry by *la Fiumara*. That Body attack'd our Centre, and two Wings, with 5000 Foot, and 30 Companies of Grenadiers, and though the Mountain from whence they came commanded our Camp, and that they made a desperate Fire, yet after a bloody Engagement of four Hours, the Enemy were entirely defeated with the Loss of 7000 Foot and a great Number of Horse. I hope none of them will escape, if they are not able to retire to *Melazzo*, for we are in Pursuit of them, as is also the Militia with more Eagerness than ever. We do not know as yet the Number of the Prisoners. It is said General *Mercy* is dangerously wounded, as is, on our Side, but slightly, the Chevalier *de Lede*; but the Wound of Don *Juan Carracciolo* is dangerous, and Brigadier Don *Pedro Tancour* is kill'd. Our Army being in the Middle, between the two Bodies of that of the Enemy, who have divided themselves, they will hardly escape, but starve, or be oblig'd to surrender.

This Action in *Sicily*, which Side soever had the Advantage of it, serv'd to convince the Imperialists, that the Number of Troops they had transported thither was not sufficient to reduce that Island, insomuch, that they were oblig'd to reinforce Count *Mercy* with the
Troops

Troops that were design'd for the Reduction of *Sardinia*, which Enterprize was consequently deferr'd to another Time.

About the Beginning of *June* General *Mercy* caus'd 2000 Foot and 130 Dragoons to embark on Board some Transport-Vessels, together with some Cannons and Mortars for *Lipari*; and Sir *George Byng* order'd some Gallies and two Fregates to convoy them thither. Their Landing was oppos'd by the *Liparese*, who kill'd ten of their Men, and wounded about fifty: But the Imperialists being landed, gain'd the Heights about the Town, and having brought their Cannon and Mortars to play upon it, the Inhabitants sent out to surrender, as they did at Discretion. The next Morning the Castle surrender'd likewise, the Garrison being made Prisoners of War.

This is all the Account has been given us of the Reduction of *Lipari*, which is an Island that lies in the *Tyrrhene Sea*, and the biggest of the seven small ones, (for it is rather a Knot of Islands) call'd the *Liparean, Bollan, or Vulcanian* Islands, belonging to the Kingdom of *Sicily*, lying about 30 Miles to the North-West of that Island, and the same Distance from *Calabria* to the West. The chief City of the Isle of *Lipari* was ruin'd by *Barbarossa*, a *Turkish* Captain, in 1544; but has been since rebuilt, and secur'd by a strong Castle call'd *La Pignatura*. *Lipari* is also a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Messina*. The principal Island which gives Name to all the rest, is ten Miles in Compass, very fruitful, and well furnith'd with Alom, Sulphur, and Bitumen: It has some hot medicinal Baths, which are much frequented, and on which Account the Antients call'd it *Thermessa*. *Agathorles*, the famous *Syracusan* Tyrant, forc'd the Inhabitants of this *Lipari* to pay him 100 Talents of Gold for their Peace, and yet afterwards robb'd their Temples.

Let us return now to *Sicily*, where we left the Imperial and *Spanish* Armies encamp'd near *Francovilla*; where General *Mercy* having had a Fit of an Apoplexy; left the Camp there, and went over to *Reggio* for Recovery of his Health; whereby the Command in chief of the Imperial Army devolv'd on General *Zumjungen*, an Officer of great Capacity and Experience; who having receiv'd the Reinforcements he expected, decamp'd from *Francovilla* on the 17th of

July, and took his Way directly to *Messina*, without the least Opposition from the *Marquels de Lede*. The Imperialists in their March took several Posts, in which they kill'd or made Prisoners 300 *Spaniards*. On the 20th of July General *Zumjungen* arriv'd with the Army before *Messina*, and encamp'd in the *Dromo*, on the same Ground where the *Spanish* Army lay last Year when they took *Messina*. He immediately gave Orders for attacking the Castle *Gonzaga*, which lies near to the Sea on the Right of the *German* Camp. It is a Fort built on the Top of a Hill, about three Quarters of an *Italian* Mile from the Town, and overlooks all that Side of it. Meanwhile General *Mercy* being recover'd of his Wound and Indisposition, arriv'd in the Camp from *Reggio*, and having caus'd two Batteries, of six Pieces of Cannon each, to be rais'd against the Castle *Gonzaga*, carry'd on his Approaches without much Loss, so as to set the Miners to work at the Foot of the Wall. He also rais'd a Battery of twelve Pieces of Cannon against the Bastion of the Town call'd *Secreto*, and on the 5th of August, at Night, a Battery of eight Mortars began to play upon the Town: On the 7th of August the Imperialists took the Castle of *Gonzaga*; and, on the 9th, the Town of *Messina* surrender'd to them, without making any Conditions, but submitting entirely to the Emperor's Mercy and Generosity. On the 11th the *Spaniards* abandon'd the Tower *di Pharo*, and the *British* Squadron, which had before block'd up the Mole, took Possession of Port *Paradiso*, near that Tower. On the 14th the *Germans* possess'd themselves of the Castles of *Mattagriffone* and *Castellazzo*, the Garrisons, consisting of 200 Men, surrendering at Discretion. The *Spaniards* were likewise driven from the Monastery of *St. Clara*, from the Bastion of that Name, from that of *St. Blaise*, from Fort *Terranuova*, and from the Royal Palace, where they had their Magazines. From all these Posts they retir'd into the Citadel; the Garrison of which consists of about 3000 regular Troops, commanded by the Marquis *Spinola*, Governor; and General *Mercy* was preparing to attack the Citadel: The Marquis *de Lede* continues still in his Camp at *Franca-villa*; and in this Posture we will, for the present, leave the War in *Sicily*.

G R E A T B R I T A I N .

Scotland.

ON the 5th of *April* the late Earls of *Seaforth* and *Marischal*, and the late Marquess of *Tullibardine*, landed with about 400 Men, most *Spaniards*, at *Kintail* in the Shire of *Ross*, from on Board three Frigates and five Transports; they remain'd some Time at *Kintail*, giving out that their Instructions were not to move from thence till they heard of the late Duke of *Ormond's* Landing in *England*, or should receive Orders from him.

The various Accounts that the Government thought fit to give us of these rebellious Invaders are as follows.

On the 9th of *May* the following Paragraph was publish'd in the *London Gazette*, viz.

Whitehall, May 9. Letters from *Inverness* and other Parts in the North of *Scotland*, dated the 29th of last Month, advise, that the late Lord *Seaforth* and others, who landed at *Kintail*, were preparing to embark and go off again. The Hardships they had suffer'd at Sea, and in as cold barren a Place as any in *Scotland*, has brought a Sickness among them; so that several of them are dead. Some Advices say, that they had actually transported most of the Foreigners to the *Lewes*. They came in two Ships only with about 400 Soldiers.

The next Account of them, which the Government was pleas'd to make publick, was in the *Gazette* of the 19th of *May* as follows.

Inverness, May 8. A Person who came this Day from the Rebels Quarters, which he left the first Instant, reports, That they are lodg'd in Houses and Huts built by themselves, within two Miles of the Place where they landed: That he never saw above 50 of them together, but was assur'd they are mostly *Spaniards*, with about 60 *Scotch* and *Irish* Gentlemen and Supernumerary Officers; and that their whole Number does not exceed 400: That the late Marquess of *Tullibardine* commands in Chief, and that they have an Out-guard about 12 Miles distant from their Quarters; but that they seem'd dispos'd not to make any Motion, till they were assur'd of a Descent in *England*.

The next *Gazette* of the 23d of *May* contain'd the following Article.

Whitehall, May 23. On the 21st Instant his Grace the Duke of *Roxburghe* receiv'd Advice by an Express from *Scotland*, that on the 10th, two of his Majesty's Men of War came before the Island *Donan*, and cannonaded the Castle, in which were 44 *Spaniards*, commanded by *Irish* Officers: That the *Spaniards* mutiny'd, seiz'd their Officers, and, with the Stores of Ammunition and Provisions they had there, deliver'd up themselves and Officers Prisoners to the said Ship: This has struck great Terror among the rest of the Rebels; and Major-General *Wightman* is preparing to march from *Inverness* to attack those Rebels who remain in their Quarters.

A fuller Account of the taking of the Castle of *Donan*, was afterwards publish'd in the following Extract of a Letter from Captain *Boyle*, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the *Worcester*, dated from on Board the said Ship, lying off of *Donan Castle, May 12, 1719*

Being inform'd that a Regiment of *Spaniards*, consisting of 400 Men, with about 140 *English* and *Scots* Gentlemen, under the Command of the Rebel *Tullibardine*, were landed at *Kintail*, on the Main within *Skye*, it was agreed at a Consultation held the 6th Instant, on Board his Majesty's Ship the *Affiance*, that I should proceed with the *Worcester*, *Enterprize*, and *Flamborough* South about *Skye*, while the *Affiance* and *Dartmouth* went North about. After parting, I gain'd farther Information, that the above-mention'd Regiment of *Spaniards* lay encamp'd opposite to the Castle of *Donan*, and had garrison'd that Place with a Captain, Lieutenant, and 43 Men, I immediately bent my Course that Way, and arriv'd there with the other two Men of War on the 10th; and at nine in the Morning, I sent my Lieutenant towards the Fort with a Flag of Truce to demand them to surrender; but they firing at the Boat, he return'd. About Four in the Afternoon, a Deserter way'd to us from the Side of the Camp, who being brought off, inform'd us, that the Camp was of about 4700 Men, and daily increasing. At eight in the Evening we brought our Ships to play upon the Castle, with a great Fire, under the Cover of which I detach'd two Boats mann'd and arm'd,

arm'd, under the Command of two Lieutenants, who landing at the Foot of the Castle, attack'd and took it, after a small Resistance. Thinking it proper (as the Camp lay within two Miles) to blow the Place up, I sent Captain *Herdman*, of the *Enterprize*, on that Service, who perform'd it effectually, after having first sent off the Prisoners, with three hundred and forty three Barrels of Powder, fifty two Barrels of Musket-Shot, two hundred Weight each, and some Bags of Meal. We likewise burnt several Barns, &c. where they had lodg'd a Quantity of Corn for the Use of their Camp. I had sent Captain *Heldesley* of the *Flamborough* some Time before about three Leagues farther up the *Lake*, where I had Intelligence of a great Quantity of Ammunition being lodg'd near the Water-side; and he had the good Fortune, upon his first appearing, to see the Rebels set Fire to a great Quantity of Powder and other Ammunition; so that we judge they are depriv'd of the greatest Part of their Ammunition.

Some Days after the Government receiv'd a more certain Account of the Rebels, which was publish'd as follows.

Edinburgh, May 26.

HIS Majesty's Ship the *Flamborough*, Captain *Hildesley*, Commander, came into *Leith* Road, last Saturday in the Evening. He brought with him a *Spanish* Lieutenant, who was taken at *Donon* Castle, and who has given the Lord *Carpenter* the following Account, viz. That there came but two Frigates, and they brought but 207 *Spaniards*, being a Detachment of 12 Men per Company of *Don Pedro de Castro's* Regiment of Foot, which consists of 24 Companies, besides two of Grenadiers, out of which none were detach'd: That they sail'd from *Port Passage* the 8th of *March*, N. S. and landed in *Kintail* the 27th of *April*, N. S. having not seen any of the *Spanish* Fleet in their Way: A Lieutenant-Colonel commanded them, with six Captains, six Lieutenants, and six Ensigns: That none else came in these Frigates but three Lords with their Servants, so that what other Rebel Gentlemen are with them must have been in the Country before, or have landed in other Places: He says they brought 2000 Arms, and, he was told, had deliver'd out 400, but he believes not so many, for he saw few Men with them. The Lieutenant-Colonel was assur'd that

10,000

10,000 Men were there in Arms ready to join them, but finding very few, he kept the two Frigates there ten Days resolving to go off again, tho' at last he was prevail'd with to stay, and to let them sail. He judges they can have but little Ammunition left, and that those which remain will endeavour to get into the Isles in order to make their Escape. The Lord Carpenter has sent these Particulars which the Spanish Lieutenant appear'd to relate freely without any Reserve, to Major-General *Wightman*, and order'd him, when in *Kintail*, if the Rebels should be gone, to embark on his Majesty's Ships, 4 or 500 Men to follow them, under the Command of Colonel *Clayton*, who was in those Isles the last Rebellion with a Body of Troops. Letters from *Inverness* of the 22d Instant say, Major-General *Wightman* was expected there the next Day: And that immediately on his Arrival, the King's Forces would march against the Rebels.

The next Account we had of them was in the *London Gazette* of the 6th of *June*, wherein was the following Paragraph.

Edinburgh, May 30. Letters of the 25th Instant, from *Inverness*, give us Reason to conclude that Major-General *Wightman*, who arriv'd at that Place the Day before, march'd against the Rebels on Tuesday or Wednesday last. It is believ'd here the King's Forces will not find any Body of the Rebels together, except the Spaniards in order to surrender. It is advis'd, that there are no Men of any Note with them, except such as are attainted. As there are divers Persons in this Town, Enemies to his Majesty's Government, who have endeavour'd to perswade others, that there were no Prisoners taken in *Donan* Castle, it was thought proper that those brought by the *Flamborough* Frigate into *Leith* Road, should be landed, which was done on the 28th, and they march'd through the Town into the Castle. By Letters of the 19th from Captain *Holland*, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the *Assistance*, we learn, that the Blow the Rebels receiv'd lately in *Donan* Castle, had oblig'd them to shift their Quarters, and march to the Head of *Lough Carran* near *Lough Kiffern*, where the *Dartmouth* and *Assistance* are at Anchor; and that there often happen small Encounters betwixt their Parties and the Ships Boats, which are employ'd to observe their Motions, and

and destroy all Embarkations of any kind whatever. These Letters add, that there is a Difference between the late Marquess *Tullibardine*, *Seaforth*, and *Marischal*, upon the Point of Command; whereupon *Tullibardine* was remov'd, with the *Spaniards*, to a Place three Miles distant from the others: A Defeſter from the *Spaniards* had aſſur'd that they would ſurrender upon the firſt Summons from a Body of regular Troops.

About a Fortnight after, his Grace the Duke of *Roxburghe* receiv'd the following Account from Major-General *Wightman* by Expreſs.

Glenſhill, June 11. Eight a-Clock in the Morning.

Y Eſterday I march'd from *Strachlony* to the Head of *Glenſhill*, a conſiderable Paſs, which, I was told, the Enemy had reſolv'd to defend; but upon my Approach they deſerted that Poſt, and retir'd to cover their Camp, which was at another very ſtrong Paſs call'd *Stracbelk*. I gave them no Time, but immediately view'd their Situation, and having made my Diſpoſition, began my Attack about Five in the Afternoon, and a warm Diſpute was maintain'd till paſt Eight, when it pleas'd God to give us an entire Victory over them. Their Diſpoſitions for Defence were extraordinary, with the Advantages of Rocks, Mountains, and Intrenchments; but the firm Reſolution of the King's Troops overcame all Difficulties, and we beat them through the Rocks and Paſſes quite over the Mountains, tho' we were not above half their Number. I march'd this Morning to *Glenſhill* where I now am, and where a *Spaniſh* Officer is come to me with a Propoſition from the *Spaniards* to ſurrender as Priſoners at Diſcretion, which I have granted them, and they are to come into our Camp at two a-Clock this Afternoon. This *Spaniſh* Officer tells me, that the late Lords *Seaforth* and *Marischal*, with other attainted Perſons, inbark'd this Morning, and as I now hear great firing from our Men of War, I hope they have met with them: The Officer alſo tells me, that the late Lord *Seaforth* and Lord *George Murray* are wounded. I have not yet an exact Account of our Kill'd and Wounded, but judge them not to exceed 150, Officers included. By my next I ſhall ſend an exact Liſt of our Loſs. How much the Rebels have ſuffer'd is not yet perfectly known. Cap-
tain

tain *Downes* of Colonel *Montague's* Regiment was kill'd in the Attack.

Not many Days after, a farther Account of that Action was publihr'd in the *London Gazette*, as follows:

On the 5th Instant the King's Forces, under the Command of Major-General *Wightman*, began their March from *Inverness*, and having halted one Day at the Head of *Loch-Ness*, came up with the Rebels on the 10th, about Four in the Afternoon, at a Place call'd the Pass of *Glenhill*, which they gave out they were resolv'd to defend; but upon the Approach of the King's Troops they immediately deserted it, and retir'd to another Pass call'd *Strachell*, where they were yet more advantageously posted. The General having view'd their Situation, made his Disposition for the Attack in the Manner following. On the Right were posted all the Grenadiers under the Command of Major *Milburn*, being about 150 in Number, who were sustain'd by *Montague's* Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel *Lawrence*, and a Detachment of 50 Men commanded by Colonel *Harrison*, the rest of his Regiment being in Garrison at *Inverlochy*; these were supported by *Hussel's Dutch* Regiment, and four Companies out of *Amerongen's*; this Wing had 56 of Lord *Strathpaver's* Men in the Flank, under the Command of Ensign *Mac Coy*, and the whole Wing was commanded by Colonel *Clayton*, who acted as Brigadier upon this Occasion. The left Wing consisted of *Clayton's* Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel *Reading*, and had on the Flank about fourscore Men of the *Monroes*, under the Command of Mr. *Monroe* of *Culcairn*. The Dragoons, which were 120 in Number, commanded by Major *Robertson*, and had made their March from *Inverness* without the Loss of so much as one Horse, or the least Inconvenience to them, were order'd to keep the Road, having four Cohorns plac'd in their Front. The Major-General himself was posted in the Centre, where every one had free Access to him for Orders. The Rebel Forces consisted of 1640 Highlanders besides 300 *Spaniards*, and a Corps, a Part of 500 Highlanders, who were posted on a Hill, in order to make themselves Masters of our Baggage, it being always one of their chief Aims. From the Disposition above-mention'd, it is evident that his Majesty's Forces, actually engag'd,

did

did not exceed 850 Men, besides the 120 Dragoons and 136 Highlanders. About Five the left Wing was order'd to begin the Attack, and the Rebels always as they had fir'd their Muskets, skipping off, and never venturing to come to a close Engagement, were driven from Rock to Rock, our Men chasing them before them for above three Hours, till we gain'd the Top of the Hill, where they were immediately dispers'd. We have not yet receiv'd any Account of their Loss, only we hear that the late Lord *Seaforth* and Lord *Geo. Murray* are wounded, the former in the Arm, and the other in the Leg.

On our Side there have been 21 Men kill'd, and 121 wounded, Officers included. The King's Troops lay on their Arms all Night, in Order to bring off the Wounded, and march'd the next Morning to *Glensbill*, where, about Two in the Afternoon, the *Spaniards* surrender'd Prisoners at Discretion, and deliver'd up all their Arms and Ammunition. Their Commander saith, that *Seaforth* and all the rest are shifting for themselves, and believes they will endeavour to get off as soon as possible at the Sea-port Towns, where they can hope to have Friends to let them escape.

On the last Day of *June* was publish'd the following Extract of a Letter from Major-General *Wightman* to the Lord *Carpenter*, dated from the Camp of *Adorhanon*, *June* 17, 1719.

I Have the *Spaniards* Prisoners with me: The whole Number, Officers included, is 274; and am taking a Tour thro' all the difficult Parts of *Seaforth's* Country to terrify the Rebels, by burning the Houses of the Guilty, and preserving those of the Honest. I hope to be on Saturday with the Troops at *Inverness*, where I shall attend your farther Orders. There are no Bodies of the Rebels together, unless stealing Parties in Scores up and down the Mountains. *Seaforth*, *Tullibardine*, *Marischal*, &c. are gone to the *Lewes* Islands, as is given out, but we rather apprehend to the *Orkneys*, and no Numbers with them; and 'tis believ'd they will go to *Spain* as soon as they can: They pass'd through this Camp the Day after the Battle.

Jamaica..

THE War between *Great Britain* and *Spain*, in *Europe*, being to spread itself into the *West Indies*, we think it necessary to give some Account of the Preparations they are making in that Part of the World, in the Places under the Dominion of the Crown of *Great Britain*.

On the 7th of *April*, 1719, Sir *Nicholas Laws*, Governior of *Jamaica*, held a Council of War at *St. Jago de la Vega*, and made the following Speech to the Members that compos'd the said Council.

Gentlemen,

YOU know our Royal Master has been pleas'd to declare War against *Spain*; for which Reason I have call'd you together by the Advice of his Majesty's Council, in Order to put martial Law in Force, and that we may consult and consider the military State and Condition of our Country, and take proper Measures for our Security, and the Defence of this Island, against any Attempts of our Enemies.

'Tis true; I have not any Advice of an intended Invasion directly upon us; but we have Intelligence, that the *Spaniards* are equipping and arming many Vessels at the *Havana*, *Trinidad*, *Vera Cruz*, *St. Domingo*, and *Port Rico*, which ought to alarm us so far, as to be upon our Guard, and to take Care of our Coasts and remote Settlements by the Sea-side, which lie most to the Insults of every Privateer and little Pickeroon. The Militia of this Island had formerly the Reputation of being the best disciplin'd and fittest for Service of any in his Majesty's Dominions; how it happens we have lost that advantageous Character, and are sunk into the low State and Condition we are at present in, your selves best know; but, in my Opinion, 'tis the Consequence of too much Indulgence in the short Peace we have had, and the Neglect of your Duties, in not discharging the Trust repos'd in you by the Crown, for the Honour thereof, and your own Security. For Remedy thereof, I earnestly recommend to you, for his Majesty's Service, and the Protection of this his Island, diligently to see the Militia Law executed in all its Parts; that every Person, capable of bearing Arms, be duly listed into some Troop or Company; and that they appear upon all Occasions, well equip'd with

with Arms and Ammunition fit for Service, and have at their respective Habitations such Stores of Powder and Ball as the Law directs; and this I hope you will perform with that Impartiality and Vigour as becomes loyal Subjects and Lovers of our Country.

The Articles of War you may review, alter, or amend as you please — The general Rules and Orders, in Case of Alarms and Invasions, you may inspect and establish as you think fit. — My Self and Council have taken all possible Care to repair the Fortifications on *Port-Royal*; and I have address'd the Ministers at Home for an Engineer to be sent upon this Establishment to oversee the Works, and direct where to erect new Ones; and also demanded all the necessary Stores of War we stand in Need of. I think the Rock Line, and the decay'd Fort of *Carlisle Bay* is worthy your immediate Consideration, and whatever else you think proper to propose, consistent with his Majesty's Honour, and the Preservation of this Colony; you may depend upon my Concurrence in every Thing agreeable to my Duty, and the true Interest of the Country; for nothing can make me easy here, and my Posterity happy hereafter with yours, but the flourishing Condition and the continual Welfare of *Jamson*.

Then his Excellency recommended to them to consider of the most proper Methods to secure the Island from any Invasion or Attempts from the Enemy, and propos'd to the Board to put martial Law in Force for some Time, that an Account might be taken of what Condition the People of the Island are in, and how they are provided with Arms, Ammunition, &c. to make Defence in Case of an Invasion. Upon this there arose a Debate, and the Question being put, Whether martial Law ought to be immediately put in Force for some Time, it pass'd in the Negative, by a Majority of six Votes, *viz.* eleven to five. His Excellency likewise propos'd the same Question to the Council of the Island, where it also pass'd in the Negative, five to one.

In the Council of War his Excellency appointed the following Persons to be Field-Officers in the several Regiments of the Island. The Regiment of Horse, his Excellency, Colonel; *Thomas Beckford*, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel; *Richard Aldeburgh*, Major. The Regiment of *Port-Royal*, his Excellency, Colonel; *Francis James*, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel; *Thomas Curtis*, Esq;

Major. The Regiment of *Kingston*, *John Willis*, Esq; Colonel; *J. Cavalier*, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel; *William Willis*, Esq; Major. The Regiment of *St. Castarvus's*, *St. Dorothy's*, *St. John's*, and *St. Thomas in the Vale*, *John Blair*, Esq; Colonel; *Charles Price*, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel; *John Marshal*, Esq; Major. The Regiment of *St. Andrew's*, *George Bennet*, Esq; Colonel; *H. Hawkins*, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel; *Francis East*, Esq; Major. The Regiment of *St. David's*, and *St. Thomas in the East*, *John Clark*, Esq; Colonel; *H. Freeman*, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel; *Thomas Warren*, Esq; Major. The Regiment of *St. Mary's*, *St. George's*, *St. Ann's*, and *St. James's*, *Richard Bashart*, Esq; Colonel; *C. Drain*, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel; *Edward Cook*, Esq; Major. The Regiment of *Clarendon and Vera*, *Thomas Boden*, Esq; Colonel; *R. Cargil*, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel; *James Rule*, Esq; Major. The Regiment of *St. Elizabeth's* and *Westmorland*, *Jonathan Gale*, Esq; Colonel; *R. Williams*, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel; *William Williams*, Esq; Major.

Massachusetts Bay.

TOWARDS the latter End of *May*, his Excellency *Samuel Shute*, Esq; Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the *Massachusetts Bay*, and Vice-Admiral of the same, made the following speech to the Assembly of that Province.

Gentlemen,

SINCE our last Meeting, my Master King *George* has, with other great Potentates, engag'd in a just War against *Spain*; and I expect immediate Orders to proclaim it in the Provinces under my Command.

I am well pleas'd with the new Works that have been order'd to be done at the Castle by the last Assembly, which will be of great Service to us, if any Enemy should approach our Harbour; and I will earnestly recommend to the Town, that their Batteries, which are in a miserable defenceless Condition, be repair'd, that they may be serviceable also.

I must observe to you, that the King has been graciously pleas'd to take off the Duty from your Number; I hope we shall always do Things worthy of this and

all other Royal Favours and Privileges, which we at present enjoy, so that they may be long continu'd to us, in which you shall constantly have the Concurrence of our utmost Endeavours.

Gentlemen,

You are now met for the Business of the present Year, to enquire into, and resolve upon, what may be for the Honour of his Majesty's Government, and the Peace and Welfare of the Province; and therefore I hope you will lay aside all Animosities and Heats, and act with Concord, Zeal, and Faithfulness to your Country, in this critical Juncture.

It was a great Satisfaction to me to observe in the last Assembly so good an Agreement as to the publick Interest, and so little of a private and Party Spirit.

I hope this Assembly will not come short of it, but will even try to exceed them on that Account.

What our Wants are, we all well know; if therefore proper Measures can be propos'd to relieve us, I shall with great Cheerfulness pursue them.

I must likewise observe to you, that as his Majesty is always inculcating in his Speeches from the Throne, the Sanction of Parliamentary Securities, and the Danger of postponing them, which constantly supports the Credit of *Great Britain*, so I think my self in Duty bound to give you the same Advice, and must affirm, that whoever endeavours to break into such Acts of this Province, is attempting entirely to ruin the publick Credit of all general Councils, and also of this Country.

I hope what I now say will not only prevent any Motion of so fatal a Consequence, but will also engage you, if any such Breach has been formerly made, to take effectual Measures to make it up again.

It seems to me, that it would be to our Service, that in this Assembly the most weighty and important Affairs of the Province should first fall under Consideration, the House being then full; and afterwards the Matters of lesser Moment.

Gentlemen, I have nothing farther to add, but to acquaint you, that the small Body of Men that march'd to the Eastward for the Protection of his Majesty's good Subjects there, has had the desir'd Effect; and the *Indians* do no seem to take any Umbrage at the Movement of these Forces.

England.

ABout the Middle of *May* *M. de Wesselowski*, the Czar of *Muscovy's* Resident, caus'd the following Declaration to be made publick, to the End that all Persons concern'd might act according to it, and prevent all ill Consequences.

HIS Czarilh Majesty having at Heart the Re-establishment of Commerce in the *Baltick*, and the common Advantages of the neutral Powers and Towns concern'd therein, hath given Orders to all his Ministers and Agents residing on his Part, as well with the said Powers as in the neutral Towns, to declare to them, that his Majesty is resolv'd to grant an entire Freedom of Navigation to their trading Subjects, and to permit their Merchant-Ships freely to go to and return from the Ports belonging to the Crown of *Sweden*, with all Sorts of Merchandises, none excepted; and that he will, conformably hereto, expressly forbid all his Men of War and Privateers to give the least Hindrance to their Navigation. His Majesty, however, grants all these Advantages, upon Condition that the above-mention'd neutral Powers and Towns do dispose *Sweden* to grant them the same Freedom of Navigation to the Ports of his Czarilh Majesty, situate in the *Baltick* and in the North Sea, and to permit their Merchant-Ships freely to go to and return from them, with all Sorts of Merchandises; and that the said Crown do forbid all her Men of War and Privateers, not only to take the Merchant-Ships which shall go to or return from his Majesty's said Ports, but any Way to molest their Navigation.

If the said neutral Powers and Towns do obtain from *Sweden* this equal and reciprocal Freedom of Navigation in the respective Ports of both Parties, without Exception of any Merchandises; then his Czarilh Majesty will observe it on his Part, and will order his Men of War and Privateers to suffer to pass freely all the Ships of the said neutral Powers and Towns, which shall go to or return from *Sweden*; and will forbid all his Men of War and Privateers to give the least Hindrance to their Navigation.

If, on the other Hand, *Sweden* should grant to the said neutral Powers and Towns Freedom of Navigation to the Ports of his Czarith Majesty, with the Exception of any kind of Merchandise, to which she may give the Name of Counterband, and should thereupon cause the Ships laden therewith to be taken; in this Case, his Czarith Majesty reserves to himself the same Liberty, and will order his Men of War and Privateers to suffer to pass freely all the Ships of the said neutral Powers and Towns which shall be bound to *Sweden*, excepting with such Merchandises as may be reckon'd Counterband; and, on the contrary, will cause all such as shall be laden therewith, to be search'd and taken without Distinction.

In a Word, his Czarith Majesty is willing to grant equally all that *Sweden* shall grant upon this Occasion: And if the neutral Powers and Towns should take no Care to propose to *Sweden*, nor make any Effort to obtain of her the said reciprocal Freedom of Navigation; and consequently, that that Crown should go on, as formerly, to disturb the Freedom of Commerce to *Russia*: Then his Majesty will use Reprisals, and will order his Men of War and Privateers to take and carry into his Ports the Ships of the said neutral Powers and Towns, with all their Cargoes and Merchandises, whether bound to or returning from *Sweden*. And the said Powers and Towns may not impute any Thing herein to his Czarith Majesty, since it would be insupportable, as well as unjust, for him to see the Enemy enjoy alone all the Advantages of Commerce, and enrich himself with Captures, which furnish him with Means of perpetuating the War.

Whereas this Declaration takes no Notice of any but the Subjects of neutral Countries and Towns, and passes over in Silence those of his Czarith Majesty's Allies; the Reason is, because the said Allies are of course oblig'd, by their Alliances with his Majesty, and by the Rules of War, to forbid all Commerce with *Sweden*, as with their common Enemy; to do her all imaginable Prejudice, either in Commerce, or any other Way; and to prevent her reaping any Manner of Advantage. Wherefore it is hereby expressly declar'd, that their Ships shall at no Time be permitted to go and traffick in *Sweden*; and that such of them as shall be met, either going thither or returning back,

back, by his Czariſh Majeſty's Men of War and Privateers, ſhall be taken without Conſideration, unleſs they have firſt obtain'd his Czariſh Majeſty's Paſſports in due Form.

The Republick of *Geneva* having cauſ'd the late Lord *Mar* and Mr. *Stuart* to be ſecur'd (an Account whereot was given in the laſt *Register*) the King was pleas'd to write the following Letter to that Republick.

GEORGE R.

To the Magnificent Syndics and Senators of the Republick of Geneva, our well-beloved Friends, Greeting.

Being inform'd by the Count *de Marſey*, our Reſident, that at his Inſtances your Republick immediately arreſted two of our rebellious Subjects, *viz.* the late Earl of *Mar* and Mr. *Stuart*, we would not neglect to acquaint you, that this eminent Proof of your Zeal for our Service has been very acceptable to us; and we are confident, your Republick will readily and carefully continue the two Priſoners under Confinement in the Place aſſign'd for that Purpoſe, and uſe them civilly, 'till we ſhall farther agree with you about this Affair; aſſuring you, that upon all Occaſions, we will give your Republick Proofs of our particular Favour. We with you and your Republick all Manner of Proſperity.

Sign'd, your good Friend,

GEORGE R.

and underneath,

Stanhope, Secretary of State.

M. *de Weſſelowski*, Reſident from the Czar of *Muſcovy*, having complain'd of *John Rotherbam*, Eſq; one of the Juſtices of the Peace for the County of *Middleſex* and the City and Liberty of *Weſtmiſter*, their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices of *Great Britain*, order'd their Secretary, *Charles de la Faye*, Eſq; to write the following Letter to the ſaid Reſident.

S I R,

Whitehall, July 7, 1719.

I Have Orders from Mr. Secretary *Craggs* to communicate to you the Letter I wrote, by Command of the Lords Juſtices, to my Lord Chancellor; with which I hope you will have Reason to be ſatisfy'd. I ſend

Send you the Translation of it, and lay hold on this Occasion to assure you, that I am with much Respect,

Sir,
Superscrib'd to
Monfieur de
Wesselowfky.

Your most humble and
Most obedient Servant,
 Ch. de la Faye.

The Letter to my Lord Chancellor was as follows.

My Lord,

Whitehall, July 2, 1719.

MONfieur *Wesselowfky*, Minister of the Czar of *Muscovy*, having complain'd that *John Rotherham*, Esq; one of the Justices of the Peace of the County of *Middlesex*, and City and Liberty of *Westminster*, has committed to Prison the *Sieur Affonassief*, his Secretary, altho' he had sent to the said Justice of the Peace, to let him know, that the said *Affonassief* had a Right to share the Privileges allow'd by the Laws to foreign Ministers and their Servants, and had even offer'd to give Satisfaction for any Wrong which his said Secretary might have done; and that moreover, the said *Mr. Rotherham* had accompany'd this Proceeding with aggravating Circumstances, particularly, by sending an outrageous and injurious Message to the said Minister: Their Excellencies, the better to preserve the good Correspondence between his Majesty and the Czar, and to cultivate the Friendship between the two Nations, as also out of the Regard they have for the Character of a Minister from a Prince in Alliance with his Majesty, have thought proper, that in order to give Satisfaction, and, in some Measure, make a Reparation to the said Minister for the Affront put on him, the above-mention'd *Mr. Rotherham* be put out of the respective Commission of Justice of the Peace for the said County and Liberty. This, my Lord, is what their Excellencies have commanded me to signify to you, that you may be pleas'd to give the necessary Orders accordingly. I am, &c.

Ch. de la Faye.

Pursuant to this Letter *John Rotherham*, Esq; was struck out of the Commission of the Peace for the County of *Middlesex*, and City and Liberty of *Westminster*.

We will conclude this *Register* with the Preambles of the Patents, by which *George Carpenter*, Esq; and *William Grimston*, Esq; were created Peers of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

The Preamble to the Patent of the Right Honourable George Lord Carpenter, Baron of Killaghy.

Since we and our Predecessors have liberally bestow'd Titles of Honour on Persons eminent for Arts and Qualifications proper to a peaceable Reign, we judge it reasonable that military Virtue, which seems, for several Years past, to have been a principal Support of the Government, should be distinguish'd by due Rewards.

For this Reason especially, we have thought fit to advance our faithful and beloved *George Carpenter*, Esq; Lieutenant-General of our Armies, to the Peerage of this Kingdom; a Person, who having apply'd himself early to the Profession of Arms, has pass'd through all military Employs, to the Rank he now bears, by slow and gradual Promotions, his Services always preceeding his Advancement; when *Britain* was deliver'd from arbitrary Power, he readily embrac'd the Interests of the Revolution, and serv'd under King *William* of glorious Memory, first in the Reduction of this Kingdom, and afterwards in *Flanders*, behaving himself as a brave and industrious Officer: After the short Interval of an unsafe Peace, the War breaking out again with greater Violence, and spreading itself almost through all *Europe*, *Spain* was the Scene of his Services; Earl *Stanhope*, chief Commander of the *British* Forces in that Kingdom, freely imparted to him his Designs, and in the Execution of them successfully experienc'd his Courage and Conduct: When the General's Presence was requir'd in *England*, he intrusted him with the Command of his Troops, as being fully assur'd, that the publick Cause would suffer no Disadvantage by his Management; for his Diligence and Circumspection in performing the Duties of his Employment, were not less remarkable than his Constancy and Presence of Mind in the Time of Action, and most imminent Danger: By his Integrity, Prudence, and Evenness of Temper, he not only gain'd the Affections of his Countrymen, but the Esteem and Regard of the Generals of the Allies, and even of his Imperial Majesty: We have had a Proof of his Loyalty and Abilities in an Instance very beneficial to the Publick; for, when Sedition, which was seasonably repress'd in other Places, had taken Root in the County of *Northumberland*, and there broke out into open Rebellion, he, by our

Com-

Command, hasten'd thither, to extinguish this Flame of Civil War, though with unequal Numbers; he prevented the Rebels seizing *Newcastle*, intended by them for their Place of Arms, hinder'd their marching into *Yorkshire*, and at last, having overtaken them at *Preston*, where they were invested by other of our Troops, block'd them up more closely, and oblig'd them to surrender; by which Success, Peace was restor'd to *England*, which much conduc'd to the subduing the Rebels in *Scotland*. For these Reasons, that a Person so well deserving of *Britain and Ireland*, ally'd by Marriage to a noble Family of that Kingdom, may from himself transmit an Honour to his Posterity, we create him a Peer, &c.

*Preamble to the Patent of the Right Honourable the Lord
Viscount Grimston, Baron of Dunboine.*

Since nothing conduces more to the publick Good than to reward Virtue, especially where it is attended with Nobleness of Birth, and when Men are descended from Ancestors that have deserv'd greatly of their Country, and have match'd with the best Families of the Kingdom, to raise them to greater Honour. In this Quality does recommend himself to us, our well-beloved *William Grimston*, of *Gorbambury*, in the County of *Hertford*, Esq; descended in a direct Line from *Silvester Grimston* of *Grimston* in the County of *York*, who accompany'd *William the Conqueror* in his Expedition into *England*, and was his Standard-Bearer at the famous Battle of *Hastings*, where the Kingdom prov'd the Reward of the Victory. From this *Silvester* down to the said *William Grimston*, there has been a long Series of Ancestors, famous for their unshaken Love to their Country and inviolable Fidelity to their Prince: In which Number did greatly shine *Sir Edward Grimston*, Privy-Counsellor, and Controller of *Calais*, who when the Town had surrender'd to the *French*, continu'd to hold out one of his Forts, and did not deliver it 'till he was compell'd by Famine. The great Grandson of this *Sir Edward* was *Sir Harbottle Grimston*, Bart. that great Patron and Exemplar of Arts and Sciences, who was greatly instrumental in the Restoration of King *Charles the Second* to the Country and Throne of his Ancestors, and Speaker of the House of Commons, and Master of the Rolls. To this great Man's Name, Family, and Virtues, does the said *Wil-*

Ham Grimston succeed, an Heir worthy of him, who to the Merits of his Ancestors has added this one more of his own, That when, in difficult Times, our Succession to these Kingdoms was in Danger, he shew'd himself a strenuous Asserter of the publick Good, and of our Rights. Know ye therefore, that we, as a perpetual Testimony of our Royal Favour to him and his Posterity, do create, &c.

Moneys advanc'd and paid off in the Exchequer, on the following Funds, to Sept. 29, 1719.

<i>Ans.</i>	<i>Exchequer.</i>	<i>Advanc'd.</i>	<i>Paid off.</i>	<i>Numb.</i>
4	6th 3 Shilling Aid	1410000	1281560	1540
4	7th 3 Shilling Aid	1410000	85000	86
6	Hops	190000	173778	681
4	Malt 1717	700000	563259	1042
3½	Malt 1718	700000	547000	903
4	Lottery 1713, Civ. List	633000	63320	6th Pay. 20
4	Dit. 1714, Benefits	1876400	147600	11th Pay. 95
5	Dit. 1714, Blanks			
4	Coals for Churches	164000	145414	522
5	Sale of Tin	1214080	1195455	3543
Blanks 1710, of 14s. per Ann. for 25 Years, 10l. 6s.				

<i>Annuities for 99 Years.</i>	<i>Years Purchase.</i>
1693, 14l. per Cent. Excise	19 ½
1705, 3700 l. per Week Excise	20
1706, ½ additional Customs and Excise	20
1707, Low Wines, Sweets, Pedlars, and Customs	20
1708, 80000 l. 1 Moiety of old Ton. & Pound.	20
1708, 40000 l. Surplusses	19 ¾
9 l. per C. 23 ¾ Years Excise, Raisins, Spices, Snuff	14
Prizes 1710, for 25 Years, Coals and Windows	14 ¾
Lottery-Annuity Transfer-Books open the 6th of Nov. next.	
Bank-Annuities, and both the 4 per Cent. Annuity Transfer-Books open the 6th of October next.	
Bank Transfer-Books open the 16th of October next.	

THE
Historical Register.

NUMBER XVI.

I R E L A N D.

The Proceedings of the Parliament.



