

---

This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

Google™ books

<https://books.google.com>







22  
H673



THE  
Historical Register,  
Containing an  
Impartial RELATION  
OF ALL  
TRANSACTIONS,  
*Foreign and Domestick.*

---

VOLUME II.

For the Year 1717.

---

*Publish'd at the Expence of the Sun Fire-Office.*

---



---

LONDON,

Printed and sold by H. MEERE in Black Friers,  
1718.

Price bound 5s. stitch'd 4s.

---

*N. B.* This Title is design'd for such Persons as think fit to bind the Four last *Registers* in one Volume: And for the same Reason a Table is also added at the End of the Eighth *Register*, of the principal Matters contain'd in them.

---

English  
Harding  
2-11-25  
11299

THE

# Historical Register.

NUMBER V.

## GREAT BRITAIN.



Though the four Registers that were publish'd for the Year 1716, exceeded considerably the Number of Sheets which the Company of the *Sign Fire-Office* had promis'd to their Subscribers, we were nevertheless constrain'd, for Want of Room, to omit severel material domestick Occurrences, of which, in regard to the Time wherein they happen'd, we ought to have taken Notice; particularly the Proceedings against the Rebels (excepting those who were impeach'd by Parliament, of whom we have spoken in the second and third Registers) that surrender'd themselves at Preston; wherefore we think fit to go a little back in point of Time, and begin this Register with a Relation of

### *The Tryals of the Preston-Prisoners.*

THE first of those Gentlemen who felt the ill Effects of that unhappy Enterprize, were the Lord Charles Murray, one of the younger Sons of the Duke of Athol, Major Neist, and Captain Lockart, both of the late Regiment of the Lord Mark Kerr, Captain Shiffes of Colonel

Colonel Franks's late Regiment, and Ensign Erskine of Preston's Regiment, who were try'd for Desertion by a Court-Martial that sat at Preston on the 28th of November 1715, found guilty, and sentenc'd to be shot to Death: The Lord Charles Murray was repriev'd during Pleasure; but the other four were executed, according to their Sentence, on the second of December. They all dy'd very undauntedly in the Communion of the Church of England, and said their chief Design in engaging themselves in the Enterprize for which they suffer'd, was to preserve that Church which they believ'd to be in Danger. There was likewise try'd a sixth Officer, viz. Ensign Dalziel of Orkney's Regiment, who making it appear that he had thrown up his Commission some Time before he had engag'd in the Rebellion, was acquitted as to the Crime of Desertion, of which alone the Court-Martial could take Cognizance.

On the 11th of January, Mr. Baron Bury, Mr. Justice Eyre, and Mr. Baron Mountague, who, by a special Commission of Oyer and Terminer, were appointed to try the Prisoners that were taken at Preston, and not sent to London, open'd their Commission at Liverpool, where Bills of Indictment for High Treason being found against 161 of the Rebels, of which Number about 40 were Scots, the Tryals begun on the 20th of January, and lasted 'till the 8th of February; during which Time 65 were found guilty, five confess'd themselves guilty, all of whom receiv'd Sentence of Death, and only five were acquitted, viz. William Walmesley of Shaley near Preston, Henry Rowbotham, Edmund Sykes, Fenlow Ferguson, and Donald Robertson. Ferguson made it appear that he was forc'd into the Rebellion, and brought into England under a Guard; and likewise that he was offer'd a Lieutenant's Commission, which he refus'd; upon which the Jury acquitted him, as they did the four others upon some Variation in the Evidence which the Witnesses for the King gave against them. Of those who receiv'd Sentence of Death, 22 only were executed, viz. Mr. Richard Shuttleworth of Preston, Mr. William Butler of Morscough, Roger Moncaster of Garstang, an Attorney, Thomas Cowpe near Preston, Yeoman, and William Ackwright of Preston, Labourer, who were executed on the 28th of January at Preston; Richard Chorley, Esq; Mr. James Drummond, William Black, Donald MacDonald, Rorie Kennedy, John Ord, and John Rowbotham, who were executed likewise at Preston on the 9th of February: James Blundell, James Burne, James Finch, William Whalley, and

and John Mac-Gillivray, who suffer'd at Wigan on the 10th of February ; and Thomas Syddall, William Harris, Stephen Seagre, Joseph Porter, and John Finch, who were put to Death on the 11th of February at Manchester. They all of them dy'd very resolutely, rather justifying the Crime for which they suffer'd, than acknowledging the Guilt of it, except Moncaster the Attorney, who shew'd great Signs of Repentance, and made the following Speech at his Execution.

Dear Friends,

I Am brought hither to be a miserable and dismal Oracle to you all. The Crime I am accus'd of, condemn'd, and brought hither to be executed for, bears no meaner or less infamous a Title, than Rebellion : A Crime prohibited both by the Laws of God and Man. And tho' I be the Person, (not the only Person to suffer for it) yet I declare, that from my Heart I do detest and abhor the very Principles of Rebellion, and look upon the Promoters and Abettors thereof, to be Men without any, or at least any good Principles, and Enemies in the highest Degree to their lawful Sovereign King George, and Country. I shall not trouble you any farther with this, but acquaint you, that upon a serious Recollection of my by past, and, God knows, too long continu'd Transgressions and Offences, both against God and Man, and a strict View and Enquiry (to the utmost of my Power) into my wicked Course of Life, those very Sins that I have wretchedly committed, have brought the deserv'd Vengeance of God upon me, tho' they shelter and cloak themselves under the base Title of my Crime. I heartily, and with the utmost Sincerity, repent of my Sins, of what Nature soever ; and I hope, thro' Faith, and the Merits and Intercession of my blessed Saviour and Redeemer, to obtain Remission thereof. I die in perfect Charity with all Men, and freely from my Heart forgive all, particularly every one concern'd in my Execution, desiring Forgiveness of all Persons here present, or elsewhere, whom I have any way offended.

I was educated in the Protestant Religion of the establish'd Church of England, have continu'd so all my Life, and die in the same, and am sorry that I should blemish that Church, by my late Proceedings, for which I now die ; and beg Patience to hear me repeat the Articles of my Christian Faith. [Here he repeated the Apostles Creed.]

I desire that you will take such Caution, from my unfortunate Example, as may prevent the like to any of you. I desire you will all join with and for me, in Prayers to Almighty God, for Remission of my Sins, and that thro' the Merits and Mediation of his Son, our only Saviour and Redeemer, I may meet with a glorious Resurrection to Life eternal.

Shuttleworth's Head was fix'd on a Pole, and set upon the Town-Hall of Preston, of which Place he was an Inhabitant. These Tryals being thus over, and all the Prisoners at Lancaster, to the Number of about 300, and most of those that were at Liverpool and Chester, to the Number of about 600, having submitted to the King's Mercy, and petition'd for Transportation, the Judges clos'd their Commission, and put an End to all farther Proceedings against them. We come now to the Tryals of the Prisoners that were brought from Preston to London.

#### The Trial of Henry Oxburgh Esq;

ON the 7th of May 1716, the Court, authoriz'd by a special Commission of Oyer and Terminer for trying the Preston-Prisoners, being sat at the Exchequer Court at Westminster, and the Lord Chief Justice Parker, Mr. Justice Bowys, Mr. Justice Eyre, and Mr. Justice Pratt, being on the Bench, Henry Oxburgh, Esq; against whom a Bill of Indictment for High Treason had been found on the 7th of April, and who on the 14th of that Month had been arraign'd, and pleaded not guilty, was brought to the Bar. The Accusation against him was open'd by the Attorney and Solicitor General, who, after having enlarg'd on the Heinousness of the Rebellion in general, set forth in particular the Share the Prisoner had in it; to prove which, they call'd, as Witnesses for the King, one Batten a Clergyman, who had been himself one of the Rebels, and one Calderwood, who had acted as Quarter-master General to the Rebel-Army. These two were the chief Evidences against the Prisoner, and they depos'd, That they saw him with the Rebels at their first Meeting in Northumberland, and that he had the Reputation of commanding the English under Lieutenant General Forster. Then these Witnesses recounted the several Motions and Marches of the Rebels, and Calderwood particularly said, That a Detachment of 200 Horse being sent to the Lord Viscount Lonsdale's, they were command-  
ed

ed by the Prisoner; and both the Witnesses being severally ask'd, where they had seen the Prisoner, and what they had observ'd of him? they answer'd, That they had seen him frequently at the Head of the English Horse, in their March from *Roberry to Preston*, in which last Place they saw him among the other chief Commanders of the Rebels at the Time of the Action, and at the Place where they held their Council of War. Patten likewise depos'd, That after the Council of War, which was held to consider of their Submission, was broke up, he saw the Prisoner go out of Town, to treat, as it was then given out, with General *Wills*: And Calderwood said, That he saw the Prisoner return into the Town, and heard him say, There was no Hope for them, but to surrender at Discretion.

The Prisoner's Counsel, who were Mr. Serjeant *Dernel* and Mr. *Kettleby*, insisted in his behalf, first, That there was a *Misnomer* in the Indictment, in which he was call'd by the Name of *Oxborough*, whereas his true Name was *Oxburgh*. Secondly, That though indeed it was sworn, that he had been among the Rebels, yet it did not appear that he had any other Arms than a Sword, which is a Weapon that all Gentlemen constantly wear; neither was it prov'd that he had committed any one Act of Hostility; whereas the late Statute for trying Persons in one County for Treasons committed in another, did require some special Proof of the actual committing that Treason. They farther urg'd, That as to his being sent out of *Preston* to treat with the King's Generals, the Part of a Mediator was not under the Construction of manifest Treason; and therefore they hop'd the most favourable Interpretation would be given for the Prisoner.

To the first Part of this Defence, the Court, in summing up the whole Matter to the Jury, observ'd, That it appear'd by the King's Evidence, that he had pass'd by the Name of *Oxborough*; and that if it could be prov'd, that he had at any Time gone by, and own'd that Name, it was sufficient to support the Indictment, though indeed the Prisoner might write his Name *Oxburgh*, or *Newburgh*. To this Point, Witnesses were call'd for the King, one of whom was the Landlord of a House where the Prisoner had lodg'd, who depos'd, That he went by, and own'd the Name of *Oxborough*; and that on some Occasions he himself had, in telling that Witness his Name, given it the very distinct Pronunciation of *Oxborough*.

It

It was likewise prov'd, that the King's Officers receiv'd and treated with him by the Name of *Oxborough*. The Court farther observ'd as to the other part of the Defence, That if a Man were found among Rebels, any ways aiding, abetting, and comforting them, &c. tho' he was not actually in Arms, nor had committed any Hostilities, yet it was Treason within the Law: And besides, that the Part of a Mediator, which it was pretended he had acted, shew'd plainly the great Confidence the Rebels had plac'd in him. Then the Jury went out, and after a short Stay, brought him in guilty of High Treason.

On Wednesday the 9th of *May* he was again brought to *Westminster*, where he receiv'd Sentence of Death as in Cases of High Treason, and a Rule of Court was then made for his Execution on Monday following, being *May* the 14th, when he was executed at *Tyburn* accordingly. During the Interval of Time between his Condemnation and Death, he set himself earnestly to lament the Sins of his past Life; and, the better to attend his Devotions, he would take no other Sustenance than Bread and Water. He went with a compos'd and steady Behaviour to the fatal Tree, and dy'd with great and Christian-like Resolution: After which his Body was carry'd off in a Hearse, in order to be interr'd, and was accordingly bury'd in the Church-Yard of *St. Giles's* in the Fields; but his Head was the Day after his Execution affix'd to a Pole, and set upon *Temple-Bar*. The following Paper was by him deliver'd at the Place of Execution, to the Sheriff, who soon after caus'd it to be publish'd.

CUSTOM has made it almost necessary for Persons in my Circumstances to say or leave somewhat by their last Words, declaring their Sentiments with relation to what they die for: In Compliance with which, I have thought fit to make the following Declaration. In the first Place, I declare I die a Member of the Holy Roman Catholick Church, tho' a very unworthy one, and I desire all the Members of that Communion to assist my Soul with their charitable Prayers. I declare my self in Charity with all the World, and do from my Soul forgive all my Enemies, and all others who have any Ways injur'd or done me Wrong; and particularly, I forgive all those who have promoted my Death by malicious Misrepresentations or otherwise, and earnestly beg God to forgive them, and grant them the same Blessings I de-

fire for my own Soul. I likewise ask Pardon of all such as I have offended.

It has been said, That the *Catholicks*, who were taken at *Preston*, engag'd in that Affair in View only of setting a *Catholick* King on the Throne, and re-establishing the *Catholick* Religion in *England*; but that is not the only Calumny charg'd on them. I declare for my own Particular, That if King *James* the Third had been a *Protestant*, I should think my self oblig'd to pay him the same Duty, and do him the same Service, as if a *Catholick*; nor do I know any *Catholick* that is not of the same Principle; for I never could find that either by the Laws of God, or the ancient Constitutions of the Nation, Difference of Religion in the Prince, made any Change in the Allegiance of the Subject.

I might have hop'd, from the great Character Mr. *Wills* gave me at *Preston*, (when I treated with him for a Surrender) of the Clemency of the Prince now on the Throne, (to which he said we could not better entitle our selves, than by an early Submission) that such as surrend'red themselves Prisoners at Discretion, on that Prospect, would have met with more Lenity than I have experienc'd; and I believe *England* is the only Country in *Europe*, where Prisoners at Discretion are not understood to have their Lives sav'd.

I pray God of his infinite Goodness to restore the Nation to its former Happiness, by extinguishing all unhappy Divisions, that all Animosities and Feuds may be bury'd, and no other Emulation remain among the Subjects of *Great Britain*, but who shall be most zealous in advancing the true Glory of God, and the true Interest of the Nation.

May 14, 1716.

Henry Oxburgh.

*The Tryal of James Hume, Esq;*

ON the 8th of May, at the Court of Admiralty in the *Marshalsea* in *Southwark*, came on the Tryal of *James Hume*, Esq; Brother to the Earl of *Hume*. The Judges on the Bench, were the Lord Chief Justice *King*, Mr. Justice *Eyre*, and Mr. Baron *Price*. The Evidence against the Prisoner, were Mr. *Patten* and others, who depos'd, That they frequently saw him amongst the Rebels, both on their March, and at other Times: That for the most part he wore a Knot of Ribands, or a Cockade, in his Hat; a Mark of Distinction generally us'd by the Chiefs of the Rebels;

Rebels; but they could not say he had any particular Command, or distinguish'd himself by any particular Overt Act. His Counsel insisted in his Behalf, that they did not think the Proof was clear against him, it not appearing that he had born Arms, or had had any Share in opposing the King's Forces. Besides, that if it should be thought to appear that he had, through Indiscretion, brought himself under the Law, which makes it Treason to appear with those in Arms against the Government, yet they hop'd the Court and Jury would consider the Prisoner as a Person wholly incapable of acting with Malice or Fore-thought, it being well known that he was a Person of a very weak Understanding, a mere Youth, at some Times rash and furious, at other Times stupid and silly; and one who, from his very Youth, had been generally esteem'd little better than an Idiot; and they call'd several Witnesses, who verify'd the Truth of this Allegation, which even his Behaviour in the Court gave great Reason to believe; for either this Character of him was true, or else he had Judgment enough to feign the Part very naturally, since he often laugh'd aloud at the Bar, and sometimes shew'd a very wild and odd sort of Behaviour. But because these Tokens of Idiotism did not fall under the Cognizance of the Court, and forasmuch as it appear'd that he had Reason enough to observè a Decorum in his Deposition among the Rebels, the Jury, after a short Deliberation, brought him in guilty of High Treason. Then came on

*The Tryal of John Ferguson, alias Farquharson, Esq;*

THE Evidence against this Gentleman depos'd, That they had often seen him among the Rebels on their March, and at some other Places; but they were not positive as to his bearing of Arms, and could not say he had any Command. The Prisoner, in his Defence, alledg'd, That being a Vassal to the Earl of Somers, he was, in that Lord's Name, violently carry'd from his own House by a Party of Horse, and brought Prisoner to the Lord Kenmare's Army at Kelso. That he solemnly protest'd against serving the Pretender, and endeavour'd often to make his Escape, particularly in the North of England, where he was taken, carry'd back to Farster's Army, severely reprimanded, and should have been punish'd with Death as a Deserter, had he not been protected by his Kinsman Capt. Peter Farquharson; which indeed oblig'd him

him to be more cautious afterwards, for fear of being hang'd or shot: That he had no Weapons, but a small walking Sword: That he bore no Office, and never once assisted at the Proclaiming of the Pretender: That he was always watch'd as a Suspected Person, and had often been threaten'd as such: That he frequently declar'd his Aversion to the Rebellion, and refus'd to go to the Barricade, when commanded so to do by a Captain of the Rebels, declarring he would not fight against King George's Forces; for which he was sent Prisoner to the Guard-Rouse. The Truth of all which was own'd by the King's Evidence. Some Gentlemen of the Government in Scotland likewise depos'd in his Behalf. That they had known him several Years, and were surpriz'd to find he had been among the Rebels, he having always had the Character of a loyal Gentleman: That he was indeed a Vassal to the Earl of Southesk, but they never heard that he was suspected of being disaffected to the Government; to which, on the Contrary, to the best of their Knowledge, he had always been a Friend. Upon the whole Matter the Jury withdrew, and after a short Stay, brought him in not guilty.

#### The Trial of Alexander Menzies, Esq;

ON the 11th of May came on the Tryal of Alexander Menzies, Esq; at the Court of Common-Pleas, Westminster, before the Lord-Chief Justice King, Mr. Justice Blencowe, Mr. Justice Tracy, and Mr. Justice Dorrer. The Evidence for the King against this Gentleman depos'd, That they saw him first at Perth, where he join'd the Rebels, and likewise at several Places on their March, till they arriv'd at Preston, where they also saw him on the Day of Action, in which he fought against his Majesty's Forces. They added, that he had Arms, particularly a sword; but they could not say that he had any Command. His Counsel said in his Defence, That tho' indeed some Circumstances were sworn against him, which, if true, would prove him criminal, yet, if the Instructions that had been given them, were well grounded, they did not doubt but to satisfy the Court and Jury, that the Prisoner had been forc'd by mere Violence into the Rebellion; had express'd his Dissatisfaction at it; and that the Character he bore in the World, would in great Measure serve to justify what they had to say in his Defence. Then they call'd Witnesses, who depos'd, That he was

brought Prisoner to *Perth*, without Sword or other Arms; and that at *Langholm* he attempted to get off with the *Scots* who went away from the Rebels, at that Place; and that he had been seen at several Places on their March, disarm'd, and under a Guard. These Witnesses being ask'd, if he might not at several Places have made his Escape if he had pleas'd? they answer'd, That it was a very difficult Matter to get away; and that if they had got away, and should have been retaken, they would have been severely treated. On the contrary, the Evidence for the King asserted, That they never saw any Restraint laid on any Man; that the Places they lay at, were open Towns, where no Guard was kept; and that when the *Scots* went off at *Langholm*, it was a very easy Matter to have gone off with them. The Prisoner, to his Reputation, call'd the Lord *James Murray*, and other Gentlemen, who gave him a very favourable Character; and said, they never look'd upon him to be a Man disaffected to the Government. In his own Defence, he said, That he had always, since his Majesty's Accession to the Throne, declar'd himself against the Interest of the Pretender, in Favour of the present Establishment; and that his Family had suffer'd on Account of their Loyalty: That his House lying near *Perth*, he was seiz'd there by the Rebels, and carry'd Prisoner to that Town; that they us'd him barbarously, threatening him with Fire and Sword, in case he refus'd to go with them; but that he forbid his Servants to follow him; that he took no Arms with him, nor was he follow'd by any of his Tenants: That he was kept Prisoner under a Guard at *Perth* till the Passing the *Forth*, whether he was sent against his Will, and forc'd into a Boat: That he was always watch'd while he was among the Rebels, lest he should escape, which he once attempted to do, but was retaken; after which, they kept a more strict Eye upon him: That he had no Arms, saving his wearing Sword; neither had he any Command, nor ever was in any Action. But notwithstanding all this, because his appearing with the Rebels, tho' he bore no Command among them, nor was in any actual Hostility, was Treason in Law; the Jury, after a pretty long Stay, brought him in guilty, and he receiv'd Sentence of Death as usual.

The

*The Tryal of Francis Farquharson, Esq;*

ON the 12th of May, at the Court of Admiralty in the Marshalsey in Southwark, came on the Tryal of Francis Farquharson, alias Ferguson, Esq; before Mr. Justice Powys, Mr. Justice Dormer, and Mr. Baron Mountague. The Evidence for the King against the Prisoner depos'd, That the first Time they saw him in Arms, was at Kelso; but that they saw him afterwards at several Places on their March, 'till they came to Lancaster, where, as well as at several other Places, he was present when the Pretender was proclaim'd; and that they saw him again at Preston, walking with some of the Rebels, with his Sword by his Side. Some of the Witnesses were ask'd, if he might not have made his Escape from the Rebels, if he had attempted it? To which they answer'd, That they thought that he or any one else might, for they saw no Confinement on any of them. The Counsel for the Prisoner urg'd in his Behalf, That he was forc'd into the Rebellion against his Consent and Liking; and to manifest this, had several Times attempted to get away before they came to Preston, but was prevented. Some of the Witnesses for the Prisoner said, That it was difficult and dangerous to endeavour to escape; and that one or two of the Highlanders had been shot by their own Party, for attempting to get away. The Prisoner likewise call'd some Persons who had known him long, and declar'd, That they had never heard him speak disrespectfully of the Government, but that they had always believ'd him a Friend to it. In short, his Case was left to the Jury, who, after some Stay, brought him in not guilty. Upon their delivering their Verdict, a great Uproar was rais'd in the Court, by clapping of Hands and shouting, which the Court look'd on as an Insult upon them, and two Persons were apprehended for it: One of them, viz. Richard Blackden, a Tallow-Chandler in Lambeth, who was upon the Pannel as a Jury-Man, was fin'd one Hundred Pounds, and constrain'd to find Sureties for his good Behaviour for a Twelve-month; the other, viz. Stephen Wood, the Son of a Cabinet-maker in Southwark, was fin'd fifty Pounds, and condemn'd to one Year's Imprisonment.

## The Tryal of Mr. John Lanis.

**A**T the same Time, and before the same Judges, came on the Tryal of Mr. John Lanis ; against whom, the Indictment being open'd by the King's Counsel, it was depos'd, That he was in the Rebellion from its first Breaking out ; that he was seen at the Passing the *Forth*, and several Times on the March of the Rebels to *Preston*, where he was likewise seen both the Night before, and on the Day of the Action, walking with several of the Rebels, with his Sword by his Side, in the Streets, and in the Market-Place. He produc'd no Witnesses to contradict any Part of this Evidence, but insisted by his Counsel, That he had been forc'd into the Rebellion ; for, being a Vassal of the Earl of *Mar*, he receiv'd an Order from the said Earl to join him at *Perth*, upon Pain of Fire and Sword ; which Order was brought him by *Jocky Forbes*, the Earl's Bailiff of *Kildrumessie*. He said he took this Summons to be only for a Hunting Match, they having been often summon'd upon that and the like Occasions : But that he knew nothing of the Rebellion till afterwards. He produc'd this original Letter, or Order, but the Court would not let it be read as Evidence, because the Person was not there to swear to the Delivery of it. He farther pleaded, That tho' it had been prov'd that he was with the Rebels, yet he carry'd no Arms, but wore only a walking ~~Sword~~, as he usually did ; and that he would several Times have left them, but knew not how. Upon the whole Matter the Jury acquitted him.

## The Tryal of Richard Townley, Esq;

**O**N the 15th of May, at the Court of Admiralty, in the Marshalsey in Southwark, Richard Townley of Townley, in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, Esq; was try'd for High Treason, before Mr. Justice *Blencowe*, Mr. Justice *Tracy*, Mr. Justice *Eyre*, and Mr. Justice *Prat*. The Witnesses for the King depos'd against the Prisoner, That he appear'd among the Rebels at *Preston*, and was present with them at several Places in the Town : That there was a Troop among them call'd Mr. Townley's Troop, consisting of about twenty Men, who had all of 'em Arms of one Sort or other ; and that in this Troop were his Coach-man, his Butler, and his Postillion. It was observ'd likewise, That there had been Money offer'd to one of the King's Witnesses, to

go out of Town, and not give Evidence. His Counsel said in his Defence, That they did allow there had been a very vile and unnatural Rebellion carry'd on, and that it had been sworn, that the Prisoner was among the Rebels, but that it did not appear that he acted any Part among them; but they hop'd to shew he came thither by Constraint. And as for that which was call'd his Troop, it was an easy, nay, a very specious Matter, for the Rebels, to give a Reputation to a bad Cause, to distinguish their Forces by the Names of Gentlemen of the best Credit in the Country. As to what one of the King's Evidence swore, That he saw him in a red Wastecout, and with a Blunderbuss on his Arm, at the Head of his Troop; they call'd Evidence, who depos'd, That there was a Person so distinguish'd; but his Name was Leonard, and that it was he who commanded the Troop so call'd; and that Mr. Townley had no such Wastecout on during his being at Preston. He call'd Witnesses to prove, that he left his House for fear of being secur'd by the Militia of the Country, who were then gathering together to secure Papists, and Persons reputed to be disaffected to the Government. The first of these was his House-keeper, who depos'd, That on the 7th of November the Militia of the Country came to her Master's House; and swore they would shoot him; and that they fir'd a Pistol into the Room where her Master and Mistress were in Bed; tho' it is remarkable that this Evidence said after, That her Master was gone before they came. She was ask'd, If her Master had not, among his Cloaths, a red Wastecout? She said, Yes; but he had it not with him at Preston: That he took with him three Shirts, and a Neck-cloth or two; but no Cloaths, except those on his Back. Being thus driven from his own House, as he said, he went towards *Rochdale*, and there came to the House of one Mrs. *Ramsden*, near that Town, whom he desir'd to conceal him, telling her, that the Militia were in Pursuit of him to take him. This Mrs. *Ramsden* depos'd, That he came the same Night to her House, and there staid 'till next Day; but some of the King's Forces marching that Way, and a Carriage happening to break near the House, she told him she fear'd he was not safe there, and advis'd him to go towards *Yorkshire*; but the Prisoner answer'd, That wou'd not be safe neither, for the King's Forces were up there. This Witness was ask'd, Why she thought he would not be safe there? She said, She did not know; but that she thought they would have taken

taken him up. This Answer produc'd the following Observation from the King's Counsel ; That it appear'd that the Prisoner seem'd afraid of the King's Forces, and of the Militia, who would have done him no manner of Harm, but rather have been a Protection to him ; at the same Time, that he had sent his Servants away with his Horses to the Rebels, lest they should fall into the King's Hands, or be of any Use in his Service. It was likewise observ'd, That from the Time he came to Mrs. *Ramsden's* House, to the Time he arriv'd at *Preston*, there was no Account were he was, or had been. To this he said, He could have given an Account very clearly ; but that the Servant who then attended him, was a Prisoner at *Chester*, and he could not procure him, tho' he apply'd several Times to have him up, but understood it could not be granted : That from *Rochdale* he set out with the said Servant, designing to go to *Kirkham*, on the Western Side of *Lancashire*, as thinking that Part most safe, having sent Home to know if he might with Safety return, and found he could not ; but by the Way was surrounded by a Party of *Highlanders*, and carry'd Prisoner to *Preston* ; where, as he alledg'd, he remain'd under Constraint all that Time, his Horses being secur'd, and himself so watch'd, that he could not escape from thence as he intended. As for his Servants who were among the Rebels, he pretended they had been sent away with his best Horses, that they might not be seiz'd by the Militia, and that he did not direct them to go to the Rebels, nor knew how they came to do so. Hereupon the King's Counsel observ'd, That it was very extraordinary that the Prisoner should fly from the Militia, and go for Safety to the Rebels ; or fear going towards *Yorkshire*, because the King's Forces were there ; who, if they had seiz'd him, would have done him no manner of Wrong, but rather have been a Protection to him : That as to his being taken by the Rebels, and carry'd violently to *Preston*, there was no Proof of it, and every one might alledge the same : That as to his being brought Prisoner to the Guard, it was usual in all Garrisons, when any Strangers enter the Town, to carry them to the Guard to be examin'd ; but it appear'd, that as soon as he had discover'd who he was, being Brother-in-Law to the Lord *Widdrington*, he had been set at Liberty, and went where he wou'd, and might easily have made his Escape ; it appearing by the King's Evidence, that he walk'd where he wou'd ; and tho' several People went in and out during

ring the Time he was there, yet he remain'd in the Town to the last: That it seem'd strange likewise, that he should send his Servants with his Horses to the Rebels, who were actually in their Service, under Pretence of securing them; or that they should come there without his Order.

Mr. Townley himself said; That what was alledg'd by the King's Counsel, of his flying from the Militia, or fearing to fall into the Hands of the King's Forces, who wou'd have done him no Wrong, might be true to others; but in the Case of *Roman Catholicks*, on such Occasions, they were usually taken up, their Horses and Arms seiz'd, and themselves confin'd; so that at best it was very chargeable and troublesome to them: To avoid which, they usually retir'd till the Noise was over, and then return'd with Safety to their own Houses. He likewise call'd a Witness to prove, that he wou'd have hir'd a Horse to get away from Preston; but whether this was before the King's Forces were upon them, or after, did not appear; nor that he seem'd dissatisfy'd with the Rebellion. Upon the whole Matter the Jury went out, and after half an Hour's Stay, brought him in not guilty.

#### *The Tryal of Edward Tildestley, Esq;*

AT the same Time, and before the same Judges, came on the Tryal of *Edward Tildestley* of the Lodge, in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, Esq; against whom one of the Witnesses for the King depos'd, That being in *Preston*, and hearing a Shout, he ran to see what was the Matter, and heard presently that Mr. *Tildestley's* Troop was come: That thereupon looking out, he saw him at the Head of about 20 Men, (some of them arm'd) riding with his Sword drawn. There were other Evidences who depos'd, They saw him come into the Town with such a Number of Men, but none of them would swear to the Particular of his Sword's being drawn, but that one; nor that he appear'd to head them any Time after, or was in any Action; but that they were always call'd Mr. *Tildestley's* Troop. It was prov'd, that he was seen with some of the Rebels, and had din'd with them, his own Servants waiting on him. To all which, his Counsel answer'd in his Behalf, That as to the Troop's going by his Name, the Reason had been accounted for before in the Tryal of Mr. *Townley*. It was true, one Evidence swore, That he saw him with his Sword drawn, but it was to be observ'd,

observ'd, that he said it was about five or six a-Clock, which at that Time of the Year was usually dark; and the Evidence might not only be deceiv'd in the Circumstance of his Sword being drawn; but even in the Person himself; but for the later, it would be easily shewn how he came there; for which they call'd Witnesses, first *Anna-Maria Tildefley*, who said she was the Prisoner's House-Keeper: That on the Friday Morning a great Number of arm'd Men came to the House, and in a threatening Manner said, they would have her Master along with them: That they staid some Time, and took what the House afforded; during which they kept the Prisoner contain'd in a Room, and would not suffer this Depon't to go near him, swearing she should not hinder him from going with them, and accordingly took him away with them. Next *Mrs. Tildefley*, the Prisoner's Mother, was call'd, and depos'd; That he came to *Preston* on the Friday Night above mention'd, and she having no Lodging, sent to an Inn to procure him one; and that he express'd himself dissatisfy'd at his being brought thither. This was confirm'd by one *Parkinson*, who kept the Inn; who said farther, That the Prisoner and he talk'd of some Law-Affairs, and not of any Thing relating to the Rebellion: But being ask'd where the Prisoner lay the next Night, he said, he did not know. *Anna-Maria Tildefley* being ask'd by the Prisoner's Counsel, If she had not heard that he attempted to make his Escape? she said, Yes; and, among other Ways, it was once agreed that he should go away in Woman's Cloaths, and accordingly a Relation of theirs, who was a pretty bulky Woman, and of his Size, was actually undressing; but this was unresolv'd on again. He call'd another Witness, who swore, That the Prisoner would have hir'd a Horse of him on Saturday Morning; and being ask'd, if the Prisoner told him where he was to go? he said, He told him he was to go Home to his own House, for his own Horses were known, and that he express'd himself to this Evidence very much concern'd at his being there: But it was strictly examin'd into, whether this was not after they heard the King's Forces were coming up? for no Doubt, as it was observ'd, they would many, or all of them, have been glad of any Means of escaping the Danger that threaten'd them, when they began to see they had made a false Conjecture of the Strength of the Rebels, and of the Vigilance and Activity of the King's Troops. The Prisoner call'd *Sir George Warburton*, and some

some other Gentlemen, to his Reputation, who said, they never heard him speak with Disrespect of the Government; but said, he was a facetious inoffensive Man. Upon the whole, the Jury credited the Plea, That he was brought by Violence, and kept by Constraint; for he was likewise acquitted.

Upon the Acquittal of these Gentlemen, especially of the two last of them, who were Men of considerable Estates, it was thought fit to discharge this *Surrey*-Jury; and accordingly, on the 7th of May, Mr. Baron Mountague came to the *Marshallsey*-Court, where the Names of the Jury being call'd over, he repeated to them the Transactions of the Rebels taken at *Preston*, and took Notice of his Majesty's Clemency towards them, in regard of the very few who had been executed, in Comparison of the Number of his Majesty's Soldiers and Subjects that had been murder'd by them. He said, That it seem'd very extraordinary to all good Subjects, that the Rebels who had been try'd in that Court, had found so much Favour, especially Mr. *Townley* and Mr. *Tildesley*, against whom the Proofs were full and strong, and the rather because five Persons, whom they had drawn into the Rebellion, had been executed in the Country. He added, That he did not charge any one particular Person of them, but it seem'd surprizing that a Jury of *Surrey* only should so distinguish themselves: That the Panel of the Jury, out of Lenity to the Rebels, had, instead of two Days, been communicated to them above twice as many Weeks before: And in Conclusion, he told them, That they were discharg'd, and might go about their Business; at which they seem'd well pleas'd. Then the Court adjourn'd to the 30th of that Month, against which Time a new Jury was impanell'd.

#### *The Tryal of John Hall, Esq;*

ON the 16th of May, at the Court of *Exchequer* at *Westminster*, came on the Tryal of *John Hall* of *Otterburn* in the County of *Northumberland*, Esq; before Mr. Justice *Blencowe*, Mr. Justice *Eyre*, Mr. Justice *Dormer*, Mr. Justice *Tracy*, and Mr. Justice *Prat*. The Evidence against this Gentleman depos'd, That he join'd the Rebels soon after their meeting at *Plainfield*, and march'd with them to *Preston*, where he was taken. One Evidence was very positive of seeing him at *Rodberry*, and that he was there with others of the Rebels. *Patten* swore he saw him on

Horseback among the Rebels near *Wooler*; but the Prisoner's Counsel disputed, whether that Place were within the County of *Northumberland*, for otherwise that Indictment would fall, and the Attorney-General might bring another Indictment laid in any other Place, if he saw good. But there was one Evidence who pretty plainly made this Place out to be within that County; and depos'd, That he saw the Prisoner on the March with the Rebels. This Evidence said, He had been seiz'd by the Rebels as a Spy, kept by them several Days, and met with very severe Usage from them. Being ask'd by the Prisoner's Counsel, How he who had been kept under Restraint, could see the Prisoner at the Bar, with the Rebels? he said, He was carry'd on the March with them under a Guard, so that he saw the Prisoner and others, they being but at a very little Distance from him. The Prisoner himself said, That being a Justice of Peace, he was at the Sessions at *Alnwyke* when he heard of the Meeting at *Plainfield*: That he rode from *Alnwyke* to a Friend's House, where he staid all Night, and was going Home next Day; when, it being tempestuous Weather, as he was stooping on his Horse's Neck, with his Head to the Wind, on a sudden he and his Man were surrounded by the Rebels, and carry'd away by Violence: Nor had he any Arms, or above 7s. 6d. in his Pocket. His Servant depos'd this, and That his Master was never at *Rodberry* in the Time that had been sworn, but was constantly kept under a Guard of the Rebels; but being cross-examin'd, he appear'd very backward in answering such Questions as were ask'd by the King's Counsel: Nor did it appear, even by his Evidence, that his Master's Horses were confin'd, but that he look'd after, and had the Charge of them as usual, and his Master rode them at Pleasure. *Patten* likewise said, That he never saw any Restraint laid on him, but that he was as much at Liberty as himself. He call'd some to prove, that he had express'd his Disaffection at being forc'd along with the Rebels, and said, That he had no Disaffection to the Government. But it was observ'd in the Charge to the Jury, which was spoke to by the whole Bench, That it was without Doubt, if a Man was seen among Rebels, tho' even he had been forc'd thither, and had Opportunities after (as it appear'd the Prisoner had frequent ones) to escape from them, and did not do it, but continu'd with his Presence to abet and comfort them, yet it was Treason within the Law: That if that Allegation, of being forc'd away, were suffer'd

fer'd to pass, it would be next to impossible to come at Evidence to prove them guilty, since every Man might pretend the same Thing, and that might pass for Force, which was in Effect only their own Consent and Centrality.

After a pretty long Tryal, the Jury found him guilty; and then Mr. Hall being ask'd, If he had any Thing to say why Judgment should not pass upon him, he desir'd a small Time might be granted him, and said, he was try'd in a strange Place, where he knew no Body, and by a new Law which he did not understand: But, had he a longer Time, he could produce many Witnesses to prove that he was not disaffected to the present Government, and who would give him a good Character: But he was told it was now too late, and the Court could not in Justice grant his Request. Upon which he said, God's Will be done. Then Sentence of Death, as in Cases of High Treason, was pronounced upon him; in Pursuance whereof, on the 13th of July following, he was executed at Tyburn, together with Mr. Paul the Clergy-man, and his Limbs were given to his Relations. In his Passage to Tyburn on the Sledge, he gave not the least Tokens of Distress; but on the Contrary, seem'd to have put on a bold Resolution, and in a kind of Bravado, now and then toss'd his Hat round his Head, as if he glory'd in his Punishment. At the Place of Execution he deliver'd a Paper to the Sheriff, which was printed the next Day, and is as follows:

*The Speech of John Hall, Esq;*

*Friends, Brethren, and Country-men,*

I Am come here to die for the sake of God, my King, and my Country, and I heartily rejoice that I am counted worthy of so great an Honour; for let not any of you think that I am come to a shameful and ignominious End; the Truth and Justice of the Cause for which I suffer, makes my Death a Duty, a Virtue, and an Honour. Remember that I lay down my Life for asserting the Right of my own lawful Sovereign King James the third; that I offer my self as a Victim for the Liberties and Happiness of my dear Country, and my belov'd Fellow-Subjects; that I fall a Sacrifice to Tyranny, Oppression, and Usurpation: In short, consider that I suffer in Defence of the Commands of God, and of the Laws and hereditary Constitution of the Land; and then

know, and be assur'd, that I am not a Traytor, but a Martyr.

I declare that I die a true and sincere Member of the Church of *England*, but not of the Revolution Schismatical Church, whose Bishops have so rebelliously abandon'd the King, and so shamefully given up the Rights of the Church, by submitting to the unlawful invalid Lay-Deprivations of the Prince of *Orange*. The Communion I die in, is that of the true Catholick Non-juring Church of *England*; and I pray God to prosper and increase it, and to grant, if it be his good Pleasure, that it may rise again and flourish.

I heartily beg Pardon of all whom I have in any Manner, and at any Time, injur'd and offended. I do particularly implore Forgiveness of God and my King, for having so far swerv'd from my Duty, as to comply with the Usurpation, in swearing Allegiance to it, and acting in publick Posts by the Usurper's Commissions, which were void of all Power and Authority. God knows my Heart, I did this at first thro' Ignorance and Error; but after I had recollect'd my self, and inform'd my Judgment better; I repented, and drew my Sword for the King, and now submit my self to this violent Death for his sake. I heartily pray God, my Penitence and my Sufferings may atone for my former Crimes; and this I beg, thro' the Merits, Mediation, and Sufferings of my dearest Saviour Christ Jesus.

I do sincerely forgive all my Enemies, especially those who have either caus'd or increas'd the Distractions in Church or State; I pray God have Mercy upon them, and spare them, because they are the Work of his own Hands, and because they are redeem'd with his Son's most precious Blood. I do particularly forgive, from the Bottom of my Heart, the Elector of *Brunswick*, who murders me; my unjust pretended Judges and Jury, who convicted and condemn'd me; Mr. *Patten* and Mr. *Carnaby*, Evidences who swore against me at my Tryal; and I do here declare, upon the Words of a dying Man, (and all my *Northumberland* Fellow-Prisoners can testify the same) that the Evidence they gave, was so far from being the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth, that in Relation to my Indictment, they swore not one true Thing against me, but many absolute Falsehoods. I pray God forgive them, for I am sure I do.

Lastly, I forgive all who had any Hand in the Surrender at *Preston*, for they have surrender'd away my Life, and

and I would to God that were the only bad Consequence of it ; but, alas ! it is too plain, that the Surrenderers not only ruin'd many of his Majesty's brave and faithful Subjects, but gave up their King and Country into the Bargain ; for it was then in their Power to have restor'd the King with Triumph to his Throne, and thereby to have made us a happy People. We had repul's'd our Enemies at every Attack, and were ready, willing, and able to have attack'd them on our Side; even our common Men were brave, courageous, and resolute : On the other Hand, theirs were directly the contrary, insomuch that after they had run away from our first Fire, they could never be brought so much as to endeavour to stand a second. This I think my self oblig'd in Justice to mention, that Mr. Wills may not impose upon the World as if he and his Troops had conquer'd us, and gain'd the Victory ; for the Truth is, after we had conquer'd them, our Superiors thought fit to capitulate and ruin us. I wish them God's and the King's Pardon for it.

May it please the Almighty to bless, preserve, and restore our only rightful and lawful Sovereign King *James* the third ; may he direct his Council, and prosper his Arms ; may he bring him to his Kingdom, and set the Crown upon his Head ; may he protect him from the Malice of his Enemies, and defend him from those who, for a Reward, would slay him innocent ; may he grant him in Health and Wealth long to live ; may he strengthen him, that he may vanquish and overcome all his Enemies ; and finally, when it pleases his infinite Wisdom to take him out of this World, may he take him to himself, and reward him with an everlasting Crown of Glory in the next.

These, my beloved Country-men, are the sincere Prayers ; these the last Words of me, who am now a dying Person ; and if you have any Regard to the last Breath of one who is just going out of the World, let me beg of you to be dutiful, obedient, and loyal to your only Sovereign Liege Lord King *James* the third ; be ever ready to serve him, and be sure you never fail to use all your Endeavours to restore him ; and whatever the Consequence be, remember that you have a good Cause and a gracious God, and expect a Recompence from him.

To that God, the God of Truth and Holiness, the Rewarder of all who suffer for Righteousness Sake, I commend my Soul, beseeching him to have Mercy upon it for

for the Sake of my dear Redeemer and merciful Saviour  
Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen, Amen, Amen,*

*July 13, 1716.*

*John Hall.*

*P O S T S C R I P T.*

**I**MIGHT reasonably have expected my Life would have been sav'd, since I had obtain'd five Reprieves; but I find that the Duke of Hanover and his evil Counsellors who guide him, have so little Virtue and Honour themselves, that they are resolv'd not to spare my Life, because I would not purchase it upon base and dishonourable Terms. I have Reason to think, that at first I could have secur'd both Life and Fortune, if I would have pleaded guilty; and I doubt not but I might have obtain'd Favour, if I would have petition'd in a vile and scandalous manner; but I was resolv'd to do nothing whereby I should have disown'd my King, and deny'd my Principles; and I thank my good God both for inspiring me with his holy Resolution, and for giving me the Grace to perform it.

*July 13, 1716.*

*John Hall.*

*The Tryal of Robert Talbot, Esq;*

**O**N the same Day that Mr. Hall was try'd, as likewise at the same Place, and before the same Judges, *Robert Talbot, Esq;* was afterwards try'd. The Evidence against him was very full; they swore, That he was with the Rebels during their whole March from *Kelso* to *Preston*, and had the Name of a Captain among them, commanding a Troop of about 24 Horse. That at several Places he drew up and disciplin'd the said Troop, march'd constantly at their Head, particularly that he drew them up round the Cross at *Morpeth*, and was present with them whilst the Proclamation was reading there for proclaiming the Pretender. That he likewise drew them up and headed them in the Attack at *Preston*, they being then on Foot. Two of the Witnesses against him, were of those Men; insomuch that he having little to say in his Defence, was found guilty of High Treason, and receiv'd Sentence of Death accordingly.

*The Tryal of Richard Gascoigne, Esq;*

**O**N the 17th of May, at the Court of *Exchequer* in *Westminster*, came on the Tryal of *Richard Gascoigne, Esq;* the Lord Chief Justice *Parker*, Mr. Justice *Blencowe*,

come, Mr. Justice Tracy, Mr. Justice Damer, and Mr. Justice Pratt being on the Bench. In opening the Indictment against the Prisoner, it was set forth, That he had not only been actually in Arms in Lancashire, where he was taken, but had likewise been early concern'd in the Conspiracy that led to this Rebellion; particularly, that he was privy to a Design that was laid for a Rising which was to have been in the West of England, for the seizing of Oxford, Bristol, and the Bath, for the Pretender. That there had been several Boxes or Chests of Arms directed to the Prisoner, who was in the greatest Trust and Favour with some of the Chiefs engag'd in the Rebellion; and the King's Council particularly observ'd that there were several such Evidences of this under some of their own Hands, as would put the Matter out of Doubt; but that there were some Reasons which render'd it not so proper yet to divulge those Evidences, which would, however, be produc'd when Time serv'd. The first Witness who swore against the Prisoner, was Patten, one of the Rebel Clergy-men, who spoke to the Rebellion in general, recounting the several Marches and Transactions of the Rebels: He likewise said, That he saw Mr. Gascoigne at the Bull and Mitre Inns at Preston, and in Mr. Forster's Company.

The next Evidence was one Mr. Wye, who depos'd, That coming once to the Dutches of Ormond's, he saw the Prisoner in her Grace's Closet: That being introduce'd, he told her Grace, he was just come from France, and had seen the Duke but six Days before, who was well, and would be here quickly from Bayonne; and the Pretender from some other Place: Upon which, her Grace call'd for a Map, to find whereabouts St. Sebastian lay. That he was ask'd by her Grace what People said at Park, especially in relation to Sir William Wyndham; and ask'd Mr. Gascoigne, Whether what was said in the publick News, that Sir William had Letters found in his Pocket of dangerous Consequence, was true? To which Mr. Gascoigne said, He could not tell; but if it were so, a School-Boy would deserve to be whipp'd for carrying such Papers in his Pocket. It being at that Time generally discou'red about Town, that Sir William Wyndham had surrender'd himself, Gascoigne said, That he had sent or carry'd him one of the Proclamations, (but the Evidence could not be positive which) and added, If he was taken, their Design was ruin'd, for there were a hundred Gentlemen who waited only for a Signal, and Sir William would be

at the Head of 8 or 9000 Men. That the Lady Rochester having ask'd him (Mr. *Gascoigne*) where Sir *William* was ? the Prisoner reply'd, Whether if he should tell her Ladyship, she would not make use of it to persuade him to surrender ? but if it were only to give Sir *William* Notice of the Proclamation, he told her, that he had already sent him one. Mr. *Wye* farther declar'd, That when he was in her Grace's Closet, he saw a Gentleman dress'd very fine in lac'd Scarlet Cloaths, which he understood was one of the *Cottons*, and having since seen Mr. *Cotton*, knows it to be the same Person. There were some other Circumstances which Mr. *Wye* said Mr. *Gascoigne* told him ; particularly that the Prisoner said, That he came to *London* to learn whether Sir *William Wyndham* made any Discovery.

The Prisoner deny'd what this Witness had said, and ask'd him several Questions, which Mr. *Wye* answer'd, and stuck close in general, with great Assurance, to what he had sworn. On this Occasion Mr. *Gascoigne* desir'd the Duchess of *Ormond* and Lady *Emily Butler* might be call'd, which was accordingly done, and Chairs were plac'd for them in Court. They were both sworn, and her Grace being ask'd to give the best Account she could of what pass'd at the Time that Mr. *Wye* and Mr. *Gascoigne* were in her Closet, she said, That there was indeed some Discourse of Sir *William Wyndham* at that Time, about the Proclamation issu'd against him. Being ask'd, Whether there was not at that Time some Talk of the Pretender, or of *Bayonne* ? she said, She thought there might be something said of *Bayonne* ; but as to the Particulars of the 8 or 9000 Men, or the Signal to the hundred Gentlemen, she did not remember any such Thing ; nay, (upon being more nearly question'd) she said, she could almost be positive there was no such Thing said. Lady *Emily Butler* said, That what the Duchess had related, was true, and she knew nothing else.

Mr. *Wye* being again call'd, persisted in his former Evidence very positively. The Prisoner desir'd some Questions might be put to him, which tended to call his Reputation in question, as to the Course of his Life ; which Mr. *Wye* answer'd in the following Manner ; That indeed he had been somewhat extravagant in his Youth, and spent his Father a pretty deal of Money. That he had serv'd as a Voluntier in the Army in *Spain* ; and all those that knew him there, would give him a good Character. He call'd some who had known him for about six Months past,

past, who said he had the Character of a very honest Man, and behav'd himself very well. He said he could have brought many others to his Reputation, but did noe imagine he should have had any Occasion ; and that he could have added many Particulars to discredit the Prisoner's Reputation, but he chose to omit them, because he would not aggravate Things against him.

Another Evidence was *Nathan Wilcox*, one of his Majesty's Messengers, who swore he had a Warrant on the 2d of November last, to go to the Bath to seize the Prisoner ; but when he came there, he heard he had been gone from thence about a Fortnight ; and that some Chests of Arms, which had been seiz'd there, were directed to R. G. or G. R. Mr. *Calderwood*, the Quarter-Master among the Rebels, depos'd, That he saw the Prisoner at *Preston* on the Friday, and asking who he was, was told, he was come from the Bath, a Warrant being out against him ; that he was a true Friend to the Cause, and would do 'em good Service. That on Saturday, the Day the King's Forces came up, he saw him several times on Horseback, and sometimes on Foot, with his Sword drawn, very active in assisting to defend the Town ; and that he was present where the Council of War was held. Another said, He saw him drawn up in Rank with the Rebels that Day ; that he had particular Reason to remember it, for he came six Times with Brandy ; and that two Persons who collected the Excise for the Pretender, call'd to Mr. *Gascoigne*, and ask'd him to drink. He repeated this Circumstance two or three Times ; and added, that Mr. *Gascoigne* refus'd to drink. It was by all agreed, that he did not appear among the Rebels as a Prisoner, but quite otherwise.

He said in his Defence, That the Warrant issu'd against him on *Wye's* Evidence, was the sole Occasion of his Misfortune ; for the Dread of that Warrant drove him towards the North, after he had sought Shelter in *Staffordshire* and *Derbyshire* ; and that he went after to Sir *Roger Bradshaigh's*, near *Wigan*, and desir'd the Protection of his House ; but Sir *Roger* refus'd him. He then ask'd Sir *Roger* to direct him to some Tenant of his ; but he refus'd that also, saying, it was the same Thing ; but told him, there was an Inn hard by, where he might lie. That he was seiz'd on at a Place call'd *Heslington*, and carry'd before Justice *Noel of Reed*, and, after Examination there, discharg'd. He told Sir *Roger*, that he was going towards *Yorkshire*, and ask'd if *Bolton* was not in the Way ? That

from Reed he borrow'd Mr. Townley's Man to shew him to Liverpool, where, by the Way, he was seiz'd and carry'd Prisoner to Preston.

He call'd Sir Roger Bradshaigh, and some other Witnesses, to support his Allegations, especially the Person who he said was to be his Guide to Liverpool. This Person depos'd, That he was sent by his Master to shew the Prisoner to Liverpool, and coming near Ribble-Bridge, a Party of the Rebels stopp'd him, and asking where they were going, he said, to Liverpool; but they said he should go along with them, and so carry'd him and the rest to Preston. That there were three or four others with 'em, but he knew not who they were. Being ask'd, if they disarm'd 'em, he said, He did not see they did. That when he came to Preston, he went to his Master's House there, and the rest went farther into the Town. He was ask'd, Who they were that were with the Prisoner? but he said, He did not know. One of the Witnesses had said, That he heard one or two of them were call'd by the Name of Cotton; but this Witness insisted he knew not who they were: Nor did it appear by him, that either the Prisoner, or those with him, were us'd in the least like Prisoners. This Witness being cross-examin'd, seem'd very backward to explain some Parts of his Evidence; particularly, he could not remember that he saw any Body at Reed, but the Prisoner, tho' there were near 100 Men that brought Mr. Gastoigne. He pretended he did not know Yorkshire, tho' his Master had an Estate there, and he had been at it, but did not know it was Yorkshire; and, in fine, answer'd very indistinctly to many plain and necessary Questions the Court ask'd him. Moreover, it seem'd that Mr. Gastoigne's Talk of going into Yorkshire, was only that he was ignorant 'till then where the Rebels were; but this being two Days after the Rebels arriv'd at Preston, it seem'd really probable that he had Notice thereof, and so chang'd his Rour, and travell'd in the Night, taking the direct Way to Preston, where he was receiv'd and respested by General Forster.

It was observ'd farther by the Court, that he complain'd all his Misfortunes were owing to the Warrant issu'd on Wye's Information, which forc'd him to quit the Bath, and go towards the North, having shelter'd himself three Weeks in Staffordshire and Derbyshire; whereas it appear'd, that the Warrant was not granted 'till the 2d of November, and he was at Sir Roger Bradshaigh's the 7th,

7th. It was likewise very strange, nor did any of the Evidence on either Side make it out, how Mr. *Gascoigne* came to be discharg'd before Justice *Noel*, he being a suspicious Person, and in those troublesome Times; nor, indeed, how the other Persons who were with *Gascoigne*, travelling to *Preston*, (one or two of whom, one of the Witnesses said he heard were call'd *Cottons*) came to Mr. *Noel*'s House, or fell into *Gascoigne*'s Company; then, that they travell'd in the Night, setting out, according to their own Evidence, about one or two in the Morning; and had a Servant sent with them from that very House, towards *Leverpoole*, as they pretended, tho' indeed the direct Road to *Preston*, seem'd very strange: But grant it otherwife, he had before said he was going towards *Yorkshire*, from which *Leverpoole* was the direct contrary Way; and, in Truth, the Design of the Rebels, when they enter'd *Lancashire*, was at first to have gone to *Leverpoole*; but 'tis likely the Prisoner got other Intelligence, and so turn'd towards *Preston*. After a long and full Hearing, he was found guilty, receiv'd Sentence of Death accordingly, and a Rule was made for his Execution on the 25th of that Month.

This Gentleman was born in *Ireland*, and descended of a good Family, that had well merited of the Crown in the Time of *Oliver Cromwell*'s Usurpation; he was on all Occasions zealous for the Interest of the late unfortunate King *James* and his Family, and a declar'd Enemy to the Revolution. Upon the Loss of his Father, who was in the Service of the said King *James* at the Siege of *Limerick*, and dy'd soon after it, he succeeded to an Estate of about 200*l.* per *Annum*, upon which he might have liv'd comfortably in *Ireland*; but that Kingdom being totally reduc'd to King *William*'s Obedience, he sold his Estate, and return'd the Purchase-money to *London*, which he chose for the Place of his Abode. Being a tall handsome Man, and brought up to no Profession, he soon got acquainted with most of the Rakes of the Town, and with them indulg'd himself in all the Vices and Follies of ungovern'd Youth. He had a natural Inclination to Gaming; and his Fortune not being equal to his extravagant and luxurious Way of Living, he indeavour'd to augment what he was already possest'd of, that he might appear with greater Splendor; which, together with his good natural Parts, and civil Behaviour, brought him into the Conversation of Persons of Quality, and, by degrees,

degrees, procur'd him an Intimacy with the Men in Power and Interest in the late Reign.

During his Continuance in Prison, after Sentence, he gave himself wholly up to his Devotions, and was very exemplary in his Endeavours to make his Peace with God. He made it always his Request to those few Friends that visited him, (for none but chosen Acquaintance were admitted to him) to join with him in Prayer for the Forgiveness of the many and great Sins he had committed : Nor did he once go out of his Chamber in the Press-yard, tho' he had the Liberty of doing it, from the Time of his Arraignment. But the Sentiments of his Mind may be discover'd best by the following Letter, which he sent, the Night before his Execution, to a Person of Eminence, of the same Religion with himself. It runs thus;

Dear Sir,

I Cannot leave the World without some Tokens of Gratitude for the many and undeserv'd Favours which I have receiv'd. from you : Therefore I send this by the Hands of this Reverend Father, with my Prayers to the Divine Being, that he will shower down such Blessings upon you, in his good Time, as may return the many good Offices you have done me, sevenfold. What you have done for the Support of my Body, under a crazy State, and the Wants that are generally attendant upon Prisoners, divested of all Necessaries of Life, requires more Acknowledgments than I am capable of paying ; but the Care you have taken in making Provision for the Welfare of my poor and immortal Soul, by sending this Holy Man to assist me with his Prayers and Advice, is beyond Expression. 'Tis to this Act of Compassion that I owe the Recovery of my self from a State of Perdition ; than which, nothing could have been more ruinous and miserable. To this, that I am rescu'd out of the Jaws of eternal Death, and can say with the blessed Apostle, O Death ! where is thy Sting ? O Grave ! where is thy Victory ? Nor can I leave the World without due Acts of Acknowledgment for so endearing, so invaluable a Favour.

Be pleas'd then to accept this last Testimony of Gratitude, which it is not in Words to express, and to believe that I am ready to pass through the Vale of Death with all Clearfulness, being well assur'd of eternal Bliss and Salvation through the Merits of Christ Jesus our common

common Saviour, and the Intercession of the blessed Virgin, and of all the Saints and Angels, with him that sitteth on the Throne, and will at the last Day judge the World in Righteousness.

I have nothing more than to desire yours and all good Catholicks Prayers, and to take Care that the Paper inclos'd in this, a Copy of which I intend, God willing, to give the Sheriff at the Place of Execution, may be made publick as I have written it, and ask leave to subscribe,

Dear Sir,  
Your dying Friend,  
And most humble Servant,  
R. GASCOIGNE.

On Friday the 25th of May, when the Sheriffs Officers came to demand him at the usual Hour, he appear'd no ways daunted, but receiv'd the Message with such a compos'd Countenance as shew'd a due Preparation for Death; and after his Fetters were knock'd off, he took them up and kiss'd them. This done, he gave a solemn Farewell to all his Friends in the Press-yard, and was conducted to the Sledge, in which he sat with his Hat off, with his Eyes fix'd on *Drexelius on Eternity*, during his Passage from Newgate to Tyburn.

Upon his Arrival there, before he went up into the Cart, he took off a handsome long Perriwig which he wore, and gave it to a Friend, who put him on a Night-Cap; and being mounted, after kissing the Gallows, and offering up his Devotions in his own Way, he address'd himself to the Spectators, and told them, He was not ashame'd of suffering the ignominious and terrible Death he was to undergo, since he trusted he should thereby make his Peace with an ineens'd Deity, whom he had many ways heinously offend'd. To this he added, That he thought himself oblig'd, before his Passage out of this World, to declare, that as to that Part of the Evidence at his Tryal, which render'd the Dutches of Ormond suspected of knowing the Secret for which he dy'd, it was utterly false, and that he was heartily sorry for being the Occasion of the Liberty that was taken by licentious Tongues, of censuring her Grace's Conduct. That as to the Lord Lansdown and Sir William Wyndham, both whose Names were made use of at his Tryal, he had justify'd them in a Paper which he would leave with the Sheriff; and as for his Religion, he dy'd in the Faith of a Roman, and desir'd

fir'd the Prayers of all good Christians for the Welfare of his immortal Soul. Then he turn'd himself to the Sheriff, and deliver'd the Paper, which he desir'd him to make publick without Alterations. After this, he address'd himself to God in Prayer by himself, refusing to join with the Ordinary, who attended to assist him in his Devotions. Then he put the Rope about his Neck ; and having saluted two Gentlemen that sat upon the Herse that came for his Body, he pull'd it off again, to pray a second Time. When rising, he plac'd the Noose on again, and having given the Executioner some Money, he made the Signal for the Cart to drive away, and was turn'd off.

'Twas observable, that he threw himself out of the Cart with great Force, and as he hung, struck himself three Blows on the Stomach ; after which, he fold'd his Arms, and never stir'd more. He was quarter'd, according to Sentence ; the Head and Quarters were deliver'd to Mr. King the Undertaker, who carry'd them Home to his House in Wild-street, in order to their Interment, which was done with all the Decency imaginable.

The Paper which Mr. *Gastaigne* deliver'd to the Sheriffs of *London*, was as follows.

I take it to be my Duty to leave this Paper behind me, to refute those false Accusations and Calumnies that have been designedly spread by People who, I am afraid, took Pains to procure unhappy Wretches to confirm them.

In the first Place, I declare I die an unworthy Member of the Holy Catholick Apostolick *Roman* Church, and do acknowledge my self the greatest of Sinners : But, blessed be my God, I have a firm Confidence in the Sufferings of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, by whose Merits I hope I shall be sav'd.

I, from the Bottom of my Heart, forgive all those that were my Enemies and Persecutors, and hope Almighty God, in his great Goodness, (and I beseech him to do it as heartily as I beg Pardon for my own Sins) will pardon them, and give them Grace to repent.

And I earnestly beg Pardon of all those whom I have any ways offend'd or injur'd, and lament that it is not in my Power to make them Reparation : But, as they expect to be forgiven, I hope they will do so to me. I also

also beg Pardon of all those whom I have dis-edify'd by my Life or Conversation.

That I have had an uncommon Ardour or Zeal in my Duty and Loyalty for my most injur'd and Royal Sovereign King James the third, I own at my Death, as I did to every Body that knew me whilst I liv'd; and I affirm, that it was not only on the Account of his being a Roman Catholick, or any Worldly Views, but from a true Sense of my Duty, as I took my self to be bound by the Laws of God and my Country, and as his succeeding to the Throne of his Ancestors, could only make these three Kingdoms happy, and from impartial Accounts of his Royal Person and Qualities, which make him one of the most promising Princes in the World.

My Loyalty descended to me from my Ancestors; my Father and Grand-father having had the Honour to be sacrific'd in doing their Duties to their Kings, Charles the first, and James the second.

I think it incumbent on me to do Justice to a Gentleman whose Name I was sorry to hear mention'd at my Tryal; which surely was irregular and unprecedented, to give Evidence of any Treason that had no Relation to what I was indicted of. I declare in the Presence of God, I never saw him but twice, and at those Times I think there was not a Word talk'd of Principle or Party. And declare in the same Solemn Manner, I never knew any of his Measures or Designs, or ever had any Intimacy of any kind with him. And declare, that what was sworn at the Council, and at my Tryal, was false in relation to him.

And I know a great Man should say, I was intimate with a Lord in the Tower: I declare I never spoke to him, nor saw his Hand-writing; nor, to my Knowledge, was I ever under the same Roof with him.

Nor was I ever Agent, or employ'd by any Person in my Life, (as was suggested at my Tryal) in any politick Design. Nor did I ever carry a Letter, or was I ever intrusted by one Great Man to another: Nor did I ever know of any concerted Measures to restore my Royal Master, in my Life, more than what was talk'd in publick, and in the Papers: Nor, as I expect Mercy, did I directly or indirectly know any thing of the Arms that were seiz'd at Bath, directed to R. G. as was said at my Tryal.

And as to Mr. Calderwood's Evidence against me, of my being in the Market-place on Saturday in the Afternoon,

noon, and that he saw me there; to my Knowledge I had not been there until seven a Clock at Night, when he could not see me; and if he did, not with my Sword drawn. His Evidence was entirely false. And he sent me Word two Days before my Tryal, that he could not swear any thing against me whatever. And he said I was in the Council of War. I never (so far from being in it) know the House it was held in, nor did I know there was one held.

The Evidence of the Foot-man, *Walmly*, was as false; he swearing me drinking of Brandy with Excise-men fix Times a Saturday in the same Market-place.

These are the two Men that swore me out of my Life. I forgive them with all my Heart, and recommend to them to repent.

And as I have, upon the Word of a dying Man, declar'd all these Truths, in order to caution People not to believe Reports, and to do all the Justice I am capable of doing, so now let me recommend to all People to think of their Duties to God and their Country, and to heal all Divisions, and exhort them to think of the Means of uniting and reconciling all their Interests, and unite in the only Measure that can render them happy; which that they may do, I beg of Almighty God to direct them, and that they may compass it.

I bless my God, who has given me the Grace to submit patiently to all the Injuries that have been done me, as also for enabling me to resist the many Temptations I have had frequently in relation to a Gentleman, upon whose Account I presume they have taken my Life, because I would not concur to take his Life; but God forgive them, I do heartily.

And I humbly beg the Prayers of all good Christians.

May 25, 1716. Richard Gasteigne.

#### The Tryal of Nicholas Wogan, Esq;

ON the 18th of May the Court resum'd their Proceedings at the same Place. The Lord Chief Justice *Parker*, Mr. Justice *Tracy*, Mr. Justice *Dormer*, and Mr. Justice *Prat*, being on the Bench. Mr. *Nicholas Wogan* was first brought upon his Tryal: Against him it was prov'd, that he had appear'd among the Rebels; that he had accepted of a Command in their Army, and that he was seen in his Post on the Day of Action at *Preston*. He made but a weak Defence, offering only, by way of Excuse

Excuse, that he had been inadvertently led into the Rebellion ; so that he was found guilty, and receiv'd Sentence of Death.

*The Tryal of Capt. Lancelot Mackintosh.*

**O**N the same Day, and at the same Place, was try'd Captain *Lancelot Mackintosh*. Against him it was depos'd, That he was seen among the Rebels on their March, having been one of those who came over the *Forth* ; and that he had the Name of a Captain in Brigadier *Mackintosh*'s Regiment : But none of the Evidences for the King could say, that they had seen him in any Action, or that he was present at any of the Times when the Pretender was proclaim'd. He call'd abundance of Witnesses, and even made use of some of those that were call'd for the King, to prove, that he was forc'd from his House by a Party sent from the Earl of *Mar* ; and that he was treated little better than as a Prisoner all the Time he was among the Rebels. That it was indeed true, that a Commission had been offer'd him, but he refus'd to receive it, saying, There were many young Gentlemen among them, more fit for such a Post than himself, and more deserving of a Commission than he who was sixty eight Years of Age. He likewise call'd Witnesses who depos'd, That at the Time of the Revolution he had his House plunder'd, and one of his Servants murder'd ; the Cause of which ill Treatment was because he refus'd to follow the *Lord Dundas* into the Rebellion. Besides, he had several People of Credit, who spoke in his Behalf ; as Brigadier *Grant* and Mr. *Forbes*, Members of Parliament, Mr. *Ross* and others, who all said, That they had ever look'd on him as a Person well affected to the present Establishment. Another Witness for him said, That he was his Neighbour, and believ'd him to be well affected to the Government : That when he (the Witness) had been arguing with some *Jacobites* against the Pretender, the Prisoner had join'd with him in Argument against those who disputed for him. Moreover, it evidently appear'd by many Particulars, that he had been forc'd into the Rebellion at first, and that he was not a disaffected Person : However, by his continuing among the Rebels, and not making his Escape, or being able to prove, that he endeavour'd it, the Law was strong against him, and the Court observ'd to the Jury, That if a Man be forc'd into Rebellion

through Fear of Threats, it may be pleaded in Law for him; but then it must not be any vain Fear, as a Fear of being plunder'd, or the Loss of Goods or Money only, but a Fear of Death, and that actually prov'd; insomuch that the Jury, after a considerable Stay, brought him in guilty, and he receiv'd Sentence of Death.

*The Tryal of Charles Radcliffe, Esq;*

**T**HE next Person who was brought to the Bar, was Charles Radcliffe, Esq; Brother to the late Earl of Derwentwater. It was depos'd against him, That he was seen with his Brother at *Hexham, Rodberry*, and several other Places; that he rode on Horseback with the Rebels, and kept in their Company. He ask'd one of the Witnesses for the King, what sort of Horse he rode on, and what Cloaths he wore? The Evidence answer'd; That he often chang'd his Horses, and rode for the most part in a scarlet Cloak: But he deny'd his having one. He had no Counsel to plead in his Behalf, and said only, That he conceiv'd the Evidence were not positive against him; and therefore hop'd the Court would observe what the Law allow'd in his Favour. The Jury, after a short Stay, brought him in guilty: Then being ask'd, If he had any Thing to offer in Arrest of Judgment, he said, That he was but just return'd from Abroad, and coming to see his Brother, was unfortunately drawn along with him when that unhappy Affair happen'd; and therefore he hop'd the Court would consider it: But he was told there was a proper Place where this might have some Weight, but it was to no Purpose to offer it there; so Judgment was pronounce'd upon him.

*The Tryal of John Dalton, Esq;*

**O**N the 20th of May the Proceedings against the Reb'l-Prisoners were resum'd at the Court of Admiralty at the *Marshalsey* in Southwark, when John Dalton of the County of *Lancaster*, Esq; was brought upon his Tryal before the Lord Chief Justice *Parker*, Mr. Justice *Powys*, Mr. Justice *Tracy*, and Mr. Baron *Price*. It was depos'd against the Prisoner, That he met the Rebels at *Lancaster*, and was there seen with the Earl of Derwentwater, the Lord *Widdrington*, and others; and that the said Earl, with a Number of other Rebels, came to Mr. Dalton's House on Tuesday, where they stay'd all Day, and that he went away

away with them. One Witness, in particular, said, That he saw Mr. Dalton at Lancaster, on the Monday, in the Company before mentioned, and again on the Wednesday Morning, when he heard him say, The Rebels is now done; we have nothing more to do, I but went to the Town. Another Witness depos'd, That it was reported on the Sunday, that the Rebels were to be at Lancaster the next Day; and it was manifest, even by his own Evidence, that the next Morning he rode with but one Servant, and went to Lancaster, as the Evidence had sworn, which was not at all disputed.

He was likewise prov'd by several to have been with the Rebels at Preston, particularly by the Hostler at the White-Bull Inn, where he finally set up his Horse when he came to that Town, who said he ran to him to have taken his Horse; but he told the said Evidence, that he was going farther. Another remarkable Passage of his being and confederating with the Rebels, was prov'd by the Servant of one Chorley of Preston. This Chorley had some Time before seiz'd a Horse of the Prisoner's, by Virtue of the Act of Parliament, which directs, that no Person shall keep Horses off above such a Value; and when the Rebels were Masters of Preston, Mr. Dalton came to the Warden, Chorley's Man, and demanded the Horse; The Witness answering him, That his Master was not at Home, (he being gone away with the Dragoons towards Wigan, on the Approach of the Rebels, whom he was in Dread of,) he then told the Servant, That he would have the Horse; whereupon this Evidence call'd out his Master's Sister, whom, with Threats, the Prisoner oblig'd to deliver the Horse; but the Prisoner not thinking him so good as when he was seiz'd, said they had spoil'd the Horse, and compell'd her to pay him 20l. for him, which she did. This was observ'd by the Court and King's Counsel, to shew the Prisoner acted with Alacrity in the Rebellion; for the Horse had been seiz'd by Law, but he had made use of Violence, and unlawful Means, to obtain him again, and made his Demands good only by the Advantage of the Power of the Rebels. The Truth of his being at Preston, and constantly there in Company of the Rebels, was confirm'd by many other Witnesses.