HE Parliament of *Ireland* being met at *Dublin*, on the first of *July*, the Duke of *Bolton*, Lord Lieutenant of that Kingdom, went to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for up and attending, his Grace made the following Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

HIS Majesty's tender Care of the Security and Welfare of his good Subjects, hath mov'd him, at this Time, (when one Part of *Great Britain* hath been actually invaded by a foreign Force, in Favour of the Pretender to his Crown) to call you together, to consult of the most proper Methods for continuing you in that Tranquillity and Peace you now enjoy; and his Majesty cannot doubt but that you will lay hold on this Opportunity, to make such farther Provisions as shall be found necessary, to repel or suppress any Attempt which may be made, to involve this Kingdom in the Calamities of an intestine Rebellion, or a foreign Invasion.

They deceive themselves who imagine, that the Designs of the Enemies of our Peace do not extend to *Ireland*, as well as the rest of his Majesty's Dominions; and tho', through the Blessing of God on his Majesty's Councils and indefatigable Endeavours for our Prefer-

vation, these Designs have been hitherto prevented from being put in actual Execution; yet it will become the Wisdom of a Parliament, to take such timely Precautions, and provide such effectual Remedies, as may render it impracticable to proceed farther therein, with any Prospect of Success.

It is obvious and visible to every considering Man, that a good Agreement and Union among all Protestants, will greatly contribute to this End; and the Numbers, as well as strict Union, of the Papists among themselves, together with their apparent Inclinations and Attachment to the Interest of the Pretender, seem to make it more immediately necessary at this Time. In what Manner a Thing so desirable may be obtain'd, his Majesty leaves to your Consideration, and has commanded me to acquaint you, that as he has the Welfare of the Church, by Law establish'd, under his peculiar Care, and resolves always to support and maintain it; so it would be very pleasing to him, if any Method could be found (not inconsistent with the Security of it) to render the Protestant Dissenters more useful and capable of serving his Majesty, and supporting the Protestant Interest, than they now are; they having, upon all Occasions, given sufficient Proofs of their being well affected to his Majesty's Person and Government, and to the Succession of the Crown in his Royal House. And this I am order'd to lay before you as a Thing greatly importing his Majesty's Service and your own Security.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

As it hath been your constant Care to make Provision for the punctual Payment of the Army, and other the necessary Charges of the Government, and publick Debts, I cannot doubt of your doing it now, in such a Manner, as will be for his Majesty's Honour, and the Interest of the Kingdom.

I have order'd the proper Officers to prepare the publick Accountts to be in a Readiness to be laid before you, by which you will see what is due to the Establishment, and how far the Hereditary Revenue will fall short of supporting it for the future.

The Invasion with which this Kingdom has been threaten'd, hath also increas'd the publick Expence; and it will be worth your Consideration to take Care of the Fortifications, which are extremely out of Repair,

Repair, notwithstanding what has been done to put them in a better Condition, since the first Notice of the intended Invasion.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have nothing more to recommend to you, but that you will shew such Unanimity and Dispatch in your Proceedings, as may bring this Session to a happy Conclusion, to the Honour of his Majesty, and Good of this Nation.

Heretupon, the House of Lords unanimously resolv'd, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to congratulate his Majesty on the Success of his Councils and Arms in Suppressing and Disappointing the Designs and Attempts of his foreign Enemies, and rebellious Subjects in *North Britain*. And to thank his Majesty for his tender Care of the Security and Welfare of his People, and for his indefatigable Endeavours to preserve us from the Calamities of an intestine Rebellion or foreign Invasion. And for his Resolution to support and maintain the Church, by Law establish'd, and his having the Welfare of it under his peculiar Care; and to assure his Majesty, that as this House will always use its utmost Endeavours to support the Church, as by Law establish'd, so it will take into timely and serious Consideration, what may be the most proper Method (not inconsistent with the Security of the Constitution in Church and State) to render all Protestants more useful and more capable of supporting the Protestant Interest than they now are.

The Commons being return'd to their House, order'd the Lord Lieutenant's Speech to be enter'd in their Journal; and resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, congratulating him on the Disappointment of his Enemies in the late intended Invasion; which, under God, is owing to the Wisdom of his Councils, and his indefatigable Endeavours for the Happiness and Security of all his Subjects; assuring his Majesty, that this House will use their utmost Care to continue this Kingdom in the Peace and Tranquillity it now enjoys; and render such Attempts ineffectual for the future; thanking his Majesty for his peculiar Care of the Church, as by Law establish'd, and assuring him, that this House will enter into such Methods as may

render the Protestant Dissenters more useful and capable of supporting the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom, as far as may be consistent with the Peace and Security of our present happy Constitution in Church and State.

On the 3^d, the two Houses of Parliament attended his Grace the Lord Lieutenant at the Castle, and presented to him their several Addresses of Thanks to his Majesty, upon his Grace's Speech to them. They likewise presented Addresses to the Lord Lieutenant himself on the same Occasion; all which are as follows:

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, do heartily congratulate your Majesty on the Success which Almighty God had given your Majesty's Councils and Arms against rebellious Subjects in *North Britain*, who, notwithstanding the unparall'd Mercy formerly shewn them, with the Assistance of foreign Power, have again wickedly endeavour'd to disturb the Quiet of your Majesty's Reign, in favour of a Popish Pretender.

We cannot sufficiently express our Thanks to your Majesty for your tender Regard for the Security and Welfare of all your People, and particularly for your Majesty's Resolution to support and maintain the Church, by Law establish'd, and your having it under your peculiar Care; and we are unanimously dispos'd and determin'd to take into our serious Consideration, what may be the most proper Methods (not inconsistent with the Security of the Constitution in Church and State) to promote and cherish Union among all Protestants, and to render them more useful and capable of supporting your Majesty's Government and our common Interest.

We think ourselves farther oblig'd to return Thanks to your Majesty, both for continuing his Grace the Duke of *Bolton* in the chief Government of this your Kingdom, and also for sending him again to us at so seasonable a Juncture, that by his active Prudence and Diligence he might put the Kingdom into a proper

a proper Posture of Defence against all Attempts of foreign and domestick Enemies, of which, through God's Blessing, we have found the happy Effect in the Tranquillity which we now enjoy.

As your Majesty, by the Providence of God, deliver'd us from all Apprehensions of Danger at your seasonable and happy Accession to the Throne; so we implore the same Divine Providence to continue your Majesty long to reign over us, to transmit the present Blessings and Happiness we enjoy under your Majesty's mild and gentle Reign to future Ages.

Enoch Sterne Cl. Parl.

The Lord Lieutenant's Answer to the Lords Address to his Majesty.

My Lords,

I Will transmit this your loyal and dutiful Address, and take Care the same be laid before his Majesty as soon as possible.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses in Parliament assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Ireland*, in Parliament assembled, humbly beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty on the Disappointment of your Enemies in the late intended Invasion of this Kingdom, and the Suppression of the unnatural Rebellion in *North Britain*, which, under God, are owing to the Wisdom of your Councils, and your irrefragable Endeavours for the Happiness and Security of all your Subjects.

As we are bound in Duty and Gratitude to return your Majesty our unfeigned Thanks for calling us together, at this Time, to consult of the most proper Methods for continuing that Peace and Tranquillity we now enjoy under your just and prosperous Government; so we will, with the greatest Satisfaction and Care, promote every Thing that may conduce to so desirable an End.

We thankfully acknowledge your Majesty's peculiar Care of the Church, as by Law establish'd, and esteem

it one of the greatest Blessings of your auspicious Reign.

As its most imminent Danger has always proceeded from the great Number of Papists, and other disaffected Persons among us, so apparently attach'd to the Pretender to your Crown; we cannot but think it our Duty and Interest to promote a good Agreement and Union among all Protestants, to enable us to withstand the wicked Designs of such numerous and malicious Enemies: We will therefore readily enter into the Consideration of such Methods as may render the Protestant Dissenters more easy and capable of supporting the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom, as far as may be consistent with the Peace and Security of our present happy Constitution in Church and State.

And since neither the Mildness of your Majesty's Reign, nor the consummate Wisdom of your Councils (which, by God's Blessing, have always confounded the Devices of your Enemies both at Home and Abroad) can prevent their restless Endeavours to disturb the Peace and Quiet of your Majesty's Dominions, we will use such Precautions as may render any such Attempt unsuccessful for the future, and, with Hearts full of Duty, and truly sensible of the Blessings we now enjoy, with great Cheerfulness and Unanimity give such necessary Supplies as may support this your Majesty's Government with Honour.

The Lord Lieutenant's Answer to the Commons Address to his Majesty.

Gentlemen,

I Will take Care that this your dutiful and loyal Address shall be laid before his Majesty by the very first Opportunity.

To his Grace Charles Duke of Bolton, Lord Lieutenant-General, and General Governor of Ireland.

The humble Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

May it please your Grace..

WE the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, with great Satisfaction congratulate your Grace on your safe Return to the Government, at a Time when his Majesty's Affairs, as well

well as the Safety of this Kingdom, seem'd to require the Assistance of his best Subjects.

As our Deliverance from those apparent Dangers; with which we were lately threaten'd, require our thankful Acknowledgments to God for prospering his Majesty's Councils and Arms; so those gracious Expressions of his Majesty's tender Regard for the Safety and Welfare of his People, contain'd in your Grace's excellent Speech from the Throne, call for all Returns of Loyalty and Gratitude to the best of Princes.

His Majesty's repeated Assurances that he hath the Welfare of the Church, by Law establish'd, under his peculiar Care, and that he resolves always to support and maintain it; confirms to us, that sensible Pleasure which we have enjoy'd since his happy Accession to the Throne; and his Majesty's reasonable recommending Union amongst Protestants, at a Time when too many, who call themselves so, have engag'd in the Interest of the Pretender, will oblige us to contribute our Endeavours to make all his faithful Subjects as far easy as we shall find consistent with the Safety of our Constitution in Church and State.

As an Instance of Gratitude for his Majesty's tender Regard for our Welfare, we beg Leave to assure your Grace, that we will give the utmost Dispatch to the publick Business, and in our several Stations resolve to contribute every Thing in our Power, to promote the Safety and Prosperity of his Majesty's Government, and to make the Administration thereof, under your Grace, Happy and Easy.

Enoch Sterne, Cl. Parl.

The Lord Lieutenant's Answer to the Lords Address

My Lords,

I *It is a great Satisfaction to me to find, that my Endeavours for the Service of his Majesty, and the Good of the Kingdom, are acceptable to your Lordships, and find your Approbation.*

To his Grace Charles Duke of Bolton, Lord Lieutenant-General, and General Governor of Ireland.

The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses, in Parliament assembled.

May it please your Grace,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Ireland, in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Grace our humble Thanks for your excellent Speech from the Throne.

Your constant loyal Affection to his Majesty's sacred Person and Government, your steady Adherence to the Constitution in Church and State, and your late unwear'd Endeavours for our Security and Preservation, make us highly sensible of his Majesty's great Goodness in calling us at this Time together under your Grace's Administration, to consult of the most proper Methods for continuing that Peace and Tranquillity we now enjoy.

And we assure your Grace, that it is our firm Resolution to improve the Opportunity to the utmost of our Power, by providing such Remedies, and raising such Supplies, as may enable his Majesty to repel or suppress any Attempts that may be made to involve this Kingdom in the Calamities of an intestine Rebellion, or a foreign Invasion.

We beg Leave to assure your Grace, that as it shall be our principal Care to support and maintain the Church, as by Law establish'd; so we cannot be unmindful of the good Affections which the Protestant Dissenters have always shewn to his Majesty, and the Succession in his Royal House: And therefore shall consider, if any Method can be found whereby such reasonable Ease and Indulgence may be given them, as may be consistent with the Peace and Security of our present happy Constitution in Church and State, and render them more useful and capable of supporting the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom. :

The Lord Lieutenant's Answer to the Commons Address.

Gentlemen.

I Thank you for this affectionate and kind Address, and do assure you, I shall not cease to use my utmost Endeavours to promote every Thing that may tend to the Security, Interest, and Welfare of this Kingdom.

The

The same Day (July 3.) the Commons order'd Heads of a Bill to be brought in, *For the more effectual preventing Marriages of Infants against the Wills of their Parents and Guardians; as also Heads of a Bill to prevent Delays in Writs of Error, and for the farther Amendment of the Law; Heads of a Bill, For the Encouragement of Tillage, and the regulating the Buying and Selling of Corn; Heads of a Bill, For the effectual preventing Tumults and riotous Assemblies, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing the Riotors; Heads of a Bill, For the Ease of his Majesty's Subjects in their paying of Quit-Rents, Crown-Rents, and Composition-Rents; Heads of a Bill to continue and amend an Act, entitled, An Act to make the Militia of this Kingdom more useful.* After this, a Committee was appointed to inspect the publick Records of the Kingdom, and to see in what Order and Method they are kept, and report the same, with their Opinion therein, to the House; with Power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records. Then it was order'd, that Heads of a Bill be brought in, *For the more effectual apprehending and transporting Felons and others, and for continuing and amending several Laws, made in the Kingdom, for suppressing Tories, Robbers, and Rapparees; as also Heads of a Bill To prevent Frauds committed by Guardians.*

July 4. The Commons order'd Heads of a Bill to be brought in, *For the better enabling and encouraging Incumbents, who have Cure of Souls, to reside upon their respective Benefices, and for making a farther Provision towards maintaining Schools to teach the English Tongue throughout this Kingdom; as also Heads of a Bill, For rendering the Protestant Dissenters more useful, and capable of supporting the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom; and then it was resolv'd to address the Lord Lieutenant, that the publick Accompts of the Nation be laid before the House.*

July 6. A Petition of *William Aldrich and Hugh Camming*, Merchants, setting forth, that the Act of Parliament for erecting and continuing Lights in the City of *Dublin*, and the several Liberties thereto adjoining, was near expiring; and proposing to furnish the City with new Lamps, better than those now used, under such Rates, Regulations, and Restrictions, as this House should judge reasonable, and praying Encouragement therein, was presented to the House, read, and refer'd to the Consideration of a Com-

mittee, with an Instruction to the said Committee, to receive what other Proposals should be made, for furnishing the City of *Dublin*, and Liberties adjoining, with new and better Lamps, and report the same to the House. After this, upon a Motion for Leave to bring in Heads of a Bill, *For exempting the Protestant Dissenters of this Kingdom from certain Penalties to which they are now subject*, a Clause in the Act of Uniformity, of the 2d Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, obliging all Persons to resort to their Parish Church, under the Pain and Penalty therein mention'd, was read; as was also a Clause in the Act of Uniformity, of the 17th and 18th Years of the Reign of King *Charles II.* whereby it is enacted, That the Lecturers of Churches, Chapels, and other Places of publick Worship, shall be licenc'd by the Bishop, and that they shall read the 39 Articles of Religion in his Presence, and declare their Assent thereto, and to the Book of Common Prayer; and then it was order'd, That Leave be given to bring in Heads of a Bill, *For exempting the Protestant Dissenters of this Kingdom from certain Penalties to which they are now subject*; as also, Heads of a Bill, *For farther explaining and limiting Privileges of Parliament*; and Heads of a Bill, *For securing the Freedom of Parliament, by farther qualifying the Members to sit in the House of Commons.*

July 7. Mr. *Rose* presented to the House, Heads of a Bill, *For exempting the Protestant Dissenters of this Kingdom from certain Penalties to which they are now subject*; and on the 8th a Petition of the non-commission'd Officers and private Men, of the late Major-General *Davenport's* Regiment of Horse, complaining that the said Regiment had not been cloath'd near these five Years past, and that there are several Deficiencies in the present Cloathing sent to the Regiment, and that a great Arrear of Off-Reckonings is now due to the Regiment on that Account, and praying Relief therein, was presented to the House, read, and refer'd to the Consideration of a Committee. Then it was resolv'd to address the Lord Lieutenant, that the last and present Establishment, civil and military, as also the last Establishments in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, be laid before this House by the proper Officers.

July 9. The House was call'd over; and several of the Members not attending, it was order'd, that the Defaulters be call'd over again on the Wednesday next

next following; after which the Amendments, made by the Committee of the whole House, to the Heads of a Bill, *For the Encouragement of Tillage, and the regulating the Buying and Selling of Corn*, were agreed to, and resolv'd, that the House, with their Speaker, attend the Lord Lieutenant with the said Heads of a Bill, and desire that the same might be transmitted into *Great Britain*, in due Form.

July 10. The Barons of the Court of *Exchequer* of *Ireland* appear'd at the Bar of the House of Lords, upon an Impeachment of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, for ordering (pursuant to an Order of the House of Lords of *Great Britain*) Possession of an Estate twelve Miles from the City of *Dublin*, in Opposition to a Decree of the House of Lords, in *Ireland*, and a Vote of their Lordships declaring all that should appeal from any Decree of the House of Lords, in *Ireland*, Enemies to their Country; and after hearing of the said Barons, that Affair was refer'd to the Consideration of a Committee.

The same Day the Commons unanimously resolv'd to grant a Supply to his Majesty; and the next Day, Mr. Speaker reported, that this House having attended the Lord Lieutenant with Heads of a Bill, *For the Encouragement of Tillage, &c.*, His Grace was pleas'd to return the following Answer:

I will lay the Heads of this Bill before the Privy Council, and will also take particular Care to recommend the same, in the most effectual Manner I can, to his Majesty, as a Bill of great Benefit and Advantage to this Kingdom.

Then the House taking Notice, that the Lists, or Tables of Fees, return'd to the Clerk of the Council, had not been laid before this House, pursuant to their Order of the 3d Instant, it was resolv'd to address the Lord Lieutenant, to give Directions, that the Clerk of the Council, or his Deputy, do lay before this House all the original Lists or Tables of Fees return'd to him, pursuant to an Act, entitled, *An Act to oblige all Officers to return a List of their Fees by a Day certain*.

July 13. The Commons order'd Heads of a Bill to be brought in, *For preventing the engrossing, forestalling, and regrating of Coals*; and then appointed a Committee to inspect the Laws expir'd or near expiring,

that were fit to be reviv'd or continu'd. After which Mr. *Bursted* presented to the House, Heads of a Bill, *For the Relief of insolvent Debtors*, which were receiv'd, read, and committed to the grand Committee.

July 14. At the Desire of the Lords, *Daniel Reading*, Esq; a Member of the House of Commons, had Leave given him to be examin'd before the Lords Committees for Courts of Justice, and to give his Testimony, if he thought fit, in relation to a Cause in the Court of *Exchequer*, between *Hester Sherlock* and *Maurice Annesley*, the said *Daniel Reading*, Esq; being an Officer of the said Court. The original Lists or Tables of Fees return'd to the Clerk of the Council, being laid before the House, a Committee was appointed to inspect the same, and report their Proceedings, with their Opinion thereon, to the House. Then the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, having spent some Time on the Consideration of Heads of a Bill, *For encouraging Incumbents, that have Cure of Souls, to reside upon their Benefices*; it was order'd that Heads of a Bill be brought in, for explaining and amending an Act entitled, *An Act for the Preservation of the Inheritances, Rights, and Profits of Lands belonging to the Church and Persons Ecclesiastical*; as also Heads of a Bill, *For better securing the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom, by farther amending the several Acts of Parliament to prevent the farther Growth of Popery*.

July 15. The Calling over again such Members as made Default to appear on the Call of the House, was put off 'till that Day Sev'night.

July 16. The Amendments made in the grand Committee, to Heads of a Bill, *For exempting the Protestant Dissenters of the Kingdom of Ireland, from certain Penalties to which they are now subject*, being agreed to, the said Heads of a Bill were order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, to be transmitted to Great Britain.

July 17. Colonel *Brazier* reported from the Committee appointed to take into Consideration, the Petition of the Non-commission Officers and private Men of the late Major-General *Davenport's* Regiment of Horse, that they had come to several Resolutions in the Matter to them refer'd, which he read in his Place, and after deliver'd in at the Table, where the same were again read, as follows: 1st, That it is the

Opinion

Opinion of this Committee, that the Non-commission'd Officers and Troopers of the Regiment of Horse, lately commanded by Major-General *Davenport*, ought to have receiv'd one entire Cloathing for two Years, on the first Day of *January*, 1716. 2d, That the said Regiment ought to have receiv'd one other entire Cloathing on the first Day of *January*, 1718. 3d, That the said Regiment did not receive any of the said Cloathings till the Month of *June*, 1719, and then receiv'd no Cloaks, Boots, Bits, or Saddles, tho' they were enticled thereto with the Cloathing due the first Day of *January*, 1718. 4th, That the said Allegations in the Petition and Case of the Non-commission Officers and Troopers of the said Regiment, as far as the same relates to their Discharging several Men out of the said Regiment, in order to defraud them of the Money due to them on Account of the said Cloathing, are false, scandalous, and malicious. 5th, That it appears to this Committee, that Lieutenant Colonel *Thomas Hatton*, and the several Officers now in the said Regiment, have discharg'd their Duty with great Fidelity and Zeal for his Majesty's Service. 6th, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the said Resolutions be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, and that his Grace be desir'd to lay the same before his Majesty, in order to obtain his Majesty's Letter, empowering his Grace to cause full Satisfaction to be made out of the Off Reckonings of the said Regiment, to the several Men, or their Representatives, who serv'd therein, between the first Day of *January*, 1716, and the first Day of *January*, 1718, or were charg'd thereout, in Proportion to the Time they serv'd in the said Regiment. To which Resolutions the Question being severally put, the House did agree, with an Amendment. Then Heads of a Bill for continuing and amending *An Act to make the Militia of this Kingdom more useful*, were receiv'd, read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

July 18. Heads of a Bill, *For preventing Tumults and riotous Assemblies, &c.* were presented, receiv'd, read, and committed to the grand Committee; as were also, Heads of a Bill, *To prevent the Frauds and Deceits committed in the Tanning of Leather.* After this, it was resolv'd to address the Lord Lieutenant for an Account of the Payments made out of the *Concordatum Money*

ney from the 24th of *June*, 1717, to the 24th of *June*, 1719; and then Heads of a Bill were order'd to be brought in, *For the more effectual preventing the running of Goods, and for the preventing Frauds committed in the Collecting of his Majesty's Customs.* A Petition of Colonel *James Daubespargues*, Lieutenant Colonel *John Braselay*, Capt. *Floran Melier*, and Capt. *William du Poncet*, in Behalf of themselves and the rest of the surviving Officers of the five *French* Regiments of *Galway*, *la Meloniere*, *Lifford*, *Belcastle*, and *Miremont*, reduc'd in *Ireland*, setting forth their Service, and praying the Recommendation of this House to his Majesty, that the Petitioners may be transferr'd from the civil to the military Establishment, in order to their having full Half Pay, was presented to the House, read, and refer'd to the Consideration of a Committee; and resolv'd, That an humble Address be presented to the Lord Lieutenant, that he would be pleas'd to give Directions, that his Majesty's Letter of the 9th of *February*, 1715, signifying his Royal Approbation of the Petitioners being transferr'd from the civil to the military List, be laid before this House. Then Heads of a Bill, *For securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by the farther Qualifying the Members to sit in the House of Commons*, were presented, receiv'd, read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

July 20. The Commons, in a grand Committee, went through the Bill, *For preventing Tumults and riotous Assemblies, &c.* and the next Day made some Progress in the Bill for continuing and amending *An Act to make the Militia of the Kingdom more useful.*

July 22. Heads of a Bill, *To prevent Delays in Writs of Error, and for the farther Amendment of the Law*, were receiv'd, read, and refer'd to the Consideration of the grand Committee; then a Copy of the King's Letter of the 9th of *February*, 1715, was refer'd to a Committee, appointed to take into Consideration the Petition of the surviving Officers of the five *French* Regiments reduc'd in *Ireland*; after which, a Petition of *Catherine Gilmer*, Widow, praying Relief in relation to the great Expence and Trouble she hath been at in prosecuting *Bridget Maguire*, a profess'd Papist, who, under Pretence of becoming a Protestant, procur'd one *Elizabeth Nugent* to personate her, and seemingly to renounce Popery, and sign a Renunciation thereof in her Name, whereby the said *Bridget* obtain'd

tain'd a Certificate of being a Protestant, altho' he still goes frequently to Mass, contrary to the Act to prevent the farther Growth of Popery, was presented to the House, read, and refer'd to the Consideration of a Committee, who were instructed to enquire how the several Laws against Popery have been executed, and report the same to the House. The same Day a Petition of *John How*, in Behalf of himself and others the Inhabitants of the Parish of *St. Nichols*, within the Walls of *Dublin*, complaining of the great Hardships he lies under by a long Imprisonment upon a Writ *de Excommunicato Capiendo*, for Money pretended to be rais'd and applotted at the Vestries of the said Parish, and praying Relief therein, was read, and refer'd to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House, to whom Heads of a Bill, *For the Relief of insolvent Debtors* were committed. Upon the Report from a Committee, that the Proposal given in by *William Aldrich* and *Hugh Cumming*, Merchants, for furnishing the City of *Dublin*, and Liberties adjoining, with Lights, was reasonable, and deserv'd Encouragement; Heads of a Bill were order'd to be brought in, *For erecting and continuing Lights in the City of Dublin, &c.*

July 23. The Commons, in a grand Committee, went through the Bill for continuing and amending the Act to make the Militia of this Kingdom more useful.

June 25. The Amendments made in a grand Committee to Heads of a Bill, *For securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by the farther Qualifying the Members to sit in the House of Commons*, were agreed to, and order'd, that the Lord Lieutenant be attended with the said Heads of a Bill, and desir'd, that the same might be transmitted into *Great Britain*. The Amendments made to the Heads of a Bill, *For the Ease of his Majesty's Subjects, in their Paying of Quit-Rents, Crown-Rents, and Composition-Rents*, were also agreed to, and the said Heads of a Bill order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, in order to their being transmitted into *Great Britain* in due Form. Then, in a grand Committee, the Commons went through Heads of a Bill, *To prevent Delays in Writs of Error, and for the farther Amendment of the Law*.

July 28. Heads of a Bill, *For the more effectual preventing the engrossing and regrating of Coals*, were read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The

The same Day the Lords sent a Message to the Commons, desiring, That Captain *Prat*, a Member of their House, and a publick Officer, might have Leave immediately to be examin'd on Oath at the Bar of the House of Lords, in a Matter of the utmost Consequence to the Kingdom: Whereupon the Commons resolv'd to send an Answer by Messengers of their own; and appointed a Committee to inspect their Journals, and search Precedents in relation to the subject Matter of the said Message. And Mr. *Broderick* reported from that Committee, that having inspected the Journals of the House accordingly, they found Precedents in relation to the subject Matter of the Message from the Lords, which Report being read, Mr. *Broderick* was order'd to acquaint the Lords, that the Commons did not think fit to come to any Resolution, as to give *J. Prat*, Esq; leave to be examin'd at the Bar of the House of Lords, 'till they were inform'd in what Cause or Matter he was to be examin'd.

July 20. The Lords having sent a Message to acquaint the Commons, that the Matter, on which Captain *Prat* was to be examin'd, was to know, whether he had paid any, and what Sum or Sums of Money, to *Hester Sherlock*, at what Time, and on what Account? The Speaker of the Commons acquainted their Lordships Messengers, that they had given Leave that Captain *Prat* might give his Testimony in the Matter desir'd, if he thought fit. Then the House agreed to the rest of the Amendments made by the grand Committee, to Heads of a Bill for continuing and amending *An Act to make the Militia of the Kingdom more useful*; and order'd that the said Heads of a Bill be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, in order to their being transmitted into *Great Britain*, in due Form.

The same Day the House of Lords came to the following Resolutions.

1st, That it is the Duty of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, where there is any Wrong or Prejudice done to the King in Matters lying before them, to inform the King, or the chief Governor of the Kingdom, or the Council.

2^{dly}, That the Cause of *Sherlock* and *Annesley*, as it lately lay before the Barons of the *Exchequer*, being
Matter

Matter not only of Law but of State, ought to be laid before the King, the Chief Governor or Governors of this Kingdom, or the Council of the same, it so nearly concerning his Majesty's Prerogative, and the Interest of the whole Kingdom.

3^{dly}. That *Jeffery Gilbert*, Esq; Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, *John Pocklington*, Esq; and Sir *John St. Leger*, Kt. Barons of the same, in their Proceedings in the Cause between *Sherlock* and *Annesley*, and against *Alexander Burrows*, Esq; late High Sheriff of the County of *Kildare*, have acted contrary to Law, and to the establish'd Practice of the King's Court,

4^{thly}. That *Jeffery Gilbert*, Esq; Lord Chief Baron of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, having taken upon him to put in Execution a pretended Order from another Court, contrary to the Judgment of this High Court of Parliament, in the Case between *Sherlock* and *Annesley*, is a Betrayer of his Majesty's Prerogative and the undoubted ancient Rights and Privileges of this House, and of the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects of this Kingdom.

The like in Relation to Baron *Pocklington*, and Baron *St. Leger*.

Order'd, That the Right Honourable *Jeffery Gilbert*, Esq; Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, for his said Offences, be taken into Custody of the Black Rod, The like against Baron *Pocklington* and Baron *St. Leger*,

July 30. A Petition of the Clerks, Clerk-Assistant, Serjeant at Arms, and Committee Clerks, Servants to the House of Commons, praying a Reward for their Attendance and Service for this Session of Parliament; also a Petition of *Matthew Penefoarber*, Esq; Controller and Accomptant General, praying a Recompence for Expences and Trouble, in preparing and stating the publick Accompts of the Nation, laid before this House this Session of Parliament; also a Petition of *John Feildhouse* and *John Molloy*, Door-keepers to this House, praying a Reward for their Attendance and Service this Session of Parliament; and also a Petition of *Henry Lord Baron of Sansry*, setting forth, That he serv'd as Lieutenant-Colonel in the Marquess of *Whar-ton's* Regiment of Dragoons, which was broke in the 9th Year of her late Majesty *Queen Anne*; but that he was not put upon the Establishment for Half-Pay till his present Majesty *King George's* Accession to the Throne, and praying Relief therein, were severally

presented, to the House and read, and refer'd to a Committee of the whole House, appointed to take into Consideration the Supply granted to his Majesty. Then Mr. *Ward* reported from the Committee appointed to take into Consideration the Petition of Colonel *James Daubespargues*, Lieutenant-Colonel *John Briseley*, Capt. *Piorent de Lamilliere*, and Capt. *William du Pontes*, in behalf of themselves and the rest of the surviving Officers of the five Regiments of *Galway*, *Lanmillomere*, *Lifford*, *Belcastle*, and *Miremons*, reduc'd in *Ireland*; that they had come to several Resolutions, viz. 1st. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Petitioners have fully prov'd the Allegations of their Petition. 2^{dly}. That the Petitioners be transferr'd from the civil to the military List. 3^{dly}. That the Officers in Primier of the said five *French* Regiments deserve the Augmentation of Half-Pay with the other Half-Pay Officers of this Kingdom. 4^{thly}. That Brigadier-General *de Loches* was broke in this Kingdom as a Colonel, and, that in Consideration thereof, and of his faithful Services to the Crown of *England*, he ought to be put on the Establishment for Half-Pay, as a Colonel. 5^{thly}. That Sir *John Laroque*, of *Galway's* said Regiment of Horse, now on the Establishment as Lieutenant, is entitl'd to be put on the military Establishment as a Lieutenant in Primier of the said Regiment. The first Resolution being read a second Time, the same was agreed unto by the House; The second Resolution being read a second Time, and the Question being put, that the House do agree with the Committee in the said Resolution, it pass'd in the Negative. The third, fourth, and fifth Resolutions being severally read a second Time, were severally agreed to by the House. Order'd, That the said Report be refer'd to a Committee of the whole House. Mr. *Ward* farther reported from the said Committee the Matter as it appear'd to them, upon the Petition of the Reverend Dean *John Ycard*; whereupon it was resolv'd, That an humble Address be presented to the Lord Lieutenant, that he will be pleas'd to confer some Ecclesiastical Benefice on the Petitioner Dean *John Ycard*, as well for his Service as Chaplain to the late Regiment of Foot commanded by the Lord *Lifford*, as for his constant Zeal for the Protestants Interest of this Kingdom.

A Petition of *Robert Walker, Robert Massin, John Ball,* and *David Cloutman*, private Centinels, in Behalf of themselves and the rest of the private Soldiers in his Majesty's Army in this Kingdom, praying for such Augmentation to their Pay as this House shall think fit, was presented to the House, read, and refer'd to the Consideration of a Committee; after which it was resolv'd to address the Lord Lieutenant for an Account how many effective private Foot-Soldiers are now upon the Establishment of this Kingdom; as also for an Account how much the Augmentation or additional Pay lately given of 4*d.* per Diem to each Horse-Man, and 2*d.* per Diem to each Dragoon, doth amount unto, and the Warrants or Orders whereby such an additional Pay was given. Then the Commons, in a grand Committee, consider'd of the Supply, and came to the following Resolutions, viz. 1st. That a Sum of 8,983*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ remains due to the Clothiers for cloathing the thirteen Regiments disbanded in 1717. 2. That the Sum of 4,450*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ remains due to the Clothiers of two Regiments of Dragoons and six Regiments of Foot, lately disbanded. 3. That 87,511*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ is the Sum due at *Michaëlas* 1719, to discharge the Debt of the Nation. 4. That a Supply be granted to his Majesty for Payment of the said Debt, and towards supporting the necessary Branches of the Establishment for two Years, from *Michaëlas* 1719 to *Michaëlas* 1721. 5. That a Sum of 300*l.* be given to *Matthew Penefather*, Esq; Accomptant-General, as a Reward for his Expence and Trouble in preparing and stating the publick Accounts of Parliament. 6. That a Sum of 300*l.* be given to *Bruen Worthington*, a Clerk of this House, as a Reward for his Attendance and Service this Session of Parliament. 7. That a Sum of 200*l.* be given to *Isaac Ambrose*, a Clerk of this House, as a Reward for his Attendance and Service this Session of Parliament. 8. That a Sum of 200*l.* be given to the said *Bruen Worthington* and *Isaac Ambrose*, as a Recompence for their extraordinary Expence in preparing Copies of of the publick Accounts for the Members of the House. 9. That a Sum of 200*l.* be given to *John Kerr*, Clerk-Assistant, as a Reward for his Attendance and Service this Session of Parliament. 10. That a Sum of 300*l.* be given to *Richard Povey*, Serjeant at

Arms, as a Reward for his Attendance and Service this Session of Parliament. 11. That a Sum of 250 *l.* be given to *William Bailey* and *Henry Buckley*, the Clerks attending the Committee of Accompts and other Committees, as a Reward for their Attendance and Service this Session of Parliament, to be equally divided between them. 12. That a Sum of 70 *l.* be given to *John Fieldhouse* and *John Molloy*, Door-keepers to this House, as a Reward for their Attendance and Service this Session of Parliament, to be equally divided between them. That a Sum of 100 *l.* be given to *Francis Skiddle*, a Clerk of the House of Commons in the Session of Parliament 1713, for his Attendance and Service in that Session. 14. That a Sum of 500 *l.* be given to *Stephen Cofilloe*, for the many Services perform'd by him to the Publick. 15. That an humble Address be presented to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, that he will be pleas'd to lay before his Majesty the humble Address of this House, that the Right Honourable *Harry Lord Baron of Santry*, may have 10 *s. per Diem* added to his Pay, as Governor of *Derry*, in Consideration of his great and faithful Services perform'd for the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom. 16. That an humble Address be presented to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, that he would be pleas'd to lay before his Majesty the Resolutions of the Committee appointed to take into Consideration the Petition of the surviving Officers of the five *French* Regiments, reduc'd in *Ireland*, agreed unto by the House. 17. That the Supply granted to his Majesty be a Sum not exceeding 312,003 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$.

These Resolutions, being the next Day reported by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, were agreed to by the House.

August 1. The two Houses met only to go to Church, to commemorate the Anniversary of the King's happy Accession to the Crown; and on the third, the Commons order'd the Thanks of their House to be given to Dr. *Edward Synge*, for the excellent Sermon by him preach'd before the House at *St. Andrews* Church. Then Heads of a Bill were order'd to be brought in, For continuing and amending an *Act*, entitled, *An Act to restrain Papists from being High or Petty Constables, and for the better regulating the Parish Watches*; as also Heads of a Bill for the Enrolment of *Exigents* and *Outlawries* upon *Strangers*; and for making the said Enrolments Evidence

in any Court of Record. Mr. Michael Tisdall presented to the House Heads of a Bill for the better and more effectual apprehending and transporting Felons and others, and for continuing and spending several Laws made in this Kingdom, for suppressing Tories, Robbers, and Rapparees; which were receiv'd, read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House. Then the House, according to Order, resum'd the adjourn'd Debate on a Clause offer'd to be inserted in Heads of a Bill to prevent Delays in Writs of Error, and for the farther Amendment of the Law; and the said Clause was again read, and agreed unto by the House, with some Amendments. Another Clause being offer'd to be added to the said Heads of a Bill, the same was read, and agreed unto by the House. But another Clause being offer'd to be added to the said Heads of a Bill, the same was also read, and a Debate arising thereupon, the said Debate was adjourn'd. After this, Mr. Solicitor-General presented to the House Heads of a Bill for the more effectual Amendment of the Pavements in the City of Dublin, and for preventing Mischiefs which may happen by Fire therein, which were receiv'd, read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House. Then, in a grand Committee on Ways and Means, the Commons came to several Resolutions, which were the next Day reported, being in Substance as follows:

1st. That the several and respective additional Duties and Impositions on Beer, Ale, or Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes granted to his Majesty by an Act pass'd the last Session of Parliament, entitled, *An Act for continuing to his Majesty the additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes*, be farther rais'd, paid, and continu'd, from the 21st Day of November, 1719, to the 25th of December, 1721, inclusive.

2^{dly}. That the several and respective additional Duties and Impositions on all Sorts of Wine, Strong Waters, and Spirits, perfectly made, and upon all Spirits distill'd of Wine, that shall be imported into this Kingdom, granted to his Majesty last Session of Parliament, by an Act, entitled, *An Act for continuing to his Majesty an additional Duty on all Wines, Strong Waters, and Spirits, perfectly made, and upon all Spirits made and distill'd of Wine*; and also a Tax on all Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees and Pensions therein mention'd,

mention'd, and for granting a farther additional Duty on Ale, Beer, and Strong Waters, and Spirits perfectly made, and upon all Spirits made and distill'd of Wine, and for securing the Repayment of 50,000 £ Sterling, formerly advanc'd to his Majesty for the Use of the Publick, together with the Interest thereof, be rais'd, paid, and continu'd from the said 21st Day of *November*, 1719, to the said 25th of *December*, 1721, inclusive.

3^{dly}. That the farther additional Duty on Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, upon all Aqua-Vitæ, Strong Waters, or Spirits made or distill'd within this Kingdom for Sale, and upon every Gallon of Brandy or Spirits above Proof, which shall be imported into this Kingdom, granted to his Majesty last Session of Parliament, by the last said mention'd Act, be continu'd to *December* 25, 1721.

4^{thly}. That the House be mov'd to give Instructions for bringing in a Clause or Clauses for preventing the mixing small Worts with strong Beer or Ale, by any common Brewer, and by such Mixture increasing the Quantity of strong Beer or Ale after the Gauger hath taken the Gauge thereof; as also a Clause to empower Gaugers to take an Account of all Wash and Low-Wines in Distillers Hands, thereby better to ascertain the Quantity of Aqua-Vitæ, Strong Waters, and Spirits, by them distill'd, to be and continue in Force from *November* 21, 1719, to *December* 25, 1721.

5^{thly}. That 6^d. per Pound, and all other Fees which shall, may, or be payable out of the Aids granted this present Session of Parliament, be apply'd towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty.

6^{thly}. That a Tax be laid on all Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees, and Pensions, on the Civil, Military, and Revenue Establishments, payable to Persons living out of this Kingdom, except the Lord Lieutenant, or other chief Governor or Governors of this Kingdom for the Time being; and also such as by their Offices and Employments are oblig'd to an immediate Attendance upon the Persons of his sacred Majesty, or their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princesses of *Wales*, or their Issue, during their Continuance in such their Offices and Employments, and the Half-Pay Officers, and all Officers in the Army, under the Degree of a Field Officer. That the said Tax

That be *q. s.* per Pound, to commence the 21st of November, 1719, and continue to the 25th of December, 1721.

7thly. That an additional Duty of 20 *s.* per Hundred Weight, for the Term of seven Years, be laid upon Molasses and Treacle which shall be imported into this Kingdom from and after the last Day of this present Session of Parliament.

8thly. That an additional Duty of 12 *d.* per Pound be laid on all Tea, 3 *d.* per Pound on all Coffee, Chocolate and Cocoa Nuts, which shall be imported into this Kingdom, from September 1, 1719, to December 25, 1721, inclusive. To which Resolutions the House did agree, with some Amendments; and a Bill was order'd to be brought in upon the said Resolutions, with an Instruction to the Committee to insert a Clause in the said Bill, to secure the Payment of the principal Sum of 50,000 *l.* advanc'd to the Government, pursuant to a former Vote of this House, together with Interest for the same, during the Time it shall be unpaid; also a Clause for applying the Duties laid on Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, and Cocoa Nuts, for the Use and Encouragement of the Hemp and Flaxen Manufactures of this Kingdom.