His Counsel pleaded for him, That he was forc'd into the Rebellion, and call'd Evidence to endeavour to prove it. One swore, That the Earl of Derwentwater, and others, came to his House on the Tuesday, and there liv'd

at Discretion, and call'd for, or took whatever the House afforded : That they were got about the Prisoner, persuading him to go with them, and threaten'd him with Death, and took away his Arms; but he refus'd to go, and said, He had no Inclination; and that he heard them at high Words, but could not distinguish what was said. That afterwards the Prisoner was brought out, and put on Horseback, and went away with them, but shew'd Reluctance. He was likewise met at some Distance from his House, riding among the said Company of Rebels, by another Witness, who said, He seem'd to go unwillingly; that he look'd melancholly, and he could perceive Tears in his Eyes, and his Eyes to look red; but this Witness could not but say, That he rode as at other Times; and it was pretty extraordinary, as was after observ'd by the Court, that this Witness, at the Distance of a Street's Breadth, should see Tears in the Prisoner's Eyes; or indeed it might be very profitable, that at parting with his Wife, and going on such a dangerous Affair, it might occasion some melancholly Reflections.

He call'd several to his Character, one of which was the Parson of the Parish the Prisoner liv'd in, who said, That some Time before the Rebellion, he was at a Wedding with Mr. Dalton, who then read him a Letter from London, which said, That they expected a Rising in Scotland under the Earl of Mar; and that there would be other Risings in England: That he told the Prisoner, he hop'd he would not meddle in the Matter, who answer'd him, That he had neither Intention nor Inclination to do it; that he liv'd very happily, and would not endanger himself. This Evidence declar'd farther, That he had, at several other Times, had Discourse with the Prisoner, whom he never heard to express himself against the Government; and was so far unlikely to favour the Pretender's Cause, that he had sometimes discover'd some Scruples concerning the *Roman* Religion. Upon which Occasion, he was ask'd by the Court, Why, he being a Minister of the Church of England, did not endeavour to improve those Notions in him, in order to convert him? he answer'd, That he had made some Essay that way, but then found him alter'd in his Judgment. Upon the Whole, he gave him the Character of a very peaceable *Roman* Catholick, as several others did; and one said, That he had heard him drink King George's Health. One, in another Particular, depos'd, That when they

they had heard of the Rebellion in *Northumberland*, he said to the Prisoner, Perhaps they'll come into *Lancashire*, and then they'll be about your House; to which the Prisoner answer'd, He would have nothing to do with them. Other Witnesses said, That he was the most peaceable of all the *Roman Catholicks*, and never, at the Time of Elections, meddled in the least, as some did: Which one of the Members for that County justify'd, declaring, That asking his Interest once, he told him, He would meddle of no Side.

After a very long Hearing, Mr. *Dalton* having nothing farther to say, the Court summ'd up the Evidence, observing the Circumstances of the Law in Cases of High Treason; that if a Man was seen among Rebels, and continu'd with his Presence to abet and comfort them, tho' he were not actually in Arms, or committed Hostilities, yet it was High Treason: That the Force mention'd, must be a continu'd Force: That a Man was not only to be forc'd away at first, but must be kept as a Prisoner under close Constraint all the Time; which appear'd by some Witnesses examin'd, not to have been the Case of the Prisoner at *Preston*, where he was seen at full Liberty, and whence he might have escap'd often, if he had attempted it. But as to any favourable Circumstances that might have been given in Evidence for the Prisoner, in regard to his Character or peaceable Behaviour, they were proper only in another Place: That Mercy belong'd only to his Majesty, who was a just Dispenser of it; it was his undoubted Prerogative, and 'twas robbing him of his Right, to take the Power of bestowing it out of his Royal Hands. After the Court had impartially stated the Case, the Prisoner said, He had a Witness to examine, who would prove, that he was at Home all Wednesday, and not that Day at *Lancaster*, as one of the Evidence against him had sworn. He was told, That it was very unprecedent to hear Witnesses after the Charge against him had been summ'd up; but, however, they condescended to it; and this Evidence, who was Mrs. *Dalton*'s Woman, swore him at Home all the Day on Wednesday; so that it was left to the Jury which Witness they should believe, in respect to that Point; but then neither of them affected his being afterwards at *Preston*. The Jury went out, and after a very considerable Stay, brought him in guilty of the Indictment, and he receiv'd Sentence accordingly. When he was ask'd what he had to say, why Sentence should not pass, he said, He begg'd the King's

Par-

Pardon, and desir'd the Court to intercede with him for Mercy: Upon this Occasion, the Lord Chief Justice Parker observ'd, as he had done before, That the Prisoners, as well as others, had so far abus'd his Majesty's Clemency, by derogating from their former Submission, and giving the Government all the Trouble possible, even in standing it out, and combating with the King to the very last, that they might very well expect to meet with Severity, were not his Royal Breast always open to the Intercessions of Mercy, when it had been requested: That there was one Gentleman, who retrac'd his Plea, and own'd the Indictment, and upon Recommendation, had a Pardon already passing the Seals for him. That it would have been very well for the Prisoner to have made his Request for Mercy sooner; and they were not his Friends who advis'd him to do otherwise. That recommending of Prisoners to Mercy, was a Part he very much delighted in; and he wish'd to have had better Grounds to have done it for the Prisoner; but, however, he would report his Case in the most impartial Manner to the King.

#### The Tryal of Richard Butler, Esq;

ON the 4th of June, the Court being sitting at Westminster, came on the Tryal of Richard Butler, Esq; Against this Gentleman it was sworn, That he join'd the Rebels at Kirby, and march'd with them to Lancashire, where he was seen in Company of the Earl of Derby, the Lord Widdrington, and others. Mr. Patten declar'd, That he saw him at Garstang, where they went together to Mr. Forster. Several other Evidences appear'd against him, and depos'd, That they saw him at Preston, both the Night before, and on the Day that the King's Troops came up: That he was that Day in his waistcoat, with a Case of Pistols sticking in his Breast, and seen marching both in the Town, and in the Church-yard among those of the Rebels, who were call'd the Volunteers. He made very little Defence, pretending only to insist on his Innoceance in general; which the Court observ'd to him, they wonder'd how he'd do, after such manifest Acts of Treason had been prov'd against him. In short, after the Evidence was summ'd up, the Jury, without going out, gave in their Verdict, That he was guilty of the Indictment against him.

The

*The Trial of Mr. James Swinburn.*

**M**R. *James Swinburn* was next try'd. Against him it was depos'd, That he was first seen among the Rebels at *Hexham*, and afterwards at several other Places on their March; as he was likewise at *Preston*, both before and on the Day of Action; on the Morning of which Day he rode out of Town, in Company with some others of the Rebels, towards *Ribble-Bridge*; after which, none of the Witnesses pretended that they ever saw him, 'till he was dismounted, and made Prisoner in the Church-yard. In his own Defence he call'd one or two of the Evidence for the King, to endeavour to prove himself a Lunatick. One of them said, That being a Servant in the Family, he was told, that the Prisoner had not been in his right Senses, and had been at a Doctor's to be cur'd; and that he had indeed seen him sometimes behave himself much like a Mad-man. Another depos'd, That he was related to him, and that he was generally esteem'd to be a Person not in his right Senses; tho' he had now and then some short Intervals, and was by Pitt pretty well. As to this Point, the Court took Notice, That if a Man was indeed a Lunatick, and his Idiotism fully prov'd, it would serve to acquit him in Law; but then it must be such a Madness as shew'd a total Deprivation of Reason; which did not appear to be the Case of the Prisoner: So that the Jury, without leaving their Places, found him guilty.

*The Trial of Mr. Edmund Swinburn.*

**M**R. *Edmund Swinburn*, Brother to the former, was then set to the Bar. *Parson* swore against him, That he saw him at an Inn at *Wooler*, where he [the Evidence himself] came in to the Rebels: That the Prisoner brought with him thither 18 Persons; and that the Evidence and he went together to Mr. *Forster*. Several other Witnesses likewise depos'd, That they saw him frequently with the Rebels on their March, and likewise at *Preston*; from whence he rode with his Brother and others on the Day of Action; after which they saw him not 'till he was made Prisoner in the Church-yard. The Fact was plain upon him, and he having little to say in his Defence, the Jury, without going out of Court, found him guilty.

*The*

*The Tryal of Mr. Duncan Mackintosh.*

**O**N the 14th of June came on the Tryal of Mr. Duncan Mackintosh, Brother to the [so call'd] Brigadier of that Name. It was prov'd against him, That he had been several Times seen among the Rebels on their March ; and the Horse on which he rode, was describ'd by some of the Evidences. It appear'd likewise, that he was seen with them at Preston, where he acted as a Captain. He insisted, in his Defence, that being under the Influence of his Brother, he was compell'd by him to enter into the Rebellion : Then he call'd some Witnesses to prove, that he several Times endeavour'd to get away ; but this was not fully made out ; and being ask'd by the Court, why he did not go away with the 500 Scots who quitted the Rebels at Langholm, he could give no good Reason for it ; so that upon the whole Matter, after the Tryal had lasted five Hours, the Jury brought him in guilty.

*The Condemnation and Execution of Mr. William Paul, the Clergy-man.*

**O**N the 15th of June, the Judges being sat at the Court of Common-Pleas in Westminster-Hall, Mr. William Paul, Clerk, who on the 21st of May had been arraign'd, and pleaded not guilty, was set to the Bar, in order to his Tryal ; but before the Jury was sworn, he retracted his former Plea, and pleaded guilty. In Mitigation of his Crime, he alledg'd, That he had never taken the Oaths to King George ; and that, when he was among the Rebels, he disprov'd of many of their Proceedings, and took the first Opportunity to get away, which he actually did before the Action at Preston : However, he would not insist on that, but throw himself on the King's Mercy, sincerely repenting of his Fault ; and begg'd the Intercession of the Court in his Favour. After this, his Plea being recorded, he receiv'd Sentence of Death as in Cases of High Treason. In Pursuance of which Sentence, he was, on the 13th of July following, drawn on a Sledge, together with Mr. Hall, of whom we have spoken before, from Newgate to Tyburn. He went to the Place of Execution in the Canonical Habit of the Church of England, which so rais'd the Compassion of the People, that many of them sigh'd, sobb'd, and wept bitterly ; nay, some of them, particularly

ticularly of the Women, snatch'd Kisses from him as he pass'd by them. Being come to *Tyburn*, and put out of the Sledge into a Cart, after he had pray'd some Time by himself, he began to read his Speech to the People, which containing Reflections on the late Revolution, and on the present Settlement, both in Church and State, he was interrupted by some that stood by, who told him, that this was not a Place to preach up Rebellion, and that no Body there would care to hear his seditious Harangue. Upon this he stopt, and gave his Speech to the Sheriffs of *London*; then being executed, as in Cases of High Treason, his Limbs were given to his Relations, who caus'd them to be interr'd in the Church-yard of *St. Giles's* in the Fields. The next Day the Paper he had given the Sheriffs, was publish'd in Print as follows.

*A true Copy of the Paper deliver'd to the Sheriffs of London, by William Paul, a Clergy-man, who was drawn, hang'd, and quarter'd at Tyburn, for High Treason against his Majesty King George, July 13. 1716.*

*Good People,*

I Am just going to make my Appearance in the other World, where I must give an Account of all the Actions of my past Life. And tho' I have endeavour'd to make my Peace with God by sincerely repenting of all my Sins; yet, forasmuch as several of them are of a publick Nature, I take it to be my Duty to declare, here in the Face of the World, my hearty Abhorrence and Detestation of them.

And first, I ask Pardon of God and the King for having violated my Loyalty, by taking most abominable Oaths in Defence of Usurpation, against my lawful Sovereign King *James* the third.

And as I ask Pardon of all Persons whom I have injur'd or offended, so I do especially desire Forgiveness of all those whom I have scandaliz'd by pleading guilty. I am sensible that it is a base and dishonourable Action; that it is inconsistent with my Duty to the King, and an entire Surrender of my Loyalty. Human Frailty, and too great a Desire of Life, together with the Persuasions of several who pretended to be my Friends, were the Occasion of it. I trust God of his infinite Mercy, upon my sincere Repentance, has forgiven me, and I hope all good Christians will.

You see, my Country-men, by my Habit, that I die a Son, tho' a very unworthy one, of the Church of *England*. But I would not have you think that I am a Member of the Schismatical Church, whose Bishops set themselves up in Opposition to those Orthodox Fathers, who were unlawfully and invalidly depriv'd by the Prince of *Orange*. I declare, that I renounce that Communion, and that I die a dutiful and faithful Member of the Nonjuring Church, which has kept it self free from Rebellion and Schism, and has preserv'd and maintain'd true Orthodox Principles, both as to Church and State. And I desire the Clergy, and all Members of the Revolution-Church, to consider what Bottom they stand upon, when their Succession is grounded upon an unlawful and invalid Deprivation of Catholick Bishops; the only Foundation of which Deprivation, is a pretended Act of Parliament.

Having ask'd Forgiveness for my self, I come now to forgive others. I pardon those who, under the Notion of Friendship, perswaded me to plead guilty. I heartily forgive all my most invertebrate Enemies, especially the Elector of *Hanover*, my Lord *Townshend*, and all others who have been instrumental in promoting my Death. Father, forgive them: Lord Jesus have Mercy upon them, and lay not this Sin to their Charge.

The next Thing I have to do, Christian Friends, is to exhort you all to return to your Duty. Remember that King *James* the third is your only rightful Sovereign by the Laws of the Land, and the Constitution of the Kingdom; and therefore, if you would perform the Duty of Justice to him, which is due to all Mankind, you are oblig'd in Conscience to do all you can to restore him to his Crown: For it is his Right, and no Man in the World besides himself, can lawfully claim a Title to it. And as it is your Duty to serve him, so it is your Interest; for 'till he is restor'd, the Nation can never be happy. You see what Miseries and Calamities have befallen these Kingdoms by the Revolution; and I believe you are now convinc'd by woful Experience, that swerving from God's Laws, and thereby putting your selves out of his Protection, is not the Way to secure you from those Evils and Misfortunes which you are afraid of in this World. Before the Revolution, you thought your Religion, Liberties, and Properties in Danger; and I pray you to consider how you have preserv'd them by rebelling? Are they not ten times more precarious than ever? Who can say he is certain of his Life or Estate, when he considers the

the Proceedings of the present Administration? And as for your Religion, is it not evident that the Revolution, instead of keeping out Popery, has let in Atheism? Do not Heresies abound every Day? And are not the Teachers of false Doctrines patroniz'd by the Great Men in the Government? This shews the Kindness and Affection they have for the Church. And, to give you another Instance of their Respect and Reverence for it, you are now going to see a Priest of the Church of *England* murder'd for doing his Duty. For it is not me they strike at so particularly, but it is through me that they would wound the Priesthood, bring a Disgrace upon the Gown, and a Scandal upon my sacred Function. But they would do well to remember, that he who despises Christ's Priests, despises Christ; and who despises him, despises him that sent him.

And now, Beloved, if you have any Regard to your Country, which lies bleeding under these dreadful Extremities, bring the King to his just and undoubted Right; that is the only Way to be freed from these Misfortunes, and to secure all those Rights and Privileges which are in Danger at present. King *James* has promis'd to protect and defend the Church of *England*; he has giyen his Royal Word to consent to such Laws which you your selves shall think necessary to be made for its Preservati'on; and his Majesty is a Prince of that Justice, Virtue, and Honour, that you have no Manner of Reason to doubt the Performance of his Royal Promise. He studies nothing so much as how to make you all easy and happy; and when ever he comes to his Kingdom, I doubt not but you will be so.

I shall be heartily glad, good People, if what I have said has any Effect upon you, so as to be instrumental in making you perform your Duty: It is out of my Power now to do any Thing more to serve the King, than by employing some of the few Minutes I have to live in this World, in praying to Almighty God to shower down his Blessings spiritual and temporal upon his Head, to protect him, and restore him, to be favourable to his Undertaking, to prosper him here, and to reward him hereafter. I beseech the same infinite Goodness, to preserve and defend the Church of *England*, and to restore it to all its just Rights and Privileges: And lastly, I pray God have Mercy upon me, pardon my Sins, and receive my Soul into his everlasting Kingdom, that with the Pa-

triachs, Prophets, Apostles, and Martyrs, I may praise and magnify him for ever and ever. *Amen.*

As to my Body, Brethren, I have taken no Manner of Care of it; for I value not the barbarous Part of the Sentence, of being cut down and quarter'd: When I am once gone, I shall be out of the Reach of my Enemies; and I wish I had Quarters enough to send to every Parish of the Kingdom, to testify, that a Clergy-man of the Church of England was martyr'd for being loyal to his King.

*July 13. 1716.*

*Will. Paul.*

This unfortunate Clergy-man, who liv'd and dy'd a Batchelor, was the Son of Mr. John Paul of Little Ashby near Lutterworth, in the County of Leicester; His Mother was Daughter to Mr. Barfoot of Street-fields in Warwickshire. They had a freehold Estate at Little Ashby, of about seventy Pounds a Year, liv'd in good Repute, and had five Children, of which this *William Paul* was the eldest: He was born at *Ashby* in the Year 1678: He was sent to School, and learn'd his first Rudiments of Learning under Mr. Thomas Seagrave, Rector of Leir in Leicestershire: About the Year 1697 he was remov'd to a Free-School at *Rugby* in Warwickshire, and remain'd there under the Care of Mr. Holynak, the Master thereof, for near two Years; from thence he went to *Cambridge*, and was admitted into St. John's College in May 1698. He was at first a Sizer, and then made Scholar: He took his Batchelor of Arts Degree in 1702, and soon after went into Orders. After which, he was Curate of Carlton Curlieu near Harbrough in Leicestershire, and, at the same Time Chaplain to Sir *Geoffry Palmer*. From thence he went to *Tanworth* in Staffordshire, where he was also Curate, and Usher of the Free-School there: He went from thence to *Non-Eaton* in Warwickshire, where he was Curate likewise. Here he continu'd till by the late Lord Bishop of *Oxon*, he was presented to the Vicaridge of *Orton on the Hill* in Leicestershire, worth about sixty Pounds *per Annum*. He was instituted into this Benefice by the present Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, then Bishop of *Lincoln*, on the 5th of May 1709; and to qualify himself for it, took the Oaths enjoin'd by the Government: He went with Mr. *Gascoigne* and others to meet the Rebels at *Preston*; on his Way thither was seiz'd by Major *Bradshaw*, and one *Matthews*, a Clergy-man; but was set at Liberty again by Colonel *Noel*, a Justice of Peace in that Country. After this, he went to *Preston*, where he read Prayers to the Rebels three Days together,

together, in the Parish-Church there, and pray'd for the Pretender by the Name of King *James* the third: But just before King *George*'s Troops invested that Town, he made his Escape out of it, and only calling in his own Country by the Way, he came to *London*, and disguis'd himself in colour'd Cloaths, a lac'd Hat, a long Wig, and a Sword by his Side; but was accidentally met and known by *Thomas Bird*, Esq; a Justice of Peace for the County of *Leicester*, who took him Prisoner, and carry'd him before the Lord *Townshend*, who, after a short Examination, in which he would confess, ~~nothing~~, committed him to the Custody of a Messenger, and about a Fortnight after sent him to *Newgate*, where he remain'd 'till the Day of his Execution.

*The Tryal of George Gibson, Esq;*

THE same Day, [June 15] after Mr. *Paul* had pleaded guilty, *George Gibson* of *Stonecraft* in the County of *Northumberland*, Esq; was fet to the Bar. It was fully prov'd against him, That he join'd the Rebels at their first Meeting, and was often seen among them, both at *Preston* and other Places. He alledg'd, in his Defence, That he was forc'd into their Company; and had once made his Escape from them, but was retaken, and brought back. However, not being able to make this appear, the Jury, without going from the Bar, found him guilty of the Indictment, and he receiv'd Sentence of Death accordingly.

*The Tryal of James Menzies, Esq;*

*James Menzies* of *Culdere* in the Kingdom of *Scotland*, Esq; was the next that came upon, his Tryal. The Evidence for the King depos'd against him, That they saw him among the Rebels at the *Blair of Athol*, at *Perth*, at *Seaton*, at *Penrith*, and at *Preston*. The Prisoner, in his own Defence, alledg'd, That he was forc'd into the Rebellion; and that being a Vassal to those by whom he was so forc'd, his Estate would have been forfeited to them, had he refus'd to comply with their Commands. He farther alledg'd, That he had deny'd to take Arms among the Rebels, and would have made his Escape from them, but that he was certain of being ill treated if they should have retaken him. To prove this Allegation to be true, he call'd some Witnesses, who made it appear,

appear, that he had indeed lain under some Constraint; but they could not say that this Constraint continu'd. Upon which, the Counsel for the King objected, That he might have escap'd at *Leith*, after the Rebels came over the *Forth*, being within almost Musket-Shot of the Duke of *Argyle's* Army, and within a small Mile of *Edinburgh*; but, however, that he might have gone off with the 500 *Scots* at *Langholm*. Upon the whole Matter the Jury went out, and after about an Hour's Stay, brought him in guilty; but requested by their Fore-man, that, considering there were many Circumstances which appear'd favourable to the Prisoner, the Court would be pleas'd to defer his Sentence 'till his Case was represented to the King; which was done accordingly; and the 29th of *June*, being brought again into Court, he pleaded, in Arrest of Sentence, his Majesty's most gracious Pardon.

*The Tryal of Ralph Standish, Esq;*

**O**N the 16th of *June* came on the Tryal of *Ralph Standish*, Esq; The Evidence against him, in short, was this; That he had been seen among the Rebels at *Preston*; but it did not appear that he had been in Arms. He alledg'd, That he came to *Preston*, where the Court is kept for the County *Palatine* of *Lancaster*, to look after a Suit he had depending there; but this was not fully made out. He had indeed the Character given him of being a very peaceable *Roman Catholick*; and he endeavour'd likewise to prove, that he had been kept under Restraint at *Preston*; and that many People, who came only to the Market, were stopt by the Rebels from going out of the Town: But this did not appear to be his Case; so that the Jury, well weighing the Matter, found him guilty of the Indictment, and he receiv'd Sentence of Death as in Cases of High Treason.

*The Tryal of William Mackintosh, Esq; and Dr. Andrew Pitcairn.*

**O**N the 22d of *June*, the Court having resum'd their Proceedings against the Rebel-Prisoners at *Westminster*, *William Mackintosh*, Esq; was brought to his Tryal. The Evidence against him was chiefly, That he had been seen among the Rebels; but he produc'd Witnesses who made it appear, That he was forc'd into the Rebellion by

by Brigadier *Mackintosh*, at the Instigation of the Earl of *Mar*, whose Vassal he was ; that he had several Times attempted to get from among the Rebels, but was prevented, and ill us'd by them upon that Score ; that he was always treated with Disrespect among them, and would never join with them in their traiterous Discourses, nor drink the Healths they drank ; but always spoke well of King *George* and his Government, and drank his Health in Opposition to that of the Pretender ; for which he was always insulted by them, and treated, to the last, as one for whom they had an Averion. Upon the whole Matter, the Jury acquitted him.

At the same Time came on the Tryal of *Andrew Fitch*, M. D. Son to the famous Doctor of that Name. Against him it was fully prov'd, not only that he had been all along with the Rebels, but likewise that he was very active among them. He made little Defence, and was found guilty.

#### *The Tryal of Francis Anderton, Esq;*

ON the 7th of July came on at Westminster the Tryal of Sir *Francis Anderton*, who was indicted by the Name of Sir *Francis Anderton*, Bart. alias *Francis Anderton*, Esq; Several Witnesses depos'd against him, That they had seen him among the Rebels at *Preston* ; and some of them particularly said, That they went to his Lodgings to call him, on the Saturday Morning before the King's Troops came up, and that he went with them ; the Design being, as was then commonly said, to fall on General *Wills* before he was join'd by General *Carpenter*. Besides, it was prov'd by other Evidence, That he was often seen in Company with the Rebels. The Prisoner call'd abundance of Witnesses, and made a long Defence, endeavouring to prove, that he came to *Preston* about his private Affairs ; and that he knew nothing of the Rebels 'till he came thither : That he endeavour'd to get out again, but was prevented by Guards and Barricado's : But the King's Evidence insisted, that he might have escap'd, if he had had a Mind to do so. The Prisoner had likewise several Witnesses who gave him a very good Character, and said, That tho' he was a *Roman Catholick*, he liv'd very peaceably, and was much esteem'd in his Country : But in Regard he had not escap'd from among the Rebels, as it appear'd he might have done, the Jury, after a short Stay,

Stay, brought him in guilty, and he receiv'd Sentence of Death.

*The Tryal of Edward Howard, Esq;*

**O**N the 10th of July came on at the same Place the Tryal of *Edward Howard*, Esq; Brother to the Duke of *Norfolk*, who challeng'd 34 of the Panel; but a Jury being at last fix'd and sworn, the Witnesses for the King were examin'd: Mr. *Patten* was first call'd: He gave an Account in general of the several Marches of the Rebels, and how they secur'd and made Prisoners several of his Majesty's Subjects at *Penrith*, and seiz'd Arms at *Kelso* and *Lancaster*; but he own'd, that he never saw Mr. *Howard* at any Attack during the Action at *Preston*, nor even in Company with any of the Rebels, before the Prisoner and himself were order'd for *Wigan* under a Guard of Dragoons, in order to be brought up to *London*. This Witness likewise own'd, That tho' he had several Times supp'd and din'd with Mr. *Howard*, yet he could not call to Mind that he ever heard him enter into any Discourse relating to their Affairs; but that he seem'd always to be pensive, and look'd as if something that he kept secret, gave him great Uneasiness. The Servant-Maid where he lodg'd at *Lancaster* said, That Mr. *Tunstal* had written the Name of *Howard* upon the Chamber-door where a Man of that Name was to lie; but she could not be positive that the Prisoner at the Bar was the Person. The Hostler at the *Py'd Bull* at *Preston* said, That he had Horses in the Stable that were call'd Mr. *Howard's*, but he could not say that he had ever seen the Master. The Woman of the House where he lodg'd at *Preston*, was likewise call'd, and depos'd, That a Gentleman came to her House, and ask'd, If she could spare a Lodging for two Gentlemen; she answer'd, That she had one spare Bed; but if they were Rebels, they should not have it: Upon which, the Gentlemen reply'd, That they were Country Gentlemen; that accordingly they did lie there; and that Mr. *Howard*, who was one of them, went often in and out, but she never saw him among the Rebels. Upon the whole Matter, the Court having summ'd up the Evidence, the Jury went out, and after a short Stay, brought him in not guilty.

Thus we have given an Account of such of the *Preston*-Prisoners as were brought upon their Tryals at *London*, and either convicted or acquitted: Many others of them like-

likewise, who pleaded guilty to their Indictments, receiv'd Sentence of Death ; but having mention'd them in the Chronological Extract for last Year, we shall not repeat their Names here ; but will finish this Relation of the Proceedings against the Prisoners taken at Preston, with the following Piece, which Capt. John Bruce deliver'd as his last Speech at the Place of Execution.

*Brethren and Country-men,*

I Am brought to this Place to discharge the last Debt I owe to Nature, and chearfully resign to the blessed Will of Almighty God, whose Mercy I adore, in that he hath afforded me his Grace, and Means sincerely to repent me of my past Sins, and such Time to prepare for that blessed and glorious Change which I hope to meet with in a few Moments.

I am not alham'd of that Cause for which I die, but rejoice that I am worthy to be a Sacrifice in the Vindication of the undoubted Rights of my lawful and natural Liege Lord, King James the third, and the expiring Liberty of my dear Country. I always firmly believ'd the hereditary Right of Succession to the Imperial Crowns of these Realms, to be a fundamental and unalterable Part of the Constitution, and could never think that any Difference in Religion, or any the pretended Laws, which never yet receiv'd the Royal Assent of any lawful King, could in any wise disengage me, or any honest Man, from that Duty and Allegiance which is due to our lawful Sovereign King James the third, whose Title by Birth-right is clear and unquestionable ; and I was therefore engag'd by the strongest Obligations of Duty, Honour, Religion, and Law, to join with his loyal Subjects in their just Endeavours to restore him to his Right, and to break thro' that Usurpation, and Fence of Rebellion, which hath so long kept him from them.

God in his infinite Mercy forgive these Kingdoms, incline the Hearts of the People to stand as one Man, to bring in their lawful King, and free themselves from that merciless Tyranny which they now groan under. I am grown in Years, and not much shor of what the Royal Psalmist calls the Age of Man, and have known many Struggles in order to preserve the Constitution and sinking Liberties of the People, and several Turns and Changes that have ensu'd ; in all which, Praise be to God, I preserv'd my Integrity, by a strict Adherence to the Interest of my King and Country, and opposing, as far as in me

lay, the Innovations that were daily introduc'd, to the Injury of the one, and the Enslavery of the other.

As one Wickedness is the Parent of another, so the Revolution begot the Union; and from these Sources flow the Waters of Bitterness, which the good People of these Nations so plentifully drink of at this Time. May God in his infinite Mercy work their speedy Deliverance, and restore them to their ancient happy Constitution and Government.

As for my Religion, I was bred up a Protestant, according to the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *England*, wherein I have ever liv'd, and in which (by God's Grace and Mercy) I shall die: It taught me to give both God and my King their Due, to deal justly with all Men, forgive my Enemies, and expect Salvation thro' Jesus Christ. Her Doctrines and Government I embrace, and pray God to restore her to her former Purity, Peace, and Prosperity. I beseech all whom I have any Ways offended, to forgive me, as I from the Bottom of my Heart do all who have any Ways injur'd me, and particularly those who were concern'd in my Prosecution, or in any wise instrumental in promoting my Death. I forgive that greatest of Injuries, their surprizing me into a Confession of their Indictment, by briaging me to a Tryal two Days before the Time mention'd in their Notice, and without ever giving me any Copy of the Jury. Being a *Scotch*-man, and a Stranger to the Laws of *England*, I was the more liable to be impos'd on: God of his infinite Mercy forgive them, as I freely do.

I think it incumbent on me to take this last Opportunity of vindicating my Honour from that Report which traduc'd me as unfaithful to his Grace the late Duke of *Hamilton*, whilst I had the Honour, which was about twenty four Years, to be with him as a Companion and humble Servant; and hereby declare, upon the Words of a dying Man, and as I shall answer it before Almighty God, that what hath been said to asperse me on that Account, was utterly false; and any Displeasure his Grace conceiv'd against me concerning it, entirely groundless: I always lov'd him, and dealt faithfully by that noble Duke, as God, the righteous Judge, will witness for me.

Thus have I discharg'd my Conscience; and now, blessed be Almighty God, that hath brought me to this happy Period of my Pilgrimage. I have finish'd a long Course, and adher'd, without wavering, to my King, the

Lord's

Lord's Anointed's Cause ; for, and in which I die, and hope this Day to be with my Saviour translated, to rejoice with other loyal Sufferers, and all the Saints and Angels for evermore.

Octob. 2. 1716.

John Bruce.

This Capt. Bruce was taken at *Preston*, and one of those that were order'd to be transported ; but he, together with Mr. John Winkley, Mr. Thomas Shuttleworth, Mr. George Hodge son, and Mr. William Charnley, refusing to accept of it, chose rather to stand their Tryals ; and being convicted of High Treason at the last Assizes at *Preston*, were executed at *Lancaster* on the 2d of October last.

To these Tryals of the *Preston*-Prisoners, we will subjoin that of Mr. William Pitts, Keeper of the Goal of *Newgate*, who on the 14th of July 1716, was try'd on an Indictment of High Treason, for permitting, aiding, and abetting *Thomas Forster*, Esq; to make his Escape out of the said Gaol. He challeng'd twenty three of the Jurors, but at length a Jury being sworn, the Proceedings against him were as follows.

The Prisoner having pleaded not guilty, the Counsel for the King open'd the Indictment, and the Nature and Manner of the Offence ; then the Lord *Townshend*'s Warrant for the Commitment was prov'd, which occasion'd some Debate between the Counsel on both Sides ; but the Objections on the Part of the Prisoner being over-rul'd, Mr. *Rense*, one of the Turkeys, was sworn, who depos'd, That on the Day mention'd in the Indictment, Mr. *Forster* was committed to *Newgate* into the Prisoner his Master's Custody, and remain'd so 'till he made his Escape : That it was the Custom in the said Prison, both before and after, sometimes at eleven, and sometimes at twelve a Clock at Night, to put the Guard into the Press-yard, which was the Business of Mr. *Ballard*, his Fellow-Servant ; and when had he done, and every Thing was made secure, his Master, the Prisoner, receiv'd the Keys, and took particular Care of Mr. *Forster* himself : That his Master was always very diligent in his Duty : That he went to the Secretary's Office to acquaint them of the Necessity of having a Guard, which was accordingly order'd ; besides which, he was at the Charge of two Watch-men, who took their Turns every Night, to inspect the Soldiers, and prevent their being brib'd : That the Night *Forster* escap'd, he being asleep in the Lodge, his Master came to him very much surpriz'd, and told him, that what had been his greatest Care,

would now be his Ruin, and shew'd him a false Key, upon which he told him, there was a Man in the Prison who had been a Servant to the City-Smith ; that the Prisoner examin'd this Man, but he deny'd his being any ways acquainted with the making of that Key ; however, his Master order'd him immediately to be confin'd. Then he and Mr. *Ballard* hasted away to *Billinggate*, and enquir'd at the *Dark-houses*, if any Person had just gone off, or had bespoke a Passage to *Gravesend*, or waited for the Tide, which he saw coming in ; and at last was inform'd, that at the *Gun Tavern* there were a couple of Gentlemen, who waited for a third, to go to *Gravesend* ; upon which he went to them, but found them *Dutch Gentlemen* ; from thence he went to *Queenhithe*, enquiring all the Way, without acquainting any Person of the Occasion of his Errand ; and thence to *Black-Fryers*, where he was inform'd a single Gentleman had just cross'd the Water with a Sculler ; upon which he took Boat, and enquir'd at the Watch-houses on the other Side, and became inform'd that the Person who cross'd, was a Neighbour, very much in DrinK ; but could learn nothing of Mr. *Forster* ; and then, not knowing what to do farther, came Home. He also depos'd, That Mr. *Forster's* Room was very strong, and more secure than any Room in the Prison ; and that he could make no Noise nor Disturbance without waking his Master, who lay upon the same Floor, a Partition being only between them. That the Prison was full, ten or twelve being confin'd in one Room ; and that none of them were in Irons, not so much as Mr. *Forster's* Man. He farther depos'd, That he believ'd his Master was not at all consenting to *Forster's* Escape ; and thought, if it was his Case, and he would have taken Bribes, he should rather have chosen to have gone along with him, than to have staid to bear the heavy Load that such a Crime would certainly have put upon him. That Count *Guiscard* was also confin'd in the Prisoner's House by Order, it being thought, by the then Ministry, to be the safest Place ; and so too was Mr. *Harvey*, for High Treason.

Then Mr. *Ballard* was sworn, who depos'd, He went to lock up *Forster*, and saw him come out of the *Press-yard*, appearing melancholly, and complaining he was tir'd of Reading ; and that he gave his Master the Keys, as he us'd to do, after he had put the Guards into the *Press-yard*. That he observ'd his Master to be extraordinary careful of Mr. *Forster*, that he should not escape : That his Master had given all his Servants Charge to take no Bribes, which the

the Rebels were very free to offer; and that he himself might have taken 5000 l. in his Time; if he would have been false to his Trust. That when *Foster* was gone, his Master came to him like a Man distract'd, knocking his Head against the Wainscot, crying out, he was ruin'd, undone, &c. and he verily believ'd he was not concern'd in his Escape. Being ask'd by the King's Counsel, if it was usual for the Prisoner to visit the Rebels after they were lock'd up? he reply'd, No: And again, if Mr. *Anderton* and Mr. *Foster* had taken his Master by the Throat, could he ring his Bell, or give any Notice? he reply'd, He might strike his Black bear, who had Arms. That his Master might let in the Soldiers upon any Disturbance; or the Soldiers in the Lodge might hear upon firing a Gun, and come to their Assistance. That his Master attended all last Winter in the severest Seafon, and was indefatigable in his Diligence and Care in securing the Prisoners.

Then Mr. *Revel* was sworn, who depos'd, He went to lock up about eleven a Clock at Night, and his Master, bid him make Haste; and when he had done, he gave him the Key. That Mr. *Anderton*, Mr. *Foster*, and his Master, were above Stairs in *Foster's* Room, over a Flask of Wine, his Master with his Back to the Door, the other two facing it. That his Master ask'd him, if all was safe? and he told him, Yes; and then he went out, and the Black shut the Door after him. That his Master was a very careful Man, and never satisfy'd, but when up and down to see that all was safe; and that he had turn'd away one *Mills* for being drunk once on his Duty, and never would be perswaded to take him again. He confirm'd also what was said of his Diligence in the frosty Weather.

Then *Calibard*, Mr. *Pitt's* Black, (having been christen'd) was sworn, and depos'd, That on the Night when Mr. *Foster* escap'd he went to the Pres-yard, and there saw Mr. *Anderton* and his Master together. That when the Guards were shut in, and Mr. *Revel* gone, he made all fast after him, and carry'd the Keys to his Mistress, who bid him carry them to his Master; and coming down Stairs, he met *Foster's* Men, who told him he was a-dry; upon which he bid him go with him into the Cellar, and he would draw him some Beer, but the other refus'd it, and stood on the Stairs; and while he was in the Kitchin looking for a Pot, his Master call'd him, but he could not get out; at last, his Master saw a Peg stuck in, which he pull'd.

pull'd out, and the Door open'd, which made him cry out, I am undone; *Forster's* gone; and then he bid him fetch the Key, and going to the Door, found one in it on the outside, and the Door double lock'd. Then he got out at a Window, and found *Forster's* Night-Gown lying upon the Steps, which he threw into the Parlour, and took out the false Key. After which, he went to the Lodge, and call'd Mr. *Rewse*. That a Piece of List was found under the Latch. That all this was done, and the Chain taken off, without the least Noise, as he believ'd it might be; and that he believ'd his Master to be innocent.

Then Mr. *Samuel Buckley* was sworn, but the Evidence he gave, did not much affect the Prisoner, any farther than in one Circumstance, which *Pitts* himself confess'd to him, which was, That when he found Mr. *Forster* was gone, he did not immediately send to stop the Post. He talk'd indeed of Close-Stools, of Irons that had not worn Legs to the Bones, and other Matters, little to the Purpose.

Mr. *Stanian* was next sworn for the King: His Testimony serv'd to confirm the Evidence that *Calibard*, Mr. *Pitts*'s Black, and Mr. *Buckley* had given; particularly in Relation to the Close-Stool; and to shew the great Care my Lord *Townshend* had taken to be truly inform'd of the Manner that *Forster* had made his Escape. After this it was prov'd, that Mr. *Forster* had receiv'd a Copy of his Indictment, and of the Panel of his Jury, as the Law direct; and then an *Act for attainting* Thomas *Forster*, *Esg*; and *Brigadier Mackintosh*, was read.

These were the Proofs and Allegations that were produc'd against the Prisoner, whose Counsel then spoke in his Defence. They said, That nothing had been produc'd to support the Indictment, which was founded upon an obsolete Statute, made in the Reign of *Edward the second*; upon which no Prosecution had been before commenc'd. That therefore, this being the first that has appear'd, and so weakly supported, having nothing but presumptive Evidence, which (as they said) should always be of Use to the Prisoner, especially where Life was concern'd, and where there were so many Proofs of the Prisoner's Vigilance and Care as had appear'd, and should be made appear in the Case of the Prisoner before them, they humbly hop'd that the Jury would think themselves oblig'd to acquit him, they being upon Oath to judge of the Fact by their Evidence.

The

The first Witness they call'd, was *Prudence Symmonds*, who (being sworn) depos'd, she was the Prisoner's Maid-Servant, and her Mistress being just gone to Bed, and the Keys brought in, her Master came down in a terrible Surprize, and said he was undone, Mr. *Forster* was gone; and he was very angry with her, and swore he would secure her, believing she was concern'd in his Escape, because he saw *Forster's* Night-Gown in the Parlor; but when his Black told him he threw the Gown in at the Window, he was satisfy'd with her. She also told the Court, her Master lay in the Room even with Mr. *Forster's*, their Beds lying Head to Head; but before he us'd to lie with his Wife in another Room. She confirm'd the Circumstance of Mr. *Forster's* going often to the Necessary House above Stairs.

Next, *Margaret Hawkins* was call'd, who depos'd, her Master Mr. *Pitts* was a very careful, diligent Man; and confirm'd the Evidence of the Black, and the Woman her Fellow-Servant.

Then Mr. *Smith* (Clerk of Newgate) was sworn, who gave an Account of some Circumstances which made the Prisoner's Diligence and Care appear very conspicuous, especially his attending in the hard Weather, almost to a Miracle, and beyond his own Capacity, always examining who came in, and who went out. That when Mr. *Mills* was turn'd out, tho' he had been a Servant near 40 Years in the said Prison, he could never perswade the Prisoner to receive him again into his Service; so loathsome did he appear to him for being but once drunk upon his Duty. He also depos'd, That Brigadier *Mackintosh* was iron'd when he made his Escape; which was of no Service, the strongest Fetters they have, not holding out against some Instruments above an Hour and a half. (*These Instruments were produc'd in Court, and shew'd to the Jury, for their Satisfaction.*) And that it was impossible to prevent their being brought to the Prisoners in Peoples Pockets or other Conveniences, which it would be too tedious to examine.

Then Mr. *Fells* (the former Keeper) was sworn, who depos'd, There were several Persons in his Time committed for High Treason, and confin'd in the House, and in the same Room as *Forster* was; as my Lord *Clancarty*, Sir *John Friend*, Sir *William Perkins*, and others. And that it was as strong, and more convenient, than any other in the Gaol: And his Evidence was confirm'd by two others.

Mr.

Mr. Mills was next sworn, and he depos'd, That he had been forty Years a Servant in the said Prison, and belong'd to it in Major *Richardson's* Time, when my Lord *Russel* and Count *Couingsmark* were confin'd there in the same Room.

Several honourable and worthy Persons appear'd to the Prisoner's Reputation; as Sir *William Withers*, Sir *Richard Hoare*, Sir *Samuel Garand*, Sir *William Humphreys*, Sir *Samuel Staxier*, Sir *William Stewart*, Sir *Randolph Knipe*, Sir *Francis Forbes*, and others, who all gave him the Character of a very careful, fair, honest Man.

The Prisoner's Black stood up again, and swore his Master sent him immediately to the Turn-pike at *Highgate*, to examine all Passengers.

The Prisoner, in his own Defence, said, he was perfectly innocent of the Charge in the Indictment. That he had not the least previous Apprehension of *Forster's* Escape. That his Circumstances before this unfortunate Accident, were of themselves sufficient to place him above the Reach of Bribes. That he had it in his Power to let them all escape, and to go along with them. That it was even his extraordinary Care that brought this Misfortune upon him. And that since he had but follow'd the Practice of former Gaolers, it would be hard if he should fall the first Victim to the Consequences of a mere Accident; the rather because he had been often rewarded by the Government, for his Care and Prudence in the Management of the Prison.

Then the King's Counsel reply'd, and contradicted that Part of the Counsel's Plea on the other Side, which laid the Indictment on the Statute of *Edward* the 2d, and put it on the Foot of the 25th of *Edward*, the 3d, and said the Jury were to be Judges of Fact; and Presumption, when strong, and when the Nature of the Case will admit of no other Evidence, is good in Civil Law, Common Law, and all the Law in the World. That Justice was to take Place in a Court of Judicature; Mercy belong'd to the Throne. That it was plain, notwithstanding what had been said by the Counsel on the other Side, that the Prisoner had at least been very negligent in his Duty, in permitting the chief Man of the Rebellion to escape; whose Imprisonment, they had Reason to believe, might have done the Crown more Service than all the others together; especially at a Time when he had receiv'd Notice to prepare for his Tryal. That it was strange that at such a Time there was not a particular Care taken to confine him to his

his Room ; that his very Servant, without whose Assistance he could not probably have made his Escape, and whose Quality could be no Excuse, should not be iron'd. That he should go to Drinking with the said Mr. *Forster*, particularly at so unseasonable a Juncture, when the Guards were all turn'd into the Press-Yard, no Body but himself and *Black* in a Condition to resist the very probable Attempts of three or four Prisoners for High Treason, especially when the Keys of the Doors, and of the whole Gaol, were but in the next Room, and the Prisoners of such Consequence, that no Quality or Consideration could excuse his putting himself into their Powers. That he should suffer the said Mr. *Forster*, knowing his Servant to be perfectly free from Irons, to go at such a Time out of the Room, at his own Discretion, without the least Observation or Regard. That such pretended Contrivances as a false Key, List under the Latch, a Peg-Hole to the Kitchin-Door, and other Conveniences, should be all ready at a Minute's Warning. That the Prisoner's Servants should be up in the House, and with himself all amus'd, and out of the Way just at that Juncture. That all this Liberty should be taken without Leave of the Secretary of State, having no Authority but Custom, having no Countenance in it but from the Government's Satisfaction in his Care and Integrity, which he was to abuse at his Peril ; and of which he appear'd to be very sensible ; and that all this should be done without his being in the least acquainted with, or let into the Secret of it ; especially a Man of his Care, his Vigilance, and his Integrity and Diligence, was wondrous strange ! That it was not to be expected such a Case would admit of positive Evidence, there being none produc'd but those who were the Prisoner's Servants, and whose Places depended upon him ; the most considerable of which were dismiss'd for that Night, before the Treason was committed, as Persons unqualify'd by their Integrity for such a Secret ; but it was to be hop'd there was sufficient Ground for the Indictment in a Case of this close Nature, when a Servant confess'd, he might in that small Time he was employ'd in an inferior Trust, have had 5000l. for Services ; when it appear'd plain, that the Prisoner did not use, upon other Occasions, to visit his Prisoners after they were lock'd up ; when there was such a remarkable Neglect in not going to the Post-Office to stop the Post, the most likely Method of recovering the Prisoner, 'till next Day at Noon ; and when it appear'd he was so loath to be exa-

min'd upon Oath. These Considerations they left to the Jury, who, when my Lord Chief Baron *Bury* had summ'd up the Evidence, went out, and being return'd, acquitted the Prisoner.

Here we intended to have subjoin'd the Tryals of Mr. *Francis Francia*, commonly call'd the *Jew*, and Mr. *Howel*, the Clergy-man, but being straiten'd for Want of Room, must refer them to our next, and go on in this Place with

*The Proceedings of the Parliament of Great Britain.*

**H**IS second Session of the fifth Parliament of *Great Britain*, that was appointed to meet at *Westminster* on *March 17, 1714*, and from thence continu'd by several Prorogations to *Feb. 20, 1716*, being met on that Day, the King came to the House of Peers with the usual Solemnities, and the Commons being sent for, and attending, his Majesty was pleas'd to deliver a Speech from the Throne into the Hands of the Lord Chancellor, who read it to both Houses as follows :

My Lords and Gentlemen,  
 I was in Hopes that the Success which it pleas'd God to give us, in defeating the late Rebellion, might have secur'd to the Nation, Peace, Plenty, and Tranquillity.

My Endeavours have not been wanting, during your Recess, to improve the happy Prospect which was in View, by entering into such Negotiations as I judg'd most conducive to those good Ends ; and 'tis with Pleasure I can acquaint you, that many Defects in the Treaties of *Utrecht*, whith very nearly affected the Trade, and even the Security of these Kingdoms, have been remedy'd by subsequent Conventions ; the happy Consequences of which have already very sensibly appear'd by the flourishing Condition of our Trade and Credit.

By the Alliance lately concluded with France and the States-General, we are soon to be eas'd of all future Apprehensions from *Dunkirk* and *Mardyke* ; the Pretender is actually remov'd beyond the *Alps* ; his Adherents are depriv'd of all Hopes of Support and Contenance from France ; and even the Assistance of that Crown is stipulated to us in case of Emergency.

It seem'd reasonable to expect, that such a Situation of Affairs at Home and Abroad, should have recover'd from their Delusion, all such of our Subjects as had unhappy been seduc'd by the Craft and Wickedness of desperate and ill-designing

ing Men, and thereby have afforded me the Opportunity which I desir'd, of following the natural Bent of my own Inclinations to Lenity, by opening this Session with an Act of Grace; but such is the obstinate and inveterate Rancour of a Faction amongst us, that it hath again prompted them to animate and stir up foreign Powers, to disturb the Peace of their native Country: They will choose rather to make Britain a Scene of Blood and Confusion, and to venture even the putting this Kingdom under a foreign Yoke, than give over their darling Design of imposing a Popish Pretender.

I have order'd to be laid before you Copies of Letters which have pass'd between the Swedish Ministers on this Occasion, which contain a certain Account of the projected Invasion; and I promise my self, from your experienc'd Zeal and Affection to my Person and Government, that you will come to such Resolutions as will enable me, by the Blessing of God, to defeat all the Designs of our Enemies against us.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I did hope, the putting an End to the late Rebellion, would have so far secur'd the Peace and Tranquillity of the Nation, that I might, consistently with the Safety of my People, have made a considerable Reduction of the Forces; but the Preparations which are making from Abroad to invade us, oblige me, to ask such Supplies as you shall find absolutely necessary for the Defence of the Kingdom.

You are all sensible of the insupportable Weight of the National Debts, which the Publick became engag'd for from the Necessity of the Times, the Pressures of a long and expensive War, and the languishing State of Publick Credit; but the Scene being now so happily chang'd, if no new Disturbances shall plunge us again into Streights and Difficulties, the general Expectation seems to require of you, that you should turn your Thoughts towards some Method of extricating your selves, by reducing, by Degrees, the Debts of the Nation.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have an entire Confidence in you, and have therefore nothing to ask, but that you would take such Measures as will best secure your Religion and Liberties: While you preserve those inestimable Blessings, I shall sit easy and safe on my Throne, having no other View but the Happiness and Prosperity of my People.

The Commons being return'd to their House, Mr. Secretary Stanhope, by his Majesty's Command, laid before them Copies of Letters which pass'd between Count Gyl-

*lenborg*, the Barons *Gortz* and *Sparre*, and others, relating to the Design of raising a Rebellion in his Majesty's Dominions, to be supported by a Force from *Sweden*; and the said Copies were read in the House: After which, they resolv'd to present an Address of Thanks to his Majesty, appointed a Committee to draw it up, and order'd their Votes to be printed.

Feb. 21, they made the Orders, and came to the Resolutions that are usual at the opening of a new Session, and then order'd the Speaker to issue Warrants to the Clerk of the Crown, to make out new Writs for electing Members for the Places following, *viz.* For *Midhurst* in *Sussex*, in the Room of *Sir John Fortescue Aland*, Knight, who was made one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*: For *Seaford* in *Sussex*, in the Room of *Sir William Ashburnham*, Bart. who, after his Election, had accepted the Office of one of the Commissioners of Alienation: For *Richmond* in *Yorkshire*, in the Room of *Thomas York*, Esq; deceas'd: For *Kingston upon Hull*, in the Room of *William Maister*, Esq; deceas'd: For the County of *Hereford*, in the Room of *Sir Thomas Morgan*, Bart, deceas'd: For the City of *Hereford*, in the Room of the *Lord Viscount Scudamore*, deceas'd: For *Ipswich* in *Suffolk*, in the Room of *Sir William Thompson*, Knight, who, after his Election, accepted the Office of *Solicitor-General* to his Majesty: For *Rye* in *Surrey*, in the Room of *Sir John Parsons*, Knight, deceas'd: For *Weymouth* and *Melcombe-Regis* in *Dorsetshire*, in the Room of *James Baker*, Esq; deceas'd. The same Day two Petitions were read; one of *Sir Theodore Janssen* and *Colonel Anthony Morgan*, the other of *Felix Calvert*, Esq; both complaining of undue Elections and Returns; the first of them for the Borough of *South Yarmouth* in the Isle of *Wight*, the last for the Borough of *Reading* in *Berks*: Both which Petitions were referr'd to the Committee of Privileges and Elections. Then *Mr. Onslow* reported the Address to his Majesty, which was read and agreed to by the House; after which, they order'd, *nemine contradicente*, that a Bill should be brought in to authorize his Majesty to prohibit Commerce with *Sweden* during such Time as his Majesty should think it necessary for the Safety and Peace of his Kingdom, and that *Mr. Secretary Stanhope*, *Mr. Craggs*, and *Mr. Lowndes*, should prepare and bring it in.

Feb. 22, a Petition of *William Wallis*, Esq; complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Borough of *Stevington* in *Sussex*, being read, was referr'd to the Committee

tee of Privileges and Elections. Then a new Writ was order'd to elect a Burgess for Christ-Church in Hampshire, in the Room of William Ettricke, Esq; deceas'd. The same Day both Houses severally presented the following Addresses to his 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, beg Leave to return your Majesty our most humble and hearty Thanks for your Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne; and to congratulate your Majesty on your Safe and happy Return to these your Dominions; and on the prudent Administration of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, under your Majesty, and the great Care he took of the Peace and Security of the Kingdom during your Majesty's Absence.

We are sensible, that the gross Defects and pernicious Consequences of the late Treaty of Utrecht, could not have been remedy'd, but by your Majesty's unwear'y'd Application for the Good of your Subjects, and by that just REGARD which is paid by foreign Potentates to your known Wisdom and Integrity. It is with unspeakable Satisfaction, that we see your Majesty's Endeavours successful in such Conventions as have already given new Life to our Trade and Credit, and particularly in the Treaty lately concluded with France and the States-General. As your Majesty has by this Treaty recover'd to us, in so great a Measure, those Advantages which might have been expected from a glorious and successful War, and were given up by a treacherous and dishonourable Peace, we beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty upon an Alliance which opens to us so fair a Prospect of an undisturb'd Succession, an equal Balance of Power, and a flourishing Commerce.

We return your Majesty our most humble Thanks for your Majesty's gracious Condescension in having laid before your Parliament the Discoveries concerning the intended Invasion; and cannot but regard with the utmost Horror and Indignation, the Malice and Ingratitude of those who have encourag'd such an Attempt against their King and Country.

We are sorry to find that your Majesty's Lenity has been ineffectual towards the reclaiming a Faction who have render'd themselves so obnoxious to your Justice; and we do assure your Majesty, that we will, to the utmost of our Power, support your Majesty against the design'd Invasion, and all

your Enemies, both at Home and Abroad, in such a Manner, that, by the Blessing of Almighty God, neither the Rashness of the one, nor the Wickedness of the other, shall be ever able to prevail.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

My Lords,

I thank you for this Address, which is so full of Expressions of Duty to me, and Zeal for your Country; and I make no Doubt, but that with your Support and Assistance, under God, we shall get the Better of all our Enemies, both at Home and Abroad.

The humble Address of the House of Commons to the King.

Most gracious Sovereign,

YOUR Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, return your Majesty their humblest Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

Your Majesty's safe and happy Return into your Kingdoms, gave an universal Joy to all your People; and as the prudent Administration of the Government by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, under your Majesty, did in some Degree make the Want of your Royal Presence more easy to us, we beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty upon the Peace and Security that, during your Majesty's Absence, was, by the great Care of his Royal Highness, preserv'd in the Kingdom, to the general Satisfaction of all your Subjects.

We can never sufficiently acknowledge the repeated Instances of your Majesty's Goodness, and unwearied Concern for the Welfare of your Kingdoms; we see with Admiration many of the fatal Defects of the Treaties at Utrecht, and the great Disadvantages that were impos'd upon this Nation, at the Head of a victorious Army and powerful Confederacy, happily remedy'd by your Majesty, even in the Midst of intestine Dangers and Troubles. Your consummate Wisdom has renew'd those Alliances that were basely betray'd and dissolv'd, and concluded such new Treaties as may render the Peace safe and lasting; and we are at a Loss to determine, whether in future Ages the suffering the Demolition of the Port of Dunkirk to be scandalously evaded, will be a greater Reprach, or the procuring the Destruction of the Sluices of Mardyke a greater Honour to the British Nation.

We cannot at the same Time, but with the highest Resentment and Indignation, look upon the obstinate and inveterate

Ran-

Rancour of those who are again endeavouring to embroil their native Country in Blood and Confusion. It is astonishing to find, that any, who call themselves Protestants, can be so inflexible and restless in their Endeavours, to impose upon us a Popish Pretender; and rather venture to subject the Kingdom to a foreign Yoke, than depart from their darling and evolv'd Design of altering and subverting the present happy Establishment in the Protestant Succession.

We adore the watchful Eye of Heaven, that has so wonderfully guarded and protected your sacred Person, and cannot too much extol the Wisdom and Vigilance that has been us'd in so early and seasonably discovering this desperate Attempt. And in order most effectually to defeat it, your faithful Commons, with Hearts sincerely zealous in the Cause of their King and Country, assure your Majesty, that they will to the utmost stand by and Support your Majesty against all your Enemies at Home and Abroad, that shall in any Manner presume to aid or abet the Pretender to your Crown, and will most chearfully grant to your Majesty such Supplies as shall be found necessary for the Safety of your Royal Person, and the Defence of the Kingdom.

We are all but too sensible of the unsupportable Weight of the National Debts, and therefore will not neglect to apply our selves with all possible Diligence and Attention, to the great and necessary Work of reducing and lessening, by Degrees, this heavy Burthen, which may prove the most effectual Means of preserving to the publick Funds a real, and certain Security.

To this Address, his Majesty was pleas'd to give the following most gracious Answer.

Gentlemen,

THE Duty and Zeal which you express in this loyal Address, to my Person and Government, your affectionate Concern for the Welfare of your Country, your Promises of an effectual Support against all our Enemies at Home and Abroad, and your Resolution of applying your selves to ease my People, by reducing gradually the heavy Load of the publick Debts, deserve my hearty Thanks. You shall never have Cause to repent of the Confidence you repose in me; the Honour, Welfare, and Prosperity of the Nation being what I have chiefly at Heart.

Feb. 23. Mr. Craggs presented to the House a Bill to authorize his Majesty to prohibit or restrain Commerce with Sweden, &c. which being then read a first and second Time, was committed to a Committee of the whole House, for the 25th in the Morning. The same Day two Peti-

tions were presented and read; one of *John Elvil*, Esq; complaining of an undue Election and Return for *Honiton* in *Devonshire*; the other of the oppressed Inhabitants of *Leominster* in *Herefordshire*: Both which were severally referr'd to the Committee of Privileges and Elections.

Feb. 25, a Petition of *John Dodd*, Esq; complaining of an undue Election and Return for the City of *Wells* in *Somersetshire*, being read, was referr'd to the said Committee. The House refolv'd it self into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the Supply to be granted to his Majesty, and came to a Resolution, which was order'd to be reported the next Morning: Then they again refolv'd themselves into a Committee of the whole House, upon the Bill to prohibit Commerce with *Sweden*, &c. went thro' the Bill, having made some Amendments to it, and order'd it to be reported likewise the next Morning.

Feb. 26, a Petition of *Gabriel Roberts*, Esq; complaining of an undue Election and Return for *Marlborough* in *Wiltshire*, being presented and read, was referr'd to the Committee of Privileges and Elections. Upon a Petition of *John Barrington*, alias *Shute*, Esq; a Bill was order'd to be brought in, to confirm and settle the Name of *Barrington* on the Petitioner and his Issue Male, and to enable him and them to take, use, and bear the Ensigns and Arms of the Name and Family of *Barrington*. Mr. *Farrer* reported the Resolution concerning a Supply, viz. That a Supply be granted to his Majesty, which was agreed unto, *nemine contradicente*. The House refolv'd on an Address to his Majesty, That several Accompts, Estimates, &c. might be laid before them. And Mr. *Crags* reported the Amendments made to the Bill relating to the prohibiting Commerce with *Sweden*; which being agreed unto by the House, the said Bill was order'd to be engross'd.

Feb. 27, the Commissioners of the Customs presented to the House several Accompts of prohibited *East-India* Goods remaining in the several Ware-houses in the Port of *London*, and in the several respective Ware-houses of the Out-Ports, at *Michaelmas 1714*, with what have been brought in since that Time, and what exported, to *Michaelmas 1716*. And likewise Accompts of Naval Stores imported from *Russia* into the Port of *London*, and Out-Ports, from *Michaelmas 1714*, to *Michaelmas 1716*: All which Accompts were order'd to lie upon the Table. Mr. *Nevile* presented to the House a Bill to enable *John Barrington*, alias *Shute*, Esq; and his Issue Male, to change their Name to *Barrington*, according to the Settlement of *Francis Barrington*.

rington, Esq; deceas'd; which was read once, and order'd a second Reading. The ingross'd Bill concerning the prohibiting of Commerce to *Sweden*, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords for their Concurrence. Mr. *Pulteney* presented to the House an Estimate of the Charge of the Guards, Garrisons, and other Land-Forces in *Great Britain* for the Year 1717: And also an Estimate of the Charge of the Forces in the Plantations, and in *Minorca* and *Gibraltar*, for the Year 1717: Both which Estimates were order'd to lie on the Table. Order'd a Call of the House on *March* 14, and that such Members as do not then attend, be sent for in Custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

Feb. 28. Upon the Petition of the Mayor and Burgesses of *Derby*, the Lord *James Cavendish* and Colonel *Stanhope* were order'd to prepare and bring in a Bill for making navigable the River *Derwent* in the County of *Derby*. Sir *Charles Turner* (from the Commissioners of the Admiralty) presented the ordinary Estimate of his Majesty's Navy, for the Year 1717: And Mr. *Lowndes* presented an Account of the Deficiencies of all the Lottery-Annuities, and other Funds, payable at the Exchequer: And also, an Account of the Deficiencies of the Grants for the Year 1716; which Estimate and Accounts were order'd to lie on the Table. The same Day the Lords pass'd the Bill relating to the Commerce with *Sweden*; and the King being come to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the said Bill, entitled, *An Act to enable his Majesty effectually to prohibit or restrain Commerce with Sweden*. This Act contains in Substance, That his Majesty may by Proclamation prohibit all Trade and Commerce with *Sweden*, from the 20th of *March* 1716, to the 20th of *March* 1717, and from thence to the End of the next Session of Parliament: And that all Ships and Goods coming from thence during the Time of the Prohibition, except such Goods only as are actually shipp'd in *Sweden* for *Great Britain* or *Ireland* on or before the 15th of *April* 1717, shall be forfeited; two Thirds of the Forfeiture to go to the King, his Majesty being at the Charge of the Prosecution, and the other Third to the Seisor, Informer, &c.

As to what has hitherto happen'd in the House of Lords, we shall only take Notice, that on the 21st of *February*, the Duke of *Newcastle* having reported their Lordships Address to the King, a Debate arose in the House on Account of the Lord *Coningsby*'s urging it very earnestly,

That the Peace concluded at *Utrecht* was treacherous and dis-honourable ; upon which the Lord Bishop of *London* thought fit to assert the Contrary, and, among other Things, to say, That he himself drew up the Instruments of that Treaty ; and that he believ'd it to be as good a Peace as any that had been concluded for forty Years past. To which the Lord *Coningsby* reply'd, That in what he had said, he had no Intention to make any personal Reflection on any Person whatsoever ; but at the same Time he desir'd the venerable Prelate who spoke last, to call to mind, that about two Years ago, when the Ministers who made the late Peace were impeach'd, his Lordship declar'd, That he was kept in the Dark, and scarce knew any Thing of what was doing at *Utrecht*. The same Day the Letters of the Count *de Gyllenborg*, Baron *Gortz*, &c. being read in the House, the Earl of *Sunderland* took Notice, That the French Word *Effronterie*, which was made Use of in a Passage of one of the said Count's Letters, and meant of him the said Earl, being render'd by the Word *Boldness*, was ill translated ; it being evident that the Writer meant, *Downright Impudence*.

We proceed now to the other remarkable Occurrences of *Great Britain*, that have happen'd since our last ; the chief of which was the Discovery of a design'd Invasion from *Sweden*. The first News we had of this Matter, was from the Government it self ; when the Count *de Gyllenborg*, the *Swedish* Minister residing at the Court of *Great Britain*, and his Secretary, were put under Arrest by Order of Council ; a Guard of no less than twenty Soldiers, with some Officers, was plac'd in his House : His Papers were also seiz'd, seal'd up, and carry'd away ; the Resident himself confin'd to his own House, and Orders given, that neither himself, his Secretary, nor any of his Domesticks, should be allow'd to speak to any Person but in publick.

This happen'd on the 25th of *January* at Night ; and next Morning Mr. *Ceser* of *Hertfordshire*, to a Relation of whom the Count *de Gyllenborg* was marry'd, Sir *Jacob Banks*, a Native of *Sweden*, and one Major *Boyle Smith*, were taken up by Messengers, and the same Evening severally examin'd by a Committee of Council : They were, however, in a few Days set at Liberty, the first of them upon Bail, the two last entirely discharg'd.

Mean while the Arresting of the Count *de Gyllenborg*, a Person protected by the Law of Nations, made a great Noise, and the Publick was extreamly surpriz'd at it : All the foreign Ministers residing here, concern'd themselves for

for his Enlargement ; and going to Court to enquire what was the Occasion of his being put under Arrest, they were told, that in a few Days they should have an Answer : Accordingly each of the said Ministers receiv'd a Letter written in French, some by Mr. Secretary Stanhope, others by Mr. Secretary Methven, in his Majesty's Name ; of which Letter here follows a faithful Translation.

S I R,

THE King having receiv'd repeated Advices, and having, besides, undeniable Proof, of several most dangerous Practices, which, for some Time past, have been concerted and carry'd on by the King of Sweden's Minister, the Count de Gyllenborg, and that visibly tended to foment within his Majesty's Dominions a Rebellion of his own Subjects, which was to have been supported by foreign Troops ; and the said Count having by such his Behaviour violated the publick Faith, and render'd himself unworthy of the Protection and Privileges due to his Character ; which, otherwise, by the Law of Nations, he ought to enjoy ; his Majesty, to put an End to such pernicious Practices, and for the Preservation of the Peace and Tranquillity of his Dominions, judg'd it absolutely necessary to cause the said Count de Gyllenborg to be secur'd, and to seize all his Papers, by which the dangerous Intrigues he was engag'd in, will appear to all the World, and abundantly justify the Measures his Majesty has thought fit to take. I doubt not but that the King will in a short Time command me to inform you more at large of the Reasuns that induc'd his Majesty to take this Resolution : But in the mean while I am order'd to impart to you, in his Name, what has already happen'd, that you may transmit it to your Count ; his Majesty not in the least doubting but that your Master, when he is fully inform'd of this Count's Behaviour, will be entirely convinc'd, that not only the Peace and Tranquillity of his Majesty's own Dominions, but also the Repose of Europe, and the Security of the Alliances now in Being, have render'd this Step unavoidable necessary. I am with much Respect,

Sir, &c.

J. Stanhope.

This Letter the foreign Ministers transmitted to their several Masters ; and we never have heard that any of them gave any Answer to it, save only the Marquis de Monseleono, Embassador from the King of Spain, who the next Day writ the following Letter to Mr. Secretary Methven.

S I R,

I Reciev'd Yesterday in the Evening the Letter which your Excellency did me the Honour to write to me that Day; in which you acquaint me with the Reasons his Majesty had to cause the Count de Gyllenborg, the King of Sweden's Minister, to be put under Arrest, and all his Papers to be seiz'd.

After returning my Thanks to your Excellency for imparting to me his Majesty's Sentiments, in Pursuance of the Orders you receiv'd for that Purpose, since I am thereby enabled to give a faithful Relation thereof to the King my Master, I must wait for his Answer, to impart the same to your Excellency. However, I must confess to you, that 'tis a very great Misfortune, that there was no other Expedient to preserve the Peace and Tranquillity of his Majesty's Dominions, the Repose of Europe, and the Security of the present Alliances, than that of arresting the Person of a publick Minister, and seizing all his Papers, which are the most sacred Repositories of the Secrets of his Master. In whatever Manner these two Facts are consider'd, they seem very deeply to wound the Law of Nations. I am, &c.

To this Letter of the Marquis de Monteleone, we will add another from an unknown Hand, written a few Days after the Swedish Minister was apprehended, to M. Petreum, the Duke of Holstein's Minister, in Answer to that of the Secretaries of State to the foreign Ministers, conceraing the seizing of the Count de Gyllenborg. It was printed both in French and English, in the Political State for last Month, and is as follows.

S I R,

I Have seen the Letter Mr. Secretary Stanhope has writ to you, concerning the Order that has been given to seize Count Gyllenborg, the Swedish Minister here. Your wonted Ability, Sir, as well as your Zeal for the Honour of his Swedish Majesty, to whom the Duke, your Master, has that of being so near related, have, no doubt, furnish'd you with such Reasons as\* can demonstrate evidently, that what Mr. Stanhope has alledg'd, is insufficient to justify a Treatment which never could have been expected in so polite an Age as this which we are living in; but let it be what it will, give me Leave, Sir, to communicate to you some few Remarks I have made by the By, on that Affair.

Mr. Secretary Stanhope tells you, That the King has not only receiv'd repeated Advices, but has also undeniable Proofs of several dangerous Practices, carry'd on by Count Gyllenborg; whereupon his Majesty has taken the Resolution to cause him to be arrested. No doubt, Sir, but you, together with the

the other foreign Ministers, will not fail insisting, that these Proofs be produc'd plain and genuine, as the only Way how to give, tho' too late, some specious Colour to the unparallell'd and enormous Infraction which on that Occasion the Law of Nations hath suffer'd.

For, to ground a Justification of such a Proceeding on the Expectation of some Discoveries out of the Papers, in a violent and military Manner taken from the Swedish Minister, that is precisely the same as to hang a Man first, and to try him afterwards.

But to consider with you of those Circumstances, which can be of some Moment in the Accusation whereof Proofs are not yet extant, you'll do well, I believe, Sir, to be exactly inform'd from what Time Count Gyllenborg did begin his dangerous Practices and these pernicious Intrigues; whether it was after that the electoral Court of Hanover had so unjustly declar'd War against Sweden, only to get into the Possession of the Dutches of Bremen and Verden, and to maintain an unlawful and unseasonable Acquisition? Or if it was after the Year 1715, when the eight Men of War join'd the Danish Fleet, and so rendering the same superior to that of Sweden, which prevented the latter from endeavouring to relieve Straelund, which was the Cause of the King of Sweden's losing that Place, and of his being in Danger of falling into the Hands of his Enemies? Or if it was since last Summer, when the Czar, Sweden's most formidable Enemy, had the Command of the English Fleet; and Admiral Norris, together with the English Minister, push'd on, by all possible Ways and Means, the Invasion which the Northern Allies design'd upon Sweden, to compleat its utter Destruction, the same Admiral being at hand to countenance that Expedition, had it been put in Execution?

I say again, Sir, that you would do well to examine all these Circumstances, for it may be that the Swedish Minister, provok'd by so unjust and so ungenerous Proceedings against the King his Master, and having besides, certain Informations that the like, and perhaps more violent Measures, were still taking against his native Country, has thought it his Duty, both as a good Swede and a faithful Subject, to leave no Stone unturn'd to render those pernicious Designs against his Country ineffectual. If in all this the publick Faith has been in any Manner infring'd, let the World judge impartially, on which Side have been committed the first, and the most notorious Transgressions.

'Tis undeniably in the Power of every Sovereign to permit or forbid, at Pleasure, a foreign Minister to reside in his Dominions,

minions ; but as long as he thinks fit to suffer him therein, I don't see that in Reason he is authoris'd to violate the sacred Privileges he ought to enjoy by the Law of Nations. If a Minister commits any Faults, the Complaints thereof are commonly carry'd to his Master, and he order'd to retire ; but to take upon our selves to proceed against him in a violent Manner, History produces no Example of that Nature among civilis'd Nations, very few among't others, and which have been look'd upon by all Mankind with Horror.

You are too judicious, Sir, to be impos'd upon by what Mr. Secretary Stanhope says, That they are Count Gyllenborg's Papers which have been seiz'd at his House ; all the World knows, that a Minister has properly no Papers of his own, those of which he is Depository, belonging to the Prince by whom he is employ'd, and to whom he is answerable. So that, Sir, to resent the personal Fault, they are pleas'd to impute to this Count de Gylleborg all the Papers of the King he has the Honour to serve, have been privately seiz'd by Force ; and by such refus'd Stratagem, a full Insight has been taken of all the most secret Negotiations of Sweden at this Court for these many Years. Now judge, Sir, whether this Step can any ways admit of a justification ; and if it can once pass into a Precedent, for want of being condemn'd, whether any Minister soever will not, for the future, be expos'd to the Hazard of having his Master's Papers seiz'd by Force whenever a Ministry has a Mind to know the Bottom of his Negotiation, even upon a very frivolous Pretence.