Accordingly, on the 5th of August, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer presented to the House Heads of a Bill, For continuing to his Majesty the additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes; and also on all Sorts of Wine, Strong Waters, and Spirits, perfectly made, and upon all Spirits made and distill'd of Wine; and also a Tax on all Salaries, Profits of Employment, Fees, and Pensions therein mention'd, and for continuing the further additional Duty on Ale, Beer, and Strong Waters, and Spirits perfectly made, and upon Spirits made and distill'd of Wine, and for granting an additional Duty on Molasses, Treacle, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, and Cocoa Nuts, and for securing the Repayment of 50,000 *l.* Sterling, formerly advanc'd unto his Majesty for the Use of the Publick, together with the Interest thereof; which were receiv'd, read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

August 6. The Commons, in a grand Committee, went through the said Heads of a Bill, and made some Amendments thereto, which being, on the 7th, reported by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, were agreed

agreed to by the House, with some farther Amendments; and the said Heads order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, in order to their being transmitted into *Great Britain*, in due Form. The same Day Heads of a Bill, *For quieting and establishing Corporations, and for Freeing and Discharging all Persons in Employment from the Penalties they may have incur'd by not Qualifying themselves, pursuant to the Act to prevent the farther Growth of Popery, and for limiting the Time for the Prosecutions upon the said Act.* Then Mr. Tisdal reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom Heads of a Bill, *For the better and more effectual Apprehending and Transporting Felons and others, and for continuing and amending several Laws, made in this Kingdom, for suppressing Tories, Robbers, and Raperees,* were committed, that they had gone thro' the same, Paragraph by Paragraph, and agreed thereto with some Amendments, which he deliver'd in at the Table, where the same was again read, and agreed to by the House, and order'd, that Mr. Michael Tisdal, do attend his Grace the Lord Lieutenant with the said Heads of a Bill, and desire the same may be transmitted into *Great Britain* in due Form.

August 10. The King's most gracious Answer to the Address of the House of Lords of *Ireland*, of July 2, 1719, was communicated to that House, as follows:

GEORGE R.

HIS Majesty returns hearty Thanks to the House of Peers for their dutiful and affectionate Address, and will always firmly adhere to his Resolution of Supporting and Maintaining the Church of *Ireland*, establish'd by Law.

His Majesty hopes, that it will not be found inconsistent with the Security of the establish'd Church, but, on the contrary, will be look'd upon as a Means conducive thereto, to strengthen the Protestant Interest, by rendering Numbers of his Majesty's Subjects there, who, by the legal Incapacities they now lie under, are disabled from contributing to its Support, more useful to his Majesty's Service, and to the Preservation of the Constitution both in Church and State; the Methods of attaining which End his Majesty earnestly recommends to the Consideration of the House of Peers, as what may contribute to
what

what his Majesty hath so much at Heart, the Happiness and Welfare of his Subjects of *Ireland*, who have given him so many Proofs of their Zeal and Affection for his Person and Government.

The same Day the Commons agreed to the Amendments made in a grand Committee, to Heads of a Bill, *For securing the Protestant Interest of Ireland, by farther amending the severall Acts of Parliament made to prevent the farther Growth of Popery.* Which Heads of a Bill were order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, with a Desire that the same might be transmitted into *Great Britain*, in due Form. Then Mr. Secretary *Webster* inform'd the House, that he was commanded, by his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, to acquaint the House, that his Majesty had been pleas'd to return a most gracious Answer to the Address of this House which was read by Mr. Speaker as followeth :

GEORGE R.

HIS Majesty hath receiv'd with great Satisfaction the Address of his faithful Commons, for which they have his Majesty's hearty Thanks.

His Majesty is glad to find them sensible of the Danger of the establish'd Church of *Ireland*, from the great Number of Papists and other disaffected Persons, hoping this Consideration will incline them to enter upon such Methods, as may make the Protestant Dissenters, not only more easy, but also more useful to the Support of the Constitution, both in Church and State, and will prove a great Addition of Strength to the Protestant Interest.

His Majesty thanks the House for their Assurances, in granting such Supplies as may support his Government with Honour, which shall be laid out in such Manner as shall appear most advantageous to a People whose Fidelity and Obedience have so justly recommended them to his peculiar Care. G. R.

Hereupon it was order'd, that his Majesty's most gracious Answer be enter'd in the Journal of the House; and a Committee was appointed to draw up an Address of Thanks to his Majesty for the said Answer; which Address was accordingly reported, agreed to, and presented to the Lord Lieutenant on Tuesday the 11th, being as follows:

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,
*The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses,
 in Parliament assembled.*

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Ireland* in Parliament assembled, beg Leave humbly to return our most sincere and hearty Thanks for your Majesty's most gracious Answer to our Address.

We are truly sensible, that the Peace and Happiness we now enjoy, and the Preservation of our Constitution in Church and State, are (under God) wholly owing to your Majesty; which inestimable Blessings we will endeavour to preserve, by heartily promoting a firm Union among all your Majesty's Protestant Subjects, in your Majesty's Defence against your Enemies.

As we esteem your Majesty's peculiar Care of us our greatest Happiness and Support, so we shall always study to deserve it, by the most profound Respect and Duty to your Majesty, and by cheerfully giving the necessary Supplies for the Support of your Government, which we are assur'd, from your Majesty's Goodness, will be laid out in such Manner as shall be most advantageous to us.

Hereupon his Grace was pleas'd to return the following Answer:

I Will take Care to lay this Address before his Majesty by the first Opportunity.

The next Day (*Aug. 12.*) after Mr. Speaker had reported the said Address and the Lord Lieutenant's Answer, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer reported from the Committee appointed to attend the Lord Lieutenant with their Address of this House in Favour of the Rev. Mr. Dean *Ycard*, that they had attended his Grace accordingly, and that his Grace was pleas'd to say, *He will take Care to confer some Ecclesiastical Benefice on Dean Ycard, whenever a suitable Opportunity offers.* Then the Commons agreed to the Amendments made in a grand Committee to Heads of a Bill for explaining and amending an Act, entitled, *An Act for the Preservation of the Inheritance, Rights, and Profits of Lands, belonging to Persons Ecclesiastical:* And, having added

two Clauses to the said Heads of a Bill, the same were order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, in order to their being transmitted into *Great Britain*. The Amendments made also in a grand Committee to Heads of a Bill, for the more effectual preventing *Marriages of Infants against the Will of the Parents or Guardians*, being likewise agreed to, the said Heads were order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant; and then Mr. Secretary *Webster* inform'd the House, that it was his Grace's Pleasure, that the House should adjourn itself to the 10th of *September*, which the Commons did accordingly: The Lords also adjourn'd to the same Day.

After several Adjournments, the Parliament met again on the first of *October*, on which Day the Commons appointed a Committee to compare the engross'd Bills with those transmitted from *Great Britain*, and the next Day, in a grand Committee, went through the Bill, entitled, *An Act for continuing and amending the Act to make the Militia of the Kingdom more useful*; and agreed thereto without any Amendment.

October 3. A Bill, entitled, *An Act for exempting the Protestant Dissenters of Ireland from certain Penalties to which they are now subject*, was read the first Time; and, on the 5th, the Militia Bill was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords; as were also, the next Day, a Bill for the more effectual preventing the engrossing and regrating of Coals; and a Bill for abbreviating *Michaelmas Term*.

October 9. Upon the Petition of *John Shadwel*, A. M. setting forth his steady and resolute Zeal for the Protestant Succession in the illustrious House of *Hanover*, and praying to be recommended to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant for some Ecclesiastical Promotion, it was order'd, that such Members as are of his Majesty's Privy-Council do desire his Grace to confer some such Promotion on him.

October 12. The Lord Lieutenant went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the Bills following:

1. *An Act for abbreviating Michaelmas Term, and settling the Commencement thereof.*
2. *An Act for the more effectual preventing the engrossing and regrating of Coals in this Kingdom.*
3. *An Act for continuing and amending an Act, entitled, An Act to make the Militia of the Kingdom more useful.*

Oct. 13. Several other Bills were read, and on the 14th, the engross'd Bill to prevent Delays in Writs of Error, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords; after which, in a grand Committee, the Commons went through the Bill for exempting the Protestant Dissenters from certain Penalties, and agreed thereto without any Amendment. The next Day the said Bill was order'd to be engross'd, and on the 16th read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords, where it met with some Obstructions, which the Court-Party remov'd.

Octob. 17. The Commons read the first Time a Bill entitl'd, *An Act for continuing to his Majesty the additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes; and also on all Sorts of Wine, Strong Waters, and Spirits perfectly made, and upon all Spirits made and distill'd of Wine; and also a Tax on all Salaries, Profits of Employment, Fees, and Pensions therein mention'd; and for continuing the farther additional Duty on Ale, Beer, and Strong Waters, and Spirits perfectly made, and upon Spirits made and distill'd of Wine, and for granting an additional Duty on Molasses, Treacle, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, and Cocoa Nuts, and for securing the Repayment of 50,000l. Sterling, formerly advanc'd unto his Majesty for the Use of the Publick, together with the Interest thereof;* and on Monday the 19th, and the following Days, several other Bills were read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords. On the 26th the Money Bill was agreed to without any Amendment, and order'd to be engross'd.

November 2. The Lord Lieutenant went to the House of Lords, and gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz.

I. *An Act for continuing to his Majesty the additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes; and also on all Sorts of Wine, Strong Waters, and Spirits, perfectly made, and upon all Spirits made and distill'd of Wine; and also a Tax on all Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees and Pensions therein mention'd; and for continuing the farther additional Duty on Ale, Beer, and Strong Waters, and Spirits perfectly made, and upon Spirits made and distill'd of Wine; and for granting an additional Duty on Molasses, Treacle, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, and Cocoa Nuts; and for securing the Repayment of 50000l. Sterling, formerly advanc'd unto his Majesty for the Use of the Publick, together with the Interest thereof.*

II. An Act for exempting the Protestants Dissenters from certain Penalties to which they are now subject.

III. An Act to prevent Delays in Writs of Error, and for the farther Amendment of the Law.

IV. An Act for the better regulating the buying and selling of Yarn and Cloth, and farther improving the Hempen and Flaxen Manufactures of this Kingdom.

V. An Act for the more effectual preventing the Running of Goods, and for the farther preventing Frauds committed in his Majesty's Customs.

VI. An Act for quieting and establishing Corporations, and for Freeing and Discharging all Persons in Employment from the Penalties they may have incur'd by not Qualifying themselves, pursuant to the Act to prevent the farther Growth of Popery, and for limiting the Time for Prosecutions on the said Act.

VII. An Act for the better regulating the Parish Watches, and amending the High-ways in this Kingdom, and for preventing the Misapplication of publick Money.

VIII. An Act for the better securing the Rights of Advowson and Presentation to Ecclesiastical Benefices.

IX. An Act for the better and more effectual Apprehending and Transporting Felons and others, and for continuing and amending several Laws, made in this Kingdom, for suppressing Tories, Robbers, and Rapparees.

X. An Act for the better Maintenance of Curates within the Church of Ireland.

XI. An Act for amending and enforcing a Clause contained in an Act to enable Restitution of Improvements and Tythes, and other Rights Ecclesiastical to the Clergy, with a Restraint of Aliening the same, and Direction for Presentation to the Churches.

XII. An Act for the more effectual Amendment of the Pavements in the several Counties of Cities, and Counties of Towns in this Kingdom, and for preventing Mischiefs that may happen by Fire in the City of Dublin, and for augmenting the Number of Hackney Coaches and Chairs in the said City.

XIII. An Act for cleansing and repairing the Water-Course leading from the River Dodder to the City of Dublin, and to prevent the diverting and corrupting the Water therein.

XIV. An Act for the Relief of insolvent Debtors.

XV. An Act for erecting and continuing Lights in the City of Dublin, and the several Liberties adjoining, and also in the Cities of Cork and Limerick, and Liberties thereof.

And to nine private Bills.

After

After which his Grace made the following Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

YOU have the Satisfaction to see that the Bills which were transmitted into *Great Britain*, and have been return'd hither under the Great Seal of that Kingdom in this Session, are now pass'd into Laws.

His Majesty's gracious Intentions to secure the Quiet and promote the Happiness of the Kingdom, first inclin'd him to call you together, to advise and propose what might most effectually attain those Ends. And the same Goodness hath induc'd his Majesty to direct, that the Royal Assent should be given to the many useful Bills so return'd.

You cannot but recollect with Pleasure, that his Majesty, being in the more remote Parts of his Dominions, hath not occasion'd any Delay in the considering and approving those Bills, and that more than ordinary Expedition hath been us'd therein, whereby you will be the sooner enabled to attend your own Affairs, after having done your Duty to his Majesty and to your Country in Parliament.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The Unanimity and Cheerfulness shewn by you in Granting to his Majesty the necessary Aids for the Support of his Establishment and Government, are fresh Instances of your zealous Attachment to his Majesty's Interest and Service, and of the Continuance of the same loyal and dutiful Disposition which you have at all Times shewn. And I do assure you, that I will justly lay the same before his Majesty, and make no Doubt of his receiving those Instances of Duty and Affection in the most gracious Manner.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I think myself happy to find, by your respective Addresses, that my Administration hath been to your Satisfaction, and that by the Testimony of those who have the best Opportunities of observing and knowing, I have, in some Measure, attain'd the End which I propos'd to myself, and have ever had in View since my coming to the Government, The Service of the Crown and general Good of the Kingdom.

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The advanc'd Season of the Year makes it proper to put an End to this Session, that you may have an Opportunity to take Care of the publick Peace in your several Countries, and to keep a vigilant Eye over those who may have a Desire to disturb it; but of this you will have less Occasion to be apprehensive, if you shall all use your Endeavours to cultivate that which will be your best Security against all foreign and domestick Enemies, and which for that Reason I must, in a special Manner, recommend to you in the Words of one of those excellent Bills pass'd this Day, I mean an Union in Interest and Affection among all his Majesty's Protestant Subjects.

Then the Lord Chancellor declar'd, That it was his Grace's Pleasure that the Parliament should be prorog'd to the 14th of December.

The following Addresses were presented to his Grace at the Close of the Session.

To his Grace Charles Duke of Bolton, Lord Lieutenant-General, and General Governor of Ireland.

The humble Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

May it please your Grace,

AS our more frequent Opportunities of Access to your Grace's Person, and the Part we have by the Constitution of the Kingdom in publick Affairs, enable us more particularly to observe the Conduct of them, we cannot, in Justice to your Grace, or to our selves, forbear professing our entire Satisfaction in the equal and prudent Administration of the Government, by your Grace, since your Accession to it, to the Honour of his Majesty, and the great Advantage of the Kingdom over which you are plac'd.

These Effects of your Administration we promis'd to our selves on your Arrival, from the Experience we had of the great Benefits this Kingdom receiv'd during your former Governments; and do freely own, that your Grace hath fully answer'd our Expectations, and that we continue to retain a most grateful Sense of his Majesty's Goodness toward this Kingdom, in placing over it a Chief Governor who hath discharg'd that Trust with perfect Regard to the Service of the Crown, and the Peace and Happiness of the People.

The Lord Lieutenant's Answer.

My Lords,

I Thank you for the good Opinion which you express your selves to have of my Administration of the Government in your Address.

I shall always endeavour to discharge that Trust in such a Manner as may be for his Majesty's Service, and the Good of the Kingdom, and hope to merit the Continuance of your Lordships Approbation.

To his Grace Charles Duke of Bolton, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses in Parliament assembled.

May it please your Grace,

HIS Majesty's most dutiful and Joyal Subjects, the Commons of Ireland, in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to congratulate your Grace upon the happy Close of this Session, which has been to the entire Satisfaction of his Majesty's faithful Commons.

The many good Laws obtain'd by your Grace's Interposition in this and former Sessions, lay the Protestants of this Kingdom under the greatest Obligations, and engage us to take this Opportunity of returning your Grace our humble Thanks; and the Experience and grateful Sense we have of your just and prudent Administration, leave us no Room to doubt of your continuing the same tender Regard for our Welfare, and upon your nearer Approach to his Majesty's most sacred Person, of your representing our dutiful Behaviour in such a Manner, as may induce his Majesty to continue his Royal Favour to us, who are determin'd to do all in our Power to make his most auspicious Reign easy and glorious.

The Lord Lieutenant's Answer.

Gentlemen,

I Thank you for your affectionate Address, and for the Satisfaction you are pleas'd to acknowledge in my Administration of the Government. I shall be sure to represent to his Majesty your dutiful Behaviour and Resolution to do all in your Power to make his Reign easy and glorious, and with what Unanimity you have given the Supply, and dispatch'd the publick Business; and you may assuredly hope, from his Majesty's Goodness, a gracious Acceptance of those Instances of Duty and Zeal for his Service.

SWEDEN,

Sweden, Muscovy, &c.

WE promis'd, in the last Register, to give an Account in this of the Czar's Expedition against *Sweden*; but first we will take Notice, that the Lord *Carteret* being arriv'd at *Stockholm*, in Character of Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of *Great Britain*; his first Care was to remove the Difficulties concerning the Commerce of the *British* Subjects in the *Baltick*; to this End he presented the following Memorial to her *Swedish* Majesty.

To the Queen.

The Memorial his Excellency the Lord Carteret, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Great Britain.

THE underwritten Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, being firmly perswaded of the Equity of her Majesty the Queen of *Sweden*, and of her Good-will towards the *British* Nation, as also of her Inclinations to maintain perfect Intelligence with his Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, most humbly represents to her said Majesty the Queen of *Sweden*, pursuant to the Orders he has receiv'd, the great Losses which the Subjects of his *Britannick* Majesty have suffer'd for some Years past, by the taking and Confiscations of many of their Ships by her Majesty's Subjects in the *Baltick*, and in other Parts, even in the Ports of *Sweden*, and by the Prohibition of Navigation in *Livonia*; and intreats her said Majesty, the Queen of *Sweden*, with all due Submission, to be pleas'd to give her Orders, that, without more Delay, the Losses of the said Subjects may be examin'd, and Satisfaction made them thereupon, and, in particular, that the abovemention'd Prohibition of Navigation be taken off, as having been the Occasion of so great Damages, and expos'd the Commerce in the *Baltick* to so many Difficulties on all Accounts, which is so prejudicial to this Kingdom and to her Subjects, and may afford the Czar, and, perhaps, also other Powers, Pretences not only for opposing the Freedom of Navigation and Commerce in the *Baltick*, but even for interrupting it entirely, to the great Prejudice of *Sweden*.

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And as the abovesaid Minister Plenipotentiary has great Reason to believe, that her Majesty, the Queen of *Sweden*, will be pleas'd, on this Occasion, to add to the Instances she daily gives of an equitable Mind, a Proof of her Disposition (by granting what he desires) to re-establish not only the ancient Friendship between the two Crowns, but to maintain and improve it; so he is commanded to assure her on the Part of his *Britannick* Majesty, of his good Intentions to cause Justice to be done on all Occasions to the Subjects of *Sweden*, and to do all that may contribute to the Strengthening of the Bands of strict Friendship between the two Crowns, and promoting the Commerce of the two Nations. At *Stockholm* the 6th of *July*, O. S. 1719.

To this Memorial her *Swedish* Majesty return'd the following Answer.

Her Sacred Royal Majesty's Answer to the Memorial presented by his Excellency the Lord Carteret, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Sacred Royal Majesty the King of Great Britain. Given at the Palace of Carlberg the 6th of July, 1719.

HER Sacred Royal Majesty was pleas'd to cause to be laid before her what his Excellency, in his abovesaid Memorial, has represented, at large, in the Name of his Sacred Royal Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, touching the great Losses which his Subjects have suffer'd for some Years past, not only by the intercepting, in *Sweden*, of many of their Ships, but likewise by the Prohibition of free Commerce with the Ports of *Sweden* possess'd by the Czar; his Excellency's Desire thereupon, that her Sacred Royal Majesty would be pleas'd to give her necessary Orders, that, without farther Delay, Enquiry may be made, and an Account taken of the Damages which the said Subjects have sustain'd, and that just Satisfaction may be made them, and especially that the Prohibition of free Navigation to the said Ports, taken by the Czar from her Sacred Royal Majesty and her Kingdom, may be repeal'd and annull'd; as also his Excellency's Declaration of his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great Britain's* Disposition, to cause the Subjects and Inhabitants of the Kingdom of *Sweden* to be treated, on all Occasions, according to Equity and

and Justice. to unite the two Kingdoms by the firmest Bands of Friendship, and to promote Commerce between them.

These very friendly Proposals were extremely acceptable to her sacred Royal Majesty, and as she has nothing more at Heart, than that the ancient Friendship, which for so many Ages has so happy flourish'd between the two Crowns of *Sweden* and *Great Britain*, may remain firmly establish'd for ever, and be continually encreas'd, her Sacred Royal Majesty willingly consents to nominate and constitute, as soon as an exact Account shall be given in of the *British* Ships illegally detain'd in *Sweden*, and of the Damages thereby sustain'd, certain Commissioners, who, with those whom his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great Britain* shall appoint with like Powers, shall carefully examine this Affair, shall do Justice to every Person concern'd, and adjudge equitable Compensation to the rightful Claimants.

As for the desir'd Freedom of Commerce and Navigation, her Sacred Royal Majesty, might, upon very good Reasons, not so readily grant it, if she would insist upon her own Right, justify'd by the Examples of so many Nations, and founded upon the Rules of War every where receiv'd: However, to give the greater Proof to his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*, and to the illustrious *British* Nation, of the high Esteem which her Sacred Royal Majesty has for the Person and Friendship of the King, and of the Good-will she bears to his People, she is pleas'd hereby to grant the desir'd Freedom of Commerce and Navigation in the *Baltick*, and especially to those Places and Ports which have been taken there from her Majesty, by the Czar of *Muscovy*, in the present War; and will give the necessary Orders that the Ships of the Inhabitants of *Great Britain*, bound to the said Ports, be not any more molested in their Voyage; her Sacred Royal Majesty assuredly trusting that his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great Britain* will not permit any of his Subjects to abuse the Liberty of Commerce thus granted to them, to the Detriment of the Kingdom of *Sweden*.

For the rest, her Sacred Royal Majesty will most gladly take all Opportunities to give new Proofs of her Friendship for his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great*

Britain, and will always continue to treat his Excellency the Lord Minister Plenipotentiary with all Royal Favour and Good-will.

Meanwhile the Czar perceiving to what these Negotiations tended, and judging rightly that the Maritime Powers were most likely to give him a Check, thought fit to keep fair with them, and in order thereto, he caus'd the following Declaration, with the Documents annex'd to it, to be communicated to the *British* Minister at *Petersburg*.

WE *Peter I.* by the Grace of God, Czar and Absolute Monarch of all *Russia*, &c. do by these Presents make known, that notwithstanding by our Declaration of the 17th of *April* 1719, which we sent to all our Ministers residing in foreign Courts, to be there made publick, we have declar'd to all the Powers, and particularly to *Great Britain* and *Holland*, that we were willing to grant free Commerce to all the Ports and Dominions of the Crown of *Sweden*, upon the same and such like Conditions as that Crown should grant for our Ports and Dominions, We well hop'd that the said Crown, having more Need of it at this Juncture than we, would willingly have consented to the same; but we have found, contrary to all Expectation, that, according to its usual Practice, that Crown hath shew'd little Regard to it, having granted the same to none but the Subjects of the Lords the States General, for a very short Term, and, according to the Advices we have receiv'd, upon hard Conditions, which tend to the producing of tedious Consequences: And as to *England*, it hath not granted to it any Freedom of Commerce, nor to the other Powers concern'd: For this Reason we have thought fit, as well to make the World sensible of our Moderation, as particularly of the Affection we bear to the two Nations of *Great Britain* and the *United Provinces*, and notwithstanding the Obstinacy and the Artifices of the *Swedes*, to grant to the aforesaid Nations, and to all their Ships, entire Liberty of Commerce in all Places and Ports of the Crown of *Sweden*, provided that the aforesaid Ships be furnish'd by the two aforesaid Powers with Passes and Certificates in due Form, according to the marine Regulations. It is moreover permitted them to carry thither all Sorts of Goods that are not contraband, and that are not of the Number of those here under specify'd. In Pursu-
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ance whereof, we have sent our Orders to our High Admiral, and to the other Admirals and Commanders of our Men of War, Fregates, and Privateers, when they have examin'd and found their Passes, Certificates, and other Documents, free from Errors, and agreeable to the marine Regulations, to permit them to pass freely and without detaining, much less taking them. But if those Ships shall be found laden with contraband Goods, or to carry false Certificates, otherwise call'd *Lorrendrager*, (that is, trading privily by Stealth) we have order'd them to be taken and brought into our Ports, and to be declar'd lawful Prize, according to the Meaning of the Laws; the which none can have Reason to put a wrong Construction upon, since, according to the Law of Nations, we cannot grant Licence to furnish our Enemies with those Things which afford them the Means to prolong the War against us. We hope therefore, that the aforesaid Maritime Powers, having receiv'd so manifest a Demonstration of our Affection towards them and their Subjects, will endeavour reciprocally to make Returns, by taking such Measures as might be equally friendly; and that they will direct their Subjects to conform themselves to this present Declaration in their Commerce and Navigation, to the End that they may not come to any Damage thro' Neglect and want of Circumspection, which, in such Case, they can impute to none but themselves. In Testimony whereof, this present Declaration hath been put out in our Navy, on Board the Ship *Ingermanland*, at *Angout*, sign'd with our own Hand, and seal'd with our Great Seal, the 28th of June, 1719.

A List of the Goods and Effects which are to be reputed Contraband.

Powder,	Hemp and all Naval Stores,
Lead,	All Sorts of Grain,
Saltpetre,	Salt.
Brimstone,	Sign'd, PETER.
	And underneath, Count Golofin.

Documents requir'd by his Czariſſ Majesty's Declaration, with which the Ships belonging to the Subjects of Great Britain, and those of the United Provinces, to whom his Majesty grants free Commerce in Sweden, are to be furnish'd.

1. **A** Certificate or Attestation in Writing of the Place where the Ship was built.
2. **A**

2. A Bill of Sale, expressing where and of whom the Ship was bought, and to whom it belongs.
3. A Letter for the Master from the Magistrate of the Place from whence he comes, or where he resides, in the Service of what Power he is, and what Prince's Subjects he and his Crew are.
4. An Attestation from the Magistrate of the Place, that the Owners or Freighters, and those who have put their Goods aboard the Ship, have depos'd upon Oath, that both the Ship and the Goods belong to them, and that there is nothing that belongs to the Enemy, nor to any other Power, besides that whose Subjects they are.
5. Charter-Party, *i. e.* a Writing, containing when the Master was engag'd, and the Vessel freighted, the Place it is bound to, and what Goods it is to lade; with other usual Documents.
6. An authentick Pass, sign'd by the Power whose Subjects he and his Men are.
7. That who shall happen to come from the *North Sea*, shall also be furnish'd with the Pass of the *Sound*, according to the usual Custom.
8. The Crew shall consist of at least two Thirds of rational Seamen.

The many Restrictions with which this Declaration and Documents are clogg'd, made the Freedom of Trade, seemingly granted thereby, of no Effect in Reality, and the renewing of the ancient Friendship between the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Sweden*, chang'd, on a sudden, the Face of Affairs in the North; for the Negotiations that had been carry'd on in *Aland*, between the *Swedish* and the *Muscovite* Ministers, being at a Stand, or rather broke off, the Czar resolv'd to propose his own Conditions by Force of Arms, and, to that End, to make a Descent upon *Sweden*, which he accordingly did about the Middle of *July*, having some Days before publish'd the following Manifesto.

WE *Peter I. &c* do hereby make known to all, and particularly to the High and Low Estates, as well Secular as Ecclesiastick, of the Kingdom of *Sweden*. As it is generally notorious how long this bloody War has lasted betwixt the two Crowns of *Russia* and *Sweden*, we have certain Information, that not only during the Time of his Royal Majesty

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Charles XII, of glorious Memory, but also in the Reign of her present Royal Majesty, it has been insinuated, as a Thing certain, to the Subjects of *Sweden*, ' That our implacable Temper was the only Cause of the Continuance of this long War; that we never shew'd the least Inclination to Peace, nor wou'd consider the Propositions made on the Part of *Sweden*, and that our sole Design was entirely to overthrow and conquer that Kingdom; or, at least, to possess ourselves of some more of its Provinces. We think ourselves oblig'd, by this Manifesto, to wipe off those groundless Accusations, both as to the Time past and present, and, on the contrary, to shew to all the World our Innocence, the Justice of our Cause, and our Inclinations to Peace; and tho' we design not to enlarge upon all the Reasons which gave Rise to this War, yet we have judg'd it absolutely necessary to mention them as succinctly as possible, and to demonstrate, that tho' we had Causes sufficient for a Rupture, in Consideration of the great Number of Injuries done by *Sweden* to our Crown, and that in the last Century, the *Swedes*, contrary to Alliances and Treaties, did rob us of several Countries and Provinces that always belong'd to our Crown, yet we never design'd to begin a War on that Account, if we had not been oblig'd to it by a new Affront to us in Person, and by the crafty Designs form'd against our Life by the Governor General, the Count *de Dalberg*, when we pass'd thro' the City of *Riga* with our Embassy design'd to foreign Courts, especially, since after having demanded just Satisfaction, as well by the Embassadors of *Sweden*, then residing at our Court, as by other Potentates, we cou'd obtain none; and that moreover, on the contrary, the Court of *Sweden* had form'd a very insolent Resolution, which was insinuated to us by the *Sieur Knipercrona*, Resident of *Sweden*, at our Court, containing a Refusal of our Demands, as if our Accusations were unjust, notwithstanding the Proofs we ourselves had given of 'em to the Embassadors of *Sweden*, both by Word of Mouth and Writing, that they might represent them to his *Swedish* Majesty; and tho' the War was afterwards commenc'd to revenge the Injuries done us, we did both in our Prosperity and Adversity, and even till now, always signify our Desire of Peace with the Crown of *Sweden*, and did sufficiently shew our

our Moderation by the Proposals we made, according to the Conjunctions of Time; but 'till last Year it was impossible for us to obtain any Negotiation, and much less a Peace, because his *Swedish* Majesty had no Inclination to it; and while we staid in *Holland*, we were inform'd of his Majesty's peaceful Intentions by several of his Ministers, first by Secretary *Preys*, afterwards by General *Welling*; and, at last, by Baron *Gorta*, who propos'd the Isle of *Aland* to us as the Place of Congress: We immediately consented to it, and did thereupon also dispose our faithful Ally the King of *Prussia*; and tho' we did invite our other Allies, we could not perswade them to send their Ministers to the said Negotiations, because they were not inclin'd to it.

Notwithstanding all this, in the Beginning of 1718, we sent our Ministers to the said Congress, who treated with his *Swedish* Majesty's Plenipotentiaries, (and continu'd so to do 'till his Death) where we granted such advantageous Conditions to the Crown of *Sweden*, as, notwithstanding his Majesty's known Inclinations for War, made such an Impression upon him, that we should undoubtedly, in a little Time, have concluded a solid Peace on both Sides, and likewise a more strict Alliance betwixt the two Crowns, had the Conferences continu'd some Weeks longer, and not been interrupted by the fatal Death of his *Swedish* Majesty. Farther, to set our sincere Intentions for Peace in a clearer Light, tho' we had agreed to no Cessation of Arms with his *Swedish* Majesty, and, by Consequence, were at Liberty to carry on the War; and tho' we were in a Condition, last Summer, to embark with an Army of 30000 Men, and to land in the Heart of *Sweden*, and, perhaps, to enter as far as the Capital, for which we had the fairest Opportunity, the *Swedes* having made no Preparations of War, either by Land or Sea, to resist us; we cou'd not, howevers, think of it, for this Reason only, thro' we might not give the *Swedish* Nation an Occasion to suspect, that, under Colour of a Negotiation for Peace, we design'd the Ruin of that Kingdom; for it was our sincere Intention, not only to establish a lasting Peace and Amity with that Nation, but also to procure them perpetual Advantages in Commerce, equal to those of our own Subjects. And tho' we had very particular Advice, both

of the Death of his *Swedish* Majesty, and the Disorders which happen'd during the Election of her present Majesty, as also of the Loss which the *Swedish* Troops suffer'd in their Retreat from *Norway*; and tho' we also very well knew that *Sweden* had not taken the least Precaution to hinder an Invasion by our Army; besides that, during the Winter, the Ice was so strong, betwixt *Sweden* and *Finland*, that we cou'd have safely march'd over our Army and Artillery, and that, farther, our Troops, with Artillery, Provision, and Ammunition, were ready at *Hand* for that End; we not only forbore it for the Reasons above-mention'd, but also gave exprefs Orders to our Troops to undertake nothing, except two or three small Parties that were detach'd to view the inward State of that Kingdom; in firm Expectation that the new Regency of *Sweden*, and all good Patriots of that Kingdom, wou'd employ their utmost Endeavours to advance the Safety and Prosperity of their Country, by renewing the Negotiations, and concluding a speedy Peace. Therefore we gave Assurances, by our Ministers at *Amst.*, of our constant Inclination for Peace, both to Count *Gyllenburgh*, the *Swedish* Plenipotentiary to her present Majesty, and the States of the Kingdom, before the Death of the King and her Accession to the Throne were notify'd to us: Upon which that Minister gave us the like Assurance by Word of Mouth, as her Majesty did in Writing, and that Baron *Liliensted* should be sent to the Congress as her first Plenipotentiary in the Place of Baron *Gortz*; and Count *Gyllenburgh* assur'd us that the said Plenipotentiary would come, without fail, to *Amst.*, by the Beginning of *April*, to renew the Conferences and conclude the Peace. We had the less Reason to doubt it, since notwithstanding the great Inclination which the late King of *Sweden*, of glorious Memory, had always for War, most of the Conditions betwixt us were actually agreed on in his Life-time; so that considering our Success, and the State of Affairs at that Time, the Kingdom of *Sweden* wou'd have obtain'd great Advantages, since that Crown might not only have thereby recover'd several Countries and Towns, but have also obtain'd other considerable Advantages: But tho' we staid 'till *June* without undertaking the least Hostilities, those Assurances on the Part of *Sweden* were not made good, nor cou'd we expect the said

Minister wou'd be sent to *Aland*, for Count *Gyllenburgh* presented, by Order of her Majesty, a Declaration in Writing to our Ministers, by which it appear'd sufficiently, that the Crown of *Sweden* had no Inclinations to Peace, but rather to continue the War, since she demanded of us the Restoration of almost all the Provinces which we had conquer'd from her during this War, without any previous Negotiation; and, on the contrary, not only refus'd to send a Minister to *Aland*, but threaten'd us with breaking off the Congress, and prolonging the War; and also made several frivolous Pretexs against admitting the Minister whom our faithful Ally, the King of *Prussia*, had deputed to the Congress, notwithstanding he was sent thither under the Assurances of his late Majesty of *Sweden*, of glorious Memory. Besides, the *Swedes* have enter'd into particular Negotiations with other Powers, from whom they can fear no Danger in Time of War, nor expect Profit in Time of Peace, to the Exclusion of us, and also with Threats to take all Sorts of dangerous Measures against us; and she still endeavours to amuse us, by prolonging the Congress at *Aland* without any Negotiation. Upon the whole, as we perceive all the Designs of *Sweden*, we find our selves oblig'd, after invoking the Divine Assistance, to have Recourse to Arms, and to order our Troops to invade *Sweden*; not with a View to conquer or take any more of her Dominions, but only to obtain the desir'd Peace; which we wish for on the same Conditions as before, and demand nothing farther of the Crown of *Sweden*, but are rather willing to yield some of those Conquests already in our Hands. Therefore we declare, that in Case the Crown of *Sweden* shew no Inclination to a Peace with us, we shall then be oblig'd to undertake and continue, with God's Assistance, a most vigorous War, even in the Heart of the Kingdom. And also in this Case, we protest before God and all the World, against all the Calamities that may thereby happen to the Subjects of the said Kingdom, and especially against the innocent Blood which may be shed after the Publication of this our sincere Design. And to this we take the Almighty to Witness, and charge it upon those who, by Passion or Self-Interest, have endeavour'd to hinder the Conclusion of a Peace betwixt us. We hope then that the Great God will continue to support our Arms in this Enterprize, as he

he has done formerly, and we have order'd that this Manifesto be publish'd and made known to all the Subjects of that Crown, that they may take salutary Methods and Counsels to ward off their impending Ruin, which cannot be avoided but by their Concluding a Peace with us. In the mean time, as on our Part we have always been ready, so we are still, to conclude a Peace as above, on reasonable Conditions, and in that Case immediately to cease all Hostilities.

The Accounts from *Sweden* of the Ravages and Depredations committed by the *Muscovites* in that Kingdom are as follows.

On the 10th of *July* the *Russian Fleet*, consisting of 26 Men of War and above 300 Gallies and Transports, appear'd on the Coast. The next Day the Gallies and Transports enter'd the Mouth of the Lake *Meler*, on the Side of *Norder-Tellie*, eight Leagues from *Stockholm*, and landed some Forces on the Island of *Romansee*, who set Fire to the Houses, and laid the Country waste: From thence they went to *Griefselham*, which underwent the same Fate. They set Fire to *Morby*, *Liddo*, and other Castles: Near *Erickholm* they burnt the Churches and robb'd the very Burying Places, and where-ever they came they took the Inhabitants that fell into their Hands, and put them on Board the Gallies to transport them to *Russia*: Part of the Gallies went Northward, and burnt a Place call'd *Barkbruck*, where they destroy'd also one of the richest Iron-Mines in the Kingdom. On the 16th they set some Cossacks on Shore at *Sandmar*, who scow'd the adjacent Country, and advanc'd to *Westerhaning*, within four Leagues of *Stockholm*; and some Gallies came that Day to *Steeck*, within two Leagues of that City, where they landed some Men, who burnt the Village of *Bo*, with the fine Country Seats of the Senator *Tessin*, and *M. Hoepkin*, Secretary of State; they likewise burnt many other Seats and Villages on that Side of the Country; while the Gallies that were sent to the North Parts of *Sweden* committed the like Ravages: They burnt *Nycoping*, which is esteem'd the third best Town in *Sweden*; and the Inhabitants of *Norcoping* having advice that the *Muscovites* were drawing that Way, convey'd away what they could of their best Effects, and set their Town a-fire: But the greatest and almost irreparable Damage that *Sweden* sustain'd

sustain'd by this Invasion, was the Loss of their Mines and Iron-Works, which the *Russians* destroy'd where-ever they came.

Thus they continu'd to make Descents in divers Places of the Kingdom, plundering, ravaging, and burning all before them, till upon Advice that Sir *John Norris*, with the *British* Squadron under his Command, had been join'd by several *Swedish* Men of War, and were sailing towards *Stockholm*, the Czar thought fit to withdraw from the Coasts of *Sweden*, and being arriv'd at *Peterburgh*, he caus'd the following Relation of his Successes in *Sweden* to be publish'd.

ON the 21st of *July*, towards the Evening, Admiral *Apraxin* sail'd from *Åland* Isle of *Laneland*, with a Squadron of Gallies, convoy'd by the great Fleet, and arriv'd the next Day in the *Seberen* of *Sweden*. Having divided his Squadron into two Parts, he went himself, with most of the Gallies, to the Left of *Stockholm*, and Major-General *Lessj* with twenty-one Gallies to the Right of that City. Upon Advice that the Enemy had rejected the last Proposals of Peace, made to them by our Counsellor *Osterman*, he began to put in Execution the Czar's Order, to burn and lay waste all the *Swedish* Towns, Villages, Works, and Dwellings, where-ever they came; and consequently ruin'd the Coast all along, some Miles beyond *Norköping* on the Left, and as far as *Gewel* on the Right, so that on the Left were burnt the Towns of *North-Tille*, *Daleroon*, *Gooder-Telle*, *Trosse*, *Nyköping*, with its Castle, and *Norköping*, one of the principal Towns next to *Stockholm*; also eleven Noblemens Seats, two Copper-Works, five Iron-Works, one Earth-Work, one Tile Kiln, eight hundred and twenty six Villages and Cottages, three Mills, and ten Warehouses: On the Right, by Major-General *Lessj*, the Towns of *Ostebamen* and *Orogrundi*, twenty one Palaces and Noblemens Seats, nine Iron-Works, five hundred and thirty five Villages and Cottages, forty Mills, and sixteen Warehouses. Our Troops burnt all the Forage, and the Cattle they partly brought away and partly kill'd. The Copper and Iron were brought on Board our Gallies; and what they could not stow was thrown into the Sea. The Inhabitants who did not bear Arms, were, by the Czar's exprefs Command, neither kill'd nor made Prisoners.