I do not know what the Papers may contain, that have been taken from Count Gyllenborg, nor of what Nature they are ; but speaking by Conjecture, if among them there are found any Letters from or to English Subjects, perhaps it may then be thought they ought to be censur'd ; but if there are none but what are written either to his Master, or to his Ministers, in which, as a Minister, he has been oblig'd to speak his Mind freely, and declare openly what he thought was most for the Interest of his Master, I cannot conceive how he can be call'd to Account for them here. As for those Letters he may have receiv'd from private Persons of his own Nation, their Contents, which he is not answerable for, can conclude nothing against his Conduct, as being no Ways influenc'd by them. And suppose they contain wild Projects, and undigested Nations, how can that Minister help it ? and what Blame can be laid at his Door ? One Word more, and I have done ; pray, Sir, be please only to call to Mind those Times, when, to your certain Knowledge, other foreign Ministers were, at least, as much suspected by their Court, as ever Count Gyllenborg could be ; and yet it was

was never thought adviseable to seize their Papers, though the then Ministry might, perhaps, have found by them, that the said Ministers were not wanting to take all necessary Precautions against the Designs that seem'd, at that Time, to threaten their Masters; but they were not treated with that open Force, and that injurious Manner which is now made Use of against Count Gyllenborg, either because his Master is look'd upon as being not in a Condition to resent so gross an Affront, or to start, at any Rate, new Pretences to put in Execution such extreme Measures as have been concert'd a great While ago against Sweden. I am, Sir, &c.

Tuesday, February 5th, 1717.

Soon after this, the Letters and Copies of Letters, taken among the Count de Gyllenborg's Papers, were print'd and publish'd by the King's special Order, in View, as may reasonably be suppos'd, not only to make good what the Secretaries of State had promis'd in their Letters to the Ministers of the foreign Princes, viz. to inform them more fully of the Reasons that had induc'd his Majesty to secure the Person of the Count de Gyllenborg, and to seize his Papers; but also to silence the groundless Suggestions which began to be frequently cast abroad, viz. That there was nothing of Reality in the Rumour that was then rais'd of a foreign Invasion: And this the Publication of these Letters effectually did; for it is undeniably evident, by many of those Letters, that as well the Swedish Minister here, as Baron Gortz in Holland, and Baron Sparre, the Swedish Resident at the Court of France, own themselves to have form'd a Design to concert and encourage a new Rebellion in Great Britain, and to bring over 12000 chosen Troops from Sweden, viz. 8000 Foot and 4000 Horse, together with Arms for 12 or 15000 more, to support it: That of the Horse, only 500 were to be mounted; but the Equipage or Furniture of the rest was to be put on Ship-board, they not doubting but they shold be furnish'd here with Horses for this Service. In a Word, by the general Tenour of all the said Letters, they seem to have had the following Particulars chiefly in View: 1. A Million of Dutch Florins was to have been furnish'd from hence, by a Set of Persons with whom Count Gyllenborg professes to hold Correspondence, and says they are five or six of the most considerable; of this Sum Baron Gortz acknowledges to have receiv'd a hundred thousand Livres, which were remitted to the Queen Dowager in France, and paid to him there.

there. 2. With the whole Sum, when paid, he proposes to buy six Men of War in *France*, and two in *Holland*, of 60 or 70 Guns each; with which, and some small Frigats from *Sweden*, he pretends to convoy over the above Forces. 3. That the Money shall be paid to the King of *Sweden*, not as Money contributed for such an Undertaking, but as Money lent that King, which Baron *Gortz*, by his Receipt, obliges the King of *Sweden* to repay in two Years Time, with Interest at 6 per Cent. 4. The said Baron undertakes to procure the Troops, Arms, and Artillery, with Transport-Ships for their Passage; and, in short, engages to bring the King of *Sweden* into the Design; and for that Purpose, gets a full Power in Form from that King, to enable him to act as Plenipotentiary in various Affairs to be transacted where he shall reside, and which are committed to his Dexterity and Fidelity: These are some of the Words in the said full Power.

To prevent Delay in giving full Powers for every several Transaction, the King of *Sweden* constitutes him the said Baron *Gortz*, his Minister, to treat and conclude in his Name, with all and singular Persons of what Condition soever, all Matters which may relate to his Service, &c. promising, on the Royal Word of a King, to approve and ratify, and put intirely in Execution, whatever the said Baron *Gortz* shall so transact and conclude.

The Publick had no sooner seen these Letters, than various Opinions arose concerning them: Some inferr'd, even from the Letters themselves, that this Design was wholly transacted by the Barons *Gortz* and *Sparre*, by Count *Gyllenborg* and others, without the Privity or Knowledge of the King of *Sweden*: That they only communicated to his *Swedish* Majesty, that they had a great Concern on Foot for his Service: That they should procure large Sums of Money from other Hands: That if it succeeded, it would give a new Turn to all his Majesty's Affairs; and that they would answer for it to his Majesty, that it would be greatly for his Interest, if he pleas'd to commit a Matter of such Consequence to them; and that the Interest of Baron *Gortz*, and the great Confidence the King of *Sweden* reposes, as is laid, in his Fidelity and Dexterity, obtain'd from his *Swedish* Majesty such a Plenipotentiary Power, without enquiring into the Particulars, being perhaps inform'd, that they were such as it would be most for his Service to be able to disown them, to have his Ministers only engag'd in them; and if they should not succeed, to declare he had no Knowledge of them.

Others,

Others, on the other Hand, vindicated the King of Sweden from the Scandal of being a Prince who would be led in the Dark by his Ministers in any Thing, much less in Things of such Importance as this; and they urg'd, That the Words above mention'd seem to imply his Knowledge of the Design, particularly the Word *Dexterity*, which seems adapted to uncommon Negotiations; and besides that, the King promises to put in Execution whatever shall be concluded on; which implies, that he knew very well that it was not something to be done for him, but something to be done by him, for those Persons with whom those private Negotiations were to be concluded.

Upon the whole Matter, it seems to be plain, by these Letters, that even the Naval Preparations for this Design, were chiefly to be made in *France* and *Holland*, not in *Sweden*, where it seems likely, from the Nature of the intended Design, that it was requisite that as little of the Preparations as possible should appear, 'till all was fully agreed on: The Ships, the Arms, &c. were therefore to be bought in *Holland* and *France*; so that nothing would have been requir'd in *Sweden*, but to get Transports together, and embark; all which would have been easily done at a short Warning.

Having given this brief Account of these Letters, it remains only to acquaint our Readers, that the Government having thus effectually trac'd and discover'd this grand Design, apply'd themselves with the utmost Vigour to disappoint the Execution of it, by putting the Nation in such a Posture of Defence, that if the *Swedes* should make any Attempt, they might not fail to meet with a warm Reception both at Sea and Land: To this Purpose immediate Orders were given to fit out such of the Men of War as were in Pay, with all possible Expedition: Warrants were given out to impress Sea-men to man the Ships that were in greatest Forwardness; and these Orders were so well observ'd, that by the 10th of *February*, or thereabouts, five Men of War put to Sea, and were order'd to cruize to the Northward, and to speak with every Ship they saw, to know what they were, and to get Intelligence: Seventeen other Men of War were also put in Commission, and order'd to be fitted out with all Expedition: These were the *Barfleur* of 90 Guns, three others of 80, three of 70, and ten of 50 Guns each; besides, that Sea-men for the Fleet might not be wanting, an Embargo was laid on all Shipping outward-bound, and all other necessary

Precautions were taken for fitting out the Fleet ; the Command of which was given to Sir *George Byng*.

While the maritime Preparations were thus carrying on with all imaginable Application, the like Measures were taken to put all Things in a good Posture at Land : The Officers were order'd to their Posts, and General Officers sent to proper Places to be at hand to draw the Troops together, and to put all the Regiments into a Condition to march at as short Warning as possible. Lieutenant General *Wills*, Major General *Stanwix*, and some others, were order'd into the *North* ; Lieutenant General *Carpenter* into *Scotland*, and Lieutenant General *Wade* into the *West*.

Things being in this Posture, Congratulations began to come to the King on the Discovery of this Design : Monsieur *Bonet*, the King of *Prussia*'s Resident here, by express Order from his Master, desiring an Audience to felicitate his Majesty upon this Account : Nor may we forget the Address of the Convocation which was now assembled : It was presented by the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, the other Bishops of that Province, the Prolocutor and Clergy of the Lower House of Convocation, all in a Body, and is as follows.

*To the King's most excellent Majesty.*

The humble Address of the Arch-bishop, Bishops, and Clergy, of the Province of *Canterbury*, in Convocation assembled.

*May it please your Majesty,*

**W**E your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Arch-bishop, Bishops, and Clergy, of the Province of *Canterbury*, in Convocation assembled, do most heartily congratulate your Majesty upon your safe Return to your Kingdom ; and with all Humility acknowledge the Sense we have of that Quiet and Tranquillity which we enjoy'd during your Absence, by the prudent Care and Administration of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, under your Majesty, and who, next to your sacred Majesty, is the greatest Hope and Support of our Church and Realm.

It is with unspeakable Grief that we hear of a new Design, form'd by a restless and implacable Party among us, against your Majesty's Person and Government, and to subvert both the Religion and Liberties of our Country. Your Majesty had good Reason to hope, what we all were willing to believe, that the ill Success of their late Rebellion, would, if not have brought

brought them to a Sense of their Duty, yet at least have deter'd them from venturing so soon upon another Attempt, in open Violation of it. But since they have presum'd again to endeavour to distract the Repose of your Majesty and your Kingdoms, by a new and most desperate Design against both; since not content to involve us, as before, in an intestine War, they have animated and stir'd up a foreign Power to invade your Dominions, and to ruin the flourishing Estate of their own native Country: We esteem it our Duty again to declare our Abhorrence of their Proceedings; and to assure your Majesty, that we will make it our Endeavours, in our several Places, to raise in the Minds of all your People a just Sense of the Danger, and a Detestation of the Wickedness of their Enterprize: That we will exhort them (as they are both in Duty and Interest oblig'd) to maintain your Majesty's rightful and lawful Authority over us; and to exert their utmost Force and Power to suppress any future Rebellion that may happen to be rais'd among us, and to support the happy Settlement of the Crown in your Royal Family, as the best and surest Means to secure the Religion, Laws, and Liberties, of our Country.

We have seen in the late Declarations of some of these Men, who nevertheless call themselves by the Name of Protestants, what we must look for, should a Popish Prince ever sit upon the Throne of these Kingdoms. Whilſt they allow us no better a Character than that of Schismaticks and Hereticks; of Men cut off from the Communion of Christ's Church, and all the Hopes of Salvation; what can be expected from profess'd Papists, who account no better of them, (however they may flatter themselves) than they do of us, but that both they and we shall be utterly destroy'd by them?

To you therefore, Great Sir, under God, we flee for Succour and Support. Our Safety is bound up in yours. While you sit secure upon your Throne, the Church of England can never want a powerful and ready Defender. And therefore, for our own, our Country's, and our Religion's sake, we must never cease to implore the divine Protection over you; that God would effectually give you the Hearts of your Subjects, and defeat the Designs of your Enemies: and continue the Crown of this Protestant Realm, in your Protestant Family, 'till Time shall be no more.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

My Lords and the rest of the Clergy,  
I Thank you very kindly for this dutiful and affectionate Address.

I promise my self, that you will make it your Care to give all under your Charge, the same Sense of their Duty, which you your selves have so fully express'd.

And as I hope, by the Blessing of God, to defeat the Designes of our Enemies; so you may depend that the Church of England shall always have my Favour and Protection.



## WEST INDIES.

### New-England.

THE Government having some Time ago appointed *Samuel Shute, Esq;* to be Governor of *New-England*, we had in January last an Account of his Arrival at *Boston*, where he was receiv'd by the People of that Country with all the Duty to the Crown, and Respect to his own Person, that could be expected or desir'd, as appears from the Addresses to him upon his Arrival; which nevertheless being but Things of Course, and having nothing in them but matter of Form, we will not fill up these Pages with them; But his Speech to the General Assembly of his Majesty's Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, at their Meeting on the 7th of November last, at *Boston* in *New-England*, being Matter of History, deserves to be inserted, and is as follows.

Gentlemen,

*HIS Majesty having been pleas'd to appoint me his Governor of New-England, I am by the good Providence of God arriv'd here, with the firmest Resolution to study the true Interests of this Province, and to promote them to the utmost of my Power.*

*You have always been distinguish'd by a due Regard to Religion and Virtue; to advance which, shall be my first and principal Care; and I desire your Assistance in it.*

*It is my Lot to enter upon the Government at a Time when your Commerce (a very important Article of a People's Happiness) is under a great Discouragement by a universal Want of Money, which is the Medium of Trade.*

*I must therefore recommend it to you, as a Matter worthy your greatest Application, to find out some effectual Measures to supply this Want, and thereby to restore Trade to a flourishing Condition; in which you shall have my best Endeavours, and hearty Concurrence.*

I hope I shall find no Parties or Divisions amongst you, but that the only Contention shall be, who shall best approve his Loyalty to his King, and Love to his Country: Such a Harmony will make you very happy, and me very easy.

It is a great Honour and Pleasure to me, that I serve the best of Kings; and I assure you, his Majesty's just and mild Administration at Home, shall be the Rule of my Government here, as far as I am capable to imitate so great and perfect an Example. It is also my unspeakable Felicity, and yours, that I arrive here when his Majesty hath entirely defeated the monstrous and unnatural Rebellion which hath been rais'd in Great Britain: So that now his Majesty's Person and Government, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the whole Royal Family, are secur'd, and in them the Protestant Religion, and the Happiness of us and our Posterity.

Gentlemen,

His Majesty has commanded me to acquaint you, That there is no Province in America, under the Crown of Great Britain, except this, where Stated Salaries are not settled upon their Captain-General and Governor, and Lieutenant Governor. I was also to recommend to you the Building of a House for the Governor; but I am prevented from it, by your having provided a very good One; for which I return you my Thanks.

I am farther to observe to you, that notwithstanding there was an Act pass'd in England in her late Majesty's Reign, for encouraging the Importation of Naval Stores; and another for the Preservation of White and other Pine Trees, growing in her Majesty's Colonies of America; yet, nevertheless, his Majesty hath been inform'd, that great Spoils are daily committed in his Woods in the Province of Main, and other Parts of the Massachusetts, by cutting down, and putting to private Use, such Trees as are or may be proper for his Majesty's Royal Navy. I am therefore charg'd to acquaint you, that it is his Majesty's Will and Pleasure, that the said Acts, and every Clause, Article, and Proviso therein, be strictly and duly comply'd with: And if any Thing farther might be done by this Government, to enforce those Acts of Parliament, and to secure his Majesty's Masts and Timber, I most earnestly recommend it to your Consideration; as also the refitting the Fort of Pemaquid, or the Building of some Fort near that Place, that may be a greater Security to your Frontiers.

Gentlemen,

Gentlemen,

You have always been so conspicuous for your Loyalty, that I make no Doubt of your ready Compliance in these Matters.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I shall depend on your Care to make the necessary Supplies for the Support and Defence of the Province, in all Articles: And give me Leave to conclude, by promising you, That my own private Interest shall never interfere with the publick; which I hope may engage you to enable me to maintain that Station with Dignity, which his Majesty has been pleas'd to honour me with.

Samuel Shute.



### J A M A I C A.

**A**bout the same Time, viz. in January last, there came Addresses from *Jamaica*, to the King, full of Expressions of Duty, and of Promises to prevent, for the Future, such Dissensions and Breaches among themselves, as they had of late scandalously fallen into, and which the Government had very much resented: These Addresses being sign'd by the chief Persons of the Island, and giving us some Light into the present State and Condition of that Colony, may in some Measure be necessary to the Publick, particularly inasmuch as they speak of Animosities and Divisions among themselves; we therefore insert them as follows.

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The most humble Address of the Merchants and other Inhabitants of the Town of *Kingston* in the Island of *Jamaica*.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

**W**e your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Merchants and other Inhabitants of the Town of *Kingston*, in the Island of *Jamaica*, humbly presume to address your Majesty, to assure you of our steady Zeal and Loyalty to your sacred Person and Government. And as we have abjur'd the Pretender, and associated against him, so we do daily more and more detest and abhor all Attempts which have been

been made in Favour of him, by stirring up an execrable Rebellion among your Majesty's Subjects.

We were always firmly of Opinion, that not only our Religion and Liberties, but the Trade of Great Britain, in all its Branches, depended upon your Majesty's Establishment on the Throne. And we had too much Reason to fear, when we were treated as Robbers and Pirates in Trade, by the Enemies of your Majesty's Succession, that not only our Trade, but this your Majesty's Island, was design'd as Part of the Sacrifice to their pernicious Schemes.

We have endeavour'd to shew our Gratitude to your Majesty, by chusing such Members to represent us in the late Assembly, as would effectually comply with what your Majesty was pleas'd to require by your gracious Letter. And we humbly assure your Majesty, that we will always chuse such as shall endeavour to support your Majesty's Government with Honour, and provide an additional Subfiftance for the two Independent Companies, so long as your Majesty shall think fit to continue them, which we think at this Time so necessary and beneficial to us.

We humbly hope your Majesty will be graciously pleas'd to give such Directions, that Measures may be taken for the better Peopling this your Majesty's Island, by an equal and impartial Method, by which no particular Man, or Body of Men, may be oppres'd more than others; which had now been our own Case, by the Ruin of this your Majesty's Town, had we not been deliver'd, upon our Petition, by your Majesty's Council of this Island.

We think our selves oblig'd, on this Occasion, to assure your Majesty of our great Satisfaction in the Justice and Integrity of the Lord Archibald Hamilton, our present Governor, who has always encourag'd and contenanc'd every fair Trader, and whose singular Prudence and Moderation in his Government, will, we hope, restore Quiet among us; and when approv'd by your Majesty, put an End to all our unhappy and unreasonable Divisions.

That your Majesty may long reign in Triumph over all your Enemies, and in perfect Love of your Subjects; and his Royal Highness after you, and his Posterity in perpetual Succession, is the most sincere and hearty Prayer of,

May it please your Majesty,

Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects.

To

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Governor and Council of  
Jamaica.

Most gracious Sovereign,

**W**E your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Governor and Council of your Majesty's Island of Jamaica, beg Leave, with Hearts full of Joy, to congratulate your Majesty upon the signal Success of your Arms, in so speedily and effectually suppressing an unnatural and causeless Rebellion, rais'd in Favour of a Popish Pretender to your Crown.

This happy Event, which secures to us our Religion, Liberty, and what else is valuable to us, attack'd in so desperate a Manner, by the Enemies of our Constitution, can only be attributed, under the Divine Assistance, to your Majesty's Steady Conduct in the Disposition of Affairs, and to the prudent Use of that entire Confidence, which has been so seasonably and so wisely repos'd in your Majesty by Parliament, beyond any of your Royal Predecessors.

As no part of your Majesty's Dominions has more sensibly felt the Miseries and Calamities which Invasions cause, or have had a more entire Dependance for their future Prospect of Security upon your Majesty's Succession; so none can more truly share, or be more sensibly affected with the happy Consequences of this Success, than your loyal Subjects of this Island.

Nor has our Remoteness from the Throne, ever been so disagreeable to us, as at such a Juncture, which has furnish'd your Majesty's faithful Subjects in Britain with an Opportunity of shewing, by their Actions, a Zeal and Emulation for your Service, whilst all that we have been able to do, has been, as soon as we heard of the Rebellion, to enter into an Association in Defence of your sacred Person and Government; of which we are oblig'd thus late to beg your Majesty's gracious Acceptance.

When we last presum'd to Address your Majesty, we could not think it possible that the immediate Regard your Majesty had shewn to this Island, by confirming to us most beneficial Laws, and such as we had many Years desir'd in vain, accompany'd with your Majesty's most gracious Letter, could have fail'd of establishing such an Agreement amongst us, as would have induc'd every real Friend to the Protestant Succession, chearfully to have comply'd with all that your Majesty had requir'd.

guir'd of this Colony, which was so necessary for its own Happiness and Safety.

But it is now with the utmost Concern and Regret, we are oblig'd to acquaint your M:ajesty, that unhappy Divisions, stirr'd up by som: few Persons with private Views, disquisis'd under Pretences of publick Service, and fomented by groundless Aspersions, have prevail'd, to the Obstruction of what your Majesty has so justly expected from this Island. We comfort our selves with Hopes, your Majesty will not find Reason to impute this Miscarriage to us, who have endeavour'd to make your Majesty's gracious Letter, and royal Instructions, (which we are humbly of Opinion have been most wisely calculated for the Good and Welfare of your Subjects) the Rule of our Conduct; which, however, having prov'd ineffectual, we are under a Necessity of resorting again to your Majesty's Goodness, humbly beseeching your Majesty to take such Measures as your Wisdom shall judge most proper, for the Honour and Support of your Government, and the Security of so valuable, tho' defenceless an Island.

That the most obdurate of your Majesty's deluded Subjects, may at length discern and confess the invaluable Blessings, the Accession of your Majesty's illustrious and royal House has secure'd to the British Empire; that your Majesty's known Clemency may never again be provok'd, but that you may long reign the Delight of all your Subjects, and a Terror to your Enemies, and transmit your Virtues, with your Crown, to his Royal Highness and his Posterity, is the sincere Prayer of, &c.



### T U R K Y.

THE Turks were so little discourag'd at the ill Successes they met with the last Campaign in Hungary, that notwithstanding the Destruction of their Army near Peterwaradin, the Taking of Temeswaer, and the Disappointment they met with in Corfou, they shew'd not the least Inclination to Peace. On the Contrary, the Grand Signior having held a Great Divan [Council] at Constantinople, to have their Advice, whether he should make Peace with the Christians, or continue the War, all the Members unanimously declar'd for War: But of the Resolutions taken in that Divan, and of the Measures there concerted for the augmenting and drawing together of

L

their

their Armies, we cannot give a better Account, than by the two ensuing Letters; the first of which was written by the Gaimacan of Constantinople, to the Seraskier of the Morea, and is as follows.

To the highly approv'd and most valiant Oſman Ogli, Baſſa, Seraskier of the Morea, and Captain of the invincible Armies of the renown'd Empire of the Muſulmans, and to Hali Paſcha, Captain and Admiral of the Gallies.

**T**HOU will be renk'd, illustrious Oſman, when I ſhall tell thee that the wise Counſels which thou gaueſt laſt Year, after the unproſperous Voyage to Corſou, have taken Place in the Breſt o' our invincible Sultan, with whom is the Seat of Virtue and Knowledge; and he is well pleas'd in thy Words, where thou writeſt, That the true Believers are not to be deprifi'd in their Minds by the Mifcarriages of any of their Undeſakings, but rather animated thereby to greater. Now, know thou, that our glorious Sultan, whose Wiſdom and Prae-dice reaches above the Stars, and whose Commands the Ele-ments obey, guided by the ſame Resoluſions, having Accounts from every Part, of the Condition of Affairs, and eſpecially how the Vizier Azem had, by the Treachery of ſome Horſe-men, whom nevetheleſs he chaffis'd for their Falſhood, been oblig'd to retire from the Battel, after having for many Hours been in Poffeſſion of Victory, and even of the Trenches of the Unbelievers; and the moſt glorious Sultan knowing well the Pride of the Enemy, and how they would insult in their pretended Victory, 'till they ſhall be corrected by his Arms, has cau'd the ſublime Divan to ſit here fourteen Days, in the firſt Court of his magniſcent Seraglio.

Hither, at the illustrious Symmons and Command of the mighty Emperor over the Kings of the Earth, there repair'd the Han of Tartary, [Keiperzel] Ogli Beglerbeg of Trape-zoud, once an Empire, now a little Province of the unbounded Dominion of our Emperor: Thither alſo came Hali, the mighty Baſſa of Bagdad, formerly Babylon, the Seat of the mighty Niſrod, and now the Curb and Bridle of the Perſian Kings, Vaffals to our Emperor; there appear'd the Beglerbegs of Na-tolia, of Asia the leſs, with the Baſſa of Aleppo, and the ſix-teen Baſſas of Syria, from Caramania and Mount Caucasus, to the City of Damascus; the Beglerbegs of Arabia, [Boile-gulred] Grand Cairo, and of Egypt, with three hundred and twenty seven Baſſas, Governors of Kingdoms and Principalities, Provinces and Cities of the invincible Empire of the Muſulmans.

When

When they were assembled, our Emperor signify'd his Pleasure, that War be made upon all the Unbelievers of the World; especially those subject to the King of Germans, and the City of the Fishers, commanding them to consider of the Means, or to give their Reasons.

The illustrious Khan of the Tartars, gave in the Question among them, If War shoud be try'd on into the Heart of the Dominions of the King of Germany? when, for half an Hour, nothing was to be heard but Shouts to the Glorious Name of Alla, Alla, signifying by that tremendous Name, their universal Assent to the Will of the Lord, the mighty Multapha.

After this great Resolute was past, it was been deliberated how many thousands of Horse and Foot, and by what Means to be brought together, each of the said Buffas shall provide; by which Regulation I tell thee, illustrious Osman; such Numbers of Troops have never been brought into the Field since Nations met. the Great conquer'd the Imperial City, where now our Monarch, the Head of the Ottoman Glory, reigns over the World.

In my next I will give thee an Account of the several Armies which they are commanded to bring together; wherof I will that thou give me a Demand how many shall be sufficient for driving that City of Fishers, the Venetians, out of the World. Write to me by this Messenger.

Thy true Friend,

Nassuff Oghly, Caimacan.

The following Letter was written by the Caimacan of Constantinople, to the Seraskier of Belgrade.

I send thee here, illustrious Hali, according to my Promise, the great Resolutions of the Great Divan held here in the Presence of our most glorious Emperor, the 10th Day of the last Moon, for the carrying on the War against the Unbelievers. I know thy undaunted Spirit, and that Courage which inflames thy Breast with an Ardoir not to be extinguish'd by Fear, stands in no Need to be cheer'd up with any Help of Art: Yet that thou mayst inspire thy Men with the like Vigour in the Service of our Emperor, it is meet thou shouldest see what Preparations are making throughout the mighty and invincible Empire of the Ottomans, to support thee, and preserve that important City, of which thou art the keeper, and which I durst not never be taken from thee.

Know then that all the Buffas and Beglerbegs of the Provinces have been commanded to give in a Roll of their Invincible Armies, and of the Troops which they have under their Obedience,

L 2

that out of them, a few, I say, a few, compar'd to the innumerable Multitude of Soldiers who make Vows for the Prosperity of the Emperor, might be drawn out for this War.

Of these Troops, as the Bassas, &c. have oblig'd themselves to bring into the Plains of Stambole [Constantinople] by the 8th Day of the third Moon, from the Date of their Order, see the following Account; and first of Provisions.

The Bassa of Servia has receiv'd Command to furnish Hay for thirty thousand Horses, and 260000 Measures of Barley, the Encampment of the European Spahis being appointed to begin in his Boundary.

The Beglerbeg of Romelia, including the ancient Macedonia and Thessalonica, and Countries adjoining to Mount Hemus, have Command to deliver to the Bassa of the Red Mountain, 150000 Horse-loads of Barley, and 70000 Horse-loads of Wheat, with Hay for 30000 Horses for two Months.

The Beglerbeg of Stamoritz, including the ancient Græcian Dominions of Thrasia [Chersonesus], and the Country bordering on the Black Sea, has Command to supply the whole Body of the Janizaries with Bread, 'till they arrive at Belgrade.

The Beglerbeg of Trawar, formerly the Emperor of Trapezond, on the Asian Side of the Black Sea, has receiv'd Orders from the illustrious Port, to send by Sea into the Mouth of the Danube, and there to be loaded in armed Saicks for Belgrade, 500000 Corinutus of Rice, each containing 12 Sacks, with 50000 Sacks of Coffee for the Bassas, Agas, and other Officers.

The Bassa of Bosnia, including the Countries of Moldavia, Wallachia, and the Rascians on the Borders, shall provide Bread and Fieſt for the whole European Army two Months.

The Beglerbeg of Natolia, including all that Part of Lesser Asia anciently posſeſſ'd by the Greeks, within two Miles of Constantinople, are to send to Peru Bread and Fleſh for the Asian Troops 'till they pass the Straits call'd the Hellespont, the Forage for the Horses being supply'd from Nicomedie.

The Bostangi Bassa shall provide 2000 Commissaries, or Sons of the Bassas, to see all these Provisions, and more if requir'd, convey'd from Place to Place, as the Armies of the invincible Empire of the Ottomans advance.

The Armies commanded to appear to the Standard of Mahomet erected at Adrianople.

By the Beglerbeg of Batiogured are these:

From Egypt, to be transported to Aleppo by Sea, 6000 Janizaries, 8000 Tepangi, 12000 Spahi Horse, and 600 Fishers of

of Alexandria for Mariners, with 800 Slaves Arabians for the Gallies. The Horse to march by Land.

The Bassa of Aleppo, [Scanderoon] and the Seraskier of Nicomedia, including Syria and the old Judea, 8000 Janizaries, 20000 Topangi, with 40000 Asapi, or new-muster'd Foot, to be arm'd after the Manner of Europe, and 12000 Spahis Horse.

The Bassa of Damascus, 16000 Spahi Horse, 6000 Janizaries, 12000 Topangi, with 1000 Camels for Carriage.

The Bassa of Caramania, 8000 Horse, 12000 Camels, and 6000 Topangi, or young Janizaries.

The Beglerbeg of Natolia, 12000 Spahis Horse, 26000 Topangi, 60000 Asapi, arm'd as before.

The Bassa of Bagdad, with the three Beglerbegs of Armenia and Media, joining their Troops to rendezvous on the Plains of Odezai, 30000 Horse, 16000 Janizaries, 120000 Foot, Soldiers of the Manner of their Country, arm'd with Scymetars and Harquebus's; but are to receive from the Grand Seignior's Magazines, European Muskets, their Discipline and Dexterity of handling Fire-Arms is wonderful; also 6000 Camels, and 10000 spare Horses.

The Beglerbeg of Trapezond, as before, 6000 Janizaries, 8000 Spahis, 12000 Hunters of Mount Caucasus, [we suppose them to be Highlanders] also 3000 Camels.

The Bassa of Constantinople being Sub-Governor to the Caimacan over that Country call'd anciently Taurica Chersonesus, shall appear in Person, with 26000 Janizaries of the Royal Guard of our most sublime Empire; with 32000 Horse of the Turcomans Spahi, whose Vests are Cloth of Gold, and their Robes of Silver; the Furniture of their Horses of Persian Embroidery, being the ordinary Guard of the Person of the Lord of the King's of the World, (the Troops of the Household) together with 60000 European Foot of several Denominations, from all the Countries conquer'd from the ancient Greeks, to the Borders of the Sea of Isles, [the Archipelago] these bring 16000 draught Horses.

The Bassas of Bosnia and Servia, to the Banks of the Save and the Danube, 12000 Janizaries, being from the ordinary Garrisons of the Towns, who are to be supply'd with the Youth of the third Exercise in the Royal Chambers of the Janizaries at Adrianople, and 30000 Foot in Regiments, as the Janizaries, and disciplin'd in the same Manner, with 12000 draught Horses, 8000 Carriages, and 8000 Spahis.

The Bassa of Bender 6000 Janizaries, with 4000 Spahis, and 4000 draught Horses, and 8000 Soldiers rais'd with Money.

The

The Seraskier of Choczim shall raise with Money 16000 Cossacks.

The Han of Tartary shall enter on the Country of the Unbelievers with 160000 Horse.

Illustrious Hali, know thou, and be exalted in thy Courage, that these Troops of faithful Mussulmans shall be in the Field in three Moons at the farthest, and that every Bassa and Beglerbeg here mention'd, shall send the like Number a second Time to support them, if these are not sufficient; and above all, rejoice thou, and all that are with thee, and let the Stars of Heaven shine on thee with Glory, that our invincible Emperor shall appear at the Head of all these glorious Armies, cloath'd with the Sun and the Moon, the illustrious Camps of Heaven, Amen.

What we may gather from these Letters, in short, is this, That the *Turks* are, without Doubt, drawing together the Strength of their whole Empire, to carry on this War; and that their Armies, like those in the *Revelations*, will come up, as it were, on the Breadth of the whole Earth, so vast will be the Numbers of them! This, however, will but add to their Confusion, and facilitate their Overthrow, as well as render it the more glorious to the Christians, unless their Arms be manag'd with the greatest Judgment, as well as Courage and Boldness.

## GERMANT.

THE Imperial Troops were so much fatigu'd by the long Defence made by the Garrison of *Tessinwar*, that Prince *Eugene* thought fit to separate, and send his Army into Winter-Quarters; and leaving the Command of them to Count *Mercy*, arriv'd on the 9th of *November* at *Vienna*, where he found the Joy of the Imperial Court for the good Successes of the Campaign against the Infidels, turn'd into the deepest Affliction, by the Death of the Emperor's only Child, the Arch-Duke of *Austria*, who dy'd on the 4th of *November*, No. 8, at the Age of six Months and twenty-two Days. Meantime Count *Mercy*, with a strong Detachment of Imperialists, dislodg'd the *Turks* from *Vipalanka*, and some other small Places along the *Danube*, and on the Frontiers of *Walachia*; whilst another Detachment of Imperial Troops from *Transylvania*, march'd

march'd with so much Secrecy and Expedition to *Bucovina*, the Place of Residence of *Mauro Cordato*, Hospodar or Prince of *Walachia*, that they surpriz'd him and his Family, and brought them off.

The seizing and carrying away a Prince from his capital City, being an Event no less remarkable, than extraordinary, we think fit to give the Particulars of it. General *Steinville*, Governor of *Transylvania*, detach'd a Colonel of the *Rascians*, nam'd *Stephen Dettine*, with a strong Party, to make an Incursion into *Walachia*: He having penetrated as far as *Buthoreff*, divided his Troops into three Bodies, and order'd one of them to attack some *Tartars* who lay encamp'd before the Place, another to fall on the *Turks* within the Town, while himself with the third would attack the Palace of the Hospodar. These three Attacks were made at the same Time with so good Order and Bravery, that the *Turks* and *Tartars* were put to Flight, having had 200 Men kill'd on the Spot, and the Hospodar with his whole Family were taken Prisoners, and brought to *Hermanstat* in *Transylvania*, by the Way of *Tergovisj*. This *Mauro Cordato* was a mere Stranger to the *Walachians*, impos'd upon them by the *Turks*, in Consideration of the great Services he had render'd to the *Porte* in several Negotiations, particularly in the Treaty of *Carlowitz*. He was a Native of *Chio*, of a good Family in that Island, born a Christian, and has always profess'd the Religion of the *Greek Church*. He was the chief Contriver of the Ruin of the Family of the unfortunate *Cantacuzene*, the late Hospodar of *Walachia*, whom he falsely accused before the Grand Signior, and procur'd him to be strangled at *Constantinople*, together with his eldest Son, in order to obtain his Principality. He succeeded, 'tis true, in his Design, which nevertheless render'd him odious to the *Walachians*, who would willingly have continu'd under the Obedience of the *Cantacuzenes*, who are not only Natives of *Walachia*, but one of the most considerable Families of that Country. The late Hospodar of that Name, who, as we said before, suffer'd Death at *Constantinople*, left behind him a Widow and two Sons, who, towards the Close of last Year, found Means to escape out of *Turky*, where they had been ever since confin'd; and passing thro' *Italy*, arriv'd at *Vienna*, hoping, by throwing themselves under the Protection of the Emperor, to be restor'd to their paternal Estate, if not to the Principality.

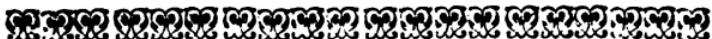
They

They the rather flatter'd themselves with these Hopes, because about this Time the States of *Walachia*, writ in very submissive Terms to the Emperor, requesting him to appoint for *Hospodar* of their Country, *George Cantacuzene*, Son of *Tetragis Cantacuzene*, their former Prince. They put his Imperial Majesty in Mind, that the late Emperor *Joseph* had promis'd to do his utmost to procure that Dignity for that young Prince ; and they concluded with Assurances that they would venture their Lives and Fortunes in assisting the Emperor against the common Enemy. His Imperial Majesty took Time to consider of their Request, having already nominated some Noblemen of the Country to take upon them the Administration of the Government of that Principality ; and sent Orders to General *Steinville* to march to their Assistance with the Forces in *Transylvania*, in Case of Need.