Prisoners. Tho' our Admiral had Time enough to pull his Operations quite to *Stockholm*, he yet receiv'd Orders from his Czarish Majesty to put a Stop to the same, at the Instances the Queen of *Sweden* made to our Counsellor *Ostman*, with Assurances that this would be a Means of accelerating the Peace. However, the Admiral thought it proper, before his Departure, to make a Visit to all the Avenues about *Stockholm*. Accordingly he went with Rear-Admiral *Zasjewitt*, and some Engineers, and Sea-Officers, the 14th of *August*, towards *Vanholm* and *Stochefvud*, while three Battalions on the Right, and as many on the Left, march'd by Land. The three first being landed, they found, in the Evening at Eight a-Clock, the Enemy posted behind a Rock about a Quarter of League from the Beach, whence they advanc'd upon us, their Strength consisting of two Regiments of Foot, and one of Horse; but met with such a warm Reception, that notwithstanding they were supported with fresh Troops, they were oblig'd, after a Fight of an Hour and a Half, to fly before our three Battalions; whereupon we remain'd upon the Field of Battle 'till the next Day, and then return'd to the Gallies, with the Loss of a hundred and four Men kill'd, and three hundred and twenty nine wounded; and the *Swedes* lost twice or thrice that Number. Hence 'tis apparent, that our Forces could easily have penetrated to *Stockholm*, had not the Admiral receiv'd Orders to return, which he executed the 30th of *August*, without Hindrance or the Loss of a Vessel, for the Wind being favourable in the Afternoon, he set Sail, and the same Evening join'd the Fleet of Men of War, which lay at Anchor under *Lansland*. The Czar then gave Orders that the whole Fleet of Men of War and Gallies should put to Sea for their respective Harbours. The Men of War came accordingly to *Revel* upon the 3d Instant; some of the Gallies under General *Galtzin* went to *Do*, and the rest, having Guards on Board, to *Revel*. The Czar came hither with five Gallies and a Brigantine. He arriv'd the 8th at *Cronstot*, and made his publick Entry into this City the 10th. His Czarish Majesty has given the *Swedish* Plenipotentiaries, at the Congress of *Aland*, a certain Time to declare the final Resolution of their Court concerning Peace, being tir'd out with the Delays attending such Negotiations, and determin'd to break up that Congress

gress entirely, and seek Peace at the Sword's Point ; and, in Consequence hereof, our Ministers at *Aland* are order'd to return Home immediately after the Expiration of the said Time.

About the same Time the Lord *Carteret* presented the following Memorials to the Queen of *Sweden*.

Memorial of his Excellency the Lord Carteret to her Majesty the Queen of Sweden.

THE underwritten Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, is order'd to represent to her Majesty the Queen of *Sweden*, that the Crown of *Great Britain* having not been engag'd in the War of the North, and that the said Crown having in all Times maintain'd a strict Friendship and Alliance with that of *Sweden*, as well with regard to their common Interests, as to the Preservation and Support of the Protestant Religion ; as also that the King, since he has been on the Throne, having constantly labour'd to establish the Peace of *Europe* on the most solid Foundations, his Majesty sees, with very great Concern, the War which for so many Years has ravag'd the North, having occasion'd great Effusion of Blood, and the Ruin of many Countries and Provinces.

The King would think himself happy, if he could contribute to the putting an End to those Troubles.

In order to it his Majesty has commanded Mr. *Whitworth*, his Minister at the Court of *Prussia*, to acquaint Mr. *Talbot*, Minister of his Czarish Majesty, that he is desirous to see Peace re-establish'd between *Sweden* and *Russia*, and that he offers his Mediation for it to his Czarish Majesty.

The King likewise addresses himself now to her Majesty the Queen, being thoroughly perswaded, by the Proofs of Affection and Tenderness which she has shewn for her People, that she seeks nothing but to have them enjoy the Blessings of Peace, and that she is dispos'd to accept his Majesty's Mediation.

The King makes no doubt that the Queen will trust her Interest to him, and that her Majesty is entirely satisfy'd of the Sincerity of his Intentions in so good a Work.

The

The said Minister Plenipotentiary most humbly intreats her Majesty, to grant him a favourable Answer, and as speedily as she can, he being order'd to repeat to his Czarish Majesty the Offers of Mediation which have already been made to him, in Case her Majesty the Queen of Sweden is pleas'd to accept it on her Part. Done at Stockholm the 6th of August, O. S. 1719.

CARTERET.

The Answer of her Sacred Royal Majesty to the Memorial presented to her by the Lord Carteret, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Sacred Royal Majesty of Great Britain, for her accepting the said King's Mediation between her and the Czar of Great Russia. Given at Stockholm the 16th of August, 1719.

HER Royal Majesty is extremely pleas'd to find, by the Memorial of his Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary, that his Majesty, the King of Great Britain, being intent upon re-establishing every where the former Tranquillity of Europe, looks, with deep Concern, on that fatal War which has so long rag'd in the North; and that he counts it his chief Glory and Happiness to contribute effectually to the extinguishing it. That in order to this, he has already caus'd Mr. *Whitworth*, his Minister residing at *Berlin*, to acquaint the *Muscovite* Minister there, how desirous he is, that, by his amicable Offer of Mediation, Peace may be restor'd between her Royal Majesty and his Czarish Majesty: That he proposes the like Endeavours and Offices of Mediation to her Royal Majesty; and has therefore sent Orders to his Excellency, the said Minister Plenipotentiary here, to offer amicably this Mediation of his King to her Royal Majesty, and to procure, as soon as may be, her Resolution thereupon; to the End, that if his Excellency, the said Minister Plenipotentiary, shall obtain her Royal Majesty's Acceptance thereof, he may, pursuant to his Order, repeat the same Offers of his King's Mediation to the Czar of *Muscovy*.

Her Sacred Royal Majesty gives the more ready Attention to all these Things, because so great is her tender Affection for her Subjects, that nothing could ever be so acceptable and conformable to her earnest and unweary'd Cares and Wilhes, as the proposing of Means for extinguishing this destructive War, and stopping

stopping the farther Effusion of human and Christian Blood The King of *Great Britain's* entertaining generously such Thoughts, is the more agreeable to her Royal Majesty, because they are suitable to the indissoluble, and, in a Manner, natural Bonds, by which, as well as the mutual Interests of each Kingdom, as of the Protestant Religion especially, the two Nations are united.

Her Sacred Royal Majesty does therefore the more willingly embrace this Offer of his Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, as being firmly and absolutely persuaded, that his Sacred Majesty, the King of *Great Britain*, pursuing a Design so great and beneficial to the Christian World, with the most sincere Intention and Application of Mind, will successfully employ sufficient Means.

Her Sacred Royal Majesty is satisfy'd she may the more safely trust his Sacred Majesty, the King of *Great Britain*, with her own and her Kingdom's Interests, because she assuredly promises herself from his Prudence, no less than from his Justice and Equity, that his Majesty, the King of *Great Britain*, will make it his chief Aim, that the Parties at War, laying aside all Animosity and Hatred, and being reconcil'd in their Minds, may prefer equitable, solid, and lasting Conditions and Terms of Peace, to such, as by their own Rigour and Unreasonableness, would, in Course of Time, naturally break and dissolve themselves.

For the rest, her Royal Majesty assures his Excellency, the Minister Plenipotentiary, of her very singular Royal Good-will to his Person, and earnestly recommends him to the Favour and Protection of the Almighty. Done as aforesaid,

By the special Command of her Sacred
Royal Majesty of *Sweden*.

D. H. Van Höpken.

Memorial of his Excellency the Lord Carteret to her Majesty the Queen of Sweden.

IT being known to her Majesty, the Queen of *Sweden*, that the Crown of *Great Britain* has had no Part in the War which has unhappily lasted so many Years in the North, and her said Majesty having given convincing Proofs of her Moderation, and of her Desire to re-establish the Tranquillity which so long, in vain, has been wish'd for: The
King

King of *Great Britain* has order'd his underwritten Minister Plenipotentiary to represent to her Majesty, that the Kings, his Predecessors, as well for the Preservation of free Commerce in the *Baltick*, as especially for the Welfare of the Protestant Religion, have always maintain'd very strict Alliances with the Crowns of *Sweden* and *Denmark*.

The several Treaties concluded for that End, by the Interposition of *Great Britain*, between *Sweden* and *Denmark*, are so many Proofs of the constant Endeavours which they have used to re-establish Peace between those Crowns when they have been at War.

The King, following the Example of his Predecessors, and mov'd by his own Inclination, offers her Majesty his Mediation and Endeavours for making Peace between her and the King of *Denmark*.

As both are his Allies, he has beheld, with great Concern, their Disunion. But for the same Reason, he hopes likewise to be able, so much the sooner, to procure the Re-establishment of a good Understanding between their Majesties.

The said Minister Plenipotentiary has the more Ground to flatter himself her Majesty on this Occasion will be pleas'd to accept the Mediation of the King, his Master, because she has already accepted that which he offer'd between her said Majesty and his Czarish Majesty, and that, agreeably to her Moderation and Wisdom, she will be pleas'd to consent to a Suspension of Arms. Done at Stockholm the 1st of September, O. S. 1719.

CARTERET.

Her Sacred Royal Majesty's Answer to the Memorial presented to her by the Lord Carteret, Plenipotentiary of the King of Great Britain, for accepting the Mediation of the said King of Great Britain between her Sacred Royal Majesty and the King of Denmark. Given at Stockholm the 7th of September, 1719.

THE very friendly Care which the King of *Great Britain* has taken upon him, for restoring Peace between her Kingdom and the King of *Denmark*, being extremely acceptable to her Sacred Royal Majesty, she does therefore most willingly embrace the said King's proffer'd Offices of Mediation; and farther, if for the more happy carrying on so good a Work,

it be judg'd convenient to make a Truce in the meanwhile, with Freedom of Commerce and of the Posts, her Sacred Royal Majesty consents to it, provided this Suspension of Arms, with Freedom of Commerce and of the Posts, do not exceed the Term of six Months. For the rest, her Royal Majesty bearing singular Royal Good-will to his Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary, recommends him to the Protection of the Almighty. Done as abovesaid,

By the special Command of her Sacred
Royal Majesty of Sweden.

D. H. Van Hopkin.

About the same Time my Lord *Carteret* wrote the following Letter to his Czarish Majesty.

Stockholm, Sept. 1. O. S. 1719.

S I R E.

THE King of *Great Britain*, my Master, has order'd me, his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of *Sweden*, to acquaint your Czarish Majesty, that the Queen of *Sweden* has accepted his Mediation, in order to make a Peace between your Czarish Majesty and this Crown. Mr. *Whitworth*, the *British* Minister at *Berlin*, has already had the Honour to offer your Majesty the same Mediation by Mr. *Tolstoy*, your Majesty's Minister at that Court; and I am commanded to repeat the same Offer to your Majesty. As the Queen of *Sweden* was induc'd to accept the Mediation of the Crown of *Great Britain*, because that Crown has never been engag'd in the present Northern War; so it is humbly hoped, that the same Argument will prevail with your Majesty, and that your Majesty will be graciously pleas'd to cause all Hostilities to cease in the meantime, as a Mark of your Majesty's Acceptance of the Mediation, and of your favourable Dispositions to Peace. I beg Leave to inform your Majesty, that the King, my Master, has commanded Sir *John Norris*, his Admiral, to come, with the Fleet under his Command, upon this Coast, to protect the Trade of his Subjects, as well as to give Weight and Support to his Mediation; and that his Majesty has taken Measures with the most Christian King, and his other Allies, among which *Sweden* is compris'd, not only to procure to his Mediation the Success his Majesty ought to expect from it,

but

but speedily to put an End to the War, which has so long disturb'd the North.

I am with the greatest Submission and Respect,

S I R E,

*Your Majesty's most humble
and most obedient Servant,*

CARTERET.

With this Letter, and another from Sir John Norris, which shall be insert'd hereafter, the Lord Carteret dispatch'd Mr. Berkeley to the Czar; but the Russian Plenipotentiaries at Aland refus'd to give him a Pass to proceed to Petersburgh, nor would they receive his Letters; upon which he return'd to Stockholm.

Meanwhile the Russians could not brook the general Belief, That their Fleet retir'd from the Coasts of Sweden, in Apprehension that Force would be used with them by the united Fleets of Great Britain and Sweden; and therefore, to undeceive the World, as they pretended, they caus'd the following Account to be publish'd in several Parts of Europe.

A true Relation of the Return of the Russian Fleet to Revel and Cronstot, taken in authentick Journals, and publish'd to confute false Reports of those that envy the Glory of his Czariſh Majesty's Arms, and had spread a Report as if the said Fleet had ſet upon the Advice of the joining of the English and Swedish Fleets.

According to the Copy printed at Revel.

BEFORE the Beginning of the last Campaign, and likewise before his Czariſh Majesty's Fleet set out from Cronstot, they had the News there of an English Squadron being sent to the Baltick, under the Command of Admiral Norris.

His Majesty also had Advice, that the said Admiral had Orders, in Concert with the Swedes, to oppose the Russian Fleet in its Operations against Sweden.

This occasion'd his Majesty to take some Precautions, and to send Orders to Mr. Wesselousky, his Resident in England, to inform himself of the Matter: His Majesty also, that no Time might be lost, wrote himself to the said Admiral Norris the 10th of June last from Cronstot, and sent his Letters by the Lieutenant Count Gallowin, the Copy of which is hereto annex'd.

But in the meantime his Majesty being on the Way with both his Fleets towards the Ile of *Aland*, detach'd from thence his High Admiral, Count *Apraxin*, with the *Flotilla* or Gallies, towards the *Scheren* of *Sweden*, to begin the Operations of War; and with the Men of War, after his Majesty had convoy'd the other, he return'd and came to an Anchor at the said Isles of *Aland*. N. B. It was not till the 25th of *July*, O. S. that his Majesty receiv'd an Answer to the said Letter, in the Terms here also annex'd, by which it is evident there appear'd no Manner of Design of any Hostility.

The 7th of *August*, Monsieur *Osterman*, Minister and Plenipotentiary of his Czarish Majesty, who had been sent into *Sweden*, return'd with a Letter from the Queen of *Sweden*, and made his Report of the pressing Instances which that Princess made to his Czarish Majesty, to forbear his Hostilities, in order to forward the Peace.

Upon these Instances, the 9th of the same Month, his Majesty, after having call'd a Council, had sent Orders to his said High Admiral to cease the Hostilities, and to return with the Fleet to *Lameland*, as well in Consideration of the Entreaties of the Queen of *Sweden*, as also because the Season was too far advanc'd; and his Admiral executed those Orders on the 10th.

After this, his Majesty calling a general Council, it was resolv'd therein, for the Reasons abovesaid, to put an End to the Campaign; and having agreed on the Dispositions for laying up the Gallies in several Ports, he gave them Orders to sail to their respective Ports with the first fair Wind, the grand Fleet setting Sail also the 21st of *August* for *Revel*, and his Czarish Majesty parted the same Day with some Gallies for *Petersburg*.

The same Day, after his Czarish Majesty's departing, one Part of the Gallies sail'd for *Abo*, others for *Revel*, and others remain'd some Time at *Lameland* to observe the Enemy.

All these Things pass'd without having the least Advice of the Approach of the *English* Fleet to the Assistance of the *Swedes*, less had they Notice of such a Design, and least of all, that there was a Treaty on Foot for that Purpose between *Sweden* and *England*.

In the mean Time, his Czarish Majesty's Fleet arriv'd in the Road of *Revel* the 23^d of *August*; they met in the Way, at the Isle of *Nagen*, Lieutenant Count *Gallowin*, who had been sent, as before, to, and was returning in a Hooker from *Copenhagen*; he came away from thence the 21st, with the News only; that Admiral *Norris* was sail'd to *Bornholm*, but without any Account of his Design.

It was not till after the Arrival of the *Russian* Fleet at *Revel*, that they had the first News of Admiral *Norris*'s being at Sea, and his Czarish Majesty receiv'd not that Account till, the 27th, when Count *Gallowin* came to his Majesty at the Isles of *Botsow*, and brought him the same Account. These Advices were farther confirm'd some Time after by Letters from the *Russian* Embassador at *Copenhagen*, the Prince *Dolozucky*, who sent it by one of his Servants, with a nimble Frigate Express; he inform'd his Czarish Majesty, among other Things, of the joining Sir *John Norris* by several other Men of War from *England*.

This Frigate of Prince *Dolozucky* pass'd by the Isles of *Aland* the 23^d of *August*, not meeting the *Russian* Fleet, which was that very Day arriv'd at *Revel*, and say'd there some Time after, according to his Czarish Majesty's Orders.

In a Word, the Season being far advanc'd, his Czarish Majesty sent Orders, that half the Fleet should come to *Crossfor*, where they arriv'd the 14th of *September*, the other half remaining in the Port of *Revel*.

After this his Czarish Majesty receiv'd Advice from several Places, that the King of *England* had made a Separate Peace, and a Defensive Alliance with the Queen of *Sweden*; but to this Day no Notice thereof had been given, either by his *Britannick* Majesty's Minister at the *Russian* Court, or by any other Chanel.

But the 18th of *September*, Letters from his Czarish Majesty's Plenipotentiary at *Aland*, dated the 10th of the same Month, brought an Account, that a *Swedish* Brigantine had brought thither an *English* Gentleman, whose Name was *Berkaley*, who being sent for, the next Day after his Arrival, had told them, that he was sent by the Lord *Carteret*, the *English* Embassador at *Stockholm*, and Admiral *Norris*, with some Letters for his Czarish Majesty, desiring them, that they would give him

him Dispatches towards *Petersburgh*, or that they would take the Letters he had brought, and forward them to his Czarish Majesty.

That hereupon the said Plenipotentiary having ask'd him, if he had any Message to deliver to his Czarish Majesty by Word of Mouth, he answer'd, That he had nothing in Commission, but to deliver the said Letters; that this oblig'd them to ask him what were the Contents of the said Letters, and that he had given them Copies both in *English* and *French*, which are also hereunto annex'd; that seeing by the Contents of the said Letters, that as well the Ambassador as the Admiral had treated him in so unusual a Manner, and so full of ——— they durst not take upon them to forward the said Gentleman to his Czarish Majesty, nor to receive his Letters; and that after they had given him this Answer, they return'd him in Safety to *Sweden*, to the *English* Ambassador, with a Letter signifying the same.

Thus it appears, by all that had been said, that the Instances of the Queen of *Sweden*, and the Season being so far advanc'd, have been the only Reasons which had determin'd his Czarish Majesty to put an End, for this Year, to the Operations of the War, and to bring back his Forces into his Ports; and that the Conjunction of the *English* and *Swedish* Ships could not contribute any Thing to that Resolution, seeing they had no Knowledge of it till after the whole *Russian* Fleet was so return'd.

The Letters annex'd to this Account are as follows:

His Czarish Majesty's Letter to Sir John Norris, the English Admiral, dated on Board the Ingermanland Man of War, of the Muscovite Fleet, June 2, 1719, O. S.

Mr. Admiral,

WE have receiv'd Advice from *England* and other Places, that his Majesty the King of *Great Britain* has sent you with a Squadron of Men of War into the *Baltick*, to execute some Commission. Nevertheless, tho' we are in Alliance with his *Britannick* Majesty, as Elector of *Brunswick*, in relation to the present Northern War, and that we are therein join'd in one common Interest, they have been so far from concerting with us the Operations of this Campaign

paign against the common Enemy, that they have not so much as given us the least Intimation of the sending of this Squadron. You know yourself, Sir, that it was never omitted, for the Time past, to give us Notice upon the like Occasions; and this Innovation administering to us Cause of Suspicion, we have thought it requisite, for preventing of all the dangerous Consequences that might ensue, to write to you by the Bearer of this Letter, and in Friendship to require of you, that before you draw near to our Fleet, and to our Dominions, you declare to us in Writing upon what Design you have been sent into these Seas with your Squadron, what has been given you in Commission; and, particularly, whether it is not to commit some Hostility against us, our Fleet, or the Places that are under our Dominions; and, finally, whether you have Orders to act towards us as a Friend, or otherwise.

We cannot, at the same Time, forbear declaring to you, that unless you give us a positive Answer in Writing to all these Points, and a Declaration with such Assurances as are proper; and that if you draw near to our Fleet with your Squadron, or to the Countries or Places under our Dominions, without giving us your Declaration, we shall think ourselves oblig'd to look upon your Silence as an Indication of some ill Intentions, and to believe that you are entrusted with a dangerous Design against us, our Fleet, and our Dominions; and we shall be oblig'd to take such Measures against the same, for our Safety, as shall be convenient, according to the Rights of War. On the other Hand, we here declare, and solemnly protest on our Word, that, on our Part, we neither have had nor have any 'ill Intentions against his Britannick Majesty, and against the Crown of Great Britain, nor against any other Powers; and that our Design is no other than to put in Execution the warlike Operations we have projected against Sweden, barely to oblige the same to consent to a reasonable Peace. We beseech God, Mr. Admiral, to take you into his holy and worthy Protection, &c.

Sign'd,

PETER.

Admiral

Admiral Norris's Answer, dated at Copenhagen, July
11. 1719.

S I R,

I Have had the Honour to receive your Majesty's Letter of the 7th of June, wherein your Majesty takes Notice, that you had no Intimation that I had Orders to come into these Seas with a Squadron of the King my Master's Men of War, to protect the Commerce of his Subjects, and to strengthen the good Intelligence with his Allies.

Before my Departure from England, I spoke with M. Wesselowsky, your Majesty's Minister at our Court, about the Occasion of my being sent into these Parts, and I told him, that I hoped that the good Harmony between our Masters would be preserv'd.

I therefore take the Liberty, with the most profound Respect I am able, to confess to your Majesty how much I am surpriz'd at the Umbrage your Majesty expresses in your Letter, that some Difference might happen between your Majesty and my august Master.

I immediately sent your Majesty's Letter to the King, my Master, as also that which the Great Chancellor writ to me; and if your Majesty will send any one to the King, my Master, your Majesty will be satisfy'd with the good Intentions his Majesty has to continue the ancient good Amity between the two Monarchies.

May it please your Majesty to give me Leave to express to you how profoundly I acknowledge the Honour I have receiv'd from your Majesty, and to assure you of the profound Submission and Obedience, with which I am, &c.

JOHN NORRIS.

To these Letters were annex'd two others, viz one from the Lord Carteret to the Czar, dated September 1. O. S. the other from Sir John Norris to his Czarilh Majesty, which is as follows:

September 1. O. S.

S I R E,

THE Crown of Great Britain having never had any Part in the present War in the North, and the King, my Master, having offer'd to your Czarilh Majesty his Mediation for a Peace between your Majesty

Majesty and the Crown of *Sweden*, I was commanded to come into this Sea, to promote the Commerce of his Subjects, and also to give Weight to his Mediation, and to support the same.

If your Majesty will accept this Mediation, I shall account my self extremely honour'd with receiving your Orders, and contributing, in some Measure, to the cultivating a good Correspondence between your Majesty, the Crown of *Sweden*, and the King my Master.

His Majesty has taken Measures with the most Christian King, and his other Allies, in which the Crown of *Sweden* is compriz'd, not only to procure to his Mediation the Success which is reasonably expected, but also to put a speedy Period to the War, which has so long troubled the *North*.

I intreat your Majesty to forbear in the mean while all Hostilities, in order to shew your favourable Dispositions for a Peace. I remain with the most profound Respect, &c.

JOHN NORRIS.

The Answer which *M. Bruse*, the Czar's Plenipotentiary at *Aland*, return'd to the Lord *Carteret*, was as follows.

My Lord,

September 22, N. S. 1719.

THE *Sieur Berkeley* deliver'd to me the Letter you did me the Honour to write to me on the 1st of *September*. At the same Time, upon our Request, he communicated to us the Contents of the Letters committed to him for his Czarish Majesty.

Your Excellency will give me Leave, in Answer, to tell you, that I find the Contents of those Letters so singular, and so little agreeable to the strict Ties, the Alliances and the Friendship that still subsists between his Czarish Majesty and his *Britannick* Majesty, that I cannot prevail with my self to do that which you tell me you desire, without having first receiv'd the Orders of the King my most august Master.

Besides, I am perswaded, that his *Britannick* Majesty will not fail to acquaint him directly with his Thoughts and Intentions in Relation to an Affair of so great Importance, either by a Letter to his Czarish Majesty himself, or else by the *British* Ministers at *Peterburgh*; and that therefore there is no Need of making Use of such extraordinary Ways and Means. In all other Respects it will be the greatest Satisfaction to me to be able to make known to your Excellency, that I am, with all possible Regard and Esteem, &c.

BRUSE.

GER-

G E R M A N T.

IN the last Register Notice was taken of a Misunderstanding that happen'd between the Elector Palatine and his Protestant Subjects, and that the King of Prussia had writen to that Prince in their Behalf, which Letter was there inserted: Since that the King of Great Britain and the States-General have thought fit to concern themselves in that Affair. The King having order'd Mr. Hallane, his Resident at the Court of the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, to repair to Heidelberg: that Minister being arriv'd there, had Audience of the Elector Palatine to whom he deliver'd the following Letter from the King his Master.

A Letter from the King of Great Britain to the Elector Palatine.

GEORGE, by the Grace of God, &c. to the most serene Prince and Lord Charles Philip, Count Palatine on the Rhine, Arch-Steward of the Holy Roman Empire, and Elector, Duke of Bavaria, &c. our most dear Brother, Cousin, and Friend, Greeting. Most serene Prince, dearest Brother, Cousin, and Friend, We have, to our great Concern, been inform'd, that your Electoral Highness's Subjects, professing the same Protestant Doctrine with us, have of late been frequently molested; that not only their Churches with the Revenues belonging to them are seiz'd, but even that they are entirely forbid the Use of the Catechism, containing the Principles of our Religion, drawn from the Holy Scriptures: Wherefore, and upon the Solicitations of our good Brother and Son-in-Law, the most serene King of Prussia, as also of the Lords the States-General of the United Netherlands, and of the most serene Landgrave of Hesse, we could not decline laying before your Electoral Highness, jointly with them, and in a friendly Manner, the Grievances, Rights, and Privileges of your said Protestant Subjects. And the rather, because we cannot believe, that such a Way of converting People is approv'd by your Electoral Highness, but is rather set on Foot by Persons who are excited by an indiscreet Zeal. This gives us certain Hopes, that when every Particular shall be rightly explain'd and thoroughly consider'd, your Electoral Highness will, of your own Motion, relieve your faithful Subjects, who have so well deserved of you, and
the

the illustrious Electoral Family; and take Care, that the Tenour of publick Treaties, and the Rights and Privileges deliberately granted with a pious Intent by your Electoral Highness's Ancestors and Predecessors, by Virtue of the like Sovereign Power which you now enjoy, may be sacredly and inviolably preserv'd. Your Subjects will thankfully acknowledge this as a Pledge of your Electoral Highness's Clemency and Justice, and return you their dutiful Prayers. This your Electoral Highness's Benevolence will no less affect the Protestant Princes and States, and they will be Sharers with them in that Obligation, when they see the Professors of their common Religion enjoy in your Dominions their acquir'd Rights and Privileges, and a full Liberty of Conscience and Worship, by which all Cause of Distrust and Complaint will be remov'd. As this deserves the most serious Regard, we recommend it to your Highness's Piety and Justice; and if we shall find that this our friendly Interposition has the desir'd Effect, we shall acknowledge ourselves thereby oblig'd, and take it as a Proof of great Friendship. We have order'd our trusty and belov'd *James Haldane*, Esq; our Minister with the most serene Landgrave of *Hesse*, on our Part to remonstrate and treat on these Things more at large, and to assure your Electoral Highness of our Affection and Good-Will; we desire your Electoral Highness in the most friendly Manner to grant him easy Access and Audience, and to give him entire Credit, and a Resolution in this Affair agreeable to our Expectation. For the rest, we heartily recommend your Electoral Highness to God Almighty's Protection. Given at our Court at *Herrenhausen* the 22d of *September*, 1719, Your Electoral Highness's good Brother, Cousin, and Friend,

GEORGE R.

That Minister deliver'd likewise at the same Time to his Electoral Highness the following Letter from the Landgrave of *Hesse Darmstadt*.

Most Serene Prince,

Y^{OUR} Electoral Highness may perhaps think it strange, that in an Affair which does not directly concern our Brethren of the Lutheran Confession, we should trouble you with an Intercession in Behalf of your Reform'd (or Calvinist) Subjects, relating to the Differences between your Electoral Highness and

them, about the Disposition of the Churches and Revenues belonging to them. We do it not merely of our own Motion, but have also been induc'd thereto by other Powers and States of the Empire, who consider the near Relation which is between us, our Neighbourhood, and the good Correspondence your Electoral Highness honours us with. Particularly, we have had it recommended to us by Mr. *Haldane*, on the Part of his *Britannick Majesty*, as likewise by Letters from the King of *Prussia*, and from the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, to interceed with your Electoral Highness in Behalf of your said Subjects, that for the future they may be left undisturb'd in the Use of the Catechism of *Heidelberg* unalter'd, which has obtain'd in the Palatinate as a Rule of Faith, not only from ancient Times, but was in an especial Manner establish'd in 1624, the Year fix'd upon by the Treaty of *Westphalia* for settling the State of Religion in the Empire; as also that they may be suffer'd to enjoy quiet Possession of the Churches they have had hitherto in your Residence and other Places, and of the Revenues thereto belonging.

Your Electoral Highness will easily judge, that we could not conveniently decline joining with those Princes in the Intercession for your Reform'd Subjects, in Behalf of their Liberty of Conscience, granted by the Constitutions of the Empire: For even supposing those good People were dispos'd, out of Affection and Respect to their gracious Prince, to forbear claiming all the Rights and Privileges establish'd in their Favour, not only by the Peace of *Westphalia*, but by the particular Conventions and Declarations of the Electors Palatine, made in Points of Religion, especially of the late Electors your Father and Brother of glorious Memory, which they strictly observ'd during their Lives, and, as we are inform'd, were confirm'd by your Electoral Highness your self; yet it is evident, that neither they, much less the Reform'd Ecclesiastical Consistory, which is establish'd only for Administration, have the least Power to do any Thing to the Prejudice of the whole Body of that Communion, of which they are only a Part and Members, so as to make Alterations in those Writings and Principles which are the general Test of their Belief, and contain Doctrines not particular to them, but common to the whole Reform'd Communion; or to yield their Churches,

Churches, with the Revenues thereto belonging, to others already abundantly provided for, at a Time when their own Congregations are daily encreasing; Besides, it may be apprehended, not without Reason, that the Maxims suggested by the Roman Catholick Clergy against your said Reform'd Subjects, and the wrested Interpretation of the Treaty of *Westphalia*, may also be some Time or other made Use of to the Prejudice of our Brethren of the Evangelical Lutheran Communion in the Palatinate.

We assure your Electoral Highness, that we sincerely believe, the Cause of all the religious Grievances, which for some Time past have more frequently happen'd in your Dominions, than any where else in the Empire, ought not to be imputed to your Electoral Highness, but to the perverse and turbulent Spirits of such Persons, which about 100-Years ago, by their indiscreet Zeal for Religion, by their excommunicating, anathematizing, and persecuting their Fellow-Christians, kindled that destructive War in *Germany*, which lasted almost 30 Years, with vast Effusion of Christian Blood, though after all their own Religion suffer'd most by it.

Therefore we hope from your Electoral Highness's great Prudence and Equity, and we make it our particular Request, that you will take it in good Part, that we transmit by the said Minister of the King of *Great Britain*, these Representations, proceeding from the Cordiality and Candour of an ancient intimate Friend. And we desire your Electoral Highness no longer to give Ear to such Counsels, but rather to comply with the Powers who interpose with such Earnestness, and to redress the abovemention'd Grievances of the said Reform'd Inhabitants of the Palatinate, especially by restoring to them that half Part of the Parochial Church at *Heidelberg*, which, as we are inform'd, has always been in their Possession; but is now taken from them, contrary to the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and other Conventions and Declarations. Likewise, as to your Electoral Highness's Lutheran Subjects, living in the Palatinate and your other Dominions, we hope your Electoral Highness will not suffer them to be restrain'd in the free Exercise of their Worship and other Ecclesiastical Liberties, in Opposition to the true Meaning of the several Articles of the Treaty of *Westphalia*, relating to religious Matters, which

which have been hitherto acknowledg'd and observ'd by other Roman Catholick States of the Empire; but that your Electoral Highness will rather curb the Impetuosity of those Persons; who, contrary to the Will of God, might farther advise you to any Oppressions in Religion; who seek to overturn those Constitutions of *Germany* which are not to their Liking, and to subvert that publick Tranquillity and Union of the Empire, which is so necessary in these Times: And that your Electoral Highness will enjoin them the Practice of Moderation, Charity, and Peaceableness towards their Fellow-Creatures, and make them sensible that a persecuting Spirit is not the Characteristick of true Christianity.

Your Electoral Highness will, by so doing, quiet the Minds of all the Protestant Powers, dispel their Apprehensions and Jealousies, and re-establish the former Confidence with them. Your faithful Subjects, who without starting any Scruple or Distinction of Religion, suffer'd so much for your Electoral House, and sacrific'd their All in the late *French* Wars, will resume Comfort, and entertain new Satisfaction in their temporal and spiritual Concerns; and your Electoral Highness will spare yourself all farther Inconveniencies and Troubles. *Nidda* the 10th of *October*, 1719.

ERNESTUS LEWIS.

The Letter which the States-General writ to his Electoral Highness on that Occasion is as follows:

Most Illustrious, &c.

August 19. 1719.

SINCE we have, with much Regret, been inform'd from several Places, that your Electoral Highness has thought fit to order that the 80th Question of the *Heidelberg* Catechism, and other Things therein, which you think fit to call scandalous, shall be prohibited in your Electorate, the Copies of them call'd in, and that no more shall be imported or used there, in which the said 80th Question, or other scandalous Things shall be found; and that in Consequence of this your Electoral Highness's Order, not only the Books, in which the said Catechism is found, are taken away, but also on this Occasion many other Hardships are put upon those of the Protestant Religion; and amongst others, that they are depriv'd of their Churches and Church-Revenues: And since we are

are united with the Evangelical Reform'd Protestants in the Palatinate, by so close a Tie as that of the same common Faith and Confession, we cannot forbear to intercede with your Electoral Highness in a friendly and neighbourly Manner, in hopes that you will listen to our Intercession, because of the Equity of the Thing. 'Tis known that the aforesaid *Heidelbergs* Catechism has, for 150 Years past, been agreed on as a Formula of Unity betwixt all those who profess the true Reform'd Christian Religion, and found their Doctrine upon the Holy Scriptures, and that it has been so used in the Reform'd Churches of the Palatinate, as well in this Country as elsewhere; and that the different Doctrine of the same from that of the Romish Church, or the Expression about that Matter in the aforesaid 80th Question, have not been hitherto look'd upon as Scandalous: And since the Exercise of the Evangelical Reform'd Religion is allow'd according to the Treaty of *Westphalia* and the Constitution of the Empire, it follows from thence, that those who make Profession of it, are also allow'd to make Use of the Books wherein the Foundations of their Doctrine are laid down, as in the aforesaid Catechism, which was as much known then as now, wherein no Alteration can be made by such as differ from those Doctrines contain'd in the said Catechism; since to offer any such Alteration, is no less than to prescribe what Men shall believe in Point of Doctrine, which can't be receiv'd by those who don't look upon human Authority, but the Word of God alone as the Rule of their Faith: Therefore we hope and trust that your Electoral Highness will seriously consider how hard these Proceedings must be look'd upon by all Impartial Persons, and especially by all Protestant Powers, and what dangerous Consequences they may be attended with. Therefore we request, in a friendly Manner, that your Electoral Highness will put a Stop to the aforesaid Proceedings, and that you will suffer those of the Gospel Religion, under your Jurisdiction, to enjoy the Freedom of their Doctrine and Conferences, and the Possession of their Churches, Schools, and Revenues, as they have hitherto enjoy'd them. We take the more Liberty to intercede thus with your Electoral Highness, because that in our Dominions we give a very great Indulgence to those of the Roman Catholick Religion, which your Electoral Highness

Highness professes, without prescribing to them any Thing as to their Doctrine and Belief, or taking away their Books from them, tho' they contain many hard Things against our Religion; as knowing very well that in what relates to the Service of God, Men ought to be dealt with by Perswasion and Instruction, and not by Force and Authority. It will be highly acceptable to us if your Electoral Highness will be pleas'd to give Ear to this our friendly Intercession, and we shall acknowledge it on all Occasions; being willing to entertain a good Friendship and Correspondence with your Electoral Highness.

Before we proceed farther it will be necessary to observe, That besides the Suppression of the Catechism of *Heidelberg*, the Elector Palatine has given his Subjects of the Reform'd Religion fresh Cause of Complaint, in depriving them by Force of the Use of a Church, call'd of *the Holy Ghost*; of which they had been near 30 Years in Possession: 'Tis true, he assign'd them a Piece of Ground, on which to build a new one instead of it, but this would not satisfy them; their old one they must have or none: But these Affairs will be set in a clearer Light by the following Piece, which contains the Reasons allerdg'd on the Part of the Elector Palatine, to justify his Proceeding in this Affair, together with the Answers on the Behalf of his Reform'd Subjects, subjoin'd to each Article.

I. THAT the Church of *the Holy Ghost* was built, design'd, and consecrated for the Court.

On the contrary, it is the Church of the Town; for the Church or Chapel of the Court is in the Castle.

II. That during the Absence of the Court, the Nave of the Church was yielded to the Reform'd, and the Choir kept for the Roman Catholics, as being spacious enough for them.

It is notorious, that all the Churches in the Palatinate have belong'd to the Reform'd, till the late King of Prussia and the late Elector Palatine agreed on their own Part, and for their Successors, by a solemn Treaty made in the Year 1735, to divide all the Churches in the Palatinate, so that the Reform'd should have 5 seventh Parts, and the Roman Catholics 2 seventh Parts: Therefore the Choir of the said Church having been given to the Roman Catholics for their Share, it is obvious to all the World, that it is so far from it, that they have yielded the Nave of it to the Reform'd.

form'd, that the latter have, on the contrary, yielded to them the Choir.

III. That the whole Court being present, the Choir cannot contain them all; but that above 500 Persons are oblig'd to stand at the Gates.

If the Choir were too little for the Court, they might enlarge it; but the contrary is plain to every one; it happened but once that People stood at the Gates, at a Time when all the Inhabitants of the Neighbourhood of Heidelberg were assembled at a Proceſſion, on purpose to ſtart that trifling Reason of the Choir's being too narrow.

IV. That the Tombs of the Electors and Counts Palatine are in the Nave, and that the Choir is too little for celebrating Funerals and Obsequies.

The Tombs are not in the Nave but in the Choir, where the Protestant Electors and Counts Palatine are interr'd, and it is spacious enough for performing Ecclesiastical Functions.

V. That for this Reason the young Prince of Sultzbach has not been interr'd yet.

It is strange they should not have been able to bury that young Prince for this Reason; but it is well known, that such Methods are made Use of in order to raise Disputes and Clamours.

VI. That the Elector is authoris'd to those Proceedings by the Treaties of Munster and Ryswick.

The Treaty of Munster, by which the Reform'd were re-establiſh'd in the Poſſeſſion of all the Churches in the Palatinate, is directly oppoſite to this falſe Aſſertion, for it ordains, in expreſs Terms, that all Things ſhall remain in the ſame Condition they were put in and regulated by the ſaid Treaty; and the Treaty of Ryswick, which is founded on that of Munster, does not mention one Word about them.

VII. That the Elector does not perſecute any Religion, but leaves to the Proteſtants, both Reform'd and Lutherans, their free Exerciſe.

All the World are left to judge, whether this be not a formal Perſecution, when they begin with ſeizing the Churches.

VIII. That the Elector leaves to the Reform'd the Cathedral Churches in his chief Towns, as *Franckenſdal, Neuſtat; Lautern, Alzey*, and others, though according to the Treaty of *Ryswick* he has a Right to take them from them.

The Elector is oblig'd to it by the Treaty of Munster, and it is in vain to alledge or insist upon the Treaty of Ryl-wick, which is perfectly silent about that Affair.

IX. That without any Obligation he has offer'd to cause a new Church to be built for the Reform'd at his own Expence, in Case the Church of St. Peter should not be large enough for the Exercise of their Worship; and that accordingly the Place has been mark'd out, and Materials for building assign'd to them

This is taking other People's own, and repaying them with Chimera's: Why does he not rather build a new Church for his Court, and leave to the Reform'd the Church that by Right belongs to them? Besides, the Elector offers nothing of his own, for the Place and the Money assign'd belong by Right to the Reform'd.

X. That he endeavours to preserve and make easy all his Subjects, and not to drive them away.

It is his own Interest to preserve his Subjects; but the taking from his Reform'd Subjects their Churches, is not a proper Method for obtaining this End.

XI. That, be this as it will, he will not suffer his Subjects to prescribe him Rules, or encroach on his Power and Authority.

This Article is not worth answering; for all the World knows, that this never was the Case, nor ever will be.

XII. That any ordinary Nobleman does not permit, that a religious Worship, different from that which he professes, be perform'd in the Church of his Residence or Family.

This is but a lame Comparison: For in the Church or Chapel of the Court no other Service is perform'd but that of the Roman Catholics.