But upon the seizing of *Mauro Cordato*, the Grand Signior appointed *John Cordato*, his Brother, to succeed him ; upon which, several of the *Walachian* Nobility retir'd into *Transylvania* with their best Effects, to avoid falling a Prey to the *Turks* and *Tartars* ; who, they knew, would not fail to compel them by Force of Arms to acknowledge the new *Hospodar*. Mean While the captive *Hospodar* offer'd 600 Purses, of 500 Rixdollars each, and all his Jewels, for his Ransom, provided he might be forthwith set at Liberty. So round a Sum, one would have thought, might have tempted a Prince whose Coffers run not over with Money ; but the Emperor refus'd it, hoping that *Cordato* would be of greater Service to him, by his Advices in the Prosecution of the War against the Infidels ; with the true State of whose Affairs, he could not but be better acquainted, than any of his own Ministers or Generals could pretend to be.

We will close up this Article, which we intend as the Continuation of the War in *Hungary*, with saying in general, that the *Turks*, this Winter, made several successful Incursions into the *Imperial* Territories ; some of which occasion'd sharp Encounters, particularly the Action that happen'd near *Gradisca*, in which the *Imperialists* lost 1000 Men, and the *Turks* 4000, if we may believe the former ; who, nevertheless, have not thought fit to publish a particular Account of it ; but they own that another Detachment of the *Ottomans*, having pass'd the *Sava* at *Beigrade*, advanc'd to *Peterwaradin*, and burnt a great Magazine of Hay near that Place. The *Imperial* Parties too made several Inroads into the *Turkish*

Turkis~~s~~ Dominions, but generally advancing too far, they often came short Home.



## H A N O V E R.

**B**UT before we leave the Empire, we will take Notice of the Investiture of their Royal Highnesses, *Frederick-Lewis*, Prince of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg*, and *Ernestus-Augustus*, Duke of *York* and *Albany*, Bishop of *Osnabrug*, &c. with the Order of the Garter; and we the rather insert it, that the Reader may know the Particulars observ'd in that Solemnity, whenever the Sovereign of that Order gives a private Investiture of it. This Ceremony was perform'd at *Hanover* on the 24th of December last, N. S. in the following Manner.

About the Hours of six in the Evening, the two Princes, and *Norroy* King of Arms, (who was appointed by his Majesty's special Commission for this Purpose) attending in the Antichamber of his Majesty's Apartment in the Castle, his Majesty being in his Closet, was pleas'd to send for the King of Arms; by whom being inform'd that the Princes were come, and every Thing ready for the Ceremony, his Majesty went into the Room commonly call'd *the Room of Audience*, in which were plac'd a Table to lay the Cushion and Garters upon, and a Tabourer, on which the Princes were to set up their Legs for the King's more easy putting on the Garters. Here his Majesty, standing under his Canopy of State, took the Earl of *Sutherland*'s Sword drawn in his Hand: The King of Arms, on his Knee, receiv'd his Majesty's Commands to introduce his Royal Highness Prince *Frederick* to receive the Honour of Knighthood; who being conducted from the Antichamber to the King, by the said King of Arms, his Royal Highness, making three Obeisances, kneel'd down before the King, who was pleas'd to confer on him the Honour of Knighthood. This being done, his R. Highness rose up, and making the like Obeisances, was re-conducted by the King of Arms into the Antichamber. Then the King of Arms receiv'd his Majesty's Commands to conduct his Royal Highness the Duke of *York* to be knighted, which his Majesty was pleas'd to perform in like Manner; and he was accordingly re-conducted into the Antichamber. Then his Majesty again commanded the King of

M

Arms

Arms to introduce his Royal Highness Prince *Frederick*, who was conducted to his Majesty with the like Obeisances as before, the King of Arms carrying before him, on a Crimson Velvet Cushion, the Diamond-Garter and George, which he deposited on the Table ; and after having severally presented them on his Knee to the King, his Majesty was himself pleas'd to buckle the Garter round the Prince's left Leg, and to put the George over his left Shoulder, and under his right Arm, (*Norroy*, King of Arms, in the mean Time reading the proper Admonitions appointed by the Statutes) the Prince kneeling before his Majesty whilst he put on the George ; and after returning him Thanks, in a short Compliment, he rose up, and plac'd himself on his Majesty's right Hand, as his Stall is in the Royal Chapel of *Windsor*. After which the King of Arms receiv'd his Majesty's Commands to introduce his Royal Highness the Duke of *York*, to be invested with the Garter and George, which was done in the same Manner. His Royal Highness also, on his Knee, gave his Majesty Thanks, in a short Compliment, for the great Honour done him, and rising up, plac'd himself on the left Side of his Majesty, at some Distance from him, as his Stall is plac'd in the said Chapel. This Part of the Ceremony being thus perform'd, the King of Arms receiv'd his Majesty's Commands to wait on their Royal Highnesses with the Habits, and other Ornaments of the most noble Order of the Garter, at such Times and at such Places as their Royal Highnesses should think most proper, and then retir'd. Prince *Frederick* order'd the King of Arms to bring them privately to him in his Audience-Chamber, the next Day at six in the Evening ; and the Duke of *York* appointed the Day after that, at Eleven in the Morning, in his Bed-chamber. Accordingly the Habits and other Ornaments of the Order, were severally deliver'd to them by the King of Arms, who, upon the Delivery, read to each of them the proper Admonitions, directed by the Statutes of the Order.

### H O L L A N D.

THE Negotiations mention'd in our last, that were carrying on at the *Hague*, produc'd at Length one of the most remarkable Events of the last Year ; I mean the Treaty of defensive Alliance between *France*, *Great Britain*,

Britain, and the States General of the United *Netherlands*, which was concluded and sign'd at the *Hague* by the *Abbot du Bois* and the *Marquis de Chateauneuf*, Embassadors and Plenipotentiaries of *France*, by the *Lord Cadogan*, Ambassador and Plenipotentiary of *Great Britain*, and by the Deputies of the States-General, on Monday December 24, 1716, O. S. and the Ratifications were exchang'd at the same Place on the 25th of *February* following, O. S. This Treaty not being made publick, it is not our Business to relate the various Reports of the Articles of it, for which we can have no other Authority than Common Fame; and therefore we will not presume to give our Readers any farther Account of it, than by transcribing the following Paragraph of his Majesty's Speech to the Parliament of *Great Britain*, at the opening of their Session on the 20th of *February*; by which we may see the Consequences this Treaty has already produc'd, and what we may reasonably expect from it for the future.

*By the Alliance (says the King) lately concluded with France and the States-General, we are soon to be eas'd of all future apprehensions from Dunkirk and Mardyke; the Pretender is actually remov'd beyond the Alps; his Adherents are depriv'd of all Hopes of Support and Countenance from France; and even the Assistance of that Crown is stipulated to us in Case of Exigency.*

Some Days after the signing of this Treaty, the *Abbot du Bois*, who had had the greatest Share in transacting it, took his Leave of the States-General, by delivering a Memorial; which being too long for this Register, we must refer it to our next, and proceed now to relate the seizing the *Baron de Gortz*, which happen'd as follows.

The K. of *Great Britain* having discover'd, by the Letters and other Papers of the *Count de Gyllenborg*, that the *Baron de Gortz*, Minister likewise of the K. of *Sweden*, had been one of the principal Instruments, and chief Manager of the Design of raisng a Rebellion in his Dominions, and of the Project of invading them with *Swedish* Troops; and knowing besides, that the said *Baron* had been for some Time exceeding busy in running up and down from Court to Court, as upon some Matters of uncommon Importance; and that he was then at the Court of *France*, but soon expect'd in *Holland*; the King, I say, knowing all this, sent Orders to *Mr. Leathes*, his Resident at the *Hague*, to desire the Deputies of the States of *Holland* to cause that Minister to be arrested. This they readily granted; and then *Mr. Leathes* went to *Amsterdam*, to request the Magistrates

of that City to secure the Baron *de Gortz*, in Case he came thither. While the Resident was at *Amsterdam*, the Baron came to the *Hague*, (viz. on the 17th of February) and the Day after his Arrival, he had a Conference with the Imperial Minister, the Baron *de Heems*; but on the 19th, a little before Noon, he set out in a Post-Chaize, accompany'd by General *Poniatsowski*, having, as 'twas believ'd, had some Intimation that Orders were given to secure him, which indeed he narrowly escap'd, a Detachment of Foot-Guards being about Noon sent to his House for that Purpose. Mr. *Leathes* came to the *Hague* much about that Time, and hearing of the Baron's Departure, judg'd that he was gone for *Amsterdam*, in Hopes that the seizing of him in that City, would not be so easy as at the *Hague*; and therefore resolv'd to go thither in Search of him. He arriv'd there on the 20th in the Morning; and being inform'd that Baron *Gortz* lay the Night before at Mr. *Teissen's*, a *Swedish* Merchant in that City, he got the House to be search'd for him; but the Baron had left it some Hours before. However, Information being given him which Way he had taken, Commissary *Vleertman*, and some others, were dispatch'd after him; who, on the 21st, between Three and Four in the Morning, seiz'd him and his Secretary *Stambke* at *Arnhem* in *Guelderland*; by Leave of the Magistrates of that Place, as they were taking Coach to go forward. They were carry'd to the Town-house, and confin'd in the common Prison of that Place.

When the Baron was seiz'd, he made loud Complaints of the Violation of the Law of Nations, in securing his Person, who was a publick Minister; but own'd the Design of invading *Great Britain*, which he said was a noble Project, and glory'd in his having had so great a Share in it himself, having not only been the chief Concerer of it, but having likewise bought 10000 Arms for that Expedition, which had already been sent to *Sweden*; and he said besides, that he was to have bought 10000 more. His other Secretary, M. *de Gyllenborg*, Brother to the *Swedish* Minister in *England*, who arriv'd at the *Hague* from *France*, on the 18th at Night, was likewise seiz'd there, with his Papers, and committed to the Prison call'd the *Chatellenie*. The Baron *de Gortz* left a Portmanteau full of Papers at the *Swedish* Merchant's where he lay at *Amsterdam*, which were seiz'd two Days after.

On the 23d of February, the Secretary of *Sweden*, residing at the *Hague*, deliver'd a Memorial to the President

sident of the Assembly of the States, to which he annex'd the Full Powers of the Baron *de Gortz*. He insisted in that Memorial, that the Law of Nations had been violated in the seizing of that Minister, who had a publick Character in that Country, inasmuch as he the said Secretary had formerly told the Pensionary, that the said Baron had a Full Power; and for that, upon his Arrival there, he had made a Visit to the said Pensionary, and was own'd by the foreign Ministers, who receiv'd and return'd his Visits. This Memorial was read in the Assembly of the States, and referr'd, according to Custom, to the Deputies for foreign Affairs: But the Swedish Secretary receiving no Answer to it, presented a second Memorial, insisting on a positive Answer to his first, and desiring to be present at the Opening of the Baron *de Gortz*'s Papers; but this Memorial too was referr'd as the former; nor is it likely they will return an Answer to it, 'till they are fully appriz'd of the Sentiments of his Britannick Majesty on this important Subject. Mean While not only the States of *Holland*, but the States-General likewise, have approv'd of these Proceedings against the Baron *de Gortz*.

On the 17th of December last, the Czar of Muscovy arriv'd at *Amsterdam*, where he was receiv'd and complemented by four Deputies of the States of *Holland*. He likewise receiv'd Complements from the foreign Ministers residing at the *Hague*. His Consort, being arriv'd at *Wesel*, in her Way to *Amsterdam*, was there deliver'd, on the 23d of *January*, of a Prince; to whom the States-General were desir'd, by the Czar, to be Godfathers; but the Child dy'd the same Day it was born. So soon as she was able to travel, she continu'd her Journey to *Amsterdam*, where she arriv'd about the Middle of *February*. The Czar and she continu'd in that City 'till the Beginning of *March*, and then went to the *Hague*.

Money<sup>s</sup>

Moneys advanc'd and paid off in the Exchequer, on the following Funds, to March 22. 17<sup>16</sup>.

<i>I.</i>	<i>Exchequer.</i>	<i>Advanc'd</i>	<i>Paid off.</i>	<i>Numb.</i>
5	4th 2 Shilling Aid	940000	937782	1280
6	16th 4 Shilling Aid	18800 00	932488	814
6	Hops	180000	171409	264
5	Malt 1714	650000	536395	979
4	Malt 1715	700000	556509	1017
6	Malt 1716	700000	93826	1039
6	Low Wines 1705	700000	638292	1522
6	Candles, &c.	500000	185708	528
6	Subsidies 1710	1210000	375550	606
6	Clas. 1711 Bla. & Pri.	2602200	76350	658
6	Clasfis 1712	2341990	30045	251
6	Lottery 1711	1928500		19 Paym. 112
6	Ditto 1712, in 3 Lot.	2341740	83220 5th	1 Lot. 29
				2 ditto 20
4	Dit. 1713, Civil List	633000	33820 3d Paym. 76	3 ditto 8
4	Dit. 1714, Benefits	1876400	64300 5th Paym. 154	
5	Dit. 1714, Blanks	70000	27216	107

Blanks 1710, of 14s. per Annum for 27 Years, 9l. 18s.  
Prizes 1710, due Lady-Day 1716, are paid off.

<i>Annuities for 99 Years.</i>	<i>Years Purchase.</i>
1693, 14 l. per Cent. Excise	17
1705, 3700 l. per Week Excise	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
1706, $\frac{1}{2}$ additional Customs and Excise	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
1707, Low Wines, Sweets, Pedlars and Customs	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
1708, 80000 l. 1 Moiety of old Ton. & Pound.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
1708, 40000 l. Surplus	17
9 l. per C. 26 Years Excise, Raisins, Spices, Snuff	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Prizes 1710, for 26 Years $\frac{1}{2}$ , Coals and Windows	13 $\frac{1}{2}$

Bank Annuity-Books open April 2. 1717.

East-India Books open April 15.

Bank Transfer-Books open April 17.

**F I N I S.**

# THE Historical Register.

NUMBER VI.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

*The Tryal of Mr. Francis Francia, for High Treason.*



HIS remarkable Tryal came on at the *Old-Baily*, January 22, 1716-17. The Judges on the Bench were the Lord Mayor of *London*, the Lord Chief Baron *Bury*, Mr. Justice *Tracy*, Mr. Justice *Prat*, and Sir *William Thompson*, Recorder of *London*. The Counsel for the King were Sir *Joseph Fekyl*, his Majesty's first Serjeant-at-Law; Sir *Edward Northey*, Attorney-General; *John Fortescue Aland*, Esq; Solicitor-General; *Stenner Cowper*, Esq; Attorney-General to the Prince; Mr. *Denton*, and Mr. *Cowper*, Jun. Those for the Prisoner were *John Ward* of the *Inner Temple*, Esq; — *Hungerford* of *Lincoln's Inn*, Esq; and *Abel Kettleby* of the *Inner Temple*, Esq;

After the Prisoner had challeng'd as many of the Persons that were impaneled for his Jury, as the Law allow'd him to do, the twelve sworn were Jurors, whose Names are as follows;

Sir *Daniel Wray*, Knt.  
*Joseph Chamberlain*,  
*Thomas Davis*,  
*John Davis*,  
*Joseph Emmes*,  
*John Farr*,

{ *John Glasbrook*,  
*William Kent*,  
*Thomas Lingard*,  
*Stephen Lee*,  
*John Makew*,  
*Henry Mallet*.

N

The

The Indictment set forth, That the Prisoner had conspir'd and imagin'd the Death of the King, his supreme, true, natural, lawful, and undoubted Lord, and carry'd on a traiterous Correspondence with Persons beyond the Seas, and solicited Assistance from thence to levy War against his Majesty, and excite a Rebellion to favour an Invasion of his Majesty's Dominions, in order to fix on the Throne the Person who, during the Life of the late King *James* the second, pretended to be Prince of *Wales*, and since the Death of the said King, had taken upon himself the Style and Title of King of *England*, by the Name of *James* the third. The several Overt-Acts, as laid in the Indictment, were, That the Prisoner consulted and agreed to raise an Insurrection and Rebellion against the King; and that for that Purpose he wrote Letters to divers Foreigners, to solicit and procure Arms, Men, and Money, and to cause an Invasion; and that he caus'd those Letters to be sent to divers Foreigners in *France*.

The Prisoner having pleaded not guilty, Mr. *Cowper*, Jun. one of the Counsel for the King, open'd the Indictment; after which, Sir *Joseph Jekyl* spoke, and in particular took Notice of the Nature of the Crime for which the Prisoner stood indicted; which, he said, was the first Species of High Treason, mention'd in that ancient Statute, 25 *Ed. 3.* that is, Compassing and Imagining the Death of the King. He likewise took Notice of the Evidence they should produce to prove that Treason, viz. the Copies of *Francia's* Letters, enter'd in his Copy-Book, with the Answers he receiv'd to some of those Letters, which he thought was as full Proof as could be expected in such a Case. He added, That the couching such a Correspondence in the Cant of a Law-Suit, (which he own'd to be the present Case) would not screen an Offender from publick Justice, in case a traiterous Correspondence could be made manifest; for if that would evade the Justice of the Law; it would be impossible to bring Traitors to Punishment. He concluded with saying, That they, who were the King's Counsel, did not desire to put any forc'd or strain'd, nor indeed any other, Construction upon those Letters, than what the Prisoner himself had done already; and that he would not aggravate the Nature of the

the Offence ; but chose rather to appeal to the Judgments of the Jury, than to excite their Passions.

Mr. Attorney-General spoke next, and took Notice of the Preparations that were making many Months for the Rebellion that broke out in *Scotland*, in *September 1715*, under the Earl of *Mar* ; and in *Northumberland*, in *October* after, under Mr. *Forster*. He proceeded, That the Prisoner came acquainted in the Year 1713, with the Abbot *Butler*, call'd, the *Vicar of Cambray*, who was then in *England* with the Duke *D'Aumont*. That the Abbot had a Relation of his Name, *Barbara Butler*, who had a Suit at Law depending here, which he recommended to the Care of the Prisoner, and, he believ'd, that might be the Beginning of the Correspondence between them, which began in the Queen's Time, from the going away of the Duke *D'Aumont*, and continu'd till the Prisoner was seiz'd, which was on the 19th of *September 1715*. That he likewise carry'd on a Correspondence with one *Payen*, alias, *D'Aulmay de Coulange*, who, as well as the said Abbot, was an Agent for the Pretender in *France*, under the Duke *D'Aumont* and the late Duke of *Orleans*, who held a Correspondence with Mr. *Harvey of Combe*, in order to favour the Pretender's Invasion. Then Mr. Attorney-General gave an Account of the apprehending of *Francia*, and the seizing of his Papers ; which were produc'd in Court ; and, to make it appear that they were the same that were taken in the Prisoner's Custody, the Counsel for the King call'd several Witnesses ; the first of whom was Mr. *Joseph King*, one of his Majesty's Messengers ; the Substance of whose Deposition amounted to no more, but that on the 19th of *September 1715*, he had a Warrant to seize the Prisoner. That he went to his House in *Plough-Yard in Fetter-Lane*, together with *Wilcocks*, another Messenger, since deceas'd, and found him and a Woman, whom he call'd his Wife, in Bed. That there was a Closet in the Room, the Door of which he caus'd to be open'd, and in it, upon a Shelf, found a Parcel of Letters lying open in Folio, written in *French*, and a Book lying upon the Desk. That he put up the Letters and the Book together ; which *Francia* observing, ask'd him, Why he took that Book ? For, said he, that is my Copy-Book of Letters to my Correspondents, and there is nothing material in it. That he [the Messenger] took

Notice of a particular Sort of Writing at the End of it, [which was the Name of *Thomas Francia* in large Church Text] by which he knew it again; and that the Prisoner said, that was his Son's Writing. *Smith* farther depos'd, That he carry'd the said Book and Letters to the Lord *Townshend's* Office, and there deliver'd them to Mr. *Horatio Walpole*.

The said Mr. *Walpole* was next sworn, and depos'd, That the Warrant for seizing the Prisoner, was granted on the 19th of *September 1715*; and that the next Day Mr. *Smith* and Mr. *Wilcocks* came into his Room, and gave him a Copy-Book and a Parcel of Letters, which, they said, they took at *Francia's* House. That he and Mr. *Buckley* look'd over them, and that he then carry'd them to the Lord *Townshend*. That the Prisoner own'd the Copy-Book and Letters, when he was examin'd before the Lord *Townshend*. That he kept the said Book and Papers in his Custody, 'till he was sent to *Holland* for the Dutch Troops; and that he then deliver'd them to Mr. *Buckley*.

Then Mr. *Buckley*, being sworn, depos'd, That when the Letters were brought to the Office, he read several of them; and that when Mr. *Walpole* went to *Holland*, they were left with him, and he copy'd several Passages out of them. He farther declar'd, That he was present at the Prisoner's Examination; but could not say, that either the Book or Papers were shewn to him, because he was then busy in taking the Examination; but he said, That *Francia*, when he was examin'd, refus'd to be sworn upon a New Testament, but took a Book out of his Pocket, and was sworn upon that, That his Examination was true. That he (Mr. *Buckley*) read over the Examination to him, and that the Prisoner set his Name to it; that he was not refus'd the Liberty of reading it, but might have read it himself, if he had desir'd to do so.

These three Witnesses being cross-examin'd both by the Prisoner and his Counsel, as to their being certain that the Copy-Book and Papers produc'd in Court, were the same that were seiz'd in the Prisoner's House; they were all very positive in the Affirmative, because they knew them by certain Marks; particularly Mr. *Buckley*, because he had by the Lord *Townshend's* Order made Extracts out of them, and put the two initial Letters of his Name to them, before

fore he redeliver'd them to Mr. *Walpole*, upon his Return from *Holland*.

Then the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, being sworn, depos'd in Substance as follows; That having receiv'd Information, that a Correspondence was carry'd on between the Duke *D' Aumont*, the late Duke of *Ormond*, Mr. *Harvey of Combe*, and one *D' Aulmay de Coulange*, alias, *Payen*, and that Letters pass'd between them by means of the Prisoner, he sent Orders to the Post-Office to stop all Letters directed to *Francia*; by which he was confirm'd in the Intelligence that had before been given him; upon which he issu'd a Warrant for the seizing of the said *Francia* and his Papers, which was accordingly done. That on the 21<sup>st</sup> of September 1715, when *Francia* was first brought to be examin'd by his Lordship, he appear'd under the deepest Confusion, shew'd a Disposition to serve the Government, by an ingenuous Discovery of all he knew, freely consented to be examin'd upon Oath, and sign'd his Examination, which was taken down in Writing before his Lordship and Mr. Secretary *Stanhope*, by Mr. *Samuel Buckley*; and that his Lordship sign'd the said Examination. That a Letter from Mr. *Harvey of Combe* having been found among *Francia's* Papers, in which Letter Figures were us'd instead of Names, *Francia* being the next Day (September 22, 1715) examin'd concerning it, explain'd the Meaning of the said Figures, and sign'd this second Examination; and that it was likewise sign'd both by his Lordship and Mr. Secretary *Stanhope*.

Here both the Prisoner and his Counsel ask'd the Lord *Townshend* several Questions; Whether he read the Examination before he sign'd it? Whether he sign'd it freely, and without any Reluctancy? Whether at the Time of signing it, he was not told, that it was for some particular Purpose, and that it should not be binding to him? To which his Lordship answer'd, That he did not know that he made any Difficulty of signing it; but that he was sure it could not be because he was refus'd to read it. That indeed he did desire that it might not be made use of against him, but that his Lordship told him, that depended on his own Behaviour; and that if he would be ingenuous, and tell all the Truth, his Lordship would do all in his Power that he should have Mercy. The Prisoner himself ask'd if his Lordship did not offer

him Money to sign the Examination? To which my Lord answer'd, That after *Francia* had been thus freely examin'd, he represented himself and his Family to be in so miserable a Condition, that his Lordship, mov'd with Compassion, put his Hand in his Pocket, and gave him three, four, or five Guineas in pure Alms; a Charity he could never refuse to any Man that apply'd to him in that Manner, and begg'd so hard. The Lord *Townshend* farther declar'd, That having Reason to suspect that *Francia* did not deal so ingenuously as at first he seem'd dispos'd to do, he caus'd him to be committed close Prisoner to *Newgate*; and that he had not been long there before his Lordship had convincing Proof of his prevaricating with him, by a Letter which he wrote to his Wife, and which was intercepted by one of his Fellow-Prisoners in *Newgate*.

The Counsel for the King being about to produce this Letter in Evidence against the Prisoner, (if it may be said to be a Letter, it having neither Subscription, Date, nor Superscription) examin'd Witnesses to prove it to be of *Francia's* writing. Among these was *Curtis*, *Francia's* Fellow-Prisoner, who depos'd, That he took it up by his Bed-side, and that *Francia* told him, it was a Letter he had writ to his Wife: And Mr. *Buckley* affirm'd, That having seen the Prisoner write for above an Hour, and having compar'd this intercepted Letter with some others in his Copy-Book, he believ'd it to be of *Francia's* writing. This Letter being written in *French*, Mr. *Boyer*, who translated it, and Mr. *Ozell*, were sworn: The first of them declar'd, That he had been employ'd to interpret several *French* Letters, both out of *Francia's* Copy-Book, and some original Letters, of all which he had made a faithful and genuine Translation to the best of his Knowledge; and that he had afterwards collated and revis'd the said Translations with the Originals, being therein assisted by Mr. *Ozell*, who confirm'd the Truth of it. Then the Translation of the intercepted Letter was read, containing in Substance, That he desir'd his Wife to make herself easy; that they were all Tories that were there; that he had good Company, and that the Business would be at an End in a Fortnight: That he knew nothing against Mr. *Harvey*, who was only suspected of being for the Pretender; but he was well known to be

so before; and that if all were there (in Newgate) that were so, above three Fourths of the Nation would suffer.

Before we proceed, it is necessary to observe, That while this Translation was reading, the Original was deliver'd into the Prisoner's Hands; and Mr. *Flint*, who was permitted to stand in the Bar, near the Prisoner, assisted him in comparing the Original with the Translation. The like Method was observ'd when the Translations of the Letters receiv'd by the Prisoner, were read; and when the Letters written by him, were read out of the Copy-Book, the Copy-Book was shewn to him.

Then Mr. Secretary *Stanhope*, being sworn, declar'd, That he was present at both *Francia's* Examinations, and set his Hand to one of them, but not to the other; the Reason of which he believ'd to be, because the Room where he was examin'd, being next to that where the Council us'd to meet, he was going in and out between the two Rooms, and not being present when he sign'd it, did not think it proper to set his Name to what he did not see sign'd: But that he saw him sign that to which his Hand was set, and did not remember that he had any Reluctancy to sign it. That he read the first Examination more than once or twice to him, and examin'd him himself to all the Particulars of it. That the Letter annex'd to the second Examination, had been shewn to Mr. *Harvey* at the Council-Table, who did not deny it to be his Hand, but was in the utmost Consternation when it was shewn to him, and desir'd he might withdraw, and have the Liberty to speak to one particular Lord. That the Manner of his Behaviour was such as induc'd the Lords of the Council to be of Opinion that he was inclin'd to confess what he knew; therefore they thought fit to let him withdraw, and go to the Messenger's House; but that his Agonies were such, that he stabb'd himself that Night or the next Morning. That after *Francia's* first Examination, he behav'd himself like a Man not worth a Groat, intimating as if he did not know how to get a Supper; and that then it was at his going out of the Room, that the Lord *Townshend* put his Hand in his Pocket, and gave him something; what it was, he did not know, but it was after he had sign'd his Examination.

After

After this, *Francia's* first Examination, dated September 21, 1715, was read, and contain'd in Substance, That about two Years before that Time, he became acquainted with the Abbot *Butler*, otherwise call'd the *Vidame of Cambray*, at the Time when the Duke *D' Aumont* was here. That soon after the said Duke left *England*, he the said *Francia* receiv'd a Letter from the said *Butler*, then in *France*, recommending to his Care a Law-Suit, in which one *Barbara Butler*, a Kinswoman of the said Abbot, was concern'd. That this occasion'd a Correspondence between this Deponent and the said Abbot *Butler*; which, from a little before the late Queen's Death, lasted 'till within few Days before *Francia* was apprehended. That, durin gthis Correspondence, *Francia* receiv'd from the said Abbot several Letters directed to Mr. *Edward Harvey* of *Combe*, and convey'd back several Letters from the said Mr. *Harvey*, to the said Abbot; which Letters to the said Abbot from Mr. *Harvey*, were sometimes brought to *Francia* by Mr. *Harvey* himself, and at other Times sent to him by Mr. *Harvey*. That at such Times, during the said Correspondence, as the said Abbot *Butler* was at *Cambray*, Mr. *Harvey* usually brought or sent to *Francia* two Letters, one directed to the said Abbot at *Cambray*, and the other either directed by Mr. *Harvey* himself, to the Duke *D' Aumont* at the *French* Court, or the said Mr. *Harvey* desir'd *Francia* to direct the same to the said Duke *D' Aumont*; Mr. *Harvey* telling him, that he did not send the said Letters himself to *France* openly, because he would not expose himself to be reflect'd on for having Friends in *France*; not that he car'd a Pin, because we were in Peace with *France*. That the Letters so directed or sent to *Francia* by the said Mr. *Harvey* for the said Abbot, or for the Duke *D' Aumont*, were by him sent over to *France* under a Cover, directed to Monsieur *D' Aulmay*, alias *Payen*, at *Paris*: But that about two Months before the taking of this Examination, that Method of Correspondence was chang'd: For the said *Payen*, instead of inclosing his Answers to the said Mr. *Harvey* in Letters or Covers, directed to *Francia*, wrote only to the latter; but order'd him to shew it to Mr. *Harvey*, or to deliver it to him; which *Francia* did accordingly. That whereas in some of the Letters lately written to him, by Mr. *Payen*, to be communicated

inunciated to the said Mr. *Harvey*, and which were communicated to the said Mr. *Harvey* accordingly, there are the Letters M. H. and my D. D. and M. B. which seem to be the initial Letters of Mens Names; he the said *Francia* understood that the said Letters M. H. stood for the said Mr. *Harvey*; my D. D. for the Duke of *Ormond*; and M. B. for the Lord *Bolingbroke*. And he the said *Francia* farther depos'd, That he verily believ'd the Design of the said Letters, written to him by *Payen*, to be communicated to Mr. *Harvey*, was the Design of the Pretender to invade his Majesty's Dominions.

Then the second Examination of *Francia*, which was taken the Day following, was read, and contain'd in Substance, That the Letter annex'd to the said Examination, bearing Date the 14th of *January* 1714, and written by Mr. *Edward Harvey*'s own Hand, was sent to him the said *Francia* by the said Mr. *Harvey*, under a Cover, in order to be forwarded to the *Abbor Butler* in *France*; and that he the said *Francia* having accidentally, in opening the Cover, broke the Seal of that Letter, did not forward it, lest it should be imagin'd he had open'd it out of Curiosity to read it. That as to the Figures or Numbers us'd in the said Letter, he verily believ'd that N° 22 stood for the Duke D' *Aumont*, N° 6 for the late *French* King, N° 17 for the Word Tories, N° 8 for the Pretender, and N° 9 for his Majesty; but that he did not know what the Numbers 24000 and 14 stood for.

After which, the Letter written by Mr. *Harvey* to the *Abbor Butler*, and upon which he is said to have stabb'd himself, was read: It contain'd the following remarkable Expressions: That he is reflect'd on as a Pensioner to 6; but nevertheless he will omit nothing to serve 6, tho' at the Hazard of his Life and all he has. Then he desires him to press 22 to think of his Friends, because he was sure it would be of Service to 8: All, says he, looks well for 8, and, in my Heart, I think better than ever; 9 loses himself every Day, and for the 24000, it makes for 8 and 6. The rest of this Letter is about a Bitch, Dogs, and Horses, that Mr. *Harvey* had bought for the Duke D' *Aumont*.

This Letter being made Part of *Francia*'s Examination, there was no Objection made to the Reading it: But when the Prosecutors for the King were going to

offer the other Letters in Evidence against the Prisoner, his Counsel most humbly submitted it to the Judgment of the Court, Whether they could offer any of those Letters in Evidence, since the Charge of the Overt-Act was only general, viz. That he wrote several treasonable Letters. They allow'd, that a Confession that several treasonable Letters had pass'd, might support that Allegation; but whether they could produce any particular Letters, which are every one of them Overt-Acts themselves, and not laid in the Indictment, they must leave to the Judgment of the Court. They argu'd to the following Purpose; That tho' the Intention is the Crime, yet that must be declar'd by Overt-Act or Deed, which must be charg'd in the Indictment: That the late Laws since the Revolution say, Nothing shall be given in Evidence, but what is expressly laid in the Indictment: That if under such a general Charge it be allow'd to prove such a Number of Facts, which are not particularly charg'd in the Indictment, then all the Security of that Law will be eluded, and a Man will be no more able to make a Defence, than if it had been laid in general, That he conspir'd the Death of the King; or, than if it had been laid, That, in order thereto, he had been guilty of several treasonable Practices. They insisted, that under that Allegation no Evidence could be given but what is correspondent to it, as any Confession or Proof in general. But that no distinct Overt-Act ought to be enter'd into, nor could be given in Evidence, unless it were expressly laid in the Indictment: That if the Act before mention'd has any Meaning, it is to avoid all such Artifices as this; and that it obliges those that are concern'd for the King, to specify in the Indictment the Overt-Act they will go upon.

They farther argu'd, That the Law has in all Ages guarded the Life of the Subject against Prosecutions for High Treason in a more particular Manner, than against any other capital Offences; and that with a great deal of Reason, because the Offence being great, the Prosecutions are supported with great Power and Influence; and because the Consequences are great to the Party concern'd, it being not only the Loss of his Life, but the Ruin of his Family and Estate; the first of which must be infamous, and the other forfeited.

That

That before the 25 Ed. 3, the Prosecutions in Cases of High Treason were such, that no Man could be safe against them; there being then scarce any Thing a Subject could do, even any Thing that did but give the least Umbrage of Offence, but it might be drawn into the Complaints of High Treason: Imprisoning an Officer of Justice, Officers cheating Soldiers of their Pay, killing a Person who was going to list himself, and the like, were before that Act adjudg'd High Treason: Therefore the Legislature thought fit to ascertain what Offences should be Treason for the Future: And our Historians remark, that from the Time of this Law, the Sword that before hung by a slender Thread over the Heads of the Subjects, was then remov'd; and for this Reason likewise that Parliament was call'd *Benedictum*.

That the bare compassing or imagining the Death of the King, is Treason, and it ought to be so; but this Act of Parliament has provided, that such compassing, &c. shall be prov'd by Overt-Act, that is, not by Inferences, strain'd Constructions, or rhetorical Aggravations, or the like, but by plain Proof of Matter of Fact. That the Intent of this Law was perverted for some Ages, by laying the Charges of High Treason so loose, that the Party accus'd knew not how to apply his Defence, That the Offence in the Case of the Prisoner is suppos'd to be in the Letters; which, or at least the Substance of them, ought to be set forth; otherwise they cannot be given in Evidence, according to the late Act for regulating Tryals, &c. which has expressly provided, That no Evidence of an Overt-Act shall be given, but what is specially laid in the Indictment. That there have been several irregular Prosecutions, such as those of Colonel *Sydney*, the Lord *Russel*, &c. for which, among other Reasons, the said late Act was made.

They farther urg'd, That they could produce very ancient Authorities, besides modern ones, to prove that the Overt-Acts of Treason ought to be expressly laid in the Indictment. That in the Indictment against *Gregg*, the Matter was set out at Length. That in the Case of Dr. *Sacheverell*, the Question was put to all the Judges for their Solution, Whether in all Informations and Indictment for Offences in Speaking and Writing, the Words ought not to be particularly mention'd; and that the Answer of all

the then Judges of *England*, was, That it ought to be so: That some of their Lordships on the Bench, particularly the Lord Chief Baron *Buty*, and Mr. Justice *Tracy*, agreed in the same Opinion. They concluded their Argument with saying, That to justify the Objection they had made, they had the Precedents on their Side, particularly those of *Coleman*, *Fitzbarri*, *Gregg*, and *Sydney*; in all which Cases the Papers suppos'd to be criminal, or the Substance of them, are inserted in the Indictment. That thus they had not only the Authorities antient and modern, but the Reason of the Thing for them; it being the highest Reason and Justice, that as the Prisoner is to have some Days before his Tryal, the Names of his Judges, *viz.* the Panel of the Jury; so too he should be appriz'd of his Charge, with so much Certainty, as to know how to apply his Defence.

To these Objections, the Counsel for the King answer'd; That in *Coleman's* Case the Letters are not set forth in the Indictment; but it is only alledg'd, that they were written to procure the Aid and Assistance of the *French* King; as in the Prisoner's Indictment, it is said, that he wrote Letters to desire Assistance from *France* to the Rebellion here. That the Reason why in the Case of a Misdemeanour for a Libel it is necessary to set forth the Words, is, because the Libel is the Crime: But in the Case of a treasonable Correspondence, the Letters are not the Crime, but the Overt-Act of the Treason, which is the Manifestation of the Crime. That the Letters they were going to offer, were those that were sent to *Prancia*, in answer to those he had written. That they had made it Part of the Charge, that the Letters he wrote, were sent to *France*; how then was it possible for them to set them out in the Indictment, or to produce them? That if that were Law, it would be impossible for them to convict any Man of a Correspondence Abroad, because the Letters are sent Abroad. That the late Act of 7 *Will.* requires only that the Overt-Act be expressly laid in the Indictment; not that the Evidence of that Overt-Act should be so laid, that the Meaning of that Statute is, that when you lay one Overt-Act, you must not prove another: That writing Letters to excite Rebellion, is an Overt-Act of Treason; and that that Overt-Act, of which the Letters in Question were the Evidence, was expressly charg'd in the Indictment. That my Lord

*Preston*,

Preston, tho' his Case was before the Act 7 Will. was not without the Assistance of Counsel, tho' he was not allow'd to have them in Court: That the Charge in his Indictment is, That he wrote several Letters to inform the French King what Forces were in this Kingdom; but the Letters themselves are not particularly set forth; and yet that was never made an Objection either at his Tryal, or before Judgment. That in Gregg's Case, there was but one single Letter which was set out; but that was stopp'd at the Post-Office. That in Coleman's Case, the Letters are not set forth particularly, but the Subject Matter and Nature of them. That if in an Indictment for writing treasonable Letters, importing a treasonable Correspondence, the whole Letters should be set out, to what a Length would it fwell such an Indictment, if it should be done in this Case? That the Hardship objected by the Counsel for the Prisoner, that if the Letters be not set forth, he cannot know how to apply his Defence, is of no Weight, unless it be suppos'd that the Prisoner may have written so many treasonable Letters that he can't recollect them all. That in Colonel Sydney's Case, there was a whole Volume written by him, and yet only the Substance of a very little Part of it was put into the Indictment; which was Colonel Sydney's own Objection; *An I*, says he, *to be found guilty for a little Part that is cull'd out of the rest; when, if the whole were put in, by comparing the whole together, it might not be possible to collect any Treason from it?* That Dr. Sacheverell's Case is quite different from this, that being for a Libel, where the Offence properly consists in the Expression; but even in the Case of Libels, the particular Words need not be set out in the Indictment, for a Libel may be set out in *Latin*; and then to set out the Substance of it, is sufficient: Therefore you are not bound down to the particular Words, for *Latin* Words and *English* Words cannot be the same. They concluded, That the Objection started by the Prisoner's Counsel, might receive another Answer, *viz.* That there are two other Overt-Acts, besides his writing of treasonable Letters, which are, conspiring, consulting, and agreeing to raise a Rebellion and Insurrection in this Kingdom, and soliciting Aid and Assistance from *France*: Therefore these Letters, being Evidence of a Conspiracy, are very good Evidence to prove those Overt-Acts; and if they could not be read in Evidence, to prove the writing of Letters,

because they are not set out in the Indictment, yet they may be read as Evidence to prove a Conspiracy: And therefore they insisted, that they were right both in Point of Reason and Precedents.

To this the Counsel for the Prisoner reply'd, That the Gentlemen who had been arguing, would have it believ'd that the Act *7 Will.* is nothing, and that the Law now stands as it was upon *25 Ed. 3*; but that what was now offer'd, had all the ill Effects that were before the making of that Act. That it is not that a Man must be suppos'd to have wrote so many treasonable Letters, that he cannot remember them; but he does not know which of his Letters may be call'd so. That since they own the Letters were of such a Nature, that they could not be understood without producing them, therefore they ought to be set out, that a Man might know which of them to defend himself against. That whereas it was objected, that the Letters were sent to *France*, and so could not be produc'd, they did not insist on their producing them; but since they were going to produce a Copy-Book, to prove that there were such Letters, they had by that the same Opportunity to set them out, as if they had the Letters themselves. That there is no Inconvenience to the Crown by this Method, but the greatest Hardship that can be to the Subject, by omitting it; for he may have all the Letters he ever wrote, brought against him, and he must off-hand give an Account of them. That the Case of the good Name of a Man, is like this; every Witness that is produc'd, may be examin'd to his Credit; but it shall not be permitted to prove particular Facts upon him, because he cannot be prepar'd to maintain every Action of his Life. That as to what had been alledg'd, that they were not entitled to have those Letters set out, either by Reason or Precedent; they appeal'd to the Court, whether all the Laws relating to Tryals for Treason, have not been all grounded on the great Reason of guarding the Subject against Prosecutions from the Crown, that have been sometimes carry'd on with too much Severity. That the only Intent of laying an Overt-Act is, that the Defendant may suit his Defence to it. If it is intended only that Evidence shall not be given of a different Overt-Act, that will be of little Avail to the Prisoner. That besides, laying the Overt-Act, is not a sufficient Certainty of the Charge: For suppose

suppose the Overt-A<sup>c</sup>t laid be levying of War, or an Intention to do so; there are several Instances of levying of War; one Way may be by mustering of Men, another by seizing some of the King's Ships: These are so different, that upon a general Charge of levying of War, a Man may perhaps prepare to defend himself at Sea, and may be attack'd at Land; and by the general Charge, he knows not what to defend himself against. Therefore the Intent of the Act *7 Will.* must be, to give a Man such Notice of the Matter laid to his Charge, that he may know how to apply himself to his Defence. As to the Objection, That to insert the Letters at large, would make the Indictment long and tedious, they said, There could be no Competition between the Charge or Length of two or three Skins of Parchment, and the Life of a Man: That as to the Precedents, they had on their Side *Coleman's Case*, where the Date and Substance of the Letter is mention'd: Colonel *Sydney's Case*, where the Title of the Book, and the Paragraphs insisted on, are set out: *Fitzharris's Case*, where the Letter is set out *verbatim*: And as to what had been alledg'd of Dr. *Sacheverell's Case*, that it was only for a Misdemeanour, surely, if a Case of Misdemeanour, where only Fine or Imprisonment is the Punishment, so much Certainty is requir'd, much more Certainty is requisite in a Charge of High Treason, where Loss of Life, Estate, and Posterity are the Consequence of the Conviction. And as to the Lord *Preston's Case*, tho' he might have Counsel to advise him, yet in his Time he could not, as the Judges had determin'd the Matter, have a Copy of his Indictment; so that he was out of any Observations that could be made upon it: Therefore if that Indictment is in the same Manner with this, it will be no Authority; for it might be irregular, as this is, and yet there could be no Opportunity to observe it to be so. They concluded with insisting, That they had both Reason and Precedent with them, and that the Prosecutors for the King had neither; for even those Precedents that made for them, were before the late Act of Parliament.

This Point having been thus argu'd on both Sides, the Court gave their Opinion, That the Overt-A<sup>c</sup>ts were as sufficiently describ'd, and set forth in the Indictment, as is requir'd by the Act of Parliament; and that the Letters ought to be read. Accordingly the *Eng-*  
*lif*

110 Translations of them were read; but they being too long to be inserted, we will give only those Passages of them, which, as the Court observ'd to the Jury, related to the Prisoner's Correspondence, in endeavouring to procure the Pretender to make an Invasion here.

At the Beginning of the Correspondence, D'Aulmay desires to have some News, and Francia writes him Word, That there was a Discourse of a Marriage in Forwardness between the Prince at Lorrain, and the Archduchess. *Let me know, says he, what is in it, for it is for the Interest of your Wife;* [for he had marry'd a Wife whose Name was Butler.] D'Aulmay writes again, That there had been some Talk of the Marriage of the Chevalier de St. George, when the Peace was made with the Emperor; but not since: *I am of Opinion, says he, that it will not be a sure Way to bring his Affairs to a happy Issue; a Party-War would be of more Advantage.* Francia writes again to D'Aulmay, and complains, that some Letters had not been answer'd, though entirely for the Affair. Besides, *I must tell you, that Persons of 50 or 60000 Crowns a Year, will not run the Hazard of losing such Estates, unless more Encouragement be given them.* You will be understand, if you mention it to this Lord. And I must add, That the Misfortune of a certain Person is more owing to your Delays on the other Side the Water, than to the Party that is against him. You will be understand, if you mention this to the Duke D'Armonville. Upon this the Court observ'd, that by Persons of 50 or 60000 Crowns a Year, could not be meant, as was pretended, a Person in France, that had suffer'd by being concern'd in the Revenues there; but that it was plainly meant of Persons here, who would not hazard their Estates.

In another Letter the Prisoner tells D'Aulmay, That he would advise them to satisfy Mr. Harvey. *I am perswaded, says he, that to deal with him as has been done, is no good Policy;* and, if I ever have the Honour to talk Face to Face with you, *I will shew you clearly how unhappily, through Negligence, very important Affairs have miscarry'd.* This, the Court observ'd, must be the Affair of the Pretender, not the Affair that concern'd the Law-Suit, for Mr. Harvey had nothing to do with that; but by his Letter shews himself to be concern'd for what makes for 8 and 6, that is, for the Pretender and French King. In another Letter Francia writes, *What you tell me at the End of your Letter, of your*

your having spoken in the Manner I desir'd you, is sufficient, and consequently we are now to expect every Thing from your Side of the Water, that is to say, Explications, &c. And this the Court left to the Jury to consider what he meant by it. In another Letter he says, Affairs are ~~here~~ in such a Situation, that great Precautions must be us'd to avoid giving Umbrage to those who are in Power. When I have any Thing particular to write to you, I will do it by a strange Hand, and will sign, Jaques Chretien. Take Notice of this; and provided you let me know you have receiv'd this Letter without its having been open'd, I shall be easy: Upon this Passage it was observ'd to the Jury, that there then began to be more Difficulty, and therefore the Correspondence must be carry'd on in that Name, and in a strange Hand. In another Letter he writes, Mr. Harvey gives his Service to you; and bid me tell you, when any Thing new offers, if he can't write himself, he will get I. C. to write for him. And upon this the Court took Notice to the Jury, that by I. C. must be meant Jaques Chretien.

Several Letters from D'Aulmay to the Prisoner, in whose Custody they were found, were likewise read; and some of them imported his having receiv'd Letters from Francia: In one of them D'Aulmay says, You are in the Right to inveigh against the Indolence you reprobate us with, but be perswaded 'tis only so in Appearance: I even hope, that by this Time you have convincing Proofs of it, and that suitable Returns are made, to the good Dispositions of your Side. Upon this the Court observ'd, That the Rebellion now drew nigh; for this Letter was dated the 6th of August, and that broke out in October following. D'Aulmay goes on. And that at last, God blessing the just Cause of our Friend, will let him gain his Suit; at least, Assistance and powerful Solicitations shall not be wanting. In another of his Letters there was this Expression, Our Friend's Cause will soon be ready, God willing, to be try'd. Upon which it was observ'd, That that could not be the Law-Suit depending on this Side the Water, because that Letter was written from France. Then he says, All Preparations are making for it: The Friend who is related to my Wife, [the Duke of Ormond] has read your two Letters, and is mightily pleas'd with them: Which imply'd he had written other Letters, tho' they were not enter'd in the Copy-Book. In a Letter under the Name of Payen, dated August 24, he says, I am very

much astonis'd I did not hear from you by the Post, which arriv'd Yesterday: Our Friend was at my House, expecting it. We both of us desire you not to let one Post go without writing to us, and letting us know all that passes relating to the Cause of our common Friend. Which could not be the Cause of Butler's or D'Aulnay's Friend. Several other Letters were likewise read, which mention'd both those Causes, and shew'd that he made a Distinction between them; particularly one dated the 14th of September, in which D'Aulnay says, *We know already Part of what you tell us about the Cause of our Friend, which will soon end, please God, to his Satisfaction, or all Appearances would deceive us. As to my own Cause, I cannot help telling you, that my Fate is very unhappy to have to do with so dishonest a Man.* This was the Substance of most of the Letters that were read, relating to *Francia's* Correspondence in endeavouring to procure the Pretender to make an Invasion here.

The Prosecutors for the King having declar'd they had no other Evidence to produce, the Counsel for the Prisoner objected first in his Behalf, That, as the Law now stands, it was impossible he should be guilty in such Manner as was charg'd in the Indictment, because he was an Alien born, being born at *Bourdeaux* in *France*, from whence he came into *England*, and was never naturaliz'd; That therefore he ow'd no natural Allegiance, nor could be guilty of any Treason against the King, as his natural Liege Lord. They urg'd, That the Law takes this Difference of a double Allegiance, one that is due from a natural-born Subject, and the other that is due from an Alien: That the later owes only a local Obedience with Respect to his Protection, whereas the former owes it in Respect of his Birth; And, That if an Indictment for Treason be against an Alien, it must be charg'd to be against his Allegiance in General, but not against his natural Allegiance; for if it be so, it is ill: And that it may be given in Evidence, in order to acquit him of a Crime charg'd to be *contra naturalem ligantiam*; for there is none such due.

Then they examin'd several Witnesses, who fully prov'd that he was born at *Bourdeaux*. But the Counsel for the King urg'd, That if the Jury should be satisfy'd with this Evidence, it would not acquit the Defendant; that the Word *Naturalem* was indeed not necessary to be in the Indictment; but that Adding

an

an immaterial Word would not make the Indictment bad; and that if the Defendant's Counsel were not satisfy'd, they insisted to have that Point found Specially, and leave it to the Jury on that single Issue; but to this the Prisoner's Counsel would not agree, and therefore went on with their Defence: And first they observ'd, that the Prosecutors for the King had gone through a long Course of Letters, in which there was nothing that look'd towards a direct Proof of his intending to take away the Life of the King; and that as to what is contain'd in the Letters receiv'd from *France*, they could not affect him: That all that could be inferr'd from them was, that he was privy to what was contain'd in them; and if that were High Treason, yet it could amount only to Misprision of Treason in the Prisoner: They observ'd likewise, that all the Evidence that appear'd against the Prisoner, arose from the Letters and Books taken away from him: That Mr. *Harvey*, who was represent'd by the King's Counsel, as first Promoter of this treasonable Correspondence, and carry'd it on, was at Liberty, even without a Tryal; and what the Law had done for him without a Tryal, they hop'd, would by their Justice be done for the Prisoner upon his Tryal, and that he should be acquitted.

Then they went on with calling their Witnesses, and *Simon Francia*, the Prisoner's Brother, depos'd, That Mr. *Buckley* told him, that if his Brother would swear against Mr. *Harvey*, he shbould have a good Reward: And that my Lord *Townshend* likewise told him, He had given his Brother five Guineas already, and that he wold give him more if he wold swear against Mr. *Harvey*.

The next Witness they call'd was *Lucy White*, who being sworn depos'd, That on September 7, 1716, she went to see the Prisoner in *Newgate*, who told her, that Mr. *Buckley* was to be there with him, and desir'd her to conceal herself in the Room, that she might hear what pass'd between them; that she did so; and that when Mr. *Buckley* came, he first spoke about one *Flint*, and after ask'd the Prisoner several Questions about Mr. *Harvey*. That *Francia* answer'd, he knew nothing but that he was innocent: But that Mr. *Buckley* told him he must swear right or wrong for the Government, and that if he would not, he himself would swear High Treason against the Prisoner;

ner; for he had taken Money of my Lord *Townshend*, and done nothing for it. Then they examin'd another Witness, one *Mary Meggison*, who depos'd, That on the 28th of last September, she being in Mr. *Francia's* Room in *Newgate*, Mr. *Buckley* came in and told him, he should be try'd in a short Time: That there were a great many Witnesses against him, and that he himself would swear against him, because, says he, *you have cheated my Master of five Guineas, and will not swear against Mr. Harvey*; and that the said Mr. *Buckley* farther said to the said *Francia*, That he would bring my Lord *Townshend* into Court on purpose to influence the Jury. She said likewise that it was a dark Room, and that Mr. *Buckley* could not easily see her.

Mr. *Buckley* being call'd again, deny'd all that those two Women had sworn. He said that *Francia* sent to speak with him, not about Mr. *Harvey*, but on behalf of one *Flint*, who was a Prisoner in *Newgate*, and concern'd in writing *The Shift Shifted*; and that *Francia* having sent him Word that he could do a Service in suppressing it, he went to him, and that the Prisoner desir'd some Favour in behalf of *Flint*, which was granted: but he entirely and utterly deny'd that he had any Discourse with him about Mr. *Harvey*. And to confirm that he had not, he desir'd that *Revell* the Turnkey might be call'd; who being call'd and sworn, depos'd, That *Francia* sent him to Mr. *Buckley*, to desire he might speak with him: That Mr. *Buckley* came and order'd him [*Revell*] to stand at the Door; that he did so, but heard not any Discourse that pass'd between them.

Then the Lord *Townshend* stood up and said, That Mr. *Buckley* gave him an Account, that *Francia* had sent for him about *The Shift Shifted*. That he order'd him to go; that he went accordingly, and gave my Lord an Account of what *Francia* had said to him; which was to the same Purpose as Mr. *Buckley* had now declar'd in Court, which he believ'd to be all that had pass'd between them, he having always found him faithful and honest. That as to *Simon Francia*, he was indeed several Times with his Lordship with Petitions; but that his Lordship never propos'd any Reward for swearing against Mr. *Harvey*; but only told him his Brother must deal openly, and tell all he knew, that being the Way to recommend himself to Favour.

Mr.

Mr. *Everall* was next call'd, and depos'd, That the Prisoner's foreign Letters were brought to his House; that they lay in an open Window, and sometimes remain'd there three or four Days, so that any Body might see them: And Mrs. *Everall* being call'd and sworn, confirm'd what her Husband had said: And from their Evidence the Counsel for the Prisoner infer'd, that the Letters must be of no great Consequence: But the Court observ'd to the Jury, that that Inference could not be made from thence, because by the Superscription of a Letter none can tell from whom it comes, or what are the Contents of it: Besides, those Witnesses could not say that these were all the Letters that were sent him.

Then they objected to the Copy-Book, that it was not the Prisoner's Writing; and to prove this, they call'd one *Rafter*, who being sworn, and the Copy-Book shewn to him, depos'd, That the Prisoner writes a smaller Hand, and that he took no Part of the Book to be his Writing. And *Simon Francia* being call'd again said, That he had known his Hand-Writing above twenty Years; and that there was not one Syllable of his Writing in the Book. Their Evidence was likewise confirm'd by one *Barwell*, who swore that none of the Book was of his Writing. But as to this, the Court observ'd, that it was not material whose Writing it was, provided it contain'd the Copies of his Letters: and that it did so, the Prisoner had own'd before three several Witnesses.

Dr. *Cade* was next sworn, and depos'd, That from the 2d of November 1714, to the 18th of that Month, *Francia* was in Pain in one of his Hands, but he knew not which of them, nor whether he was able to write. His Evidence little avail'd the Prisoner, it relating to a Time precedent to that in which his Correspondence, by the Letters that were produc'd against him, began.

Then they call'd some Witnesses to the Prisoner's Reputation; the first of these was Mr. *Everall*, who said, That having some Discourse with *Francia* about the late Peace, he said it would ruin the Nation; but the Court told the Jury, that that Sort of Evidence was of no Signification.

Then Mr. *John Slater* being sworn depos'd, That he had known *Francia* four or five Years; that there was a Commission of Bankrupt against him, upon which Occasion he became acquainted with him; he said, he always

always seem'd to espouse the Interest of the King of *France*, but always laugh'd at our Parties among our selves.

The last Witness they call'd was one *Richardson*, who depos'd, that he us'd to go to the Prisoner often in his Sicknes, and knew no Harm of him: That *Francia* liked him, and call'd him *Vulcan*; and often bid him drink King *George's* Health, and drank it himself.

The Counsel for the Prisoner having no more Witnesses to produce, nor any thing farther to urge in his Behalf, Mr. Solicitor-General in a very eloquent and elaborate Speech endeavour'd to enforce the Evidence that had been given for the King, and to invalidate what had been alledg'd in Favour of the Prisoner: He was seconded by Mr. *Spencer Cowper*, who urg'd it very Home upon Mr. *Francia*, and seem'd to push at him with more than ordinary Vigour. The Prisoner being a little surpriz'd to find that Gentleman hang upon the Cause, and urge so strongly the Sufficiency of Presumptive Proofs and Circumstantial Treason; and calling to Mind, that in a Case, where it was the Opinion of many, that he himself had been guilty of more than Circumstantial Murther, he was nevertheless acquitted by a Jury, merely for want of Evidence of Fact, not Evidence of Circumstance; the Prisoner, I say, knowing this, thought it incumbent on him, in Justice to himself, to put the Court in Mind, that if Circumstances would have prov'd the most horrid of Murtherers, possibly that Person had not been there to plead against him, and push so hard at his Life in a Case so like to that which had sav'd his own: He therefore desir'd that the Tryal of Mr. ~~S~~ *C* for the Murther of Mrs. *Sarah Stout* might be brought for a Precedent; and that the Court would judge, whether Mr. *Cowper's* Case would not be sufficiently his Vindication; and tho' he did not obtain that the Tryal should be produc'd, yet his End was effectually answer'd in silencing the Pleader, Mr. *Cowper* having immediate Recourse to his Snuff-Box, to cover the Necessity he was under of saying no more on that Head.

The Prisoner's Request being thus deny'd, the Lord Chief Baron *Bury* summ'd up the Evidence on both Sides to the Jury: He took Notice to them, amongst many other Things, That it had been observ'd upon the Letters, that the Cause of the Pretender was one, and the Cause of the Law-Suit another; but that in all

all the Letters there is plain Mention made of the Pretender ; advising how to bring it on, and giving Intelligence about it : That these Letters being in the Prisoner's Custody and written to him, and having such Treason in them as is mention'd, and he keeping these Letters by him, is a great Evidence that he assented to the Transaction, and to the Endeavouring to bring the Pretender over, and to contrive, as well as he could, to carry on the Affair : That if he had receiv'd but one Letter, and had not design'd to promote the Causè, he should have carry'd it to the Secretary of State, and then he had done his Duty : But that to receive so many Letters, and to keep them so long, is an Evidence that he assented to the Matter, and that he did write such Letters as are mention'd to be receiv'd from him ; and that if they did believe that he did promote the Invasion, or conceal and assent to that Design, that is a conspiring the Death of the King, and makes him guilty of the Treason charg'd in the Indictment, even tho' there be no direct Proof that he intended the Life of the King : As to the extraordinary Sort of Evidence, that the two Women and *Simon Francia* had given, of what Mr. *Buckley* and the Lord *Townshend* should say about the Matter, as if they had promis'd *Francia* great Things, if he would swear against Mr. *Harvey* ; his Lordship told the Jury, that the Credit of those Writnesses must be left to them, in Opposition to the Lord *Townshend* and Mr. *Buckley*, which of them they wculd believe ; for theie deny'd what the others had sworn. In thort, his Lordship having summ'd up the Substance of the Evidence that had been given on both Sides, concluded his Directions to the Jury by telling them, That if they believ'd the Letters were written to him and by him, and that they contain a Correspondence of a treasonable Nature, inciting or encouraging any Persons to levy War against the King, or any Thing which shews that he was privy or assenting to it, that then he was guilty of High Treason : But if they did not believe those Letters were his, or that they did not amount to such a Correspondence, that then they must acquit him. And if they found him guilty, that they must also find, that he was born in *France*, and is an Alien.

With these Instructions the Jury withdrew to consider of their Verdict ; and returning into Court

in about half an Hour's Time, brought in a Verdict of not guilty; and thus the Prisoner was acquitted.

### The Tryal of Mr. Lawrence Howel.

ON Thursday the last Day of February, 1716-17, Mr. Lawrence Howel, a nonjuring Clergyman, was try'd at the Old Bailey, before the Lord Mayor, Mr. Justice Powys, and Mr. Justice Dormer. The Indictment charg'd him with a Misdemeanour in publishing a seditious and scandalous Libel, entitled, *The Case of Schism in the Church of England, truly stated*, in which are contain'd several Expressions denying his Majesty's Title to the Crown of these Realms, and asserting the Pretender's Right to the same: But before we proceed any farther, it may not be improper to communicate to the Publick a few Passages of this Pamphlet, that our Readers may judge of the Tenour and Design of it. It asserts in express Terms as follows, *viz.*

That the Authority of the Church of *England*, and consequently the Church of *England* it self, was with the depriv'd Bishops and Clergy, and remains still with their Successors, who alone have immutably adher'd to her true Constitutions and Principles.

That all that depart from them are at least in a State of *Schism*.

That the Canonical Metropolitan Archbishop *Sancroft* was not only displac'd, but a Subject Presbyter of his (Dr. *Tillotson*) was hoisted into his Room; and when God had remov'd him, another (Dr. *Tenison*) was set up in his Place, as Head of the Schism. And under the Bishops, who actually did this, or those who approv'd what they had done; by joyning in Communion with them, in Opposition to the true Canonical Bishops, have all the Parochial Clergy acted, and joyn'd with them against the Canonical Bishops; and being thus joyn'd with them, they become Schismatics; and those who have or do still continue to joyn with these Parochial Clergy, do joyn in the Schism, and thereby become guilty of the Schism. Let them therefore have been never so canonically ordain'd and plac'd over a Flock, yet by closing with Schismatics they have forfeited all, and cannot dispence the Ordinances

dinances of God with any Benefit, God's Grace and Influence then and now forsaking them: And to join in Communion with them, is not only to lose the Benefit of the Ordinance; but to join in the Schism, is to join with those whom they ought to oppose with all their Might, as the Violaters and grand Enemies of the Unity and Peace of God's Church.

This is the Ground-work of the Pamphlet, and all the rest of the Discourse, which, the Author says, *is design'd chiefly for ordinary Capacities*, is suitable to it. In the Conclusion, he quotes the second Canon of the Church of *England*, and then proceeds to affirm,

That by King, mention'd in this Canon, is to be understood (according to the undoubted Principles of the Church of *England*) that Person, who is possess'd of the Throne according to the Civil Institution of the *English* Hereditary Monarchy: Whosoever disowns his Authority, &c. by the Canon, incurs the Sentence of Excommunication, *ipso facto*.

If King *James II.* had a Right, the Revolutionists and Compliers, were excommunicated by this Canon; for in depriving their rightful King, they disown'd his Authority, &c. That he had a Right, and continu'd claiming to his Death, none can deny: Witness his personal Assertion of his Right in *Ireland*, his publick Manifesto at the Treaty of *Refwick*, (wherein he declares to the World, that that Peace was founded upon the Usurpation of his Kingdom) and other Declarations to the same Purpose; and his Son (whose Right as a Son, is as incontestable as his Father's) hath often repeated the same. Now, the Violation of this second Canon, by the Revolutionists transferring their Allegiance from their lawful King to an Usurper, (which is disowning the lawful and rightful King's Authority) renders them, *ipso facto*, Excommunicates; and the Nonjurors, who have faithfully adher'd to the Doctrine and Principles, are the only true Church of *England*.

The State of the Case plainly appearing, it is no Difficulty to find out the guilty Persons; who must be no other than those that violated the Canon, by breaking through their Allegiance, and consequently are in an immediate State of Excommunication; and as such they ought to be deem'd and treated by all, tho' no declaratory Sentence be pronounce'd by the proper Judge.

Q

The

The Words of the Canon being positive, there is no farther Occasion to inlarge on it. The only Question then is, Whether there is such Notoriety in our Case? And truly, I think, there scarce ever appear'd in the World a more notorious and manifest Case. The Matter of Fact is evident to all; for who is ignorant of the unnatural Treatment of King *James II.* from his Children and Subjects? How his Authority was trampled on, despis'd, and deny'd; and after several Attempts to recover his undoubted Right, how he was forc'd to live and die an Exile? Nor is the Case in the least alter'd now; for they that pertinaciously continu'd and glory'd in their Sin then, do the same now; which makes the Case so notorious, that these Offenders ought to be treated as Excommunicates, *ipso facto*, upon the Authority of the Canon, without waiting for the declaratory Sentence of a Judge.

Let us now consider the State and Condition of an excommunicated Person, which is dreadful to any Man; but when it falls to be a Clergyman's Lot, it makes fatal Work. For, 1. It divests him of the Power of exercising any Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction; which if he should presume to do, it renders his Acts invalid and null. 2. Excommunication renders a Clergyman, so long as he continues in that State, *incapable of any Ecclesiastical Benefit or Promotion*; and if he assume any, his Institution is void. 3. It makes the whole Administration of his ministerial Office ineffectual. You can expect no Return of Prayers with him, with whom you ought not to communicate; he cannot authoritatively bless the People of God, who is himself under a Curse, and excluded from being a Part of them. And here I think all those who have join'd with such Clergymen, ought to consider what they have done in communicating with them hitherto, and whether they think they can with Safety continue therein: for in communicating with them as Schismatics, they make themselves Schismatics; and in communicating with them as Excommunicates, not only all their Labour is lost, but instead of a Blessing, they get a Curse.

The Witnesses that appear'd against the Prisoner, were two of the King's Messengers, *Robert* and *Blifington* and one *William No. 11.* a Journeyman Printer. The Messengers depos'd, that having receiv'd Orders to take

take Mr. *Howel* into Custody, they went to his House in *Bull-head* Court in *Jewin-Street*, where they took him into Custody, and secur'd his Papers, among which were found about a Thousand of the Libels mention'd in the Indictment, part of them stich'd, the rest in Sheets, having no Title-Page, or the Name of any Author, Printer, or Publisher; together with the Manuscript Copy of the said Libel, part of which Mr. *Howel* tore in pieces before their Faces, but they secur'd some part of it; which being produc'd in Court, appear'd to be the original Manuscript from which the said Libel was printed.

There was likewise found among his Papers the Form of Absolution and Reception of Converts us'd by the Nonjurors; as likewise an original Instrument, seal'd on a Label with hard red Wax, the Seal representing a Shepherd with a Sheep upon his Shoulders, and a Crook in his Hand, with this Motto, *The good Shepherd*. This Instrument was in *Latin*, and it appearing by it that he was ordain'd and instituted into Priests Orders by the late Dr. *Hickes*, it was read in Court; and therefore we think fit to give the following Translation of it.

BY the Tenor of these Presents, we *George Hickes*, by divine Permission, Suffragan Bishop of *Thetford*, make known to all Men; That our beloved in Christ, *Laurence Howel*, Master of Arts, being recommended to us by sufficient Testimonials of his Probity of Life, and Integrity of Manners, laudably qualify'd by his Knowledge in the sacred Writings, and by his Learning, and approv'd by our Examiner, we the said Bishop, administering the holy Offices in our Oratory in the Parish of St. *Andrew, Holborn*, in the County of *Middlesex*, have admitted and promoted him to the holy Order of Priesthood, and then and there have instituted and ordain'd him, according to the Manner and Custom of the Church of *England*, in this Behalf wholesomely appointed and provided. In Witness whereof we have caus'd our Episcopal Seal to be affix'd to these Presents, the 2d of *October*, in the Year of our Lord 1712, and in the 18th of our Consecration.

Sign'd,

*GEORGE HICKES.*

Q 2

Then

Then *Noast*, the Journeyman Printer, being sworn, depos'd, That Mr. *Howel* us'd to attend the Press, and correct the Libel mention'd in the Indictment while it was printing. This being the Substance of the Evidence that was given against the Prisoner, Mr. *Kettleby*, who was of Counsel for him, did not indeed in the least go about to justify any of the seditious or scandalous Passages contain'd in the Libel, but only argu'd in Rehlf of his Client, that its being found in the Prisoner's Custody, was not such a sufficient Proof as the Law requires to convict him of the Publication of it. But the Court were of a contrary Opinion; and the Proof being full against him, the Jury found him guilty of the Indictment.

Two Days after his Tryal, he receiv'd Sentence on that Verdict, as follows, *viz.* To pay 500*l.* Fine to the King; to lie three Years in Prison without Bail; to find four Sureties of 500*l.* each, and himself to be bound in 1000*l.* for his Good Behaviour during Life; and to be twice whipp'd: Upon which he ask'd, *If they would whip a Clergyman?* The Court answer'd, *That they paid no Diference to his Cloth, because he was a Disgrace to it, and had no Right to wear it: Besides, that they did not look upon him as a Clergyman, in that he had produc'd no Proof of his Ordination, but from Dr. Hickes, under the Denomination of the Bishop of Thetford, which was illegal, and not according to the Constitution of this Kingdom, which knows no such Bishop.* Then the Court observing, that he receiv'd his Sentence with an Air of Haughtiness, behaving himself contemptuously to them, order'd him to be degraded, and stript of the Gown he had no legal Right to wear, by the Hands of the common Executioner; who accordingly pull'd off his Gown as he stood at the Bar, in such a Manner as shew'd him to be a Hangman.

Having thus perform'd our Promise in our last Register, of giving an Account of these two Tryals, we will now proceed with our Domestick Affairs, beginning with a Continuation of

*The Proceedings of the Parliament of Great Britain.*

ON the 4th of March the House of Commons being met according to their last Adjournment, they rejected the Petition of divers of the Inhabitants of *Leominster*, in the County of *Hereford*, complaining of

an

an undue Election for the said Borough. After which *M. Plumtree* presented to the House, a Report from the Commissioners appointed to take, examine, and state the Debts due to the Army: Then, in a Grand Committee on the Supply, it was unanimously resolv'd; 1st, That 10000 Men be allow'd for the Sea-Service for the Year 1717, beginning from the 1st of *January 1716*. 2dly. That four Pounds *per Man per Month* be allow'd for Maintaining the said 10000 Men for thirteen Months, including the Ordnance for Sea-Service, which amounts to the Sum of 52000*l.* 3dly. That 226799*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* be granted for the Ordinary of the Navy for the Year 1717, including the half Pay. After this it was mov'd, to take into Consideration the Estimates relating to the Land-Forces; upon which, some of the Members endeavour'd to get that Affair put off to another Day, by moving that Mr. *Farrer*, the Chair-man, should leave the Chair. They alledg'd, That the late Rebellion being happily suppress'd, and the *Swedish Conspiracy* seasonably discover'd, there was Reason to hope, that the Counties of *England* would soon be eas'd of the grievous Burthen of quartering Soldiers; but if it appear'd, that the King of *Sweden* persist'd in his Design to invade *Great Britain*, they would all readily give their Votes for keeping the present Forces on Foot. Others, on the contrary, urg'd the Necessity of taking speedy and vigorous Resolutions in Relation to the Army; and after a Debate that lasted near two Hours, the Question being put, That the Chair-man leave the Chair, it was carry'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 222 Voices against 57. Then it was resolv'd, without dividing, That the Sum of 959943*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  be granted to his Majesty for maintaining Guards, Garrisons, and other his Majesty's Land-Forces in *Great Britain*, *Jersey*, and *Guernsey*, for the Year 1717.