We return now to the Negotiations at the Court of the Elector Palatine, where the four Ministers of the Protestant Powers (*viz.* of their *Britannick* and *Prussian* Majesties, of the States-General, and of the Landgrave of *Hesse*) who interest themselves in this Affair, having deliver'd in Writing to two Commissaries, whom the Elector had appointed to treat with them, the Grievances of his Protestant Subjects, the said Commissaries deliver'd them by Word of Mouth the Elector's Answer as follows,

THAT

THAT his Electoral Highness did allow his Reform'd Subjects to enjoy his Clemency and Protection, and is not willing to disturb them any way in their Liberty of Conscience; but that the 8th Question and Answer of the *Heidelberg* Catechism could not be look'd upon as a Symbol or Principle of Religion, considering that it was added to that Catechism in 1684, and that the Rejection of that Question was founded upon the Constitutions of the Empire: That the taking of the Church of *the Holy Ghost* from the Reform'd, was of absolute Necessity; but that his Electoral Highness was building a new Church for them, which was rather more advantageous to them: That in those two Points he had done nothing contrary to the Constitutions of the Empire, nor to the Treaty of *Westphalia*, which his Electoral Highness wou'd religiously observe; that he wou'd justify himself before the Emperor and Empire, who are the only Judges; and that, in fine, his Electoral Highness wou'd order the other Grievances of his Reform'd Subjects to be inquir'd into, and redress'd in such a Manner, that they shou'd have no longer any just Cause of Complaint. His Commissaries added, That they shou'd have Recredentials, believing that those Ministers wou'd be satisfy'd with this Answer, to which they reply'd, That they must have it in Writing, and that they wou'd stay for new Orders, from their Principals. They met the same Day at the House of the *M. de Spina*, the *Dutch* Resident, and resolv'd, That each of them shou'd give a Representation in Writing to the Elector. *Mr. Haldane*, his *Britannick* Majesty's Envoy, presented his on the 22d of November; *M. Hecht*, the King of *Prussia*'s Resident, and *M. Dornberg*, the Landgrave of *Hesse*'s Minister deliver'd theirs the 24th, and *M. Spina*, the *Dutch* Minister, deliver'd his on the 25th. *Mr. Haldane*'s is as follows.

THE underwritten Minister of the King of *Great Britain*, having consider'd the Answer, of the Commissaries, can scarce believe that his Representations, reiterated in the Name of his Master, have been reported with due Weight to his Electoral Highness, or that this Answer can be the Effect of so long Deliberation. The said Minister being instructed in the King's Sentiments, is to endeavour the preventing of any Thing that may lessen the entire Friendship

which his Majesty earnestly desires to maintain and cultivate with his Electoral Highness; and therefore, before he reports the Resolution communicated to him, he instantly requests his Electoral Highness well to consider the troublesome Consequences of refusing the just Desires of the King his Master.

The Jealousies which the Infractions of Treaties complain'd of have given to the Protestant Powers, shew plain enough the Necessity of his Majesty's Interposition, and he promises himself a happy Effect of it from the Probity, Prudence, and Friendship of his Electoral Highness. The King is exactly inform'd of the State of that Affair, and the more he considers it, the more important he finds it. He wou'd be wanting to his own Dignity, and the Regard due to his Electoral Highness, if he demanded such an imaginary Satisfaction in so solemn a Manner; but as his Majesty knows his Demand to be just and well founded, he assures himself that he shall obtain it, and cannot be perswaded that the Commissaries have truly explain'd his Electoral Highness's Sentiments, when they treat on such a weighty Affair in so trifling a Manner.

He agrees with the Commissaries, that the Emperor and Empire are the only Judges of the Laws which they have made; but when foreign Powers are concern'd in a Treaty, they claim also a Right of Interpressing it. The Sentiments of all the Guarantees of the Treaty of *Westphalia* upon the Affair in Question are well enough known. The Elector *Philip William* own'd it in the same Sense as those Powers understand it, and tho' the Convention of *Hall* be now look'd upon as Null, yet the Palatine Court would hold it as Valid, if *Madam d'Orleans* shou'd renew her Pretensions against the Family. In short, the King of *Great Britain* can look upon the Prohibition of the *Heidelberg* Catechism, the Seizing of the Church of *the Holy Ghost*, and several other Things which have pass'd of late Years in the Palatinate, no otherwise than as manifest Infractions of the Treaties which he is oblig'd to maintain in their true Sense; and it is hoped that his Electoral Highness, after due Attention to the serious Remonstrances which the said Minister has had the Honour to make to him on this Head, will forthwith take Order about them.

Therefore,

Therefore, the underwritten Minister, trusting intirely to his Electoral Highness's Promises to redress the Grievances that have been represented to him, requests him to consider that Time runs on, and that he cannot answer for suffering himself to be any longer amus'd; and whereas the Restoration of the *Heidelberg* Catechism and of the Church of the *Holy Ghost*, are the principal Subjects of his Commission, and that he has receiv'd repeated Orders to insist upon it, he hopes that Orders will accordingly be given to restore them.

His Electoral Highness will hereby give a signal Proof of his Justice and Moderation, which will calm the Minds of the Protestant Princes, and effectually prevent the unavoidable Mischiefs of a longer Delay, which the King of *Great Britain* can look upon no otherwise than a Refusal of his just Demands.

Heidelberg, Nov. 22. 1719.

HALDANE.

The Memorial of the *Sieur Spina*, Minister of the States-General, is as follows.

THE underwritten Minister of the States-General of the *United Netherland*, does, in the first Place, return Thanks to your Electoral Highness for that mutual Confidence which your Electoral Highness did first, by Word of Mouth, and afterwards by Way of Memorial in Writing, assure by the Baron of *Hillerbeim* President of the Council, and the Privy-Councillor *Bekker*, to the great Satisfaction of their High Mightinesses, and for the Assurance your Electoral Highness has given, that you have not the least Intention to give your Reform'd Subjects any Disturbance. Tho' the Grievances, which are known to the whole World, have been sufficiently represented by the other Ministers of the High Powers, so that it wou'd be needless to enlarge upon them farther on our Part; yet your Electoral Highness will not take it ill, if I touch briefly upon what my High Lords and Masters represented in their Letter to your Electoral Highness, dated the 19th of *August*, as also on what has been farther remonstrated to them concerning religious Affairs, in your Country.

In the first Place, 'tis known to all the World, that the *Heidelberg* Catechism has been receiv'd as a Rule

Rule of Faith, by all who profess the true Reform'd Religion, has long been taught in the Churches and Schools of your Electoral Highness's Dominions and other Countries, and has been defended in the Diets of the Empire above 150 Years, and never prohibited by any Imperial Constitutions.

Besides, the Reform'd Divines, not only from other Kingdoms and Countries, but also from the Roman Empire; and particularly your Electoral Highness, resorted to the National Synod which was held at Dort, and assisted in it as Members of the said Synod; and then it was that this Catechism was own'd to be a Symbolical Book, and the Professors of that Doctrine have been tolerated in the Roman Empire ever since the Beginning of the Reformation, *sanguam Confortes Augustanae Confessionis*; and the Reform'd Religion, as it was taught in that Book, was afterwards confirm'd by the Treaty of Westphalia.

For this Reason it cannot be a satisfactory Answer to their High Mightinesses, when the Suppression of the Catechism, and other religious Grievances are continued, besides other fresh Grievances, upon a Pretence that the Contents of that Book are erroneous, scandalous, and intolerable, and that the Exposition ought not to be taken *pro Libro Symbolico, seu Dogmatico Religionis*; for as to the latter, tho' even the said Exposition was made long before the Year 1684, and was us'd long before the Imperial Decrees, yet the chief in Question is the Context of the Catechism, which for the Reasons aforesaid cannot be alter'd: Nor is it any Thing to the Purpose that the Roman Catholick Clergy are offended, as if any Thing was imputed to them which is not a Point of their Doctrine; for as that which they impute to us upon this Account is often practis'd by themselves, so these Things are but Theological Questions, which have been thoroughly discuss'd; and the Reform'd Divines have abundantly explain'd and defended their Catechism on that Head, so that there's no Cause to dispute about it now; but the Question amounts only to this, Whether or no the Suppression of the Catechism be not directly contrary to the Treaties of Peace and Constitutions of the Empire, inasmuch as your Electoral Highness's Reform'd Protestant Subjects are restrain'd from using their Symbolical Book, and, in particular, from their Doctrine, which they hold in common with the Protestant or Evangelical

Evangelical Churches, whereby they are separated from the Roman Catholick Church; and now Endeavourt are us'd to separate the Lutherans from the Reform'd; notwithstanding it is provided in the *Pax Religioni*, that no Religion shall pretend to reform the Doctrine and Customs of the Churches of others; and that even in 1552, it was decree'd at *Passaw*, by the then Empe^ror, the Electors, Dukes, and States of the *Rhine*, *Quod propter Religionem, nulla cuiquam exhiberi debeat molestia*.

As to the Church of the *Holy Ghost*, the Question is not so much, whether, or how necessary the same is to the Roman Catholick Clergy; who without that Church have seven others in the City and Suburbs, besides the Ausic Chapel in the Castle; and only one Half of the said Church was allow'd to the Reform'd; which Part being now taken for them, they possess not one Church in the Town: But the main Question is, Whether the said Church does not belong to the Reform'd according to the Treaty of *Westphalia*; and whether they can be dispossest'd of the same, without infringing on the said Treaty, and the Constitutions of the Empire?

The underwritten Minister returns humble and obedient Thanks to your Electoral Highness for your Promise to remedy the religious Grievances in such a Manner, that your said Reform'd Subjects shall have no farther Cause of Complaint; and I doubt not that your Electoral Highness will act according to the Treaty of *Westphalia*, which was purchas'd at the Expence of so much Blood, of which my High Principals are not only Consorts, but in some Measures Guarantees; and that your Reform'd Subjects will be secur'd, as well in their Liberty of Conscience and Exercise of their Faith, as in the Possession of their Churches and Spiritualities. For this End, my High Principals have given me, the underwritten Minister, a Commission to make such Representations, jointly with others, to your Electoral Highness, as may be effectual for removing these and the like Grievances, and for putting the said Reform'd in a State of Security, that the whole World may be thereby satisfy'd that your Electoral Highness never design'd to set up an Arbitrary Power over Churches and Schools, and to subject your good Reform'd Subjects to the Dominion of the Roman Catholick Clergy.

The underwritten Minister of their High Mightinesses the States-General, has the humble Confidence that your Electoral Highness will, by a speedy and satisfactory Resolution, put my High Principals out of all manner of Fear of farther Differences, of which your Electoral Highness has already given great Promises, whereby your faithful Reform'd Subjects will be comforted, their Friends abroad will be made easy, all the Dangers which might be apprehended from thence will be avoided, and your Electoral Highness will preserve your Credit. Sign'd,

Heidelberg, Nov. 25, 1719.

P. de Spina.

On the 24th of November an Accident happen'd at Heidelberg, which we may not omit to mention. The Coach of M. Spina standing before the Gate of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel's Minister, as a Priest was carrying by the Host to a sick Person, they threaten'd his Coachman with Blows, and forc'd him to alight and kneel; upon which M. Spina complain'd immediately to the Elector, and sent an Account of the Affair to the States-General. On the 25th he also presented a Memorial to the Baron de Hillebeim, as follows:

To the Baron de Hilleheim, President of the Regency of the Elector Palatine.

S I R,

ALL the Ministers of his Electoral Highness having assur'd me, that the Guards which use to accompany the *Venerabile*, (the Sacrament) have no other Orders, than to prevent Disorders and Insults, but not to commit Violence against People whose Religion does not permit them to kneel, a Thing directly contrary to the Treaties and Liberty of Conscience, I cannot doubt but the Injury offer'd to my Coachman was done designedly by disaffected Persons, to create a Misunderstanding between their High Mightinesses and his Electoral Highness. My Duty towards both obliges me to do my Endeavours to disappoint the Expectations of those Persons, and I am confident your Excellency will on your Part readily contribute to it. And whereas the Authors of this Disorder have deserv'd to be chastised, your Excellency will be so generous and good, as to cause exact Inquiry to be made after them, in order that by making them an Example, such Accidents may be prevented for the future.

At

At the same Time I must acquaint your Excellency, that just now I have receiv'd repeated and precise Orders from the said their High Mightinesses, my Masters, to leave no Means untry'd, in Concert with the Ministers of the Kings of *Great Britain* and *Prussia*, and the other Protestant Princes, to obtain a just Satisfaction for the Reform'd. The said Ministers having by Word of Mouth, and in Writing, explain'd more at large the Sentiments of their Masters on this Subject, I take the Freedom to refer to their earnest Representations, and I desire your Excellency to acquaint his Electoral Highness, that their High Mightinesses find themselves oblig'd by their Engagements to join in this whole Affair with the other Protestant Powers, in the same Measures, for keeping up the publick Treaties according to their true Meaning.

I am perswaded I cannot give a more essential Proof of my ardent Zeal for the Service of his Electoral Highness, than by forthwith representing to him the Intentions of the said my High and Mighty Lords and Masters, being in Hopes, that a speedy and favourable Resolution will prevent all the bad Consequences of a longer Delay or Refusal, and furnish their High Mightinesses with an Opportunity of shewing how sensible they are of the Regard his Electoral Highness shall have for their friendly Instances. As for what remains, I desire your Excellency to be perswaded that I am, &c,

November 30, 1719.

The Baron Spina.

Some Days before this Mr. *Haldane* likewise presented the following Memorial to the Baron *de Sickingen*, Great Chamberlain to the Elector Palatine.

THE King of *Great Britain* never having ascrib'd to his Electoral Highness the Hardships and Violences which the Reform'd of this Country suffer, it will be Matter of great Satisfaction to me, to be able to confirm his Majesty in Sentiments so just and advantageous for the Elector. It is impossible to imagine, that at a Time when his Electoral Highness promises a just Satisfaction to his Subjects, he should send his Authority to Orders for augmenting their Grievances. This would be both breaking his Word, and setting aside the Regard due to the Princes whose Ministers solicit the Performance of his Promise.

Yet the following Orders, of which Copies are hereby join'd, were given since the 20th of *October*. That very same Day the Orders about the Alms of the Reform'd were confirm'd, and the Distribution of them is thereby entirely put into the Hands of the Roman Catholicks: The Incongruity of these Orders strikes at first Sight, and it appears by the Use that is made of them, that no Reform'd can have any Manner of Benefit from a Liberality merely proceeding from the Charity of their own Society.

On the 24th of *October*, military Execution was used, against the Shoe-makers who refus'd to contribute to the Masses of *St. Crispin*, to which it is absurd to oblige Protestants, and the same was never practis'd in this Country.

On the 10th of *November*, the Orders relating to the Catechism were renew'd, and a Fine was laid on such as should not conform to it. It seems this Rigour is somewhat ill-timed.

On the 11th of *November*, the Schoolmaster at *Geyberg* was turn'd out of his House, and depriv'd of his Revenues, upon a Pretence that will equally serve for taking from the Reform'd all their Churches and Possessions. There are few that have not been built by the Roman Catholicks, and the Consequence of that Way of reasoning is plain by the Use the President has made of it, to justify what happen'd with relation to the Church of *the Holy Ghost*. The Reform'd Pastor's House at *Reylingen* would fit the Roman Catholick Schoolmaster there, and so this was a sufficient Reason for putting him in Possession of it.

All the Reform'd, without Distinction, were lately forbid working on the Holidays of the Roman Catholicks, and that under severe Penalties; the latter go on with exercising Cruelties on Account of adoring the Host, which is inconsistent with the Liberty of Conscience granted to the Protestants by the Constitutions of the Empire, and the Treaties of Peace.

All this happens while I am here; and it is easy to imagine what will be the Effect of the Report which I am oblig'd to make of it.

This is a Proceeding directly contrary to the generous Assurances of his Electoral Highness, and cannot be look'd upon otherwise than as the highest
Con-

Contempt of the friendly Instances of the King of
Great Britain.

Heidelberg, No-
vember 21, 1719.

Sign'd,

James Mordaunt



ITALY.

Italy.

ON the 18th of October the Citadel of Messina
surrender'd to the Imperialists on the following
Conditions.

*Captulation propos'd to the Imperialists, for surrendering
the Citadel of Messina, with the Castle of St. Salvatore.*

I. IT is demanded, that the Garrison may freely
march out with all Honours, their Arms, Col-
ours flying, and Drums beating, preceded by two
Brass Cannon of eight Pound Ball, with their Car-
riages, and all that shall be necessary for their Passage
to the Spanish Camp. The Garrison shall be allow'd
to take with them all their Equipages and Horses; to
which the Enemy shall furnish them with necessary
Shipping and Carriage, both to be paid for at the
Price usual in Time of Peace; and every Soldier shall
be allow'd to take with him Biscuit and other Provi-
sions for four Days. The Enemy shall be permitted to
march out with all the Honours demanded, but without Can-
non; and to take with them the Equipages belonging to
the Garrison only; they shall also be allow'd Ships for
transporting them to their Army at the Price propos'd.

II. It is likewise demanded, that all the Wounded
and Sick, as well Officers as Soldiers, be allow'd, till
their entire Recovery, to remain in the Hospital, with
all their Bedding, Linnen, and all that belongs to
the Infirmary; the necessary Physicians, Surgeons, O-
verseers, and Directors, shall be allow'd to stay with
them, as likewise one Captain, one Lieutenant, and
two Serjeants, for each Batallion, to assist them, and
after their Recovery to accompany them to their Re-
giments; to which End the Enemy shall furnish them
with Shipping and Carriage at the abovesaid Price.
*Granted, on Condition that they pay for the Bedding and
Utensils; and whatsoever they have taken from the Town*

for their Hospitals; shall be paid for, and that all be done at their own Expence.

III. It is farther demanded, that the Enemy permit all necessary Couriers to be dispatch'd, and also some Officers in Case of Need, to the Marquis de Lede, to desire of him Supplies of Money. The Enemy shall for this Purpose give what Passports may be wanted. *Granted, as soon as Possession shall be taken of the Gates and Pass.*

IV. The Enemy shall not stop any Effects, nor Persons for Debts; because, as to those due from the King, the Marquis de Lede shall be written to, to give Orders in what Manner they shall be paid; and as to those of private Persons, every one shall endeavour to pay them as well as he can; or leave promissory Notes to satisfy them out of the first Payment they shall receive from the King. *They shall leave Hostages liable to pay the Value, or such other Securities as shall be accepted, till the full Payment of the Debts which the Town or other private Persons can lawfully demand.*

V. The Enemy shall neither directly nor indirectly entice away our Men, nor the Sick and Wounded left behind. *Granted, those excepted who have a Mind voluntarily to come over to our Side, with this express Condition, that our Deserters, and those who were taken Prisoners and afterwards lifted in their Troops, be faithfully and without Exception deliver'd up.*

VI. That it be permitted to all Sicilian Officers, Soldiers and Servants, who shall have a Mind to follow the Troops, to do it without Hindrance; and to others who shall quit them no Harm shall be done. *Granted, with Relation only to Servants who are willing to follow their Masters.*

VII. As long as the Spaniards shall remain in the Citadel, no Person, either Officer or Soldier of the Enemy, the Generals however excepted, shall be permitted to enter the Citadel, that all Disorders may be prevented, nor shall any Sicilian be allow'd Entrance. *Granted.*

VIII. On the other Hand, no Spanish Officers or Soldiers shall be permitted to go out of the Gate into the City, without Leave in Writing from the Governor, which upon Demand shall not be refus'd them, in order to pass and repass for their private Affairs, which is to extend also to Servants. *Granted, on Condition*

dition: that the Persons who shall have Leave, be nam'd, to whom Passports shall be given; Servants excluded.

IX. The Corn which is in the Citadel shall not be seiz'd, but be permitted to be sold for the Benefit of the Troops. *Rejected, the Corn shall be faithfully deliver'd to our Commissaries.*

X. For settling the private Concerns of the Regiments at *Messina*, the Enemy shall allow every Corps to leave an Officer behind for eight Days after the Troops shall have march'd out, to whom Passports and Carriages shall be given, on their paying for them, for returning to their Regiments. *For settling private Affairs, one Officer of each Regiment may be left, their Names being given in, but only for four Days; and when their Affairs are ended, they shall be sent by Sea at their own Expence, with Passports.*

And for the above Conditions is offer'd what follows.

I. The Land-Gate of the Citadel opening into the Plain of *Don-Blasco*, shall forthwith be deliver'd up to the Enemy, together with all the Out-Works of the said Gate. *Immediately after the Signing of this present Capitulation, the Enemy shall deliver up the Walls of Don-Blasco, and all the Out-works of that Gate, as also the two Counterguards and their Traverses on the Sea-side to their Left: It is also to be understood, that the inmost Gate of the Citadel shall be compris'd in this Article; where the Enemy shall be allow'd to make a Barrier for separating their Guards and ours which shall be there.*

II. After the Conclusion of the Capitulation, all the Magazines both of Ammunition and Provisions, with all that is in them, shall be discover'd and deliver'd, as also all the Cannon and Mortars; to which End, the Enemy shall be allow'd to send Commissaries to take an Inventory of the Artillery and Stores jointly with ours, who shall faithfully, and without the least Fraud, give up all.

As soon as the Enemy have deliver'd up the Gate, Commissaries for Artillery and Provision shall be sent in, to whom they shall faithfully deliver all the Magazines of warlike Stores and Provisions, and also discover the Mines, Fougades, Cannon, and Mortars, which they have thrown into the Ditches, the Sea, or bury'd in the Ground.

III. Besides this, and after the Performance of the above-mention'd Conditions, the Castle of *St. Salvador* shall

shall be likewise yielded up, with all its Magazines of Ammunition and Provisions, and with all the Garrison: However, the Gate of the said Castle shall not be deliver'd up, till the entire Evacuation both of the Citadel and Castle, for avoiding all Contention. When Possession is taking of the Gate of the Citadel, a Gate of St. Salvator shall be deliver'd up, and Care shall be taken that no Confusion may happen; and unto the Magazines of Warlike Stores, Powder, Artillery, and Mines, the same shall be deliver'd up as the Citadel.

IV. At the same Time, the Ships, the Bomb-Ketch, and the Patache, as also the Galley, which were not sunk, shall be deliver'd to the Enemy. *Agreed; but as the same Time the Enemy shall give an exact Specification of all that was on Board the Ships that were sunk, or likewise what is on Board those which they deliver up.* On the 19th, at three in the Afternoon, the Gates shall be deliver'd up pursuant to the above Article, and on the 20th the general Evacuation shall be made; and the Troops shall march to join their Army.

Done at *Moscow*, the 18th of October, 1719.

This Capitulation being sign'd, the Imperialists had Possession given them of the Citadel the same Day, of Fort St. Salvator on the 19th, and on the 20th the Garrison, consisting of 900 Men, march'd out and embark'd; and thus ended this Campaign in Sixty.

H O L L A N D.

THE Swedish Resident at the Hague, having by Order from his Court made a formal Demand on the States-General for Leave to borrow a Million of Crowns at 5 per Cent. offering as a Security the Revenues of the *Provincie of Gothland*, Prince *Rouakin*, the *Russian* Ambassador, presented the following Memorial to the States, to hinder the said Loan.

of *High and Mighty Lords,*

THE undersigned Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his *Czarish* Majesty, being inform'd of the Solicitations which the Crown of *Sweden* causes to be made to your High Mightinesses, for the Guaranty of a Million of Crowns to be borrow'd of private Persons of this State, upon the Mortgage

Mortgage of the Revenues of the Isle of *Gothenland*, and that by Order of your High Mightinesses, Draughts of the Deed of Mortgage, and of the Guaranty, requisite for the negotiating such a Loan, are actually preparing, he cannot but represent to you, that the Allowance of this Loan in the Dominions of the Republick, and your High Mightinesses Guaranty given to *Sweden* at this juncture, would not be compatible with a strict Friendship between his *Cæsars Majesty* and your High Mightinesses, nor with an exact Neutrality.

It is evident the *Swedes* are reduc'd to an impossibility of prolonging the War, if foreign Powers do not furnish Means: They come to procure those Means in the Dominions of this State: To let them obtain them easily, is to contribute to all the Evils which the Continuance of the War may occasion. Your High Mightinesses cannot yet have forgotten the immense Losses which your Subjects have already suffer'd by this War; would you authorize them to contribute out of their Fortunes to the Hazard of fresh Losses, by assisting *Sweden* to lengthen the War? You may likewise easily satisfy your selves, how bad a Security to their Subjects the Mortgage of such an Isle as *Gothenland* is, which is yearly expos'd to Defeats from his *Cæsars Majesty's* Troops.

Wherefore the underwritten Minister hopes, that your High Mightinesses will duly weigh the Consequences of the Guaranty, and the Circumstances in which *Sweden* asks it: And as it cannot be made consistent with the Views and great Desire which they have always had for the re-establishing Peace and Tranquillity in the North, you are desir'd not to let your selves be prevail'd upon to grant in nor any Thing that may alter the Confidence which his *Cæsars Majesty* has in your High Mightinesses. Done at *Stol* the 6th of October, 1719.

Doris, Prince *Konstantin*.

The Minister of the Duke of *Holstein* has presented the following Memorial to the States-General.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE Manner in which his *Danish Majesty* has, since the Year 1713, seiz'd the Duchies and Dominions of his Royal Highness the Duke of *Sleswick-Holstein*, is an Affair so well known to all the World, that the underwritten

underwritten his Envoy Extraordinary finds it unnecessary to inform your High Mightinesses of it at large; he only desires that the Circumstances of the Time when they were seiz'd be observ'd with Attention, and he does not in the least doubt but your High-Mightinesses will, according to your usual Equity, find it the more unjust, as it happen'd to a Prince in his Minority, without his acting, or being one of the contending Parties.

From these Reasons, supported by so evident Equity, it must be judg'd, that it is still more contrary to Justice, that his *Danish* Majesty has detain'd till now the Hereditary Dominions of his Royal Highness, without shewing the least Disposition for restoring them, though the contriv'd Pretence made Use of hitherto, that his Royal Highness liv'd in the Dominions of an Enemy, ceases entirely since his Arrival in the Empire and on the Frontiers of his Dominions.

These Proceedings, which cannot but end in the Ruin of the most serene House of *Holsain*, and the entire Desolation of the Country, can no more be excus'd with what happen'd in 1713, relating to the Reception of the *Swedish* Forces in *Tonningen*; for without entering upon particular Reasons already amply set forth on another Occasion, proving that the King of *Denmark* had given Occasion to it, by rejecting a just Satisfaction; the underwritten Minister by express Order declares, that all that was done with regard to the said Affair, was done absolutely without the Knowledge of his Royal Highness his Master, without his previous Consent, and upon a supposititious Order.

Consequently, as his Royal Highness neither did nor could (being under Age) make any Step which might deprive him of the Guaranties made in his Favour, or give Occasion for retarding their Effect, he firmly hopes your High Mightinesses, and all the reasonable World besides, will judge the Proceedings of the Court of *Denmark* to be directly contrary to the Peace of *Travendal*, of which your High Mightinesses and several other Powers are Guarantees.

Therefore his Royal Highness, entirely confiding in your High Mightinesses Justice and Equity, has order'd the underwritten his Envoy Extraordinary instantly to require of your Highnesses to be pleas'd, in Conformity to the Guaranty and the Conventions made between your High Mightinesses and the most serene

serene House of Sleswick-Holstein, to employ the most effectual Means for procuring to him not only the entire Restitution of his Dutchies, with all belonging to them, to prevent their total Ruin; but also a Satisfaction and Indemnity proportionable to the Desolation and Damage, to the End that he may fully enjoy the Effect of the Guaranty of the Treaty of *Travendal*, and of the Treaties of *Alcona*, and those between the Northern Crowns, which were therein confirm'd.

Hague, Nov. 2, 1719.

L. V. Flohr,

The abovemention'd Embassador, Prince *Kurakin*, likewise presented the following Memorial to the States-General.

HAD not the World been thoroughly inform'd of all the Steps taken by his Czarish Majesty on several and different Occasions, for re-establishing Tranquillity in the *North*, common Report only must have convinc'd them, that without improving to such Advantage as he might have expected, the most glorious Success with which God Almighty blessed his Arms, he did but keep up the War, in order to make his Enemy consent to a sure, lasting, and general Peace.

If the Crown of *Sweden* would have come into the same Dispositions, if she could have been perswaded into a Sense of the Calamities of Nations attending a long War, the *North* had long ago enjoy'd a happy Tranquillity, foreign Nations had partaken of the precious Fruits of it, their Commerce had been fully re-establish'd, particularly the Trade of the Subjects of their High Mightinesses would have reap'd from it the most considerable Advantages, inasmuch as the Equity, Prudence, and Moderation which their High Mightinesses observe in their Conduct and Government with Regard to all Powers, not only raise the high Opinion his Czarish Majesty has all along entertain'd of their Wisdom, but also augment his Inclinations to favour this State.

His Czarish Majesty shall never be wanting on his Side to give them Proofs of it on all Occasions; and their Interest being concern'd in the common Good of a general Peace in the *North*, it shall not be his Czarish Majesty's Fault, if that great Blessing, which is the Object of the Wishes of so many Nations, is not forthwith enjoy'd.

But new and unexpected Incidents seem to regard the Hopes People had Reason to conceive about it: The Separation of some of his Czarilh Majesty's Allies from the great Alliance; the separate Peace they have made with Sweden; his *Britannick* Majesty's new Alliance with that Crown; and, lastly, the Conjunction of that Prince's naval Force with that of his Czarilh Majesty's Enemy, 'are of the Number of those Incidents.

The thorough Knowledge his Czarilh Majesty has of the consummate Prudence and Penetration of their High Mightinesses, leaves him no Room to doubt but they comprehend the Consequences of those unforeseen Incidents, and that there is any Occasion to come to Particulars.

They easily judge, that far from producing a general Peace in the *North*, they may kindle again the Flames of a War, which are like to spread farther than ever.

The calamitous Consequences which will ensue, too nearly concern the publick Welfare, than not to excite the Attention of their High Mightinesses. They take too great a Part and Care in the general Tranquillity of *Europe*, than that it should not be expected from them, to think on convenient Means for preventing those Misfortunes, considering the many Reasons by which they are engag'd. Their inviolable Faith, a moderate and pacifick Conduct, holding out against all Temptations in very nice Conjunctions, and their Steadfastness, have made them deserve an universal Esteem, an Admiration, Friendship, and Confidence, which induce the greatest Monarchs of Christendom to trust them with their Interests, make them be look'd upon as the surest Depositories of Justice and Equity; and, lastly, forebode to them, in the present Conjunction, a happy Success of their Cares.

His Czarilh Majesty's particular Affection for their High Mightinesses, and the Remembrance of a Friendship which at all Times has been so dear to him, inspire him with those Sentiments, full of Confidence, which move his Majesty to cause these Representations to be made to them, waiting only for favourable Opportunities to make them sensible of the Effects which they may promise to themselves from the full Extent of his Benevolence towards this Republick.

Hague, the 4th of *November*, 1719.

The

The *Spanish* Embassador likewise presented the following Memorial to the States.

A Memorial presented to the States-General by the Marquis Beretti Landi, the 14th of November, 1719.

Although I ought always to presume, from the infinite Wisdom of this High and Mighty Republick; that she is not like to adhere to the violent Solicitations of the Enemies Ministers, on the Subject of the pretended Quadruple Alliance; and especially when their Resource is visibly fallen, since the King, my Master, has caus'd you to be inform'd, Gentlemen, by his Eminency the Cardinal *Aberoni*, who has acquainted the Baron *de Colster*, your Embassador, that for getting out of this unnatural War with Honour, his Majesty might advance so far as to give the *Carte Blanche* to this Republick; I have nevertheless believ'd it my Duty not to remain in Silence, while the others speak so loud, and push so strongly their Impatience, without any Necessity, of which it is easy, however, to know the Mystery.

You have reflected without Doubt, Gentlemen, on the pressing Motions which his Catholick Majesty has made for explaining himself on the Manners which might be convenient for all the Parties to make an universal Accommodation, and by which may be establish'd that Certainty (which is the Article that imports most, and is the most essential) that the Peace which should be made, should be sincere, cordial, and lasting; and on the sinister Interpretation which the other Powers have given of so fair a Beginning, of which, if they had pleas'd, they might, at least, have made Trial. Neither the sending of the Marquis *Scotti* to *Paris*, nor all the other Advances made on the Part of *Spain*, have been able to induce a Belief that the King, my Master, spoke in good Earnest, or to facilitate the Overtures of entering into an honourable Negotiation. *Sic volo, sic jubeo*, is the supreme Law of a monstrous Project; monstrous not only as to the Interest of State of his Majesty, but of all Sovereigns, and altogether indecent as to the Honour of so great a King as is the King of *Spain*. All Sorts of Means have been made Use of, and the most threatenng have been judg'd the wisest, to force the States-General to accede to the Alliance in Question, making you hope

without Reason, that the Signing once over, you might afterwards negotiate at *Madrid* for Peace.

Do me the Honour, Gentlemen, to observe, if you please, that in our Case only, *France* and *England* think, that one may be very well Mediator and Party together; but that in [the *North*, and at the very same Time, a different Language is spoken; the Ministers of *France*, proposing the Mediation to the Czar for accommodating him with *Sweden*, have alledg'd the best Reason, that *France* might be the Mediatrix, because she has not any Part in the War of the *North*. To be then Mediator in the *North*, it is necessary not to be an Ally of any of the Parties; but to negotiate the Peace of *Spain*, it is necessary the Republick should be ally'd with the Enemies of *Spain*. The Reflection leaps up into your Eyes: If one of these two Reasons is good, the other does not subsist: Either one may be ally'd to one Party, and yet be Mediator, every where, or no where: So the Allies find what is convenient for them to be just, and nothing else. We felt but too much the first and memorable Example which they gave us of their Despotism, when feigning to secure the Peace of *Utrecht*, and adjudging, as unappealable Arbiters, the Kingdom of *Sicily* to the Court of *Vienna*, (which was the sole Cause of this bloody and unfortunate War) they proclaim'd loudly afterwards at the four Corners of *Europe*, that War was making against the King of *Spain*, for maintaining the Peace of *Utrecht*.

I come hither, Gentlemen, most humbly to repeat, that the King, my Master, would have Peace, and desires it ardently, and is ready to hear all that the States-General can propose to him, in Consequence of the good Offices which they may likewise pass with the ally'd Powers, keeping themselves in a perfect Neutrality; and I come likewise to repeat to you, more than ever, that you will find in his Majesty all possible Docility and Easiness; but I must add to you at the same Time, that having perus'd my Dispatches, I cannot promise you, that the Enemies of *Spain* will not interrupt, instead of preserving, the free Commerce in *Spain* which you enjoy, if you accede to an Alliance, which his Majesty has every where declar'd, and caus'd to be solemnly expos'd to you by me; was fram'd without Regard to Justice and to his Honour.

Yes,

Yes, Gentlemen, whatever Alteration may happen on this Subject, I beseech you before-hand to impute it to those who shall draw you in, and not to his Majesty, who favours you. The other Powers may indeed assure you, that for a certain Space of Time, and under certain Conditions, they will not molest on the Sea your Ships going to *Spain*; but as his Majesty's Ambassador I cannot answer, that Things taking a wrong Turn, it will be in my Power to continue the Passports to your Merchants who go to traffick there; because I must wait for new Orders, and know whether the Ports of *Spain* will be open to them as hitherto. What a Grief to me! but what an unlook'd for Misfortune would it also be, and which however I cannot believe can be either true or possible, should you enter into an Alliance against *Spain*, while the King makes you such generous Offers, and while you draw from *Spain* so many Favours and Benefits!

Seek, Gentlemen, seek rather, I conjure you with all the Veneration I still bear towards you, more easy Means for Peace, and resume your Prudence, your Firmness, and your Justice, for dispelling the Prejudices which the Allies have, or pretend to have, conceiv'd against his Majesty. It is but too true, that this Alliance goes farther: It is but too true, that those Princes have concluded it among themselves, to force all the rest of the Earth to obey them: But the Time will come, I hope it will, because what is violent cannot last, neither in Physicks nor in Morals, that the one will be jealous of the other, and that the true Interest will get the better of Passion, of transient Maxims, of Suspensions without Ground, and of certain Prejudices, which have been taken up, one knows not how, and by an incomprehensible Fatality.

The States-General know already, in the Space of three Years that I have had the Honour to reside with them, whether my respectful Intentions are not wholly to serve them, and whether I did not always seriously believe I was serving them well, when I was endeavouring to turn them aside from the Snares which had long been spread for them, to make them lose, in some Manner, the Advantages which they reap from a good Correspondence with his Majesty. That great Monarch loves you and esteems you, and resolving to rely upon you in so nice a Juncture, signifies

nifies that he will love and esteem you perpetually, and that he hopes for true Gratitude in Return.

Done at the Hague, November 13, 1719.

The Marquis *Beretti Landi*.

On the 27th of the same Month the *Spanish* Embassador communicated, in a Conference with the Deputies of the States, the following Letters from Cardinal *Alberoni*, which he caus'd few Days after to be publish'd in Print.

YOUR Excellency will have learn'd by my former, upon the Subject which you wrote to me upon, that it had been reported in *Holland*, that at *Cadiz* and other Ports of *Spain*, the Duties and Imposts on some Merchandizes in which the Countries of the States-General deal, had been augmented; that such Report was not only chimerical, but more than that, was very false and malicious. In Consequence of which I will tell your Excellency, that the List which you transmitted to me, in which you tell me the Grievances were particularly specify'd, is entirely usefess, because, besides that the Assertion of the raising of the said Duties has no Foundation, I can moreover assure you, that not only it has not been done, but that it has not been so much as thought of. Therefore both we and the Republick ought to look upon those false Suppositions as the Influences of our Enemies, great Machinators at inventing, who by Artifices and Cabals without Number, not being able to do it by Truth, are endeavouring to dispose Peoples Minds to the Execution of their perverse Ends, and to alter the good Harmony which preserves itself between his Majesty and the Republick; of whose Friendship the King makes all the Account, and has for it all the Esteem possible; his Majesty extreamly desiring, that Time will present us with Opportunities for shewing forth his Royal Gratitude towards the Republick, and rather for Increasing the Conveniences and Advantages of its trading Subjects. All which your Excellency will understand more at large from another of my Letters of this same Date. *From Sr. Lawrence of the Escutial, November 6, 1719.*

The Cardinal *Alberoni*.

THE Proofs which the King, my Master, receives of the Friendship of the Illustrious Republick, and the Experience he has made of it, seeing the resists

resists hitherto the ambitious Instances and extravagant Pretensions of the Allies, who are equally Enemies to his Crown, and to the publick Tranquillity, are the Inducements why the King, my Master, through me, orders your Excellency to testify to those Lords, in his Royal Name; the high Esteem which so noble a Proceeding requires; his Majesty promising, that on all Occasions, he will, in his Turn, give the Republick all Proof of his constant Love and Gratitude. By such a Conduct the Republick hath drawn to itself the Approbation of all Nations, and even of those which would draw them over to their Ends, in order afterwards to precipitate them. Their Conduct, I say, will make those Lords respected and distinguished more than ever. It will be seen that they have at Heart, above all Things, their Sovereignty; maintaining Maxims of Honour and Independency, to make them admir'd by the World, as were the Personages so strong in Virtue which the *Roman* Commonwealth had; without which, and when other Nations would domineer, and are submitted to, what bad Consequences thence ensue! Such are not to be fear'd from the mature Reflections which it is plain the Government of *Holland* make; and the particular Directions of the Lords of whom it is compos'd. His Majesty therefore commands your Excellency to assure them of his most tender Friendship and generous Intentions to procure them at all Times, with all possible Efforts, the greatest and most considerable Advantages that shall depend on his Majesty. At *St. Lawrence of the Escorial*, November 6, 1719.

The Cardinal *Alberoni*.

G R E A T B R I T A I N .

The Lord Vicount Cobham's Expedition to Spain.

ON the 21st of September Vice-Admiral *Migbels*, with his Majesty's Ships under his Command, and the Transports having on Board the Forces commanded by the Lord Vicount *Cobham*, consisting of about 6000 Men, sail'd from *St. Helen's*; and the first Account we had of them is contain'd in the following Express which was publish'd by Authority.

Whitchall,

Whitehall, Octob. 22, 1719.

Last Night arriv'd Major Levisscher, Aide de Camp to the Lord Vicount Cobham, from Vigo, with the following Account.

HIS Excellency the Lord Vicount Cobham, with the Men of War commanded by Vice-Admiral *Migbells*, and the Transports having the Forces on Board, arriving on the Coast of *Galicia*, kept cruising three Days in the Station appointed for Captain *Johnson* to join them; but having no News of him, and the Danger of lying on the Coast at this Season of the Year with Transports, rendering it necessary to take some Measures of acting without him, and the Wind offering fair for *Vigo*, his Lordship took the Resolution of going thither.

On the 29th of *September*, O. S. they enter'd the Harbour of *Vigo*, and the Grenadiers being immediately landed about three Miles from the Town, drew up on the Beach. Some Peasants fir'd from the Mountains at a great Distance; but without any Execution. His Lordship went ashore with the Grenadiers; and the Regiments follow'd as fast as the Boats could carry them. That Night and the following Day and Night the Troops lay upon their Arms. In the mean while Provisions for four Days were brought ashore, and Guards were posted in several Avenues, to the Distance of above a Mile up the Country.

On the 1st of *October* his Lordship mov'd with the Forces nearer to the Town, and encamp'd at a strong Post, with the Left to the Sea, near the Village of *Boas*, and the Right extending towards the Mountains. This Motion of the Army, and some Parties that were order'd to view the Town and Citadel, gave the Enemy some Apprehensions that Preparations were making to attack them; whereupon they set Fire to the Carriages of the Cannon of the Town, nail'd those Cannon, and by all their Motions seem'd determin'd to abandon the Town to the Care of the Magistrates and Inhabitants, and to retire with the regular Troops into the Citadel. Whereupon the Lord Cobham sent to summon the Town to surrender, which the Magistrates made no Difficulty of doing; and the same Night his Lordship order'd Brigadier *Honywood*, with 800 Men, to take Post in the Town, and Fort *St. Sebastian*, which the Enemy had also abandon'd.

On

On the 3d a Bomb-Vessel began to bombard the Citadel, but with little Execution by reason of the great Distance : That Evening the large Mortars and the *Coborn* Mortars were landed at the Town; between 40 and 50 of them, great and small, plac'd on a Battery under Cover of Fort St. *Sebastian*, began in the Night to play upon the Citadel, and continu'd it four Days with great Success: The 4th Day his Lordship order'd the battering Cannon to be landed, and, with some others found in the Town, to be plac'd in Battery on Fort St. *Sebastian*. At the same Time his Lordship sent the Governour a Summons to surrender, signifying, that if he stay'd till our Battery of Cannon was ready, he should have no Quarter, Col. *Legoniere* was sent with this Message, but found the Governour, *Don Joseph de los Cerveros*, had the Day before been carried out of the Castle wounded. The Lieutenant-Colonel, who commanded in his Absence, desir'd Leave and Time to send to the Marquess *de Risbourg*, at *Tuy*, for his Directions; but being told the Hostilities should be continu'd, if they did not send their Articles of Capitulation without any Delay, they soon complied.

Articles upon which Colonel Don Gonzales di Sotto, Commander in Chief of Castro, offers to surrender the Castle of Castro to his Excellency the Lord Cobham, Generalissimo of the King of Great Britain's Troops.

1. That the Garrison of Regular Troops now in the Castle, shall march out with Arms and Baggage, Drums beating, Colours flying, their Cartouches and Flasks full of Powder, and Ball in Proportion. *Granted.*

2. That Carriages be granted for the Officers Tents and Baggage. *The Garrison to find them.*

3. That the Garrison march out by Land by the shortest Way to the Bridge of *St. Payo*, with all Security, and Provisions for four Days. *Granted.*

4. That six Pieces of Brass Cannon and two Mortars, with 12 Rounds of Powder and Ball, be granted them, with Carriages; and if they cannot carry them by Land, they may carry them by Water as far as *Ullo*; and that from thence they may march in six Days, as also the Garrison, where they shall think most proper. *Refus'd.*

5. That Carriage be granted for the Wounded, as well Soldiers as Peasants; and those not able to be transported, shall stay in *Vigo* till cured, at the Catholick King's Expence. *Granted, the Garrison finding the Means for transporting them.*

6. That the Militia now in the Castle, may march out with Arms and Baggage without Molestation, and return to their respective Habitations, or where they shall think fit. *Granted, without Arms.*

7. That if any Foreigner be found, either in the Artillery or any other Employment, he shall not be molest'd. *Granted, except Deserters.*

8. That the Officers and Soldiers of this Garrison may have Liberty to take with them the Cloaths and Linen they left in *Vigo*. *They shall be brought to the Castle to them, and an Officer of the Garrison shall be allow'd to come into the Town to shew where they are.*

9. This Capitulation being granted, all Magazines of Ammunition and Provisions shall faithfully be deliver'd to the Person his Excellency the Lord *Cobham* shall appoint; and the Gate of *St. Philip* shall be also deliver'd up.

10. That the Capitulation being agreed to, four Days shall be granted for the Evacuation of the Place, and my Lord *Cobham* shall sign me a Copy of this, and I will do the same. *Granted two Days.*

Cobham.

Don Gonzales di Seto.

The Garrison march'd out the 10th in the Morning, consisting of 469 Men, (Officers included) having had above 300 kill'd or wounded by our Bombs: The Place cost us but two Officers and three or four Men kill'd. There were in the Town about 60 Pieces of large Iron Cannon, which when the Enemy abandon'd, they nail'd and damag'd as much as their Time would give them Leave; and in the Citadel were forty three Pieces, of which fifteen were Brass, and two large Mortars, besides above 2000 Barrels of Powder, and several Chests of Arms, amounting to about 8000 Muskets: All which Stores, and the Brass Ordnance, were lodg'd there from on Board the Ships that were to have visited *Great Britain* last Spring; and the very Troops that gave up *Vigo*, were also of that Expedition: Seven Ships were seiz'd in the Harbour, three

three of which were fitting up for Privateers, one to carry 24 Guns: The rest were trading Vessels.

Vigo being thus taken, the Lord Cobham order'd Major-General *Wade* to embark with 1000 Men on Board four Transports, and to sail to the upper End of the Bay of *Vigo*, which he accordingly did on the 14th, and having landed his Men, march'd to *Pont-a-Vedra*, which Place surrender'd without Opposition, the Magistrates of the Town meeting them with the Keys: In the Place were taken two 48 Pounders, four 24 Pounders, six 8 Pounders, and four Mortars, all Brass, besides 70 Pieces of Iron Cannon, 2000 small Arms, some Bombs, &c. all which, except the 24 Pounders, were embark'd, and Major General *Wade* return'd with his Booty and Troops to *Vigo* on the 23d. And the next Day the Lord Cobham, finding it would be impossible for him to maintain his Ground any longer in *Spain*, order'd the Forces to be imbark'd, as likewise the Cannon, &c. which being done by the 27th, he sail'd that Day for *England*, where he arriv'd the 12th of *November*, having lost in the Expedition about 300 of his Men, who were either kill'd, dy'd, or deserted.

An Account of the Cannon and warlike Stores taken out of the Town and Castle of Vigo, and put on Board the Fleet; likewise of what Iron Cannon of different Bores have been destroy'd.

Brass Cannon	}	24 Pounders	_____	6
		12	_____	3
		4	_____	5
		3	_____	1
Brass Mortars	}	10 Inches	_____	1
		9	_____	1
Travelling Carriages compleat with Timbers	}	4 Pounders	_____	5
Cannon-Shot of all Sorts				
Pick-Axes	}	Helv'd	_____	447
		Unhelv'd	_____	349
Spades	}	Helv'd	_____	446
		Unhelv'd	_____	_____
Turpentine in small Jars		_____	_____	97
Old Arms		_____	_____	350
Old Mullett Barrels of all Sorts		_____	_____	1886
Boxes of Spikes		_____	_____	25
		D d d 2	_____	Powder

Powder in Barrels	{ Serviceable	_____	45 ¹
	{ Unserviceable	_____	25
Match	{ Serviceable	} a vast Quantity.	
	{ Unserviceable	}	
Old Iron from the <i>Spanish</i> Carriages,	Quantity not known.		
Old Deals given to	} the Number not known.		
Several Ships for Platforms			
Old Copper Plates	_____	_____	3 ¹
Brass Shelves of a Gun in the Castle	_____	_____	3
Steel in small Pieces found in the Town	_____	_____	5
Nails in a Chest put into small Boxes	_____	_____	15
Empty Hand Grenadoes	_____	_____	688
Rolin Barrels	_____	_____	3
Flat Iron Bars	_____	_____	98
Lead in Bars	_____	_____	43
Axes unhelm'd	_____	_____	230
Hand-Bills	_____	_____	94
Cannon-Shot, four broad Boxes	_____	_____	42
Double-headed Shot	_____	_____	42
Musket and Pistol-Shot Boxes	_____	_____	139

Iron Cannon of several Natures

Destroy'd in the Castle, Town, and Fort of	} 73	
St. <i>Sebastian</i>		_____
Powder left in the Castle for blowing up the	} 16	
Cisterns and Shell, Barrels		_____
Damnify'd Powder in the Castle, Barrels		25
<i>Vigo, October 6.</i>		<i>Joseph Burton.</i>

An Account of Cannon and warlike Stores taken at Ponta-Vedra and Fort Marine, and put on Board the Fleet; likewise an Account of what warlike Stores and Ammunition hath been destroy'd at the same Place.

Brass Ordnance	{ 42 Pounders	_____	1
	{ 24	_____	4
	{ 13	_____	1
	{ 8	_____	6
Brass Mortars of 10 Inches	_____	_____	3
Bars of flat Iron and Pieces of ditto	_____	_____	300
Iron Cannon of different Bores, destroy'd in the	} 84		
Town and Fort		_____	

Sam. Gibs.

The

The Arsenal, with the following Stores and Ammunition, viz.

By Computation small Arms	_____	5000
Barrels of Powder	_____	272
A great Number of Mortars and Bomb-Carriages	_____	
1000 Weight of Mullet Ball	_____	
Great Quantity of Match	_____	
Brimstone	_____	
Rosin	_____	
Pikes	_____	
Saddles	_____	
Fir'd Bombs	_____	
Grenadoes	_____	
20 Drums	_____	

} all destroy'd and burnt.

On the 13th of November the King embark'd on Board the *Carolina* Yacht at *Helvoetsbays*, and next Day, about One in the Afternoon, arriv'd at *Gravesend*, from whence he proceeded by Coach to London, and came to *St. James's* about seven in the Evening.

On the 20th of November the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, accompany'd by the Bishops of *London*, *Salisbury*, *Norwich*, *Ely*, *Chichester*, *Gloucester*, *Bangor*, *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, *Carlisle*, and *Bristol*, having congratulated his Majesty on his safe Arrival, and on the Success of his Affairs Abroad, did, in the Name of himself and his Brethren, return his Majesty their most humble Thanks for his gracious Favour to the poor Protestants in the Palatinate, and in *Poland* and *Lithuania*. The Substance of what his Grace spoke was as follows:

I am also directed by my Lords the Bishops to return our most humble Acknowledgments to your Majesty, for the Protection your Majesty hath been pleas'd to give to our Brethren, the Protestants of the Palatinate, and of Poland and Lithuania, persecuted for the Faith of Christ. We are perswaded, that this Royal Charity will draw down innumerable Blessings from Heaven upon the Person of your sacred Majesty and your Affairs.

Our Saviour Christ hath promis'd, that he who gives a Cup of Cold Water only to the least of his Disciples, for his Sake, shall not lose his Reward: How much more will the same blessed Saviour plentifully reward your Majesty, who have extended your Care and Charity to so many thousands

thousands of his suffering Disciples; and have thereby, in a singular Manner, appropriated to your self the Title which your Ancestors have deriv'd to you with the Crown of this Realm, of being indeed the Defender of the Faith.

On the 21st the Duke of Somerset, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, attended by Doctor Gooch, Vice-chancellor, and a great Number of the Heads and other Doctors and Members of the University presented to the King the following Address, which pass'd unanimously in full Senate :

To the King's most Excellent Majesty :

The humble Address of the Chancellor, Masters, and Schollars of the University of Cambridge.

May it please your most Excellent Majesty,

TO permit us to express before you the Joy and Satisfaction we feel upon your safe and happy Return to this Kingdom; a Satisfaction common to us and all your Subjects: But as we can never forget your Majesty's Royal Munificence to this University, nor think of it without a Sense of the particular Obligation we are under to be zealous in whatever concerns the Prosperity of your Majesty, and your Family, 'tis our Ambition to appear among the forwardest upon all the happy Occasions of Congratulation.

Your Majesty's Presence gives new Life to your faithful Subjects; and if the Tranquillity we now enjoy, during your Absence, could not afford us compleat Satisfaction, even that is to be ascrib'd to your Goodness and Princely Virtues, which make your Subjects regret all Occasions that call you from them.

We never think of your Majesty but under the amiable Character of Defender and Supporter of our Religion and civil Liberties; the more we value these Blessings, (and over-value them we cannot) the better able we are to judge of the Happiness we enjoy under your auspicious Government; and to teach those under our immediate Care, how much it concerns them, as Protestants and *Englishmen*, to be zealous for the present Establishment, which is the great Security of both.

To

To our Religion and Liberties, under the Protection of excellent Princes, we owe the Revival and Improvement of Learning among us; and as the Sense we have of these inestimable Blessings, engage us to wish and endeavour the Continuance of them to ourselves, 'tis with a particular Pleasure we behold your Majesty, in Conjunction with other Powers, asserting the Cause of Liberty, and supporting the Interest of our Protestant Brethren Abroad, whose deplorable Condition every Day convinces us, that the Protestant Profession must stand or fall with a Protestant Succession.

We beg Leave to add our most affectionate Wishes and Prayers, that he, by whom Kings reign, and Princes decree Justice, may direct and prosper all your Undertakings for the good of your People; and give you, in the fullest Measure, the Blessings of this Life; and of that which is to come.

His Majesty was pleas'd to receive it in a most gracious Manner, and gave the following Answer:

I Thank you for this loyal and dutiful Address, and shall always be glad to find such Doctrines and Principles taught in the University, as tend to preserve the Freedom of our happy Constitution, and to the Support of the Protestant Religion.

Proceedings of the Parliament of Great Britain.

On the 23d of November the Parliament of Great Britain being met at Westminster, the King went to the House of Peers with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up and attending, the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's Command, read the following Speech to both Houses:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE Satisfaction with which I always meet you, is very much increas'd at this Time, when it has pleas'd Almighty God so to strengthen the Arms of Great Britain, and our Confederates, and so to prosper our several Negotiations, that, by his Blessing on our Endeavours, we may promise our selves to reap very soon the Fruits of our Successes. I am perswaded it will be accounted, by all my good Subjects, a sufficient Reward for some extraordinary Expence, that all Europe, as well as these Kingdoms, is upon the

the Point of being deliver'd from the Calamities of War by the Influence of *British* Arms and Counfels. One Proteftant Kingdom has already been reliev'd by our feafonable Interpoftion; and fuch a Foundation is laid by our late Treaties for an Union amongft other great Proteftant Powers, as will very much tend to the Security of our Holy Religion.

I believe you cannot but be surpriz'd at the Continuation of a War, where our Enemies have nothing to hope, and fo much to fear. It is, indeed, difficult to frame any Judgment of thofe Counfels, which have broke out of late in fo many rash and ill-concerted Meafures. If they depend upon our Divifions at Home, I doubt not but in a very fhort Time, their Hopes, founded upon this Expectation, will prove as vain and ill-grounded as any of their former Projects.

In Congratulating with you on this happy Pofture of Affairs, I muft tell you, that as I have been very juft and faithful to my Engagements, fo I have met fuch frank and powerful Returns of Affiftance from my Allies, as will, I doubt not, eftablifh a lafting Friendfhip among us.

Gentlemen of the Houfe of Commons,

You will fee by the Accounts I have order'd to be deliver'd to you, how moderate a Ufe I have made of the Power entrusted with me to augment my Forces by Sea and Land. I depend upon the eminent Duty and Affection you have always fhewn to my Perfon and Government, that you will be vigorous in difpatching the neceffary Supplies for the Year: To which Purpofe I have order'd the Estimates to be laid before you. And, at the fame Time, I muft defire you to turn your Thoughts to all proper Means for leffening the Debts of the Nation.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

You all muft be fenfible of the many undeferv'd and unnatural Troubles I have met with during the Courfe of my Reign. Our Divifions at Home have gone magnify'd Abroad, and by infpiring into fome foreign Powers a falfe Opinion of our Force, have encourag'd them to treat us in a Manner which the Crown of *Great Britain* fhall never endure while I wear it. The Trouble and Expence which this hath brought upon us, have been the moft loudly complain'd of by thofe who were the

Occafion

Occasion of them. But with your Assistance I have hitherto got through all these Difficulties, and by the Continuance of your Help, I hope very soon to overcome them, since the Hand of God hath so visibly been with us in all our Undertakings.

If the Necessities of my Government have sometimes engaged your Duty and Affection to trust me with Powers, of which you have always with good Reason been jealous, the whole World must acknowledge they have been so used, as to justify the Confidence you have repos'd, in me. And as I can truly affirm, that no Prince was ever more zealous to increase his own Authority, than I am to perpetuate the Liberty of my People, I hope you will think of all proper Methods to establish and transmit to your Posterity the Freedom of our happy Constitution, and particularly to secure that Part which is most liable to Abuse, I value my self upon being the first who hath given you an Opportunity of doing it; and I must recommend it to you, to compleat those Measures which remain'd imperfect the last Session.

So far as human Prudence can foretell, the Unity of this Session of Parliament must establish with the Peace of all Europe, the Glory and Trade of these Kingdoms on a lasting Foundation. I think every Man may see the End of our Labours. All I have to ask of you, is, that you would agree to be a Great and Flourishing People, since it is the only Means by which I desire to become a happy King.

As soon as the King was withdrawn, and the Commons return'd to their House, the Duke of *Manshester* made a Motion for an Address of Thanks and Congratulation to his Majesty; and being seconded by the Earl of *Holderness*, the same was unanimously agreed to, the Archbishop of *Canterbury* only desiring that a Clause might be added to the said Address, to acknowledge his Majesty's reasonable Interposition in Favour of the Protestants Abroad, which was readily comply'd with.

At the same Time, the Earl of *Hertford*, Son to the Duke of *Somerset*, made the following Motion in the House of Commons, viz, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, assuring him of the unspeakable Joy of this House upon his safe Return to

these his Kingdoms, and of the just and grateful Sense which his Commons have of his unwearied Labours for their Welfare and the Security of the Protestant Religion. Heartily to congratulate with his Majesty on the Success of the *British* Arms, and to return the Thanks of this House in the most dutiful manner, for such Measures taken by the Influence of *British* Counsels, as afford the nearest Prospect of a general Peace Abroad, and of enjoying with Glory the Benefits of Trade and Tranquillity.

That this House will, by their vigorous Resolutions for the Support of his Majesty's Government, and in dispatching the Supplies, convince all the World, that if our Enemies have conceiv'd any Hopes from our Divisions at Home, this hath been the vainest of all their Projects; and they will enable his Majesty, in Concert with his good Allies, effectually to support and perfect those just and equitable Measures which have been taken to establish a general Peace.

That this House will apply themselves to find out the best Means for lessening the Debts of the Nation and supporting the Publick Credit, and will concur in all proper Methods to establish and preserve the Freedom of our happy Constitution, for which his Majesty hath given so many tender Proofs of his Care and Affection. Tho' this Motion was carry'd without dividing, yet did it not pass without Opposition. Among the rest Mr. *Sh—n* made a pretty long Speech, wherein, in particular, he said, ' That no Man was ' more ready than himself to concur in giving his Majesty unfeign'd Assurances of the Zeal and Affection ' of that House to his Person and Government, in returning him Thanks for his Care and Endeavours ' to procure the Tranquillity of *Europe*, and in congratulating his safe Return amongst us; but he could ' not forbear observing that his Majesty's Speech contain'd many Heads, of different Nature, and of great ' Importance; and as he remembered that this House had formerly been reflected on for approving ' the Measures of the Ministry by the Lump, and without knowing what those Measures were, he therefore was of Opinion, they ought to proceed ' with Caution in this Juncture, the rather, because ' Mention was made in his Majesty's Speech, of a Thing of the highest Consequence, viz. the altering some Part of our Constitution; that 'twas ' plain

plain enough that thereby was meant the Bill of Peerage; but it was surprizing, that this Affair should be brought again upon the Stage, after it had miscarry'd the last Session in the other House, and that the major Part of this House had express'd such an Aversion to it; concluding with a Motion to congratulate his Majesty upon his safe Return, and to give him Thanks for Part of his Speech, and appoint a Day to take the rest into Consideration." Mr. *Harris* seconded Mr. *Sh—n*, but Mr. *Hungerford* foreseeing, that if the House should divide, a Negative was like to be put upon Mr. *Sh—n*'s Motion, said, 'That Addresses of this Nature were but customary Compliments; but he hoped that in the Course of this Session they should have Opportunities enough to inquire into the Grievances of the Nation, and the Conduct of the Ministry; that as to the Bill of Peerage in particular, since the Court seem'd to have it at Heart, he doubted not but it would soon pass the other House, and be sent down to them, and then, and no sooner, he hoped to see a great Division in that House.'" Hereupon Mr. *Sh—n* wav'd this Motion, and the next Day, *November 24*, both Houses, each in a Body, presented their respective Addresses to his Majesty: That of the Lords is as follows.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty on your safe and happy Return to this Kingdom, and upon the great Success with which it has pleas'd God to bless the wise Measures taken by your Majesty to procure and establish Peace in *Europe*.

It is with the utmost Pleasure and Satisfaction, that we see the present happy Union between your Majesty and the other great Protestant Powers, which does so visibly tend to the Security of our Holy Religion; and we desire to express the deep Sense which we have of your Majesty's seasonable Interposition for the poor persecuted Protestants Abroad; and we humbly beseech your Majesty, that you wou'd be pleas'd to continue your powerful Protection and Offices in Favour of them.

We also beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that we will, to the utmost of our Power, stand by and support your Majesty in the Prosecution of such Measures as you shall think farther necessary to take for the completing the great Ends your Majesty has in View for the Security, Trade, and Glory of these Kingdoms, and the general Tranquillity of all Europe; and we promise our selves, that the whole World will soon be convinc'd with how little Foundation the Enemies of your Majesty and your Kingdoms have flatter'd themselves to reap any Benefit from our intestine Divisions.

We should be wanting in our Duty to your Majesty and our Country, if we did not return your Majesty our most hearty Thanks for that tender and unprecedented Care and Concern your Majesty has been pleas'd to express in your most gracious Speech from the Throne, for the Liberties of your People, and the Freedom of our happy Constitution, which must necessarily draw all suitable Returns of the utmost Gratitude from all your Majesty's faithful Subjects, who have a true Value for such ineffimable Blessings.

The King's most gracious Answer.

My Lords,

THE Sense you express in this dutiful Address of my Endeavours for the common Good, is most acceptable to me. The Assurances of your Support will very much contribute towards bringing about the great and good Ends we have in View; and you may depend upon the Continuance of my best Offices, every where, in Behalf of the Protestant Cause and Interest.

The Address of the House of Commons was as follows.

May it please your Majesty,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, do return our most unfeigned Thanks to your Majesty for your most gracious Speech from the Throne, and assure your Majesty, that our Hearts are fill'd with unspeakable Joy upon your safe and happy Return to these your Kingdoms, and with the most just and grateful Sense of your
unwary'd

unwary'd Labours for our Welfare, and the Security of the Protestant Religion.

We heartily congratulate with your Majesty on the Success of your *British* Arms, and return the Thanks of this House, in the most dutiful Manner, for such Measures taken by the Influence of *British* Counsels, as afford the nearest Prospect of a general Peace Abroad, and of enjoying with Glory the Benefit of Trade and Tranquillity.

And we crave Leave to assure your Majesty, that we will, on our Parts, by the Vigour of our Resolutions, for the Support of your Government, and by the Dispatch which we will give to the necessary Supplies, convince the World, that if our Enemies have conceiv'd any Hopes from our Divisions at Home, this hath been the vainest of all their Projects. And we will enable your Majesty, in Concert with your Allies, effectually to support and perfect those just and equitable Measures which have been taken to establish a general Peace.

And we farther assure your Majesty, That we will apply ourselves to find out the best Means for lessening the Debts of the Nation, and Supporting the publick Credit, and will concur in all proper Methods to establish and preserve the Freedom of our happy Constitution, for which your sacred Majesty has given so many tender Proofs of your Care and Affection.

To this Address the King was pleas'd to return the following Answer:

Gentlemen,

THIS loyal Address deserves my best Thanks. It contains the most dutiful and affectionate Expressions to my Person and Government; and you shall perceive my Sense of them by the Endeavours I will always use to procure your Welfare and Prosperity.

The

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T H E
Chronological Diary

For the Year 1719.

Containing

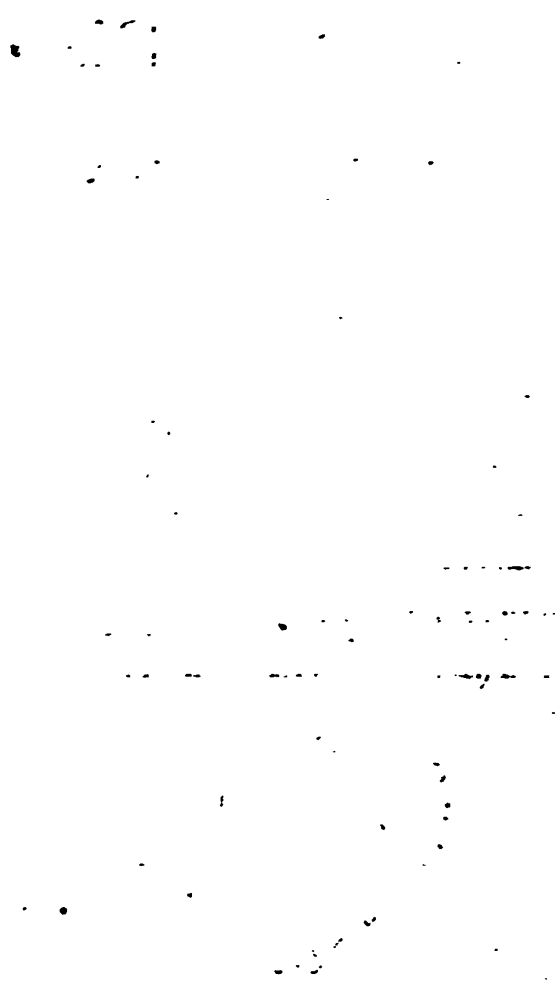
The most remarkable Transactions
and Events, as well Civil as Military,
and Domestick as Foreign, *viz.* Re-
movals, Promotions, Births, Deaths,
Marriages, &c. that happen'd during
the Course of that Year.

Publish'd at the Expence of the Sun Fire-Office.



L O N D O N,

Printed by H. MERRI in Black Fryers. 1719.



1900

1900

T H E

Chronological Diary, &c.

ABOUT the Beginning of this Year dy'd *at Milan*, Prince *Maximilian-Charles de Lewestein-Wertheim*, Governor-General of the *Milaneze*, in the 75th Year of his Age.

Dy'd likewise in the *Helvetick* College at *Milan*, where he had been Prisoner several Years, having been arrested by the Emperor's Order, as he was returning thro' the *Milaneze* from *Rome* to *Madrid*, Don *Joseph Molina*, Grand Inquisitor of *Spain*, in a very advanc'd Age.

Jan. 1. A Proclamation publish'd, commanding all Seamen, Subjects of *Great Britain*, and in the Service of Foreign Princes or States, to return Home.

Mr. *Macroe*, chosen Keeper of the University Library at *Cambridge*.

Jan. 4. Dy'd Sir *John Lechmaillier* of *Levisham* in *Kent*, Kt. aged ninety Years.

Dy'd likewise *Samuel Shephard*, sen. Esq; Sub-governor of the *South Sea* Company.

Dy'd also at *Dresden* in *Saxony*, Lieutenant-General *Felmes*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Great Britain*, to the Elestor of *Saxony*, King of *Poland*.

The Lord *Roger's* Lady brought to Bed of Twins, viz. a Son and a Daughter.

Jan. 5. Dy'd Dr. *Briggs*, Professor of Laws, at *Gresham* College.

About this Time dy'd likewise *Thomas Hay*, Earl of *Kinnoul*, in the Kingdom of *Scotland*; and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son *George Hay*, Viscount *Duplin*, in *Scotland*, and Baron *Hoy* of *Penwadder* in *England*.

Jan. 6. Dy'd Sir *Richard Hoare*, Alderman of *London*, for *Bread-street* Ward.

Jan. 7. Dy'd the Lady *Molyneux*, Wife of Sir *Francis Molyneux*, of *Tversal* in *Nottinghamshire*, Bart.

Dy'd Sir *John Wynne*, of *Gwydder* in the County of *Cornewar*, Kt. and Bart. and leaving no Issue, the Honour became extinct.

Dy'd *Robert Aris*, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Victualling-Office.

Dy'd *Mrs. Thompson*, Widow of *John Thompson* of *Kent*, near *Canterbury*, in the County of *Kent*, Esq.

Dy'd also *Mr. James Hemmings*, Yeoman of the Wine-Cellar; and Surveyor of the Wines to King *William*, Queen *Anne*, and his present Majesty.

Jan. 9. *Richard Brocas*, Esq; chosen Alderman of *Bread-street* Ward, in the Room of *Sir Richard Haire*, deceas'd.

John Fellows of *Carsholton* in the County of *Survey*, Esq; created a Baron of *Great Britain*.

Mr. Turner, chosen Lecturer of *St. Mary Abchurch*, in the Room of *Mr. Thomas*, deceas'd.

William Passenger, Esq; made one of the Commissioners of the Victualling Office, in the Room of *Robert Aris*, Esq; deceas'd.

This Day the following Persons, being Insurers in the *Sea-Fire-Office*, and having been Sufferers by late Fires, receiv'd of the Company of the said Office their full Claims for the Losses and Damages they had sustain'd by the said Fires, viz. *Liha Tale*, in *Queen Square*, *Holborn*; *John Mand*, in *Aldersgate street*; *John Leet*, of *Thompson* in *Newchamprossage*; *James Kempson*, of the same Place; *William Shiers*, in *Red Lion-Court*, *Southwark*; *James Blackwell*, in *St. Thomas's*, *Southwark*; *Simon Randall*, in *Goodman's-Yard*, *Goodman's-Fields*; and *John Fushin*, of *Maidstone* in *Kent*.

Jan. 11. The Lady *Montgomery*, Wife of *Sir Robert Montgomery*, brought to Bed of a Son.

Jan. 13. His Majesty confer'd the Honour of Knight-hood on *John Askew*, of *Lyddyard Milliton*, in the County of *Wilt*, Esq.

Jan 14. The Queen of *Prussia*, brought to Bed at *Berlin* of a Princess, baptis'd by the Name of *Dorothea-Sophia-Maria*.

The Lady *Gower*, Wife of *John Leueson Gower*, Lord *Gower*, deliver'd of a Daughter.

Jan. 15. The Countess of *Lincoln*, Sister of *Thomas Holte*; Duke of *Newcastle*, and Wife of *Henry Clinton*, Earl of *Lincoln*, brought to Bed of a Son, styl'd the Lord *Clinton*.

The Ratifications of the King of *Sardinia's* Accession to the Quadruple Alliance, exchange'd at *Whitehall* by the respective Plenipotentiaries, [See October 28, 1718.]

Mr. John King, Attorney of the Sheriffs Court, London, appointed City Solicitor, in the Room of Mr. Russell, deceased.

— *Mitchel*, committed to *Newgate* for counterfeiting the Hand of a Banker in *Lombard-street*, by Means whereof he cheated several Persons of Sums of Money.

Dy'd at *Rome* Cardinal *Ferdinando d'Adda*, a *Milanese*, in the sixty-ninth Year of his Age: He was the Pope's Nuncio in *England*, in the Reign of King *James II.*, and was made a Cardinal in the Promotion in *Feb.* 1690. By his Death there was a seventh Vacancy in the College of Cardinals.

About this Time dy'd at *Petersburgh*, Dr. *Arestino*, a *Scottsman*, Physician to the *Ceas* of *Muscovy*.

Jan. 18. Dy'd Sir *Samuel Garth*, Kt. one of the Physicians in Ordinary to his Majesty, and Physician General to the Army.

Jan. 19. Dy'd *Theophilus Blagoe*, Esq; Under-Secretary at War.

Dy'd likewise Sir *Snelling Thomas*, Kt.

Mr. *Noble* of *Dartmouth street*, *Westminster*, found dead in his Bed.

This Day the Sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, where the following Malefactors, receiv'd Sentence of Death: viz. *John Brown*, *John Moody*, *Margaret Smith*, *Mary Read*, alias *Morris*, *Roberts Thompson*, *Matthew Whitten*, *William Ward*, and *Samuel Lynn*, for Felony: *William Thorn*, *Thomas Synnamond*, *Francis Parquott*, *John Prior*, *Robert Klobers*, and *Henry Wiseman*, for robbing on the Highway. *Edward Bird*, Esq; likewise receiv'd Sentence of Death for murdering *Samuel Lenton*. [See Sept. 26, 1718.] At the same Sessions the following Felons were order'd for Transportation. viz. *Nathaniel Bush*, *Anne Howard*, *Joseph Holyday*, *William Phillips*, *Amy Furnace*, *Mary Harding*, *Simon Ferris*, *John Halmes*, *Catharine Brown*, *Thomas Gibbons*, *Charles Hudson*, *William Conner*, *Ann Floyd*, *Mary Buscher*, alias *Cave*, *John Turner*, *John Rogers*, *Thomas Goodnam*, and *William Dickson*: Two were burnt in the Hand, viz. *Christopher Hutton*, and *Richard Paxford*: And two were sentenc'd to be whipt.

This Day a Proclamation was publish'd in *Ireland*, for the Seizing of the late Duke of *Ormond*. [See the Historical Register N^o XIII. p. 44.]

Jan. 20. The States-General of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands* pass'd a Resolution to enter into the Quadruple Alliance.

Jan. 21. *Richard Arnold*, Esq; appointed Under-Secretary at War, in the Room of *Theophilus Blague*, Esq; deceas'd.

Mr. *Scot*, chosen Lecturer of *St. Christopher's* near the *Royal Exchange*, in the Room of Mr. *Willoughby Willey*, who resign'd.

Dr. *Gibson*, appointed Physician-General to the Army, in the Room of *Sir Samuel Garth*, deceas'd.

Jan. 22. Dy'd *James Winstanley* of *Branston*, in the County of *Leicester*, Esq.

Dy'd in Childbed the *Lady Waldegrave*, Wife of *James Lord Waldegrave*. She was Daughter of *Sir John Webb* of *Cheshire*, Bart.

Dy'd likewise the Countess of *Anglesea*; and *William Patterson*, Esq;

Jan. 25. The *Courte de la Bogue*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Lorrain*, had his first private Audience of his Majesty.

The Lord *Carteret*, appointed Ambassador and Plenipotentiary to the Court of *Sweden*.

Jan. 26. *George Tuchil*, Esq; made first Clerk of the War-Office, in the Room of *Richard Arnold*, Esq; promoted to be Under-Secretary.

Jan. 27. The *Lady Waldegrave* interr'd in *Westminster Abbey*.

Sir John Fellows, Bart. chosen Sub-Governor of the *South Sea Company*, in the Room of *Samuel Shephard*, sen. Esq; deceas'd.

John Barber, a Printer, taken into Custody of a Messenger, but discharg'd some Days after without Bail.

Jan. 28. General *Crofts*, appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the King of *Poland*, in the Room of General *Palmes*, deceas'd.

Dy'd *Bridget Noel*, Daughter of *Baptist*, Lord Viscount *Campden*, Half-Sister of *Edward Noel*, the first Earl of *Gainsborough*, and Sister of the whole Blood to the Mother of the present Duke of *Rutland*.

Mr. *George Flint*, seiz'd at *Calais*, by Order of the Regent of *France*.

Christopher Tilson, Esq; appointed first Commissioner for managing the Lottery.

Dy'd *Richard Whitworth*, Esq; Father of Mr. *Whitworth*, his Majesty's Envoy at the *Hague*.

Dy'd likewise — *Townshend*, Esq; youngest Son of *Charles Lord Viscount Townshend*.

Jan. 30. Being the Anniversary of the Martyrdom of King Charles I, Dr. White Kennet, Bishop of Peterborough, preach'd before the King at the Royal Chapel at St. James's; Dr. Pelling, before the Prince and Princess of Wales, at St. Anne's, Westminster; Dr. Samuel Bradford, Bishop of Carlisle, before the House of Lords in Westminster Abbey; and Dr. Waugh, before the Commons, at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

Dy'd the Lord Brackley, only Son of Scroop Egerton, Earl of Bridgewater, at Eaton School, in the 14th Year of his Age.

Jan. 31. The Lady Lansdown, Wife of George Granville, Lord Lansdown, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

Feb. 2. The Countess of Warwick, Wife of Joseph Addison, Esq; deliver'd of a Daughter: As was likewise

Mrs. Coke, Wife of Thomas Coke of Halkham, in the County of Norfolk, Esq;

Feb. 3. Count Holst, Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Denmark, had his first private Audience of his Majesty at St. James's.

The same Day dy'd at Rome Cardinal Francisco-Maria Cassini, in the 70th Year of his Age. His Death made an eighth Vacancy in the College.

Feb. 6. Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, remov'd from being President of the Council, and appointed Groom of the Stole and first Gentleman of the Bedchamber to his Majesty.

Evelyn Pierpoint, Duke of Kingston, remov'd from the Office of Lord Privy Seal, and made President of the Council, in the Room of the Earl of Sunderland.

Henry de Grey, Duke of Kent, remov'd from the Office of Lord Steward of the King's Household, and made Lord Privy Seal, in the Room of the Duke of Kingston.

John Campbell, Duke of Argyle, appointed Lord Steward of the Household, in the Room of the Duke of Kent.

Richard Brocas, Esq; declar'd by the Lord Mayor of London to be duly elected Alderman of Bread-street Ward, in the Room of Sir Richard Haare, deceas'd.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, appointed Purveyor of his Majesty's Wines, in the Room of Mr. James Hemmings, deceas'd.

Feb. 9. A Fire happen'd in the Nursery-Room of Mr. Morris, a Hoffer, against the new Church in the Strand; and burat to Death a Child of his, of 5 Months old, in the Bed, and much damag'd the Room.

Feb. 10. Captain *Lennard*, arraign'd at the King's Bench Bar, on an Indictment of High Treason. [See November 27, 1718.]

The Turpentine Ware-house near *Stangate*, destroy'd by an accidental Fire.

Feb. 11. Sir *Robert Child*, chosen President of *Christ-Church Hospital*, in the Room of Sir *Richard Hoare*, deceas'd.

The Lord *Shelburne* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, created Earl of *Shelburne*, and Viscount *Dunkieron*, of that Kingdom.

Dy'd *Rowland Holt*, Esq; Brother to the late Lord Chief Justice *Holt*.

Feb. 12. Dy'd Mrs. *Anne Hammond*, Daughter of *Anthony Hammond* of *Somersetshire* in the County of *Huntingdon*, Esq;

Dy'd likewise ——— *Foley*, Esq; Son of *Thomas Lord Foley*.

Feb. 13. The following Malefactors executed at *Tyburne*; viz. *Richard Speckman*, *Ralph Emmary*, [See December 8, 1718.] *Thomas Sinnamon*, alias *Mason*, *William Ward*, *Satuel Lynn*, *John Prior*, *Francis Parquott*, and *Henry Fichers*. [See January 19.]

Thomas Milner, Esq; made one of the Commissioners for the Duties on Salt, in the Room of *Charles Dens*, Esq; deceas'd.

Feb. 14. *William Capel*, Earl of *Essex*, appointed first Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*.

Feb. 18. *Charles Jeye*, Esq; chosen Deputy-Governor of the South Sea Company, in the Room of Sir *John Fellows*, Bart. [See Jan. 27]. And

Sir *Theodore Janssen*, Kt. and Bart. chosen one of the Directors of the South Sea Company, in the Room of *Charles Jeye*, Esq.

The same Day the King went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz.

An Act for applying certain Overplus-Monies, and farther Sums to be rais'd, as well by Way of a Lottery as by Loans, towards paying off and cancelling Exchequer Bills, and for lessning the present great Charge in relation to these Bills, and for circulating and exchanging for ready Money the Residue of the same Bills for the future.

An Act for Strengthening the Protestant Interest in these Kingdoms.

An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Regiments of the Army and their Quarters.

An Act for quieting and establishing Corporations.

An Act for continuing an Act made in the twelfth Year of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled, An Act for encouraging the Tobacco-Trade.

An Act for the more effectual Relief of such Wives and Children as are left by their Husbands and Parents upon the Charge of the Parish.

An Act for repairing the Road from Beconfield in the County of Bucks, to Stoken Church in the County of Oxon.

An Act for repairing the Roads from the Top of Stoken Church Hill to Enslow Bridge, and the Road leading from Wheatly Bridge thro' the City of Oxon, by Begbrooke to New Woodstock in the County of Oxon, (except the Mile-way on each Side of the said City) and to disable all Commissioners or Trustees appointed for repairing any Highways or Roads, to have any Place of Profit arising out of the Toll for repairing such Highways or Roads.

And to seven private Bills:

About this Time a Convention [which see in the Historical Register, N^o XIV. Page . . .] was sign'd between the King of Great Britain and the City of Hambourg, for establishing a free and regulated Trade for Herrings and other Fish.

The Countess of Buchan in Scotland, brought to Bed of a Son.

William-Anne Keppel, Earl of Albemarle, made Captain of a Company in the second Regiment of Foot-Guards.

Feb. 19. A Sessions of the High Court of Admiralty was held at the Old Bailly, where John Law and George Gaddie, Mariners, receiv'd Sentence of Death for running away with a Ship call'd *The Beginning*, Peter Andrews Master, in Order to turn Pirates.

Ninety-seven Felons convict taken out of Newgate, and put on Shipboard, to be transported according to Sentence.

Mr. William Churchill, a Bookseller in Peter-nasser Row, marry'd to a Daughter of Dr. William Wake Archbishop of Canterbury.

Feb. 20. The two Houses of Convocation farther prorog'd to the 8th of April.

Baron Gortz beheaded at Stockholm in Sweden. [See the Historical Register, N^o XIV. p. . . .]

Feb. 21. Dy'd Robert Winstar, Esq; one of the Clerks of the Crown-Office.

Dy'd the Lady Fox, Widow of Sir Stephen Fox, Kt.

Dy'd Roger Braddyl, Esq; an eminent *India Merchant*.
 Feb. 22. Dy'd *Adam Cardonnel*, Esq; Secretary to the Duke of *Marlborough*.

Dy'd Mr. *Henry Colchester*, an eminent Druggist of *London*.

Dy'd the Twin Son and Daughter of the Lord *Pages*.
 [See January 4.]

Mr. *Gilbert Burnet* made Rector of *East Barnet*, in the Room of Mr. *Robert Taylor*, deceas'd.

Feb. 22. N. S. About two Hours after Sun-set an extraordinary Meteor appear'd over the City of *Venice*, like a large Fire-ball arising out of the East, which cast a bright Light, almost like that of the Sun; and some Time after turning Westward, divided itself into several Branches, like so many Comets, which vanish'd at last, and left a sulphurous Smell in the Air.

Feb. 23. *Edward Bird*, Esq; executed at *Tyburn*. [See Jan. 19.]

Feb. 23. N.S. Dy'd at *Rome* Cardinal *Acciaoli*; a *Florentine*, Dean of the Sacred College, and in Vertue of that Dignity Bishop of *Offio* and *Velletri*, in the 89th Year of his Age, being born July 6, 1630, and in the 50th Year of his Cardinalship; being the only surviving Cardinal of the Promotion of the 29th of *November*, 1659. By his Death there was a ninth Vacancy in the College of Cardinals.

Feb. 25. Dy'd *Henry Vernon*, Esq; of *Sudbury* in the County of *Derby*.

Dy'd Mr. *Allen*, an eminent *Turkey Merchant* of *London*.

Feb. 26. Dy'd *James Scott*, Esq; Brother of *Francis* Earl of *Dalkeith*.

Dy'd Mr. ———— *Hill*, Master of the King's Barges.

Feb. 27. Dy'd *Richard Merryweather* of *Hackney*, Esq;

Dy'd ———— *Sherlock*, Esq; Brother of Dr. *Sherlock*, Dean of *Chichester*.

Dy'd *Francis Herbert*, Esq; of *Oakley Park* in the County of *Salop*.

Mr. *John Markham*, chosen Apothecary of the *Charterhouse*, in the Room of Mr. *James Pettiver*, deceas'd.

This Day the Sessions ended in the *Old Bailey*, where the following Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *Christopher Bannister* and *John Filewood*, alias *Violet*, for robbing on the Highway; *Samuel Davis*, *Sarah Kingsbury*, *Thomas Wright*, *Samuel Walter*, *William Wilson*, *Thomas Draper*, *John Dickson*, *Robert Killason*, and *Sarah Brunt*, for Felony;

lony; and *Isaac Smith*, for murdering his Wife. At the same Sessions the following Persons being convicted of Felony, were order'd for Transportation, viz. *Thomas Bates*, *James Jones*, *Elizabeth Smith*, *Mary Stiles*, *Joseph Page*, *Arnold Reynolds*, *James Thompson*, *Gilbert Wilson*, *Peter Johnson*, *Richard Chamberlaine*, *Daniel Richardson*, *Elizabeth Stiff*, *James Cringen*, *James Spurgin*, *Jane Scot*, alias *Holloway*, *Anne Peirce*, *Sarah Scot*, alias *Ridgeway*, alias *Windham*, *Susanna Moor*, *Anne Pilkington*, *Anne Forster*, *Thomas Bailiff*, *John Woodward*, *Thomas Williams*, *Matthew Mackdonald*, *Mary Kirby*, *Sarah Martin*, *Jonas Smart*, *Edward Mullinnox*, *Elizabeth Tooly*, alizs *Sewet*, and *William Spurgin*. *Sarah Hudson* was burnt in the Hand. *Samuel Jordan*, an Attorney of *Whitechurch* in the County of *Salop*, was convicted of Subornation of Perjury, and an Indictment of wilful Perjury was found against him. Sir *John Murray*, and *G. N.* were try'd each of them on an Indictment of Rape, but were both acquitted.

Feb. 28. Dy'd *Thomas Goodwin*, Esq. He had been Consul Abroad above twenty Years.

—— *Eyre*, Esq; elected Treasurer of the *Charter-house* in the Room of —— *Payne*, Esq; who was displac'd.

Mr. *John Hill*, made Master of the King's Barges, in the Room of his Brother Mr. —— *Hill*, deceas'd.

March 1. Dy'd at *Rome*, of the Small Pox, Prince *Philip-Maurice* of *Bavaria*; second surviving Son of *Maximilian*, Elector of *Bavaria*, by his second Wife, the only Daughter of *John Sobieski* King of *Poland*.

March 2. The Governors of the *Charter-House* made Choice of Mr. *Mason*, Chaplain to the Society of *Lincoln's Inn*, to be Rector of *Cold-Norton*, and Vicar of *Southminster* in the County of *Essex*; both which Benefices became vacant by the Death of Mr. *Wheedon*.

March 3. There having been a Scrutiny for the Election of an Alderman for *Breadstreet* Ward, *Richard Brocas*, Esq; who had been declar'd by the Lord Mayor to have the Majority of Votes, was set aside; and at a Court of Aldermen of the City of *London*, held this Day, his Competitor, *Robert Baylis*, Esq; was declar'd duly elected, and sworn accordingly Alderman of the said Ward, in the Room of Sir *Richard Hoare*, deceas'd.

Prince *Philip-Maurice* of *Bavaria*, elected Bishop of *Paderborn*.

Sir *Samuel Stanier*, Kt. Alderman of *London*, was sworn President of the Work-house in that City, in the Room of Sir *Richard Hoare*, deceas'd

Dy'd Mrs. Simms, Wife of Richard Simms, Esq; and Daughter of Sir Orlando Bridgman, Barr.

March 5. John Mills, an Under Clerk in the Six-Clerks Office, committed to Newgate for counterfeitng the Stamp on Paper.

March 7. The Dutchess of Wharton, Wife of Philip Duke of Wharton, brought to Bed of a Son styl'd Marquess of Malmesbury; he was afterwards baptiz'd by the Name of Thomas.

March 8. Dy'd at Rome Cardinal Giovanni Battista Spinola, a Genoese, Chamberlain of the Holy Church, in the 73d Year of his Age, having been born Aug. 3. 1646, and in the 23d Year of his Cardinalship, being one of the Promotion of Decemb. 12, 1695. His Death made a tenth Vacancy in the Sacred College.

James Berkeley, Earl of Berkeley, appointed to command a Squadron of Men of War, that were order'd to cruise between the Western Coasts and Ireland.

March 9. Warrants were issued for impressing Seamen.

March 10. The King went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz.

An Act for continuing certain Duties upon Coals and Culms, and for establishing certain Funds to raise Money to proceed in the building of new Churches, and to compleat the Supply granted to his Majesty; and to reserve the overplus Money of the said Duties for the Disposition of Parliament, and for more effectual suppressing private Lotteries.

An Act for enlarging the Time granted by two Acts of Parliament for repairing the Piers of Bridlington, alias Burlington, and for making the said Acts more effectual.

After which his Majesty made a Speech to the Parliament, acquainting them with the Design of the Spaniards to invade his Dominions. [See the Speech at Length in the Historical Register, N^o XIV. p. 138.]

Prince Philip-Maurice of Bavaria elected Bishop of Munster.

Mrs. Duicombé, Wife of Anthony Duicombé, Esq; Daughter of the Lord Willoughby of Brooke, brought to Bed of a Son.

March 11. Dy'd Mr. Dickenson, one of the Surgeons of St. Thomas's Hospital.

Colonel Edmund Fielding appointed to command a Regiment of Invalids, to consist of ten Companies.

Sir John Norris, with a Squadron of seven Men of War, sail'd from Spithead.

1. *Charles Talbot*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, marry'd to *Mrs. Fitz-Williams*, Daughter of the Lord *Fitz-Williams* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

2. *March 13.* Dy'd the Lord *Manncastel*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

3. *March 15.* The Chapter of *Munster* having Advice of the Death of Prince *Philip-Maurice* of *Bavaria*, whom they had elected their Bishop, [See above, *March 2, 3, and 10.*] unanimously chose in his Stead his Brother Prince *Clement-Augustus* of *Bavaria*; as did likewise, the Day following, the Chapter of *Paderborn*.

4. *March 16.* Dy'd suddenly *Mrs. Ernley*, Daughter of *Sir Edward Ernley, Bart.*

5. *Mr. Williams*, a Musick-Master, kill'd in a Duel, in the Church-yard of *St. Margaret's Westminster*, by *one Pitmore*, and *one Trovers*.

6. *March 17.* A Proclamation publish'd for apprehending the late Duke of *Ormond*, and other attainted Peers and Gentlemen, promising 5000*l.* for the said late Duke, 1000 for any attainted Peer, and 500*l.* for any Gentleman under the Degree of a Peer, &c. [See the Proclamation at large in the Historical Register, N^o XIV.]

7. *March 18.* An Embargo laid on all Outward-bound Shipping.

8. A Fire broke out near the *Hermitage-Bridge* in *Wapping*, which burnt two Houses, and much damag'd several others.

9. The Commissioners of the State-Lotteries open'd their Commission at the *Banqueting-House* in *White-hall*, and took the Oaths requir'd by Law: Their Names were, *Thomas Cornwallis*, *Christopher Tilson*, *Nehemiah Arnold*, *John Dixcomb*, *Christopher Rhodes*, *Henry Weston*, *Anthony Balaam*, *John Mills*, *William Fisher*, *John Dive*, *Samuel Edwards*, *John Nicholas*, *Henry Vanderch*, *Richard Powys*, *Henry Kelsal*, *William Lowndes jun.* *Thomas Jett*, *Mark Frocker*, *Samuel King*, *William Wyatt*, *Ninian Boyd*, *Thomas Scot*, *Thomas Vivian*, *John Waste*, *Leonard Welsted*, *Arthur Collins*, *John Palmer*, *James Morrice*, *Charles Prideney*, *Edward Stanhope*, *Edward Thomas*, *Peter Foubere*, *James Hunt*, *Robert Piper*, and *Thomas Layton*, Esquires.

10. *March 19.* About 8 in the Evening, the Weather being sharp and cold, and the Sky very clear, a globular fiery Cloud was seen descending from the Atmosphere, till it came (seemingly) to about twenty Yards from the Surface of the Earth; when dividing into two, it gave such a Flash

Flash of Light, as made the whole Horizon as bright as at Noon-day; then darting from the North-East towards the South-West, it disappear'd in half a Minute.

John Law and *George Gaddis*, two Pirates convict, repriv'd *sine die*. [See Feb. 19]

March 20. Dy'd of the Small Pox *Elizabeth* the Wife of *George Mordaunt*, Esq; Brother of *Charles* Earl of *Peterborough* and *Monmouth*; she was Sister of Sir *John D' Oyley* of *Chislehampton* in the County of *Oxford* Baronet.

March 23. A Proclamation publish'd for giving Encouragement to such as shall bring straggling Seamen into his Majesty's Service. And also

A Declaration, &c. for encouraging his Majesty's Ships of War and Privateers to take Prizes from the Spaniards. [See both these in the Hist. Regist. N^o XIV.]

Four of the Malefactors condemn'd at the *Old Baily*, viz. *Isaac Smith*, *Charles Banister*, *Thomas Draper*, and *Samuel Davis*, executed at *Tiburn*. [See Feb. 27.]

Charles Long, Esq; appointed one of the Commissioners of the Forfeited Estates, in the Room of *George Treby*, Esq; Secretary at War, who resign'd.

The Lord *Forester* made Colonel and Captain of the 4th Troop of Life-Guards, in the Room of the Earl of *Dundasald*.

Mr. Bottomley, an Half-pay Officer, shot himself through the Head.

March 24. One *Patrick*, a Barber near the New Church in the Strand, cut off his Privy-Members, ript up his Belly, and cut his Throat.

March 26. Died Sir *William Fazakerly*, Kt. He had been many Years Chamberlain of the City of *London*.

The new Parish-Church at *Bow* consecrated by Dr. *John Robinson*, Bishop of *London*.

Augustin Moor, a Chairman, spit three Times towards the Face of the Princess of *Wales*, as she was going in her Chair to visit her Daughters, the young Princesses, at *St. James's*; and being apprehended was carry'd before a Magistrate, where having the Insolence to justify the Action, as likewise to deny his Majesty's Title, &c. he was committed to the Gate-house.

March 29. The Earl of *Berkeley*, with seven Men of War, sail'd from *Spithead* to the Westward.

Died the Lady *Hamilton*, Wife of the Lord *Archibald Hamilton*.

April 1. Thirteen Quakers baptized at *Mildenhall* in *Suffolk*.

Colonel

Colonel *William Stanhope* marry'd to Mrs *Anne Griffin*, Daughter of the Lady *Mohun* by her former Husband, Colonel *Edward Griffin*.

Died *William Knight*, Esq; Deputy-Governour of the New River Company.

April 2. Died the Countess of *Torrington*, Relict of *Arthur Herbert* Earl of *Torrington*. She was Daughter of Sir *William Airmine* of *Osgodby* in the County of *Lincoln*, Bart. and had been thrice marry'd, 1. To Sir *Thomas Woodhouse*, Bart. 2. To *Thomas Crew*, Lord *Crew* of *Stane*. 3. To the abovemention'd Earl.

April 3. The Grand Jury of *Westminster* found a Bill of Indictment against ——— *Fitmore* and ——— *Trevors*, for the Murder of Mr. *Williams*. [See March 16.]

Died *John Dormer* of *Rowsum* in the County of *Oxon*, Esq;

The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on ——— *Wynne*, Esq. Serjeant at Law.

April 4. Died Sir *Thomas Powys*, Kt. He had been King's Serjeant at Law in the several Reigns of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, Queen *Anne*, and King *George*; and one of the Judges of the King's Bench in the Reign of Q. *Anne*.

Died in *France* the Duchess *de Maintenon*, in the 84th Year of her Age. She was the Widow of the celebrated Monsieur *Starron*, after whose Death she was appointed Governess of the natural Children of *Lewis XIV.* King of *France*; and being a Woman of uncommon Sagacity, had prevail'd so far in the Favour of that Prince, that during the last Years of his Reign she bore the chief Sway in the Management of the most important Affairs of that Kingdom.

This Day the late Earl *Marischal*, the Earl of *Seaforth*, the Marquess of *Tullibardin*, eldest Son of the Duke of *Arhol*, *Glendrowel*, and other attainted Rebels, landed at *Kintail* in the Shire of *Ross* in *Scotland*, with about 400 Men, from on board three *Spanish* Frigates and five Transports.

Died the Widow *Bowles* of *West Hanny* near *Abingdon* in the County of *Berks*, in the 124th Year of her Age: She retain'd her Senses and the Use of her Limbs till three or four Days before her Death.

April 6. The Seat of ——— *Parker*, Esq; at *Whaddon* near *Croydon* in *Surrey*, burnt by an accidental Fire.

A Fire happen'd in *Hanover-Square*, which burnt down two Houses that were near finish'd, and much damaged another.

About this Time *James Hamilton*, Esq; of *Dundalk* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, was created a Peer of that Kingdom, by

by the Style and Title of Earl of Clonabay in the County of Downe, and Vicount Limerick.

April 7. A Proclamation publish'd for opening a Free Trade to Sweden. [See the Hist. Regist. N^o XIV. Page . . . and March 29, 1717.]

Died the Countess of Oxford, Widow of Aubrey de Vere Earl of Oxford.

April 8. The Lord How of the Kingdom of Ireland, marry'd to the eldest Daughter of Baron Kielmansegg.

——— Bridgman, Esq; marry'd to the Lady Anne Newport, Daughter of Richard Newport Earl of Bradford.

April 9. The following Persons being Insurers in the Sun Fire-Office, and having been Sufferers by Fires, receiv'd of the Company of the said Office their full Claims for the Losses and Damages they had sustain'd thereby, viz. William Woolf of Chepterton in the County of Cambridge, John Morris in the Strand, Robert Braburn in East Smithfield, John Moller in Spittle-Fields, George Woodrove in Shoe-Lane, and Daniel Wallis of Lynn in the County of Norfolk.

Died Edward Coustson, jun. Esq; of Mortlake in Surrey.

April 10. The following Persons were chosen Directors of the East-India Company for the Year ensuing, viz. William Aislabie, Esq; Robert Bristoe Esq; Captain John Brown; Captain Richard Boulton, Sir Robert Child, Kt. and Alderman; John Cooke, Esq; William Dawsonne, Esq; Sir Matthew Decker, Bart. Sir John Eyles, Bart. and Alderman; Mr. John Elwick; Sir John Fryer, Bart. and Alderman; Sir Richard Gough, Kt. William Jostelin, Esq; Edward Harvison, Esq; Thomas Heath, Esq; John Heathcote, Esq; Joseph Herne, Esq; Sir Robert Nightingale, Bart. Gregory Page, Esq; Sir William Steward, Kt. and Alderman; Samuel Shephard, Esq; John Ward, Esq; Sir Godfrey Webster, Kt. and Josias Wordsworth, Esquire.

Died Mrs. Farmer, Sister of Thomas Farmer Lord Leimprester, of the Small-Pox.

A Proclamation publish'd in Ireland, containing in Substance, That the Government having certain Intelligence, That ——— Sarsfield, otherwise call'd Earl of Lucan, and several Officers, who had lately landed, and dispers'd themselves in several Parts of that Kingdom, had held Conferences with divers Papists of Distinction, with Design to foment a Rebellion in Favour of the Pretender; and that they had certainly concerted a general Insurrection, which was to be in all Parts of that Kingdom the same Night and Hour, having, to this End, their Emisseries in each Province: Therefore it was thought fit

fit to give Notice of it to all the Inhabitants, that they might take the necessary Measures to apprehend the said *Sarsfield*, and all the others that were come into that Kingdom upon that Design; promising a Reward of 1000*l.* Sterling to those who shall secure any one of the said Persons within the Space of three Months. And that whereas there is Reason to believe that this traiterous Design could not have been form'd and fomented, except by Papists and other Persons disaffected to the Government, to which they are excited by the Popish Priests of that Kingdom; all Officers, &c. are therefore requir'd to apprehend all the Archbishops, Bishops, Jesuits, Monks, &c. to the End that the Laws against the Papists, Inhabitants of *Limerick* and *Galloway*, may be put in Execution; as likewise to hinder all seditious Meetings and Assemblies of Papists and other ill designing Persons, and carefully to examine all Strangers, Travellers and others whom they shall suspect of Disaffection to the Person and Government of his Majesty, &c.

This Day a Body of *French*, under the Command of the *Marquess de Gilly*, pass'd the River *Bidasoa*, near *Bera*, and invaded *Spain*: The next Day they took the Castle of *Behobia*, and the Post of the Hermitage of *St. Marcel*, as they did likewise *Port-Passage* on the 13th, where they burnt six Men of War that were near finish'd on the Stocks.

April 11. Dy'd in *Newgate* Mr. *William Redmayne*, the Printer. [See Septemb. 14, 1717.]

Abel Keselby, Esq; elected Recorder of *Ludlow* in the Room of *Sir Thomas Fowys* deceas'd.

The following Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death at the Sessions-House in the *Old Baily*, viz. *John Wheeler* for Burglary, *William Webbing*, *Gervase Northam*, *George Flat*, and *Jane Weeden* for Felony. The following Malefactors were order'd for Transportation, viz. *Rebecca Jones*, C. J. *Richard Pain*, alias *Dean*, *Thomas Batt*, *John Patience*, *William Patience*, *Thomas Lander*, *Lewis Tyon*, *Thomas Woodman*, *William Brown*, *Mary Sutton*, *Martha Barker*, *Mary Wilson*, *Winifred Hynes*, *Elizabeth Owen*, *Mary Doe*, *Grace Rogers*, *John Dawson*, and *Diana Berry*, alias *Colé*, — *Trevors*, and — *Pitmore*, were try'd for the Murder of *Mr. Williams*, [See March 16, and April 3.] The first of them was acquitted, the other found guilty of Manslaughter, and burnt in the Hand. *Augustine Moor* was convicted for spitting at the Princess of *Wales*, [See March 26] and for saying, *He'd make us good a Princess; of a Cobler's Wife;*
That

That King George had no Business here, but was a Pretender, and that King James the 3^d was lawful King, was sentenc'd to be whipp'd from Somerset-House to the Upper-end of the Haymarket, and three Years Imprisonment.

April 12. ——— Prideaux, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. Vaughan, Daughter of the Lord Lisburn, of the Kingdom of Ireland.

Dy'd of the Small-Pox the Lady ——— Herbert, Daughter of Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.

Dy'd John-Marley Trevor, Esq; of Glynde-Stamerton in the County of Suffex.

Dy'd suddenly Dr. Rawson, Rector of St. Stephen Wallbrook, Prebendary and Residentiary-Canon of Lichfield and Coventry.

April 13. Nicholas Lechmere, Esq; marry'd to the Lady ——— Howard, Daughter of Charles Howard Earl of Carlisle.

Colonel Berkeley appointed to succeed the Lord Forrester [See March 23] in the Command of the 3^d Troop of Horse-Grenadier Guards.

Colonel Charles Cadogan made Colonel of the Regiment of Foot, late Berkeley's.

Dy'd John Gauntlet, Esq; of Netherington in Wiltshire, formerly Clerk of the Signet.

April 14. John Hanger, Esq; chosen Governor, and Sir Thomas Scawen Deputy Governor of the Bank of England.

About this Time the Blandford Man of War of 20 Guns, Captain Philips Commander, was cast away in the Bay of St. Jean de Luz on the Coast of France, and the Captain, the Lieutenant, the Surgeon, the Carpenter, and forty-nine Men were drown'd.

April 15. The following Persons were chosen Directors of the Bank of England for the Year ensuing, viz. Robert Briffow, Esq; Sir John Cope, Kt. Sir Peter Delmé, Kt. and Alderman; Joseph Byles, Esq; Mr. John Francis Fauquier; Nathaniel Gould, Esq; Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Kt. and Alderman; Sir Richard Hotblon, Kt. Sir William Jolliffe, Kt. Sir Randal Knipe, Kt. Christopher Lechoullier, Esq; Mr. John Lordeil; John Rudge, Esq; Sir George Thorold, Kt. Bart. and Alderman; Mr. Robert Atwood; William Thompson, Esq. Sir John Ward, Kt. Lord Mayor; Sir Thomas Abney, Kt. and Alderman; Sir Gerard Conyers, Kt. and Alderman; Josiah Diston, Esq; Mr. John Gould; Sir William Humphreys, Kt. Bart. and Alderman; Sir Philip Jackson, Kt. and Sir William Scawen, Knight.

The Earl of Berkeley having left the Command of the Fleet to Sir John Norris, arriv'd at Dover, as he did the next Day at London.

The House of Lords having taken into Consideration what Money had been issued out of the Chamber of London, relating to Suits at Law, concerning controverted Elections, came to a Resolution to the following Effect; That the Common Council of London, by issuing such Money, have abus'd their Trust, and been guilty of great Partiality, of a gross Mismanagement of the City Treasure, and a Violation of the Freedom of Elections in the City.

April 16. Dy'd Sir Francis Wyndham, Bart. in the 9th Year of his Age.

The Countess Dowager of Oxford interr'd in Westminster Abbey. [See April 7.]

Augustine Moor whipp'd according to his Sentence. [See the 11th of this Month.]

Devenish, a private Soldier in the third Regiment of Foot-Guards, who had been several Months in Custody of a Messenger for cursing King George, and proclaiming the Pretender, was whipp'd thro' three Battalions of the Guards.

April 17. About this Time Lieutenant General Willes was appointed Lieutenant General of the Ordnance.

Lieutenant General Macartney made Governor of Portsmouth in the Room of Lieutenant General Willes.

Major General Sabine made Governor of Berwick and Holy Island, in the Room of Lieutenant General Macartney.

April 18. Humphrey Parsons, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. Crawley, Daughter of Sir Ambrose Crawley, Kt. of Greenwich in the County of Kent.

April 18. The King went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz.

An Act for redeeming the Fund appropriated for Payment of the Lottery Tickets which were made forth for the Service of the Year 1710, by a voluntary Subscription of the Proprietors into the Capital Stock of the South-Sea Company, and for raising a Sum of Money to pay off such Debts and Incumbrances as are therein mention'd, and for appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament, and to limit Times for Prosecutions upon Bonds for exporting Cards and Dice.

An Act for settling certain yearly Bonds payable out of the Revenue of Scotland, to satisfy publick Debts in Scotland, and other Uses mention'd in the Treaty of Union, and to discharge the Equivalents claim'd on the Behalf of Scotland in the Terms

of the same Treaty, and for obviating all future Disputes, Charges and Expences concerning those Equivalents.

An Act for recovering the Credit of the British Fishery in foreign Parts, and for better securing the Duties on Salt.

An Act for enlarging the Time to determine Claims on the forfeited Estates.

An Act against clandestine running of uncustom'd Goods, and for the more effectual preventing of Frauds relating to the Customs.

An Act for the better securing the lawful Trade of his Majesty's Subjects to and from the East Indies, and for the more effectual preventing all his Majesty's Subjects trading thither under foreign Commissions.

An Act for appointing a Commissioner and Trustee to put in Execution the Powers and Authorities of the several Acts of Parliament relating to the forfeited Estates, and the Estates given to superstitious Uses, in the Room of George Treby, Esq; who has desir'd to have been discharg'd from the said Trust.

An Act to continue the Commissioners appointed to examine, state, and determine the Debts to the Army, and to examine and state the Demands of several foreign Princes and States for Subsidies during the late War.

An Act for preventing the Mischiefs which may happen by keeping too great Quantities of Gunpowder in or near the Cities of London and Westminster, or the Suburbs thereof.

An Act for the better preventing Frauds committed by Bankrupts.

An Act for the Amendment of Writs of Error, and for the farther preventing the arresting or reverfing of Judgments after Verdict.

An Act to prevent the Inconveniencies arising from seducing Artificers in the Manufactures of Great Britain into foreign Parts.

An Act for making more effectual the several Acts pass'd for repairing and amending the Highways of this Kingdom.

An Act for amending and making more effectual the Laws for repairing the Highways, Bridges, and Ferries, in that Part of Great Britain call'd Scotland.

An Act for making more effectual the Laws appointing the Oaths for Security of the Government, to be taken by Ministers and Preachers in Churches and Meeting-Houses in Scotland.

An Act for continuing the Act made in the eighth Year of the Reign of the late Queen Anne, to regulate the Price and Affair of Bread, and for continuing the Act made in the twelfth Year of her said late Majesty's Reign for the better Encouragement of the making Sail Cloth in Great Britain.

An Act for making more effectual an Act of the third and fourth Years of the Reign of King William and Queen Mary, intituled, An Act for the more effectual Discovery and Punishment of Deer-Stealers.

An Act for the farther Punishment of such Persons as shall unlawfully kill or destroy Deer in Parks, Padocks or other inclos'd Grounds.

An Act for Relief of such Sufferers of the Islands of Nevis and St. Christophers, as have settled in either of those Islands, and made due Proof of such Settlement before the twenty fifth Day of December, One thousand seven hundred and twelve.

An Act for laying a Duty of two Pennies Scots, or one sixth Part of a Penny Sterling, upon every Pint of Ale or Beer that shall be vendid or sold within the Town of Inverness, and Privileges thereof, for paying the Debts of the said Town, and for building a Church and making a Harbour there.

An Act for laying a Duty of two Pennies Scots, or one sixth Part of a Penny Sterling, upon every Pint of Ale or Beer that shall be vendid or sold within the Town of Dunbar, for improving and preserving the Harbour, and repairing the Town-house, and building a School, and other publick Buildings there, and for supplying the said Town with fresh Water.

An Act for enlarging the Time granted by an Act of the ninth and tenth Years of King William, for cleansing and making navigable the Channel from the Hythe at Colchester to Wivenhoe, and for making the said Act more effectual.

An Act for making the Town and Township of Sunderland a distinct Parish from the Parish of Bishop-Wearmouth in the County of Durham.

And to six private Bills.

After which the Lord Chancellor, by the King's Command, prorogu'd the Parliament to the 20th of May.

——— Lusterel, Nephew of Colonel Henry Lusterel, who was assassinated at Dublin, [See October 22, 1717] having been try'd and convicted at the Bar of the King's Bench in Ireland, of wilful Perjury at the Tryal of —— Caddel and —— Wilson, for the Murder of the said Colonel; and being sentenc'd by the said Court to stand three Hours in the Pillory with both his Ears nail'd to it, then to have them cut off, and to remain eight Months in Prison, stood in the Pillory this Day in Pursuance of the said Sentence.

Dy'd at her Seat at Stretcham in Surrey the Widow Howland, Mother of the Dutchess of Beauford.

April 19. Dy'd Sir John Clopton of Clopton, in the County of Warwick, Kt. in the 80th Year of his Age.

The Dutchess of Kent, Wife of Henry de Grey Duke of Kent, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

Tudor Trevor, Esq; Son of Sir John Trevor, late Master of the Rolls, marry'd to Mrs. Elizabeth Jennens, Daughter of ——— Jennens of Shiplake in the County of Oxon, Esq.

——— Howard, Esq; Son of Charles Earl of Carlisle, made Captain of the Company, late Cadogan's, in the third Regiment of Foot-Guards.

Mr. Thomas Weston elected Mathematical Master of the Trinity-House.

April 21. Dy'd Henry-Stafford Howard, Earl of Stafford; he was Son of William Lord Vicount Stafford, who was beheaded on Tower-hill the 29th of December, 1680. He was created Earl of Stafford by King James II, in the 4th Year of his Reign. He marry'd, in France, a Daughter of the Count de Grammont, but dying without Issue, was succeeded by William Howard, Esq; Son of his second Brother John Howard, on whom, and his male Heirs, in Default of Issue of the deceas'd Earl, the Honour was intail'd.

Dy'd Sir Thomas Cave of Stamford in the County of Leicester, Baronet.

Dy'd William Tipping, Esq. He had been High Sheriff of the County of Oxford, and was the Person who invented the Remedy for the Stone, &c. that goes by his Name.

The Prince and Princess of Wales went to the late Duke of Ormond's House near Richmond, to reside there during the Summer.

April 22. Dy'd ——— Edwards, Esq; Keeper of the Crown and other Regalia in the Tower.

April 23. The Court of Assistants of the Grocers Company made Choice of Mr. Watson, Lecturer of St. Botolph's Bishopsgate, to be Rector of St. Stephen Walbrook, vacant by the Death of Dr. Rawson.

April 27. The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on George Howell, Esq; High Sheriff of the County of Glamorgan.

——— Rowley, Esq; appointed Keeper of the Crown and other Regalia in the Tower of London, in the Room of ——— Edwards, Esq; deceas'd.

Richard Elliot, Esq; appointed Secretary to the Lord Carteret's Embassy to Sweden.

April 28. The Ratifications of the Convention lately concluded at the Hague, between the Emperor, the King of Great Britain, and the States General of the United Provinces, for removing the Difficulties which hinder'd the Execution

Execution of the Barrier Treaty, concluded at *Antwerp* in the Year 1715, were exchange'd at *Whitohall* by the respective Ministers of the Powers which are Parties to the said Treaty.

April 29. A Chapter of the Garter was held at *St. James's*, where *Evelyn Pierpoint*, Duke of *Kingston*, Lord President of the Council, was elected Knight-Companion of that Most Noble Order, and was invested with the George and Garter with the usual Ceremonies.

May 1. The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *Thomas Pengelly*, Esq; Serjeant at Law; who was also appointed his Majesty's first Serjeant at Law, in the Room of *Sir Thomas Powys* deceas'd.

About this Time the King was pleas'd to create *Erengard Melisina*, Dutches of *Manston*, a Baroness, Countess, and Dutches of *Great Britain*, by the Name, Style, and Title of Baroness of *Chastebury* in the County of *Somerset*, Countess of *Faversham* in the County of *Kent*, and Dutches of *Kendall* in the County of *Westmorland*.

James Bridges, Earl of *Caernarvon*, a Marquess and Duke of *Great Britain*, by the Name, Style and Title of Marquess of *Caernarvon*, and Duke of *Chandos* in *Hertfordshire*.

Charles Mountague, Earl of *Manchester*, a Duke of *Great Britain*, by the Name, Style, and Title of Duke of *Manchester*.

John Campbell, Earl of *Greenwich* and Duke of *Argyll*; a Duke of *Great Britain*, by the Name, Style and Title of Duke of *Greenwich*.

Thomas Coningsby, Lord *Coningsby*, an Earl of *Great Britain*, by the Name, Style, and Title of Earl *Coningsby* of *Coningsby* in the County of *Lincoln*.

Bennet Sherrard, Baron of *Harborough*, and Viscount *Sherrard* of *Stapleford* in the County of *Leicester*, an Earl of *Great Britain*, by the Name, Style, and Title of Earl of *Harborough* in the County of *Leicester*.

George Carpenter, Esq; of *Killaghy* in the County of *Kilkenny* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, Lieutenant General of his Majesty's Forces, a Baron of the said Kingdom, by the Name, Style and Title of Baron *Carpenter* of *Killaghy* in the County aforesaid.

William Grimston of *Gothambury* in the County of *Hertford*, Esq; a Baron and Viscount of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, by the Name, Style and Title of Baron of *Dunboyne* in the County of *Meath*, and Viscount *Grimston*.

Thomas Pitt, jun. Esq; a Baron of the Kingdom of Ireland, by the Name, Style, and Title of Baron of Londonderry.

May 2. Dy'd *John Cordwijn, Esq;* an eminent Merchant of London.

Tempest Holmes, Esq; appointed Clerk of the Acts of his Majesty's Navy, in the Room of *Charles Serjison, Esq.*

May 5. *Francis Whichcot*, only Son of Sir *Paul Whichcot* of *Qui* in the County of *Cambridge*, Bart. marry'd to a Daughter of *Joseph Banks* of *Skoffington* in the County of *Nottingham*, Esquire.

Sir *Charles Farnaby*, appointed Auditor of the Accompts of the several Lotteries.

Thomas Burnet, Esq; appointed Consul at *Lisbon*.

John Cumyng of the *Middle Temple*, Esq; elected Professor of the Civil Law at *Gresham College*, in the Room of *Mr. Briggs* deceas'd.

Captain *Hoffer* appointed Rear Admiral of the White, in the Room of Captain *Cornwal* deceas'd.

Captain *Hopson* appointed Rear Admiral of the Blue.

May 7. *Don Hyacinth Borges Pereira à Castro*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Portugal*, had his first private Audience of the King at *St. James's*.

May 9. His Majesty in Council declar'd his Intentions to go out of the Kingdom for a short Time, and nam'd the Lords Justices to whom he thought fit to intrust the Government during his Absence, viz. *Dr. William Wake*, Lord Archbishop of *Canturbury*; *Thomas Parker*, Lord *Parker*, Lord High Chancellor of *Great Britain*; *Evelyn Pierpoint*, Duke of *Kingston*, Lord President of the Council; *Henry de Grey*, Duke of *Kent*, Lord Privy Seal; *John Campbell*, Duke of *Argyll* and *Greenwich*, Lord Steward of the Household; *Thomas Hollas*, Duke of *Newcastle*, Lord Chamberlain of the Household; *Charles Rawlet*, Duke of *Bolton*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; *John Churchill*, Duke of *Marlborough*, Captain General of his Majesty's Forces; *John Ker*, Duke of *Roxburgh*, Secretary of State; *Charles Spencer*, Earl of *Sunderland*, first Commissioner of the Treasury, and Groom of the Stole; *James Berkeley*, Earl of *Berkeley*, first Commissioner of the Admiralty; *James Stanhope*, Earl *Stanhope*, and *James Craggs, jun. Esq;* Secretaries of State.

Charles Willes, Esq; Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

James Pelham, Esq; appointed Secretary to the Duke of *Newcastle*, as Lord Chamberlain of the Household, in the Room of Sir *John Stanley*, Barquet. The

The King appointed *Scroop Egerton*, Earl of *Bridgewater*, *Edward Henry Rich*, Earl of *Warwick*, *Peregrine Bertie*, Marquess of *Lindsay*, (eldest Son of *Robert*, Duke of *Ancaster* and *Kesteven*) and *Robert Darcy*, Earl of *Holderness*, to be Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bedchamber.

Thomas Fane, Earl of *Westmorland*, appointed one of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, in the Room of *Robert Darcy*, Earl of *Holderness*.

Bennet Sherrard, Earl of *Harborough*, appointed Warden and Chief Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's Forests, Parks, Chaces and Warrens beyond *Trent*, in the Room of *Thomas Fane*, Earl of *Westmorland*.

Henry Walsley, Esq; his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the King of *Portugal*, appointed his Plenipotentiary likewise to the said King.

The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *Thomas Ambrose*, Esq; one of the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*.

Elisau Burgess, Esq; appointed his Majesty's Resident at *Venice*, in the Room of ——— *Cunningham*, Esq.

Philip York of the *Middle Temple* Esq; marry'd to a Daughter of *James Cocks* of the *Middle Temple* Esq.

About this Time came Advice, that the Prince *Peter Petrowitz*, only surviving Son of the *Czar*, dy'd at *Petersburg* on the 6th of *May*, in the 5th Year of his Age.

May, 19. Dy'd *Benjamin Jackson*, Esq; Master-Mason to his Majesty.

Edward Scawell, Esq; Brother of *William Lord Stawell*, marry'd to a Daughter of *Sir Hugh Stukeley* of *Hinton*, in the County of *Southampton*, Bart.

The late Earl of *Marr* and Mr. ——— *Stuart*, seiz'd at *Geneva*, by the Regency there. [See the Hist. Reg. N^o. XIV. Page 191.]

May 11. About nine o'clock in the Morning the King left *St. James's*, pass'd in his Barge from *Whitehall* to *Lambeth*, and from thence proceeded by Coach to *Gravesend*, where he embark'd for *Holland* on Board the *Carolina* Yacht, (Capt. *Galfredus Walpole* Commander) which sail'd between Two and Three in the Afternoon, and came to an Anchor off *Helvoetsluis* between Nine and Ten next Morning.

Sir Patrick Strachan made Barrack-Master-General of his Majesty's Barracks in *Scotland*.

One Hundred and five Felons convict, taken out of *Newgate*, the *Marshalsea*, and several other County-Gaols, were put on Ship board, to be transported to *Maryland*.

Charles De la Faye, Esq; appointed Secretary to the Lords Justices.

Colen Campbell, Esq; remov'd from the Office of Deputy-Surveyor and Clerk-Engrosser of his Majesty's Works.

Dy'd Bridget Lady Dowager Ashburnham, Relict of John Lord Ashburnham, and Mother of John the present Lord: She was only Daughter and Heir of Walter Vaughan of Barthemal in the County of Brecknock; Esqr.

May 12. William Moor, Gent. stood in the Pillory, at Charing Cross, for conspiring with Mr. Kinnerley, a Clergyman; falsely to accuse the Earl of Sunderland. [See March 28, 1718.]

May 14. The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland met at Edinburgh, and chose for their Moderator Mr. James Grierson.

May 15. The Marquis de Lede rais'd the Siege of Melazzo in Sicily. [See Hist. Reg. N° XIV. Page 191.]

May 16. The French Army, under the Command of the Duke of Beilwick, open'd the Trenches before Funtarabia.

The Lady of Thomas Pitt; Baron of Londonderry in Ireland; brought to Bed of a Son.

Dy'd, in the 16th Year of his Age, — Pierpoint, Esq; Son of William Pierpoint of Nottingham, Esq; by a Sister of Sir William Dawes, Barr. Archbishop of York.

The following Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death at the Sessions-House in the Old Bailey, viz. Abraham Wood, Richard Williams, Stephen Margrove, and John Wood, for Robberies on the Highway; Henry Broome, who pleaded guilty to five several Indictments for House-breaking; Margaret Chapman, for picking a Pocket; Simon Aylmore, Ruth Leche, and Eleanor Bridges, for Felony; John Mills, [See March 5.] for uttering counterfeit Stamp'd Paper to Sale: Three were burnt in the Hand, and the following Felons order'd for Transportation, viz. John Low, Catharine Davy, Stephen Clarke, Hannah Tyler, Robert Morgan, Edward Whippy, Margaret Johnson, Frances Sunderland, Dorothy Henley, John Adley, William Thompson, Mary Mims, Richard Wales, Benjamin Larkin, Mary Hutchins.

May 17. The Lords Justices met at Whitehall, and open'd their Commission.

Dy'd suddenly Thomas Dunstar, D. D. Rector of Marston in the County of Bucks, one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, and Warden of Wadham College in Oxford.

May 18. The King arriv'd at his Palace of Herrenhausen near Hanover.

May 19. The Parliament of Great Britain met at Westminster, and was farther prorog'd by Commission from the Lords Justices, to the 30th of June: And the two Houses of Convocation were likewise farther prorog'd to the 30th of October.

Dy'd *Mary Countess-Dowager of Tankerville*, Relict of *Ford Lord Gray of Wark*, Earl of *Tankerville*. She was the fourth Daughter of *George Earl of Berkeley*, and marry'd a second Time to *Ruth*, Esq.

May 20. Dr. *Baker*, Rector of *St. Giles's in the Fields* in the County of *Middlesex*, elected Warden of *Wadham College* in *Oxford*, in the Room of Dr. *Dunster* deceas'd.

The Trenches open'd by a Body of *French*, commanded by the *Marquess de Bonas*; before *Castel-Leon* in *Spain*.

Dy'd *Richard Vaughan*, of *Corstegedol* in the County of *Monmouth*, Esq.

The three young Princesses went to *Kensington Palace*, to reside there during the Summer.

May 22. Dy'd *William Heathcote*, Esq; Brother to *Sir Gilbert Heathcote*, Alderman of *London*.

A Pardon pass'd the Seals in Behalf of *Thomas Robinson*, for all Crimes by him committed relating to Drawbacks in the Exportation of *Salt*.

Colonel Gladhill appointed Governor of *Placentia* and *Annapolis-Royal* in *Newfoundland*, in the Room of *Col. Moody*.

Mr. Samuel Buckley appointed, by Patent, Gazetteer for *Life*, with a Salary of 300*l.* per Ann.

May 23. The General Assembly of the Church of *Scotland* dissolv'd their Meeting; and appointed the next General Assembly to be held at *Edinburgh* the second *Thursday* in *May* 1720.

May 24. The Island *Lipari* near *Sicily* taken by the *Germans*.

May 25. Dy'd *Mr. Sheppard*, an eminent Druggist in *Wexford*.

Dy'd *John Chetwynd*, Esq; Grandfather of *Walter Chetwynd*, Esq; Paymaster of the Pensions, in a very advanc'd Age.

John Wheeler executed at *Tyburn*. [See April 12.]

The Lady of the *Marquess of Hartington*, eldest Son of *William Duke of Devonshire*, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

May 26. Dy'd *Elizabeth Lady Chandos*, Widow of *James Bridges*, Baron of *Chandos*, and Mother of the present Duke of that Title. She was the eldest Daughter and one of the Co-heiresses of *Sir John Bernard*, a *Turkey-Merchant*.

Dy'd at *Paris*, *Lewis-Elies Du Pin*, D. D. of the College of the *Serbanne*, and universally known by his many learned Writings.

Francess, Countess of *Newburgh*; Sister of *George Brudenel*, Earl of *Cardigan*, abjur'd the *Romish* Religion at *Dublin*, and embrac'd the *Protestant*, as profess'd by the Church of *England*.

May 27. Dy'd *Thomas Newport*, Lord *Torrington*, Brother of *Richard Newport*, Earl of *Bradford*; and leaving no Issue, the Title became extinct.

Thomas Parker, Esq; Son of the Lord Chancellor *Parker*, succeeded the Lord *Torrington* in the Office of Teller of the *Exchequer*, he having a Patent for the Reversion of the first Teller's Place that should happen to fall,

The young Princesses, Daughters of the Prince of *Wales*, open'd their Household at *Kensington*; upon the Establishment of which the Chief Servants were as follows: The Countess-Dowager of *Portland*, Governess; the Lady *Coltadon*, Under-Governess; Mr. *Billerbeck*, Preceptor; *John Neal*, Esq; Controller; *John Wilcox*, D. D. Chaplain; Earl of *Glenorchy*, Master of the Horses; *John Mordant*, Esq; Esquerry; Mr. *Alexander Gordony*, Clerk of the Stables.

May 31. Dy'd *Edmund Duch*, of *Wittenbam* in the County of *Bucks*, Esq; -Master of the King's Household.

June 1. *Castellon* surrender'd to the *French*.

The Lord *Carteret*, set out on his Embassy to *Sweden*.

About this Time dy'd; at *Lisbon*, Capt. *Scales*, Commander of his Majesty's Ship *Hampshire*.

June 2. *Devenish*, a Foot-Soldier in the Guards, in Pursuance of a Sentence pass'd upon him by a Court-Martial, was ty'd to a Tree in *Hide-Park*, and whipt a second Time by the first Regiment of Guards, for speaking in Derogation of King *George's* Title to the Crown, and in Favour of the Pretender. [See April 15.]

Dy'd *William Lancaster*, Esq; one of the Gentlemen of the Band of Pensioners, and one of the Directors of the *African Company*.

Paul Burrard, Esq; made a Patent-Searcher in the Post of *London*.

June 5. *Fontarabia* surrender'd to the *French*.

June 6. *Richard Aldworth*, Esq; appointed one of the Commissioners for the Affairs of Taxes, in the Room of *Paul Burrard*, Esq.

June 7. Dy'd — *Addenbroke*, M. D. of *Catharine-Hall* in *Cambridge*.

June

June 8. Dy'd at Beeßen near Linguen in Westphalia, M. Clooster, aged 125 Years: He had been an Officer in the Service of several Emperors of Germany, Kings of Sweden, Denmark, &c. near 100 Years; and had never been sick, 'till two Days before his Death.

John Wood, Stephen Margrove, Richard Williams, Henry Broome, and Abraham Wood, executed at Tyburn. [See May 16.]

June 9. Capt. Fleming, Commander of the *Autrengesche*, a Merchant-Ship trading to the Streights, taken into Custody of a Messenger, for setting his Men ashore in Spain, and entering into the Spanish Service, after the War was proclaim'd.

A Battle fought at *Fraucavilla* in Sicily, between the Germans and the Spaniards, in which both Parties ascrib'd to themselves the Victory. [See the Account of it in the Hist. Reg. N^o XV.]

The Estate of Edward Swinburn, Esq; sold before the Commissioners of Inquiry, &c. to Mr. Wickar, for 6800 L.

June 10. A Battle fought at *Glenhill* in the County of Ross in Scotland, between the King's Forces commanded by General Carpenter and the Rebel Highlanders, who were entirely defeated. [See the Relation of it in the Hist. Reg. N^o XV.]

Sir John Norris sail'd for the Baltick with eight Men of War.

June 11. Capt. Fleming admitted to Bail. [See June 9.]

June 12. Mary Marchbank, alias Gobar, alias Gobart, committed to New Prison for cheating several Persons of Money, by pretending to have great Power and Interest with the King, the Earl of Sunderland, &c. to help them to Tide-Waiters Places, &c.

June 14. Dy'd the Lady Wheat, Wife of Sir Thomas Wheat of Glympton in the County of Oxford, Bart.

The Estate of the late Lord Widdrington, at *Stella* in the County of Durham, being about 400 l. per Ann. sold by the Commissioners of the Forfeited Estates to — Bank, Esq; for 7300 l.

June 15. Dy'd the Lady Mary Cavendish, eldest Daughter of William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire.

Between 5 and 600 Houses in *Frankfort on the Main*, a City of Germany, in the Circle of *Franconia*, burnt by an accidental Fire.

June 16. — *Devenish* whipp'd, a third Time, as before, [See June 2.] by fourteen Companies of the second Regiment of Foot-Guards.

June 17. Capt. Lennard carry'd from *Newgate* to the King's Bench Bar, but remanded. [See Feb. 10.]

Dy'd Joseph Addison, Esq. He was Son of Dr. Lancelot Addison, Dean of *Litchfield*; and being educated at the Charter-House

er-House School, was sent from thence to the University of Oxford, where he finish'd his Studies in *Magdalen College*: He became first known to the World by the Excellency of his *Latin Poems*, which he publish'd in the *Musa Anglicana*, and dedicated to *Charles Mountague*, Earl of *Halsbury*, who, together with the Lord *Somers*, then Lord Keeper, (to whom he inscrib'd the first Piece he publish'd in *English*, viz. A Poem to his Majesty *K. William III.* on the taking of *Namur*, in the Year 1695,) recommended him to that Prince, who gave him a Pension of 300 *l. per Ann.* and sent him to travel. At his Return from his Travels, he was made Commissioner of Appeals in the Excise; afterwards he was Under-Secretary to two Secretaries of State, and Secretary of State himself in *Ireland* under two Lord Lieutenants: Upon the Death of Queen *Anne* he was made Secretary to the Regency, after that one of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, and then advanc'd to be one of the Principal Secretaries of State to King *George*; which Office, by Reason of his ill State of Health, he was oblig'd to resign some time before his Death. He marry'd *Charlotte*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Middleton*, of *Chirk Castle* in the County of *Denbigh*, Bart. and Relict of *Edward Rich*, Earl of *Warwick*, by whom he left Issue only one Daughter. *Robert Minors*, alias *Medolls*, committed to *Newgate* for counterfeiting two Bank-Notes.

June 18. *St. Sebastian* invested by the French under the Command of the Duke of *Berwick*.

June 19. Dy'd at *Dublin* Lientenant-General *Thomas Meredith*.

June 22. The three young Princesses went from *Kensington* to *Windsor*.

June 23. Dy'd *Christopher Wandesford*, Vicount *Castlemore* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

June 24. Sir *John Eyles*, Bart. and *John Tass*, Esq; elect-ed Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*.

Evelyn Pierpoint, Duke of *Kingston*, Lord President of the Council, install'd Knight Companion of the most noble Order of the Garter, in the Chapel Royal of *St. George*, within the College, in the Castle of *Windsor*, by *Henry de Grey*, Duke of *Kent*, Lord Privy-Seal, *John Mountague*, Duke of *Mountague*, Master of the Great Wardrobe, and Captain of the first Troop of his Majesty's Life-Guards, and *Thomas Holles*, Duke of *Newcastle*, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, being three of the Knight-Companions of the Garter, and commission'd thereto by the Sovereign, under the great Seal of the Order.

June

June 25. Solomon Ashley, Esq; Exempt of the Yeomen of the Guards, third Son of Joseph Ashley of Ashley-Leaguers in the County of Northampton, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. Winifred Pitfield, only Child of Alexander Pitfield of Houston in the County of Middlesex, Esq;

June 26. The Parliament of Ireland met at Dublin, and adjourn'd to the first of July.

June 28. Mr. Carter of Westham, chosen Rector of St. Martin's Ourwich in Threadneedle-Street, by the Merchant-Taylors Company, in the Room of Mr. Whately deceas'd.

Mr. Richard Rawlinson of St. John's College, Oxon. made Doctor of Laws by that University.

June 29. The three young Princesses return'd from Windsor to Kensington.

June 30. The Parliament met at Westminster, and was further prorog'd, by Commission, to the 18th of August following.

Dy'd Dr. Adams, Rector of Lincoln College, Oxon. and Prebendary of Durham.

July 1. — *Devenish* whipp'd a fourth Time by the third Regiment of Foot-Guards, to which he belong'd, being ty'd to a Tree, as before. [See June 16.]

Seymour, a Foot-Soldier of the Guards, bound to a Tree and whipp'd for Desertion.

Dy'd the Countess-Dowager of Lindsey, Mother in Law of Robert Bertie, Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven.

The Parliament of Ireland met at Dublin.

July 2. Dy'd Sir Daniel Wray, formerly High-Sheriff of Essex.

Dy'd at Dublin Lieutenant-General Davenport.

Mr. Purviser made Contröller of the Customs in *Sussex* in the Room of Mr. Crookshanks.

July 6. Dy'd Meinhardt Schönberg, Duke of Schönberg and Leinsdor, Marquês of Harwich, &c. Kt. Companion of the most noble Order of the Garter, and Count of the Sacred Roman Empire: He marry'd Charlotte, eldest Daughter of Charles Lewis, Elector-Palatine, by whom he left Issue only two Daughters; Frederica, marry'd to Robert Darcy, Earl of Holderness, and Mary, marry'd to Count Dagenfels of the Empire of Germany.

July 7. John Matthews, a Printer, taken into Custody of a Messenger, for dispersing a Pamphlet call'd *Pro Populi, Vox Dei*.

July 8. Dy'd Mr. Henry Boon, one of the Chirurgeons of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

The French open'd the Trenches before St. Sebastian.

July

July 9. Dy'd *Mary-Louisa-Elizabeth* of Orleans, Dutches of Berry: She was born August 10, 1692, and marry'd June 26, 1710, to Charles of France, Duke of Berry, who dy'd April 24, 1714.

Samuel Trefusis of Trefusis in the County of Cornwall, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. Craggs, Daughter of James Craggs, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Post-Office.

The Countess-Dowager of Fingall, marry'd to Robert Taffe, of the Kingdom of Ireland.

July 10. The following Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death at the Sessions-House in the Old-Baily; viz. *Mary Beal*, *Sarah Booker*, *Mary Wood*, *Mary Molloy*, alias *Ryan*, *William Johnson*, *Charles Hurst*, *William Hall*, *Joseph Lawrence*, *William Campbell*, and *George Cap*, all of them for Burglary or Felony: The four Women pleaded their Bellies, and three of them were found pregnant; but the other, viz. *Sarah Booker*, was return'd not with Child. At the same Sessions twenty-nine Felons were order'd for Transportation, viz. *Patriek Evans*, *John Hutchins*, *Martha Mackoy*, alias *Lewet*, *John Taylor*, *William Perry*, *William Gossage*, *Robert Godfrey*, *James Kettle*, *John Weer*, *William Gregory*, *John Sowden*, *Robert Nelson*, *Urphane Mackhoul*, *Elizabeth Currey*, *Thomas Nelson*, *Mary Smith*, *Edward Swinney*, *John Frost*, *Sarah Davis*, *Joseph Castle*, *Darby Bryan*, *Joseph Winterbottom*, *Charles Forster*, *Elizabeth Dawson*, *John Randal*, *John Steel*, *Sofanna Cook*, *Martha Wood*, and *John Birch*; and two Felons were burnt in the Hand, viz. *Samuel Harrison* and *Elizabeth Dary*.

The following Persons, being Insurers in the Sun Fire-Office, and having suffer'd by Fires, receiv'd of the Company of the said Office their full Claims for the Losses and Damages they had sustain'd thereby; viz. *Simon Bandull*, Pipe-maker, in *Goodman's Yard*, near the *Minorities*, *William Atkinson*, Coach-painter, in *Long Acre*, and *Edward Stebbing*, Distiller, in *Fisher-Street* near *Red Lyon Square*.

Mr. John Mills [See May 16] pleaded his Majesty's Pardon, and was discharg'd out of Prison.

The House of the late Duke of Ormond near *Richmond* was put to Sale by Auction, before the Commissioners of forfeited Estates, and bought by the Prince of Wales for 6000*l*.

July 14. Dy'd *Mr. Damazcen*, one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapel.

Dr. Delben, Prebendary of *Durham*, made Golden Prebendary of that Cathedral, in the Room of *Dr. Adams*, deceas'd.

Dy'd at *Naples* Count *John Wenceslas de Gallasch*, Viceroy of that Kingdom, in the 50th Year of his Age: In the Year 1704 the Emperor *Leopold* sent him in Quality of his Envoy

Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Great Britain, in which Character he was afterwards confirm'd by the Emperor Joseph, as also in the Year 1711, by the present Emperor Charles VI.

July 18. Prince Theodore of Bavaria, youngest Son of the Elector of Bavaria, chosen Coadjutor of the Bishoprick of Ratisbon, in the Room of his Brother Prince Philip of Bavaria, Bishop of Munster and Paderborn.

July 21. The Town of St. Sebastian surrenders'd to the French, the Garrison retiring into the Citadel.

The Lady of Francis-Seymour Conway, Lord Conway, brought to Bed of a Son.

July 22. A Proclamation publish'd for the apprehending of William Murray, commonly call'd Marquis of Tullibardine, eldest Son of the Duke of Arbol, George Keith, late Earl of Marischal, and William Mackenzie, late Earl of Seaforth; promising a Reward of 2000 *l.* for each of them, besides his Majesty's free Pardon to any Person standing in Need thereof, who shall apprehend any of them.

William Johnson, William Hall, and Charles Hurst, [See July 10] executed at Tyburn. The other seven Malefactors, who were condemn'd at the same Sessions, were order'd for Transportation by the Lords Justices.

At a Court-Martial held at Spithead, Vice-Admiral Mighels of the Blue Squadron President, Enquiry was made into the Behaviour of Captain Charles Hardy of the *Defiance*, the late Captain Robert Chadwick of the *Guernsey*, Captain William Elford of the *St. Albans*, and Captain Digby Dent of the *Lynn*; when, in their Passage down the Straights, several Ships were seen near *Marabella*, on the Coast of Spain, on or about the first Day of May, which escap'd them, and afterwards prov'd to belong to Spain: And after a full Examination of the Matter, the Court were unanimously of Opinion, that the said Captains Hardy, Elford, and Dent, were not in the least wanting in the Performance of their Duty, in every Respect on that Occasion.

July 24. Dy'd Heneage Finch, Earl of Aylesford: He was second Son of Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham, and created Baron of Guernsey by Queen Anne in 1703, and Earl of Aylesford by King George in 1714: He marry'd Elizabeth, Daughter of Sir John Banks of Aylesford in the County of Kent, Bart. by whom he left Issue three Sons and five Daughters, viz. Heneage, Lord Guernsey, who succeeded to the Honour and Estate, John and Henry; Elizabeth, marry'd to Robert Benson, Lord Bingley, Anne, marry'd to Wil-

ham Egg, Earl of Dartmouth, and the Lady Martha, the Lady Frances, and the Lady Essex.

July 28. Dy'd in France, at St. Germain en Laye, Charles Middleton, Earl of Middleton, in the 69th Year of his Age: He had been one of the Principal Secretaries of State to the Kings Charles II. and James II.

Dy'd Charles Deering, Esq; Auditor of the Exchequer in Ireland; in which Office he was succeeded by his Son Deering, Esq; who had a Patent for the Reversion of that Office.

July 30. Dy'd Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Berkeley, Mother of James Berkeley, Earl of Berkeley: She was Daughter of Baptist Noel, Vicount Campden, and Sister to Edward Earl of Gainsborough.

Mr. Robert Gay, Assistant-Surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, chosen Surgeon of the same, in the Room of Mr. Boon, deceas'd. And.

Mr. John Dohyns chosen Assistant-Surgeon of the said Hospital, in the Room of Mr. Gay.

July 31. A Fire broke out at Mr. Leader's, a Soap-boilers, near the Ram Tavern in St. Olave's Street, and burnt down 9 or 10 Houses in Front, besides Back-houses and Ware-houses.

About this Time dy'd the Countess of Buchan in Scotland.

Dr. Gooch, Vice-chancellor of Cambridge, chosen Rector of the Cathedral of Chichester.

Aug. 1. *Santons* taken by the French.

Aug. 4. Dy'd Michael Hyde, Esq; Commissary-General of the Musters.

Mr. William Watts, Fellow of Lincoln College in Oxford, made Prebendary of Dutham, in the Room of Dr. Dolben, promoted to the Golden Prebend of that Cathedral.

Thomas Hewit, Esq; Surveyor-General of the King's Woods, made Surveyor of his Majesty's Works, in the Room of William Benson, Esq.

Martin Bladen, Esq; and Daniel Pulteney, Esq; appointed, by Patent, Joint Commissioners, to adjust the Limits in America, between England and France; particularly at Cape Breton and Nova Scotia.

Dy'd Sir Charles Ingoldsby: He was one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in the Reign of King James II.

Aug. 6. The Castle of St. Sebastian surrender'd to the French.

Aug. 7.

Aug. 7. Mr. *Isaac Steele*, Under-Master of *St. Paul's School*, chosen by the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the *Mercers Company*, Sur-Master of the said School: And

Mr. *Hugh Wyatt* of *Bennet College* in *Cambridge*, elected Under-Master, in the Room of Mr. *Steele*.

Dy'd Sir *Richard Farrington* of *Clichester* in the County of *Suffex*, Bart. Member of Parliament for that City.

Aug. 8. Dy'd *Benedict Hall*, Esq.

Aug. 9. Were celebrated at the Imperial Palace of *La Favorita*, the Nuptials between the most serene Arch-dutcheß *Mary-Josepha* of *Austria*, eldest Daughter of the Emperor *Joseph*, and the most serene *Frederick-Augustus*, Electoral Prince of *Saxony*, only Son of *Fred. derick-Augustus*, Elector of *Saxony*, and King of *Poland*.

Major *Butler*, of the Lord *Hinchinbroke's* Regiment, made Lieutenant-Colonel of *Philips's* Regiment in *Newfoundland* in the Room of Colonel *Purcel*.

Aug. 13. Dy'd *John Colepepper*, Lord *Colepepper* of *Thorsfay* in the County of *Lincoln*, which Honour became extinct by his Death.

Herbert Lewis, Esq; appointed, by Patent, Customer and Collector of the Great Customs on Wool and Leather exported from the Port of *London*, in the Room of *John Benson*, Esq.

Aug. 14. Dr. *Heathcot*, an eminent Quaker and Physician, was kill'd on the Road between *Hampstead* and *London*, by the overturning of his Coach.

Aug. 16. Dy'd ——— *Rensy*, Esq; who had been Attorney-General of *New-York*.

Aug. 18. The Parliament met, and was farther prorog'd, by Commission, to the 1st of *October*.

Aug. 19. The Dutcheß of *Buckingham* deliver'd of a Still-born Child.

Aug. 20. Dy'd, in the 3d Year of his Age, the Prince *Lewis-Charles-William*, second Son of *Frederick I*, King of *Prussia*, by his third Wife, the Princess of *Mecklemburg-Swerin*.

Aug. 21. Dy'd *Samuel Stebbing*, Esq; *Somerset Herald*, and Secretary and Seal-keeper of the Court of the Earl-Marshal of *England*.

Dy'd Mr. *Dyche*, Schoolmaster to the Charity-Children of *St. Andrew's Holbourn*.

Aug. 22. Dy'd *Mary*, Countess Dowager of *Northampton*, Relick of *James Compton*, Earl of *Northampton*, and Mother of *George*, the present Earl.

The Earl of Drogheda of the Kingdom of Ireland, marry'd to Mrs. Johnson, a Daughter of ~~John~~ Johnson, Esq; some Time one of the Barons of the Exchequer in that Kingdom.

Aug. 25. Dy'd John Dodd, Esq; Son of the late Lord Chief Baron Dodd.

Aug. 27. ~~John~~ Cunningham, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. Middleton, Niece to Thomas Lord Onslow.

Aug. 28. Sir Henry Bedingfield of Oxborough in the County of Norfolk, Bart. marry'd to the Lady Elizabeth Boyle, Daughter of Charles Boyle, Earl of Burlington, and Sister of Richard the present Earl.

Dy'd Dr. Balderston, Master of Emanuel College in Cambridge.

Aug. 31. A Fire happen'd at Meonstoke, near Gosport in Hampshire, which burnt down near thirty Houses. The Loss was computed at above 5000*l*.

Sept. 4. Dy'd Capt. Robert Eden, Waggon-Master-General to the King, of a Blow he receiv'd in his Head, in a Fray with the Watch in Piccadilly.

Mr. Simmons appointed Carpenter to his Majesty, in the Room of Mr. Barker.

Sept. 5. Dy'd ~~John~~ Cullisford, Esq; He had been one of the Commissioners of the Customs both in England and Scotland.

This Day the following Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death at the Sessions House in the Old Bailey, viz. Thomas Jones for Burglary; William Boxell for Horse-stealing; Sarah Blackwell and Mary Clark for Shoplifting; and Charlotte Brudenell for Felony: Blackwell and Brudenell pleaded their Bellies, and were found both quick with Child. Henry Cole being convicted of Cheating Mr. Cooper in Newgate-Street of 18 Guineas, and other Money, by false Pretences, was fin'd 20 Marks, and to stand in the Pillory at Cheapside Conduit. And at the same Sessions the following Felons were order'd for Transportation, viz. Robert Bromfield, B ~~John~~ ~~John~~, Mary Wood, Kenneth Lamb, John Green, Henry Davis, John Miller, Thomas Smith, Richard Puel, Edward Shaw, Richard Jarvis, Mary Francis, Mary Dowias, Henry Bontin, Margaret Williams, William Evans, Sarah Ward, alias Johnson, Anne Dutton, Anne Robins, Elizabeth Jakes, John Green, Margaret Dennis, Samuel Teo, Martha Gray, and Rose Knight.

Sept. 7. Dy'd Dr. Harris, Rector of St. Mildred, Broad-Street, Fellow of the Royal Society, and Author of the *Dictionarium Technicum*.

Sept. 9. *John Matthews*, Princer, committed to *Newgate*, a Bill of High Treason being found against him.

Dr. *Walbroth* appointed one of the King's Chaplains in Ordinary, in the Room of Dr. *Dunstar*, deceas'd.

The Lady of *James Lord Compton*, eldest Son of *George Compton*, Earl of *Northampton*, brought to Bed of a Son.

Sept. 10. Dy'd at *Paris* *Robert Kesk* of the *Inner Temple*, Esq.

The Parliament of *Ireland* farther adjourn'd to the 24th.

Sept. 17. *Peregrine Lord Osborne*, call'd *Marquess of Carmarthen*, only Son of *Peregrine Osborne*, Duke of *Leeds*, marry'd to the Lady *Anne Seymour*, third Daughter of *Charles Seymour*, Duke of *Somerset*.

Dy'd the Widow of Dr. ——— *Lloyd*, late Bishop of *Worcester*.

Sept. 19. The Countess of *Essex* brought to Bed of a Daughter.

Sept. 20. The Lady of Dr. *Edmund Gibson*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

Sept. 21. Vice-Admiral *Nichols*, with his Majesty's Ships under his Command, and the Transports having on Board his Majesty's Forces, commanded by the Lord *Vicount Cobham*, sail'd from *St. Helens*.

The Parliament of *Ireland* was farther prorog'd to the 28th.

Sept. 23. Dy'd Dr. *William Lloyd*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Worcester*, Son of the late Bishop of that See.

Capt. *Layson* and Major *Thompson*, being at Play at the *Mitre Coffee-House* in *King-Street*, *Westminster*, some Words arose, upon which they drew their Swords, and the former was kill'd, the other wounded.

Bacon Morris, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of *Longward Fort*, made Governor thereof, in the Room of *Francis Hammond*, Esq; deceas'd.

Hugh Buxton, Esq; made Lieutenant-Governor, in the Room of *Bacon Morris*, Esq;

Sept. 26. Dr. *Savage*, Rector of *St. Anne Blackfryers*, unanimously elected Master of *Emmanuel College* in *Cambridge*, in the Room of Dr. *Balderson*, deceas'd.

The Lady *Theodosia Blyth*, Daughter of *Edward Hyde*, Earl of *Clarendon*, brought to Bed of a Son.

Sept. 27. Dy'd suddenly, of an Apoplexy, Dr. *George Smalridge*, Bishop of *Bristol*, and Dean of *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*.

Dy'd

By'd Dr. *Smalwood*, Chaplain to the first Regiment of Foot-Guards.

Dy'd Dr. *Grey*, one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to his Majesty.

Sept. 29. Sir *George Thorold*, Knight and Baronet, and Alderman of *Cordwainers Ward*, elected Lord Mayor of the City of *London* for the Year ensuing.

Sept. 30. Sir *Hans Sloane* elected President of the College of Physicians, *London*, in the Room of Dr. *Bateman*, who resign'd.

A Proclamation publish'd, for the farther Prorogation of the Parliament to the 23d of *November*.

Mr. *Birch* made Chancellor of the Diocese of *Worcester*, in the Room of Dr. *Lloyd*, deceas'd.

Mr. — *Jenkins* appointed Keeper of *Tutthill Fields Bridewell*, in the Room of Capt. *Evans*, deceas'd.

Urgel surrender'd to the *French*.

Oct. 1. Mr. *Hall*, a Tallow Chandler in *St. Olave's Street*, was set upon, near *Charlton* in *Kent*, by three Highwaymen, who shot him through the Head and Belly, of which he immediately dy'd.

Dy'd at his Seat at *Hurley* in *Berkshire*, Sir *Henry Johnson*, Kt. Member of Parliament for *Aldborough* in *Suffolk*. He marry'd *Martha*, the only Daughter and Heir of *John Lord Lovelace*, and Baroness' *Wentworth* of *Bettlested*; by whom he left one Daughter and Heir, *Anne*, marry'd to *Thomas Wentworth*, Earl of *Strafford*.

Mr. *Wroth* of *Epsom*, marry'd to the Vicountess-Dowager *Ikenen* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

The Lady of the Lord *Carteret* brought to Bed of a Son.

Charles Hudson, Esq; appointed Consul at *Algier*.

Oct. 7. Dy'd Mr. *Paul Lorraine*, Ordinary of *Newgate*.

The Citadel of *Messina* surrender'd to the Imperialists.

Oct. 8. Dy'd *Henry Ayres*, Esq; Counsellor at Law, at his Chambers in *Gray's Inn*.

Oct. 10. The Lady of the Lord *Brook* brought to Bed of a Son.

Dy'd Sir *John Scot* of *Enfeld*, Knight.

Vigo surrender'd to the *English* under the Command of the Lord *Cobham*.

Oct. 13. *Mountague Gerrard Drake*, of *Sharlotes* in the County of *Buckingham*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Amerham*, marry'd to Mrs. *Marshall*.

Oct. 14. The following Persons being Insurers in the *Sun Fire-Office*, and having suffer'd by Fires, receiv'd of the said Office their full Claims for the Losses and Damages they had sustain'd thereby, viz. *Joseph Fisher*, Upholsterer, *Samuel West*, Stationer, *Abraham Cooper*, Wool-Card-maker, *Joseph Green*, Surgeon, *Robert Hume*, Apothecary, *Mary Westcot*, Vintner, *Peter Hambly*, Wool-Merchant, *Thomas Sutton*, Upholsterer, *Nathaniel Hall*, Tallow-Chandler, *Thomas Ganser*, Goldsmith, and *William Osgood*, Dyer: All of them dwelling in *St. Olave's-Street* in *Southwark*; *John Peck*, of *Crooked-Lane*, Victualler, *Henry Hewwell* of *Meenstoke* in the County of *Southampton*, Malster.

Richard Godfrey of the *Inner Temple*, Esq; sworn one of the *Masters in Chancery*, in the Room of *Sir Thomas Gery*.

Thomas Hewet, Esq; *Sir John Vanbrugh*, *Tobias Jenkins*, Esq; *Nicholas Dubou*, and *Grinlin Gibbons*, Gent. appointed Commissioners of his Majesty's Works.

Oct. 16. Seven Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death at the Sessions House in the *Old Baily*, viz. *James Barber*, a Beadle of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, for the Murder of *Robert Eden*, Gent. (See above Sept. 4.) *John Constable* for robbing on the High-Way; *Elizabeth Low* and *Mary Yales* for Picking Pockets; *Josuah Burrows*, *John Scot*, alias *James Murray*, and *William Didwell* for Felonies: The two Women pleaded their Bellies, and the first of them was found quick with Child, the other not. Fifteen Felons were order'd for Transportation, viz. *William Marvell*, *William Simmons*, *Dorothy Tarlock*, *Thomas Cane*, *Joshua Drake*, *Elizabeth Cooper*, *Thomas Newman*, *Elizabeth Blanchflower*, *Noble Rance*, *Susanna Clarke*, *Thomas Roberts*, *John Newland*, *Elizabeth Deane*, and *Susanna Lewon*: And ten were burnt in the Hand. *Mr. Thompson* was try'd for the Murder of *Captain Layton*, (See Sept. 23.) and acquitted.

Oct. 20. *Dr. Hugh Boulter*, one of the King's Chaplains, Archdeacon of *Surrey*, and Minister of *St. Olave's Southwark*, made Dean of *Christ Church* in *Oxford*, and Bishop of *Bristol*, in the Room of *Dr. George Smalridge*, deceas'd.

Oct. 23. Ninety Felons convict were taken out of *Newgate* to be transported to the Plantations in *America*.

The Convocation, which stood prorogu'd to this Day, was farther prorogu'd to the 4th of *December*.

Oct. 24. A Duel fought in *Leicester Fields* between *Mr. Purcel* and *Mr. Love*, two *Irish* Gentlemen, the last of whom was kill'd, and the other committed to *Newgate*.

Oct. 26. Dy'd *Richard Wynn*, Esq; at his House in Charter House Yard, in the 64th Year of his Age.

Oct. 27. Dy'd *Gilbert Coventry*, Earl of *Coventry*, leaving only one Daughter, marry'd to *Sir William Carey*, of *Asbury* in the County of *Cornwall*, Bart. so that the Earldom descended to *William Coventry*, Esq; one of the Clerks of the Green-Cloth.

Oct. 29. A Fire broke out at *London Wall* near *Moor-Gate*, and burnt and damag'd five or six Houses, besides Stables, and other Buildings.

Charles-William Howard, Earl of *Suffolk* and *Binton*, appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the County of *Essex*.

Oct. 30. Mr. *John Matthews*, the Printer, try'd at the *Old Bailey*, and being found guilty of High Treason; receiv'd Sentence of Death accordingly.

Oct. 31. The Lady of *James Stanhope*, Earl *Stanhope*, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

Nov. 1. Dy'd *George Wilcocks*, Esq; High Bailiff of the Liberty of *Westminster*.

About the same Time dy'd, of an Apoplexy, at *Am-herst-park*, *Henry Vernon*, of *Dorset* in the County of *Cornwall*, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Victualling-Office, and Member of Parliament for *Notsey* in that County.

Nov. 4. Dr. *South* chose a third Time Vice-chancellor of the University of *Cambridge*.

Nov. 6. *John Matthews* was drawn in a Sledge and hang'd at *Tyburn*; but that Part of his Sentence which related to his being quarter'd, was remitted, and his Body was given to his Friends. [See October 30.] At the same Time were executed *John Constable* and *John Sme*, alias *James Murray*. [See October 16.]

William Tavel try'd at a Court of Admiralty, held at the *Old Bailey*, for a Murder committed on the High Seas near the Island of *Zant*; and being found guilty receiv'd Sentence accordingly.

Nov. 7. Mr. *Lewis*, a Clergyman, taken into Custody for writing a Paper, call'd, *The Establishment*.

John Valentine, Esq; Attorney-General in *New England*, appointed, by the Lords of the Admiralty, Advocate-General of the Admiralty in that Colony.

Thomas Roberts, Esq; made Register of all the Warrants in the Custom House, in the Room of *Marmaduke Bealing*, Esq.

Nov. 9. Mr. *Lewis* admitted to Bail. [See Nov. 7.]

Mr. *Lovington* made Prebendary of *Worcester* in the Room of Dr. *Lloyd*, deceas'd.

Nov. 11. The Wife of ——— *Arundel*, Esq; eldest Son of the Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour*; was deliver'd of a Son.

Nov. 12. Dr. *Hugh Boulter*, Bishop-Elect of *Bristol*, marry'd to a Daughter of Mr. *Savage*, a Packer, in *Mark Lane*.

Nov. 14. Dr. *Hugh Boulter* confirm'd Bishop of *Bristol*, at the Church of St. *Mary le Bow* in *Cheapside*.

Nov. 15. The King arriv'd at St. *James's* from *Germany*. Dr. *Boulter* consecrated in *Lambeth* Chapel.

Nov. 16. The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *John Tash*, Esq; Sheriff of *London*: And on *George Ludlam*, Esq; Chamberlain of that City.

Mr. *Samuel Billingsley* made Archdeacon of *Surrey* in the Room of Dr. *Boulter*, promoted to the See of *Bristol*.

Robert Brisow, Esq; made Clerk-Controller of the Green-Cloth, in the Room of *William Coventry*, Esq; [See Oct. 17.

Nov. 21. A Chapter of the Garter was held at St. *James's*, in which *Charles Spencer*, Earl of *Sunderland*, was elected a Knight-Companion of that most noble Order.

Dy'd Dr. *Thorp*, one of the Prebendaries of *Canterbury*.

About this Time dy'd *Hugh Fortescue* of *Filley*, in the County of *Devon*, Esq.

Nov. 23. The Wife of *Richard* Lord Vicount *Wentman* of *Tham* in *Ireland*, was deliver'd of a Son.

The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *Thomas Heme*, Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Works.

Dy'd Dr. *Hampbreys*, Curate of St. *Andrew's* *Holborn*.

Nov. 24. Dr. *John Robinson*, Bishop of *London*, marry'd to Mrs. *Cornwallis*.

Nov. 26. Dy'd Dr. *Hudson*, Keeper of the *Bodleian* Library at *Oxford*.

Nov. 28. Mr. *Joseph Bowles*, M. A. and Fellow of *Oriel* College, elected Keeper of the *Bodleian* Library in the Room of Dr. *Hudson*, deceas'd.

Dy'd *Richard Marzage* of *Isheworth* in the County of *Middlesex*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Bishop-Castle* in the County of *Salop*.

Nov. 30. Dr. *Hancock* made Prebendary of *Canterbury* in the Room of Dr. *Thorp* deceas'd.

Dr. *William King* chosen Principal of St. *Mary-Hall* in *Oxford*, in the Room of Dr. *Hudson*, deceas'd.

Dec. 4. The two Houses of Convocation were farther prorog'd to the 23^d of *March*.

Dec. 6. The Marquis *de Corsan*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Sardinia*, had his first private Audience of his Majesty.

Dec. 7. Dy'd the Lady *Maſter*, Wife of Sir *Harcourt Maſter*, Alderman of London.

Dy'd likewise *William Jones*, Eſq; Chief Clerk in Mr. Secretary *Cragg's* Office.

The Sessions ended at the *Old-Baily*, where five Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *John Trippack* for robbing on the Highway; *Richard Shepherd* for Felony and Burglary; *Eyan Fowel*, *Roger Cane*, and *Thomas Charneck*, for Felonies; and a sixth, *John Delmea*, was convicted on several Indictments of Felony, and would have been condemn'd to be hang'd, but dy'd in *Newgate* the Day before he was to receive his Sentence. Two Persons were burnt in the Hand, viz. *Mr. Thomas Parce* for killing *Mr. Peter Love*; and *Benjamin Hamilton* for marrying a second Wife, his first being alive. At the same Sessions 25 Felons were order'd for Transportation, whose Names are as follow; *John Layfield*, *Robert Adams*, *Charles Hinckman*, *Mary Pain*, *Anne Brest*, *Ralph Finley*, *Elizabeth Goodchild*, *Thomas Price*, *Joseph Williamson*, *Charles Hall*, *Elizabeth Hutchins*, *Henry Reven*, *William Lenny*, *Sarah Ashby*, *Thomas Harwood*, *Jane Bell*, *Martha Gray*, *Elizabeth Baker*, *Elizabeth Jones*, *James Holiday*, *Phebe Grisby*, *James Harley*, *Roger King*, *James Wilson*: *Samuel Jordan*, who was formerly convicted of Perjury, was called to the Bar, and receiv'd Sentence to stand in the Pillory, with the Inscription of his Crime fasten'd over his Head, to pay a Fine of twenty Marks; to suffer three Months Imprisonment, and to stand committed till his Fine is paid.

Dec. 8. The Parliament of *Ireland* farther prorog'd by Proclamation to the 23^d of June.

Dec. 9. Dy'd *Mary Countess-Dowager of Denbigh*, Widow and Relict of *William Fielding*, Earl of *Denbigh*, Grandfather of the present Earl.

Dy'd *Charles Oliphant*, M. D. one of the Scotch Members of Parliament.

Dec. 10. *M. Walkenrode*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Prussia*, had his first private Audience of his Majesty at the Palace of *St. James's*.

Dec. 11. The Countess, Wife of *Charles Talbot*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, brought to Bed of a Son.

Daniel Poorean, Eſq; made Chief Clerk in Mr. Secretary *Cragg's* Office, in the Room of *William Jones*, Eſq; deceas'd.

Nicholas Man, Eſq; appointed Keeper of the Standing-Wardrobe at *Windsor Castle* in the Room of *Thomas Hall*, deceas'd.

The King appointed Mr. *Ayscough*, Head-Master of St. Paul's School, to be Rector of St. *Olave's Southwark*, in the Room of Dr. *Boulter*, promoted to the See of *Bristol*.

About this Time dy'd Mr. *Forster*, Rector of St. *Clement Duns*.

Dec. 15. Dy'd *Milford Crow*, Esq; formerly Governor of *Barbadoes*.

Dec. 17. Dy'd *Thomas Bateman*, Esq; formerly Controller of the Works at St. *Paul's*.

Samuel Jordan stood in the Pillory at *Cheapside Conduit*, pursuant to his Sentence, for Subornation of Perjury.

Mr. *Cox* chosen Lecturer of St. *Michael's Cornhill*, in the Room of Dr. *Savage*, who resign'd.

Dy'd *William-George Croft*, one of the Commissioners of the Wine-Licence Office.

Dy'd *Thomas Lord Fairfax* of *Cameron* in *Scotland*.

Dec. 18. Dy'd at *Madrid* the Infante Don *Philip* of *Spain*, at the Age of seven Years, six Months, and twenty-two Days.

Dec. 24. Signior *Piorenzo Fucci*, Secretary from the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, had a private Audience of his Majesty.

Dec. 25. Dy'd *Samuel Browning*, Esq; one of the Masters in Chancery.

Dec. 30. Dy'd *Henry Walter*, Esq; Land-Surveyor of the Custom; and also Surveyor to the *East India Company*.

Dec. 31. Dy'd the Wife of Colonel *Stanhope*; She was Daughter of the Lady *Mobun*, by her first Husband Colonel *Griffith*.

C. H.

Moneys advanc'd and paid off in the *Exchequer*, on the following Funds, to Jan. 19, 17¹⁹.

Int.	Exchequer.	Advanc'd.	Paid off.	Numb.
4	6th 3 Shilling Aid	1410000	1383816	1777
4	7th 3 Shilling Aid	1410000	433850	639
6	Hops	180000	173778	681
4	Malt 1717	700000	563259	1042
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Malt 1718	700000	582000	938
4	Malt 1719	—	13170	29
4	Lottery 1713, Civ. List	633000	63320	6th Pay. 75
4	Dit. 1714, Benefits	1876400	168390	13th Pay. 42
5	Dit. 1714, Blanks			
4	Coals	164000	155463	554
5	Sale of Tin	1214080	1214040	3580
Blanks 1710, of 14s. per Ann. for 25 Years, 11.				