*March 5.* Mr. *Ash* presented to the House, An Estimate of the Charges of the Office of Ordnance for the Year 1717, for Land-Service; and several Petitions, about undue Elections, having been read, and referr'd to the Grand Committee, Mr. *Bladen* mov'd, and it was accordingly order'd, That Leave be given to bring in a Bill for continuing the Liberty of exporting *Irish Linen-Cloth* to the *British Plantations*. Sir *Charles Turner* presented to the House, An Estimate of the Debts of his Majesty's Navy, as it stood on the 21st

of

of December 1716; and also a Scheme or Estimate of the Charge of the Works propos'd to be carry'd on at his Majesty's several Yards, to those Ships already in Hand this Year, and such as may be taken in Hand, with the Nature of their Repairs, &c. After which, Mr. *Farrer* reported the Resolutions taken the Day before in the grand Committee on the Supply; which being agreed to, Mr. *Walpole* mov'd, and it was resolv'd, ~~zemine Contradicente~~, That whosoever shall advance or lend any Sum, not exceeding 60000*l.* for the Service of the Publick by Sea or Land, shall be repaid the same with Interest at 4*l. per Cent.* out of the first Aid to be granted this Session of Parliament. The putting the Interest of this intended Loan so low as 4*l. per Cent.* gave Reason to surmize, that those who had the Management of his Majesty's Treasury, design'd to put on the same Foot the Interests of all publick Funds: Whereupon *Nicholas Lechmere*, Esq; formerly Solicitor-General, made a long Speech, wherein, among other Things, he took Notice, That several Schemes and Proposals for reducing the National Debts had been printed and dispers'd, which gave the Persons concern'd in the Publick Securities the greater Uneasiness, in that there was Reason to apprehend, that those Schemes came abroad with the Privity and Countenance of Men in great Places: That the general Alarm which this had occasion'd among the money'd Men, might very sensibly affect publick Credit, and be, at this Juncture, of very dangerous Consequence: To prevent which, he thought it necessary, and therefore mov'd, That the House would come to a Resolution, effectually to make good all Parliamentary Engagements. To this Mr. *Walpole*, among other Things, said, That his Majesty having, with great Tenderness, recommended to them from the Throne, the Reducing by degrees, the Debts of the Nation: and the Commons having afterwards in their Address to his Majesty, promis'd to apply themselves, with all possible Diligence and Attention, to that great and necessary Work, they ought to exert themselves to make good that Promise, and appoint a Day to take that important Matter into Consideration: And he did not doubt but the Commons would then shew all possible regard to Justice and publick Faith, He own'd, there had been, indeed, several Schemes publish'd, relating to the Reduction of the National Debts, but that

that they were made by private Persons, and, he durst assure the House, without the Participation of any of his Majesty's Ministers, and therefore they were not to be regarded; but that, in a short Time, such Proposals would be laid before the House, as, he hop'd, would give them Satisfaction, and meet with their Approbation. Therefore he mov'd, that Mr. Lechmere's Motion might be thus alter'd, *viz.* That this House will effectually make good the Deficiencies of all Parliamentary Engagements; which, after a short Debate, was carry'd in the Affirmative, *Nemine Contradicente*; and then it was also resolv'd, That this House would, upon that Day Fortnight, resolve it self into a Committe of the whole House, to consider of the State of the Nation, in Relation to the National Debt. In that Day's Debate, Mention being made of the great Services done by the Bank of *England*, and those, who by their Money had supported the Whig Interest, and the present Establishment, Mr. *Aislaby*, Treasurer of the Navy, took Notice of the Management of some Directors of the Bank, who, upon the alluring Prospect of Gain, were as ready to support the late *Tory* Ministry. On the other Hand, a Courtier having defy'd any Body to charge any Breach of publick Faith, or of the Laws, on the Administration, since his Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne, Mr. *Hungerford* said, That this put him in Mind of a Coronation, when the King's Champion, coming into *Westminster-Hall*, throws down one of his Gloves to make the Challenge, but that he never saw any Body so bold as to take it up.

On Wednesday the 6th of *March*, Sir *Charles Turner*, from the Commissioners of the Admiralty, laid before the Commons, An Account of the Rebuildings, and other Extra-Repairs, of his Majesty's Ships, and other Extra-Works perform'd at his Majesty's several Yards, in the Years 1715 and 1716, with the best Computations of the Charge of the said Works, that could be made by the Officers of the said Yards. After which, Mr. *Pulteney* mov'd, and it was accordingly order'd, That a Bill be brought in for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters. A Bill was also order'd to be brought in, for continuing the Act for appointing Commissioners to take, examine, and state the Debts due to the Army. And, in a grand Committee

on

on the Supply, it was resolv'd to grant to his Majesty, 1st. The Sum of 34,742*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* for maintaining his Majesty's Forces and Garrisons in the Plantations in *America*, for the Year 1717. 2dly. The Sum of 57,029*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* for the Forces in *Minorca*. 3dly. The Sum of 37,192*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* for the Forces and Garrison in *Gibraltar*. 4thly, The Sum of 73,077*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* for the Charge of the Office of Ordnance for Land-Service. And 5thly, The Sum of 200,761*l.* for extraordinary Works and Repairs of his Majesty's Navy, and furnishing such Sea-Stores as are necessary, all for the Year 1717.

*March 7.* The Resolutions of Yesterday were reported and agreed to by the House; and Mr. *Lowndes* presented, An Account of the Losses and Damages which his Majesty's Subjects sustain'd, by Reason of the tumultuous and rebellious Proceedings in several Counties, as found by Commissioners upon a Commission out of the *Exchequer*; touching which Losses and Damages, an Address of this House, in the last Session of Parliament, was presented to his Majesty.

*March 8.* Mr. *Lowndes* presented also to the Commons, An Estimate of the Deficiency of Annuities of 608000*l. per Annum* for the *South Sea Company* for the Year, to end at *Christmas* 1717; after which, the House resolv'd it self into a grand Committee, to consider further of the Supply; and it was resolv'd to grant to his Majesty, 1st. The Sum of 166,502*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* to enable the Treasurer of the Navy to make good the Payments, which, in the Year ending at *Christmas* next, may be demanded of him, pursuant to an Act of Parliament for compleating the Funds of 608000*l. per Annum*, payable to the *South Sea Company*. 2dly. The Sum of 5579*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* to make good the Losses and Damages which his Majesty's Subjects sustain'd, by Reason of the tumultuous and rebellious Proceedings in several Counties.

While the House was in this Committee on the Supply, Mr. *Lechmere*, among other Things, told them, That he was sorry he found himself oblig'd to take Notice, that their late Vote for a Loan at 4*l. per Cent.* Interest was like to prove ineffectual, there not being in three Days Time above 45000*l.* subscrib'd to the Loan of 600,000*l.* on the Land-Tax. And therefore since the present Exigency requir'd a speedy Supply, he thought it necessary, and therefore mov'd, That a

Day

Day be appointed to consider farther of that Matter. Mr. *Robert Walpole* seconded this Motion, and said, That there was the greater Necessity for it, because he was inform'd, that some Stock-Jobbers, in order to deter the Parliament from pursuing the Design of reducing the publick Debts, had form'd a Combination, to distress the Government, and ruin publick Credit, which was the Occasion that the late Vote for borrowing 600,000*l.* at 4*l.* per Cent. had not had the desired Effect. To this Mr. *Lechmere* answer'd in Substance, That as none but the most wicked of Men could enter into such a Combination against the Good of their Country, so the honourable Member who spoke last, would do well to name them, that the House might shew the utmost Resentment and Indignation against them. But that, in his Opinion, the ill Success of the Loan was rather mainly occasion'd by some Reflections on the money'd Men and Stock-Jobbers, and by certain Maxims lately advanc'd, *viz.* That the Parliament may exert their Authority to extricate themselves, by reducing the national Debts; that such Maxims could not but alarm the Persons concern'd in the publick Securities; and the more, when they saw that a Slur had been put upon the Motion made three Days before, That all Parliamentary Engagements should effectually be made good. That he still thought such a Vote absolutely necessary, both to remove Peoples Fears and Jealousies, and to vindicate the Honour and Justice of the Nation; that the same was entirely agreeable to his Majesty's Sentiments, who, in his first Speech to this Parliament, had been pleas'd to recommend to the Commons, in a particular Manner, the strict Observance of all Parliamentary Engagements, than which nothing could more contribute to the Support of the Credit of the Nation; with which Opinion of his Majesty, the Commons did entirely concur; and that he could not believe any of his Majesty's Ministers could be so regardless of his Honour and known Equity, or put so hard a Thing upon him, as to make him, in the least, contradict what he had in so solemn a Manner declar'd from the Throne. He added, That the Commons having already appointed a Day, to consider of the State of the Nation, with Relation to the publick Debts, he would not anticipate that important Affair: But he could not forbear declaring on this Occasion, his private Opinion, That 'twould be

R

the

the greatest Ingratitude, as well as Injustice, in the least to wrong those who had supported the Government in the most pressing Exigencies, and perilous Junctures, and, on all Occasions, shewn their Zeal and Affection for the Protestant Succession. That he had nothing to say, as to such publick Securities as were redeemable by Parliament; but as to Annuities granted for Terms of Years, he would be positive, that they could not be meddled with, without breaking in upon Parliamentary Engagements, and violating the publick Faith; since those Annuities were not to be look'd upon as Debts, but as a Sale of Annual Rents for a valuable Consideration; of which Contract the Parliament had propos'd and made the Terms and Conditions, and the Rentees became Purchasers upon the Parliamentary Faith and Security. And that, besides the Injustice of breaking through a National Contract, those Annuities could not be touch'd, without occasioning great Confusion and Disputes in private Families, by Reason that most of the said Annuities had been settled for Portions, Joyntures, and the like. Then Mr. *Walpole*, in Answer to this, declar'd, That there never had been a Design to use any Compulsion with Relation to Annuities; that, indeed, an Alternative might be offer'd to the Proprietors of them, but that it should be in their Choice either to accept or refuse it: And as for such Funds as were redeemable, that nothing should be propos'd that did not entirely consist with Justice and publick Faith. Mr. *Aislaby* took also that Occasion to explain some Expressions he us'd three Days before, in relation to the Bank of *England*, which had been constru'd amiss; owning, that they had supported the Government in the most difficult Exigencies; and that, in his Opinion, if any Thing ought to remain untouch'd, it should be the Bank. After a Debate of about two Hours, it was resolv'd to consider farther of the Supply, in a grand Committee, on Wednesday the 13th of *March*.

*March*

March 9. The House agreed to the Resolutions of Yesterday relating to the Supply; so that the Money voted to that Day amounted to above two Millions, as appears by the following Scheme.

March 4	{ For 10000 Seamen	520,000	0	0
and 5.	{ For the Ordin. of the Navy	226,799	0	9
	{ For the Land Forces	955,943	1	10
March 6	{ For the Forces in America	34,743	14	3
and 7.	{ For the Forces in Minorca	57,029	14	7
	{ For the Forces in Gibraltar	37,192	14	9
	{ For Ordnance for Land-Service	73,077	9	3
	{ For Extra-Repairs of the Navy	200,761	0	0
March 8	{ To compleat the Annuities payable to the South-Sea Company	156,520	5	7
and 9.	{ To make good the Losses occasion'd by the Tumults	5,579	15	3
		2,271,627	15	7

March 11. The House order'd, That the proper Officers should lay before them, An Account of the Publick Debts at the Exchequer, as they now stand, distinguishing what the Funds are, when granted, how long since granted, what Term remains, how much the original Principal Money was, how much has since been paid off, and how much remains, and what the annual Interest is, that is paid or payable for the principal Sums advanc'd. Then the House went into a Committee on Ways and Means to raise the Supply, and resolv'd, That the Sum of three Shillings in the Pound, and no more, be rais'd in the Year 1717, upon all Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, Penions, Offices, and personal Estates, in England and Wales; and that a proportionable Cess, (according to the ninth Article of the Treaty for the Union) be laid upon that Part of Great Britain call'd Scotland.

March 12. A Petition of the poor insolvent Debtors in the Goal of Winton was read, and order'd to lie on the Table: After which, The Bill for *punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for better Payment of the Army*

and Quarters, which Mr. *Pulteney* had, according to Order, brought in the Day before, was read and order'd a second Reading: Then Mr. *Farrer* reported the Resolution of Yesterday relating to the Supply, to which the House agreed, and order'd a Bill to be brought in upon it.

*March 13.* After the Bill for punishing Mutiny, &c. had been read a second Time, the Land-Tax Bill was brought in by Mr. *Farrer*, read a first Time, and order'd a second Reading: Then Sir *Thomas Johnson*, according to Order, presented to the House a Bill for enlarging the Time granted by an Act pass'd 8<sup>v</sup> *Anna*, for making a convenient Dock or Basin at *Liverpool*, &c. which was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time: And, upon this Occasion, it was resolv'd, That no Bill be order'd to be brought in on any Petition, for repairing or amending any High-way, or for making or clearing any Port or Harbour, or for making any other Work, propos'd to be carry'd on by Tolls or Duties, to be levy'd on the Subject in particular Places, till such Petition has been referr'd to a Committee, and they have examin'd the Matter thereof, and reported the same to the House. The Consideration of the Supply was farther adjourn'd to that Day even night.

The next Day, (*March 14*) after the Land-Tax Bill had been the second Time read, and committed, a Petition of several Receivers of the publick Taxes, and their Sureties, and of the Executors and Administrators of others, was presented to the House, praying, that their Cases, in relation to the Allowances to be made them, for the great Charges they were at, in bringing up Money in Specie for the Service of the Government, might be taken into Consideration, and such Relief afforded and provided as should be thought meet: Upon which the said Petition was referr'd to a Committee, with Power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records, and to sit *de Die in Diem*. Then the Call of the House being adjourn'd to that Day Fortnight, a Person from the Earl of *Halifax*, Auditor of the Receipt at the *Exchequer*, presented to the House, according to their Order of the 11th, the following Account.

*Exchequer,*

Exchequer, March 14, 1716.

An Account of the publick Debts at the Exchequer as they now stand, distinguishing what the Funds are, when granted, how long since granted, what Term remains, how much the original principal Money was, how much has been since paid off, and how much remains, and what the annual Sums are that are paid or payable for the principal Sums advanc'd, with the Rate of Interest, exclusive of the Deficiencies of Parliamentary Grants.

Act of Parliament, and Rates of Int.	LOTTERIES, &c. and when granted.	How long since.	What Term remains.	Principal Money.	Paid off.	Remaind unpaid.	Annual Sum.
Act of the 8th of Queen Anne 1710,	10 l. Lottery, Anno 1710, charges a Duty of 3s. per Chaldron on Coals, 9d. per Cent. and an additional Duty on Window, for the Term of 32 Years. Granted Michaelmas 1710.	6 Years.	25 Years $\frac{1}{4}$	1500000		1500000	135000
Act of the 9th of Queen Anne 1711,	10 l. Lottery, Anno 1711, charges a Subsidy of Tonnage and Dane, 6 l. per Poundage upon exported Goods, Cif. and thefrom the 8th of March 1710, a Principal Duty of 2s. 3d. Chaldron on Coals from the 8th of March 1710; an additional Duty of an Halfpenny a Pound on Tallow Candles, and 4d. a Pound on War Candles, from the 25th of March 1711; for the Term of 32 Years. Granted Michaelmas 1711.	5 Years $\frac{1}{4}$	26 Years $\frac{1}{4}$	1928570	262500	1666070	135000

Names of Par- liament, and Rates of Int.	LOTTERIES, and when granted,	How long since.	What Term remains.	Principal Money.	Paid off.	Remaind unpaid.	Annual Sum.
A. of the Scho. of Quebec 1711.	Class Lottery, Due Charges 70s. l. & Weeks out of the Anne, 6d. per Post-Office, from <i>Michelain 1711</i> Gent, and the Duty on Letter <i>Oct. 1 d.</i> Principal 100 Pounds, from the 25th of <i>June 1711</i> ; he received, a new Stamp-Duty on Bills of Li- ding, Almanacks, Licences, and Certificates, from the 18 of <i>Aug 1711</i> ; 1711; Duty of 5s a Week on 800 Hackney-Coach, from the 24th of <i>June 1711</i> ; 5 l. 10s. per Ann. on 200 Hackney-Chears, and a Duty of 6d. a Pack on Cards, and 5d. a Pair on Dice, From the 11th of <i>June 1711</i> ; affor the Term of 32 Years. Granted <i>Michelain 1711.</i>	5 Years $\frac{1}{4}$	2602200 $\frac{1}{4}$	76230	2525970	186670	( 132 )

To/1. Lottery, Anno 1712,

charges the Duty of 1 d. a Pound on  
Soap the 10th of June 1712, 15.  
Queen Anne, per Cwt. and value on foreign  
printed, Printed, or stained Linen,  
6/- per Cent.  
and the fine  
paid to be  
paid, to be  
paid.

4 Years

2341740

83220

2258520

168003

Another Act  
of the  
10th  
of Q. Anne,  
6/- per Cent.  
and the fine  
paid to be  
paid.

charges the additional Duty of an  
ounce on Leather,

from the 1st of August 1712 1/- a  
Pound on Coffee, 2/- a Pound on  
Tea, and 20/- per Cent. ad valorem  
on Drugs from the 1st of August  
1712; Duty of 8d. an Ounce on  
Silk Wire, and 6d. an Ounce on  
Silver Wire imported, from the 1st  
of July 1712; and a Duty of 2/-  
upon Policies of Insurance, &c.  
all for the Term of 14 Years.

4 Years

2341990

29925

168003

2312005

( 133 )

Acts of Parliament, and Rates of Int.	LOTTERIES, and when granted.	How long since.	What Term remains.	Principal Money.	Paid off.	Remains unpaid.	Annual Sum.
By Letters Patent of 13 October 1713, and by an Act of 11 Q. Anne, 4 & 5 Geo. I.	Civil Lift Lottery, Anno 1713, charges the Civil Lift Revenues with the Annual Sums of £ 35000/- for the Term of 32 Years. Granted Michaelmas 1713.	3 Years $\frac{1}{4}$	28 Years $\frac{3}{4}$	633000	33820	599190	35000
	Lottery Act, Anno 1714, charges a Duty of 1 d. a pound on Foreign Soap, and an Halfpenny a 12th of Q. Anne and 1/12th of a pound on Soap made in Great Britain, from the 2d of Aug: 1714; additional Duty on Paper &c, from the same Time; Coals exported on foreign Bottoms 5 s. a Chaldron, and on British Bottoms 3 s. a Chaldron, and the Deficiency to be yearly computed at Michaelmas, and to be made Good out of any unappropriated Money, for the Term of 32 Years, Granted Michaelmas 1714.		29 Years $\frac{1}{4}$	1876400	64300	1812100	116573 12
Prizes, 3 per Cent. 1153956				1876400	186400	186400	
and the Principal 186400							

AN ACT of the  
For the Bank upon their  
5th and 6th Annuities. Charges five seyenth  
part of King Wi-  
part of the second additional 9 d.  
per Barrel Excise, for raising  
100000l. Granting to all Persons  
Liberty to subscribe any Sum, not  
exceeding 2000 l. in one Name, for  
which an Annuity of 10000 l. shall  
be paid, and the Subscribers be  
incorporated by the Name of the  
Governor and Company of the  
Bank of England, from the 1st of  
Aug<sup>ust</sup> 1694, to the 1st of Aug<sup>ust</sup>  
1701, when, upon a Year's Notice,  
and Repayment of the Capital, the  
Corporation to cease. —

And by an Act of the Parliament of Queen Anne, 6.  
Anne, 6.  
per cent.

The Bank lent 40000*l.*  
more without any additional Inter-  
est, (that is to say) they reduc'd  
the Interest of their primitive  
Stock from 8*l.* to 6*l.* per Cent.  
which, with 4000*l.* per Ann. for  
Management, hills up the original  
10000*l.* Annually; this 40000*l.*  
and the 120000*l.* to be repaid  
before the Corporation be disolv'd.

Acts of Parliament, and Rates of Interest when granted.	How long since.	What Term remains.	Principal Money.	Paid off.	Remainder unpaid.	Annual Sum.
A <sup>t</sup> of the 5th of Queen Anne, 4 <sup>t</sup> 10 <sup>s</sup> . of Aug <sup>st</sup> 1710, for ever, for raising 1500000 £, by issuing Exchequer Bills to that Value; by this A <sup>t</sup> the Bank undertook to circulate these Bills, upon Consideration of 4 <sup>t</sup> . 10 <sup>s</sup> . per Cent, per Ann. and Exchequer-Bills to be issuf'd for the Interest 'till the Fund commences. The Bank to remain a Corporation 'till the Bills be redēc'd.			1775027 17 10 <sup>s</sup>	1775027 17 10 <sup>s</sup> or 17 6		
					328561 18 6 <sup>s</sup>	

( 136 )

Acts of Parliament, and Rates of Interest when granted.

Charges the Duty upon Queen Anne's Houres or Windo's, from the 1<sup>st</sup> of Aug<sup>st</sup> 1710, for ever, for raising 1500000 £, by issuing Exchequer Bills to that Value; by this A<sup>t</sup> the Bank undertook to circulate these Bills, upon Consideration of 4<sup>t</sup>. 10<sup>s</sup>. per Cent, per Ann. and Exchequer-Bills to be issuf'd for the Interest 'till the Fund commences. The Bank to remain a Corporation 'till the Bills be redēc'd.

And by another A<sup>t</sup> of the 7<sup>th</sup> of Queen Anne, 6<sup>t</sup>. per Cent. which amounted to 1775027 17 17<sup>s</sup>. to d. Halfpenny, upon allowing 6<sup>t</sup>. per Cent. Interest for that Sum; to which purpose, an Annuity was established of 106101 £. 17<sup>s</sup>. 6<sup>d</sup>. to be paid to the Bank out of the Duty aforesaid, until the Principal be paid off upon a Year's Notice.

Several A<sup>t</sup>s of the 7<sup>th</sup> of Queen Anne, 6<sup>t</sup>. per Cent. and rates of Bills. Grants 4676812 £. 10<sup>s</sup>. by C<sup>o</sup>ngress, for Exchequer-Bills.

**Act of the 1st of King George, 7<sup>th</sup>. April, 1711, for the Ex-  
emption of King's Chequer-Bills in the general or ag-  
gregate Funds.**  
4*s.* 3*q.* per  
*East-India Company.*  
Two Acts of Grant additional Duties on Stamp-  
paper and Parchment, from the 1st  
of August 1698, and a Duty of 2*s.*  
per Buhal on Salt, from 1698 and  
1699 for ever; both these Duties  
are given for 160000*l.* per *Annum*,  
to raise by Subscriptions 200000*l.*  
at 8*s.* per *Cent.* per *Annum*, the  
Subscribers so have the sole Liberty  
of trading to the *East-India*, re-  
detachable upon payment of the  
Principal, and three Years Notice,  
after *Michaelmas* 1711.

S 2

**It is enacted, That the**  
By one & **of the 6th of East-India Company shall pay into  
Queen Anne, the Exchequer 160000*l.* to have  
their 8*s.* per *Cent.* granted them in  
the 9th of King William, reduced  
to 5*s.* per *Cent.* per *Annum*, and to  
have the Trade to *India* continued  
to them solely to *Lady-Day* 1726.  
This, together with the former  
Sum advanced, with all Arrears of  
the 160000*l.* to be repaid before  
the Company should be deter-  
min'd.**

Acts of Parliament, and Rates of Int.	LOTTERIES, and when granted.	How long since.	What Term remains.	Principal Money.	Paid off.	Remains unpaid.	Annual Sum.
By the Act of Queen Anne.	The Corporation of the East India Company, and their sole Trade, made perpetual, but the Fund may be reduced upon three Years Notice after the 25th of March 1733, upon Re-payment, by Parliament, what is due to such Company as shall be then entitled thereto.					600000	
	Two Acts of the 9th and 10th of Queen Anne, and one Act of King George, Anne, per Annum is charg'd upon several Duties, Impositions, &c. to the South-Sea Company, and 8000 l. per Annum for Maintenance of the 1st of December, 1716, for paying the Interest of the 1st of December, 1716, per Cent. per 6 l. per Cent. or ever, but the annual Sum of 600000 l. to create upon a Year's Notice after the 25th of December 1716, repaying what shall then be due to the Company.			1000000		1000000	



A B S of Par liament, and Rates of Int	LOTTERIES, and when granted.	How long since.	What Term remains.	Principal Money.		Paid off.	Remaind unpaid.	Annual Sum.
				Principal Money,	Annual Int.			
	On 1 Life 16747 13 9		15098 13 6					
	2 Lives 170917 2 3		20510 1 0					
	3 Lives 21235 4 0		2143 10 4					
	300000 0 0		37732 4 10					
	Afterwards by subse- quent Acts the full Term		22 Years 7 3 Years $\frac{3}{4}$	369704 8				
	for 96 Years, is given to the Purchaser, and ac- cordingly the Revertiv- on of one Life was made up to that Term, for which there was paid		61229 8					
	Granted Sept: 29, 1694.							
	The Contributors of the two and three Lives did not purchase the Remain- der. And in the Year 1702 it appear'd, there was fall- en into the Crown of the two and three Lives 5651 per Ann. which by an Act then pass'd, were sold for 15 Years Purchase, which produ'd		8475					
	Principal Money		369704 8 0					
	Annual Interest		37732 4 10					

There is so many of  
the Contributors dead  
of the two and three  
Lives, which have the  
annual Charge

So the present annual Charge for all these Annuities, is—

Annuities on 3700 l. per  
Week Excise

Week Excise

**Act of the 3700*l.* a Week if  
Charges the 3700*l.* a Week if  
paid of Queen Eliz  
the hereditary and  
Anne, 15 temporary Excise for the Term of  
Years. Grand Lady-Day 1709.**

Annuities, *Anno 1706.*

186 Years $\frac{1}{4}$	1569664	18 6	104745	10 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	141
186 Years $\frac{1}{4}$	690000		46000		
186 Years $\frac{1}{4}$	664263		39855	16 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
186 Years $\frac{1}{4}$			2855761		184242 14

Acts of Par- liament, and Rates of Int.	LOTTERIES, and when granted.	How long since.	What Term remains.	Principal Money.	Paid off.	Remains unpaid.	Annual Sums.
	Annuities, Anno 1707.			9 Years $\frac{3}{4}$	115500		72187 10

Act of the  
5th of Queen  
Anne, 16  
Years.  
Grants Duties on Low Wines, from  
the 23d of June 1710, for 96 Years,  
Additional Duty on Stamp-paper  
and Vellum, from the last of July  
1710, for 96 Years; Duty of Haw-  
kers and Pedlars, from the 23d of  
June 1710, for 96 Years; Duty on  
Services for 99 Years, from the 24th  
of March 1707; and the additional  
Customs of Tonnage and Pound-  
age, granted in the 4th of the  
Queen, for 98 Years, continued one  
Year more after that Term; the  
Overplus of the Annuity-Funds,  
Granted in the 4th of the Queen,  
compared at Lady-Day yearly, or  
within six Days after, for 99 Years.  
Granted March 25, 1707.

40000 <i>l.</i> per Annum An-			
Act of the 6th of Queen Anne, 16 Years, 16 June, 1698. Charges the Overplus of the Annuity-Fund be- fore-mentioned, granted in the 4th and 5th of the Queen, to be com- puted at <i>Last-Day</i> yearly, as also the Overplus of the Half- <i>g.</i> Ex- cise, granted from the 25th of Ja- nuary 1692, after the 29th of Sep- tember 1710, to be computed at <i>Last-June</i> yearly, for 99 Years. Granted March 25, 1708.	8 Years $\frac{1}{4}$ 640000	40000	
80000 <i>l.</i> per Annum An-			
Another Act of Annuities, Anno 1708. Charges one of the 6th of Moiety, or half Part of the old Queen <i>Ann</i> , Subsidy of Tenthage and Poundage 16 Years. Upon Wines, Goods, and Mer- chandizes, for 96 Years, from the 1st of July 1712, the interme- diate Interest was supply'd out of the Purchase-Money, and also by an Act of the 20th of the Queen, out of several unappropriated Branches of the Revenue, for 99 Years, Grant- ed June 24, 1708.	18 Years $\frac{1}{2}$ 1280000	80000	1280000

**Two Acts of Bank Annuities.** **Charges** on the 1st of K. the General or aggregate Fund, after the Interest and Allowances to Exchequer-Bills, and after 12000. per Cent. for his Majesty's Civil Government, with the Annuities, payable at the Bank of England at 1 per Cent. per Annum, redeemable by Parliament.

## A B S T R A C T.

By Lotteries	13223910	549995	12673915	94424912
Bank	3375027 17 10 <sup>1</sup>	3375027 17 10 <sup>1</sup>	2065027 17 10 <sup>1</sup>	2065027 17 6.
By Annuities	4676812 10	115787 10	4561025	328561 18 6 <sup>1</sup>
By Exchequer-Bills	9200000	—	—	1600000
East-India Company	10000000	—	—	6080000
South-Sea Company	12793132 13 4	—	12793132 13 4	871134 12 10
Annuitie	—	—	—	—
Total	47268883 1	2 <sup>1</sup> 665782	1046603100 11	2 <sup>1</sup> 3118448 0 10 <sup>1</sup>

Exchequer, March 14, 1716,  
JOS. FOX.

*March 15.* The Commons, in a grand Committee on Ways and Means to raise the Supply, resolv'd, That the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, be farther continu'd from the 23d of June 1717, to the 24 of June 1718; which Resolution being the next Day (March 16) reported, was agreed to by the House, and a Bill order'd to be brought in upon it. The same Day the House, in a grand Committee, made some Progress in the Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and having gone through it on the 18th, Mr. Pulteney reported it the next Day; but the Consideration of the Report was adjourn'd to the Day following.

*March 19.* The Serjeant at Arms of the House of Commons having clear'd the House and the Speaker's Chamber of Strangers, and lock'd the Chamber-Door, the Commons went into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the State of the Nation, in Relation to the national Debts, and after having spent some Hours on that Affair, adjourn'd the farther Consideration of it to the 22d.

*March 20.* It was order'd, 1st, That it be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for granting an Aid to his Majesty by a Land-Tax in *Great Britain*, for the Service of the Year 1717, was committed, That they have Power to receive a Clause or Clauses, for authorizing the Commissioners to be nam'd in the Bill, to call the Collectors of the Land-Taxes to Account for such Moneys as they have detain'd in their Hands, to the End the same may be apply'd in Ease to such Parishes or Divisions where Deficiencies have been occasion'd thereby: 2dly, That they have Power to receive a Clause for transferring to the said Act, the Deficiency of the Loans and Interest upon the 4th 2 Shilling Aid: And 3dly, That they have Power to receive a Clause of Credit.

*March 22.* The Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, came to the following Resolutions. I. That all the publick Funds redeemable by Law, that do now exceed five *per Cent.* *per Annum*, be redeem'd according to the respective Provisions or Clauses of Redemption, contain'd in the Acts of Parliament for that Purpose; or (with Consent of the Proprietors) be converted into an Interest or Annuity, not exceeding 5*l. per Cent. per Annum*, redeemable by Parliament.

II. That

H. That his Majesty be enabled to borrow of any Person or Persons, Bodies Politick or Corporate, such Sum or Sums of Money, as shall be requisite to redeem the said redeemable Funds, at any Rate not exceeding 5*l. per Cent. per Annum*, and to secure the same upon the Funds so to be redeem'd. III. That the Annuity of 10650*l. 13s. 5d. per Annum*, payable to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, out of the House-Money, by Virtue of several Acts of Parliament in that Behalf, for the principal Sum of 17750*27l. 17s. 10d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  by them advanc'd, be redeem'd, or (by Consent of the said Governor and Company) converted into an Interest or Annuity, not to exceed 5*l. per Cent. per Annum*, redeemable by Parliament. IV. That so much of the Fund, commonly call'd the Aggregate Fund, settled by an Act of Parliament in the first Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, as is applicable to the Interest, Circulation, Exchanging, or Cancelling the present Exchequer-Bills, be also redeem'd. V. That his Majesty be enabled to authorize the High Treasurer, or the Commissioners of the Treasury for the Time being, to treat and agree with any Person or Persons, Bodies Politick or Corporate, for circulating such a Number of Exchequer-Bills, at a Rate not exceeding 4*l. 10s. per Cent. per Annum*, for Interest, Exchanging, and Circulation, as may be charg'd and secur'd upon that part of the said aggregate Fund so to be redeem'd. VI. That the Annuities of 6000*l.* and 8000*l. per Annum*, payable to the Governor and Company of Merchants of Great Britain trading to the South-Sea, be also redeem'd. VII. That the Annuities payable by an Act of Parliament of the twelfth Year of the Reign of King William, (of glorious Memory) to certain Patentees therein nam'd, their Heirs and Assigns, out of the weekly Sum of 3700*l.* charg'd on the Excise, be also redeem'd. VIII. That the several Terms of Years remaining in the Duties appropriated by the two Lottery-Acts, made and pass'd in the ninth Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, (of blessed Memory) and by the two Lottery-Acts made and pass'd in the tenth Year of her said late Majesty's Reign, be made perpetual, IX. That the said Duties comprehended in the said four Lottery-Acts, be made one general Fund for the Future. X. That the Proprietors of the Orders

ground-

grounded on the said Lottery-Acts, do, within a limited Time, make their Elections, either to accept Annuities after the Rate of  $5l. per Cent. per Annum$ , redeemable by Parliament, out of such general Fund, or be paid so much as remains due to them on their Orders respectively. XI. That in all Cases where the Proprietors shall chuse to have their Principal, the  $5l. per Cent. per Annum$  sav'd thereby, be made another Fund towards answering such Sums of Money as shall be advanc'd (towards discharging the said Principal) by Loans, or other Securities, as shall be thought proper. XII. That His Majesty be enabled to give Power for receiving voluntary Subscriptions from any Person or Persons entitled to any of the Annuities issuing out of the publick Funds, for the Residue of the respective Terms of 99, 96, 89, or 32 Years, formerly purchas'd therein, (not being subject to Redemption) who shall be willing to accept, in lieu thereof, perpetual Annuities redeemable by Parliament, and to allow for the remaining Terms in the said Annuities, which were purchas'd for 99, 96, or 89, Years, (at the Election of the respective Subscribers) either so much as the same Annuities shall amount to at 19 Years Purchase, to be made good by new Annuities of  $4l. per Cent. per Annum$ , redeemable by Parliament; or 17 Years and a half Purchase to be made good by new Annuities of  $5l. per Cent. per Annum$ , to be redeemable in like Manner; and to allow for the remaining Terms in the said Annuities, which were purchas'd for 32 Years, (at the Election of the respective Subscribers) either so much as the same Annuities shall amount to at 14 Years and a half's Purchase, to be made good by new Annuities of  $4l. per Cent. per Annum$ , redeemable by Parliament, or 13 Years and a half's Purchase, to be made good by Annuities of  $5l. per Cent. per Annum$ , redeemable in like Manner; and that the said new Annuities shall be settled and secur'd accordingly. XIII. That all Savings that shall arise upon any of the present Funds, by the propos'd Redemptions or Reductions, be reserv'd and apply'd, after all Deficiencies that may happen upon any of the said Funds are made good, towards discharging and reducing the national Debt. XIV. That all the said Duties now in being, or to be continu'd, shall immediately cease and determine, after the said national Debt,

Debt, and all Interest due thereupon, is discharg'd and paid off.

The same Day the Commons read the third Time, and pass'd the *Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c.* which was immediately sent up to the Lords, who read it the first Time. Upon the Motion for a second Reading, the Duke of *Buckingham* propos'd to put it off 'till the Thursday following; but some Lords insisted, that such a Delay might be of very dangerous Consequence to the Government, by Reason that the last Act against *Mutiny and Desertion* determining the next Monday, many Soldiers might take that Opportunity to desert with Impunity; so that the second Reading was put off only 'till the next Day, *March 23d*. On Monday, *March* the 25th, the Lords, in a grand Committee, took the said Bill into Consideration; and, among the rest, the Lord *North* and *Grey* excepted against a Clause, whereby common Soldiers are exempted from Arrests for Debt, which, his Lordship urg'd, encourages Idleness and Vice among Tradesmen and Artificers; occasions frequent Bankrupcies; and, at the same Time, is prejudicial to the Army it self, those broken Tradesmen who get into it, lifting themselves only for a Protection, and doing little or no Service. Several other Objections were rais'd against that, and other Parts of the Bill by the Duke of *Buckingham*, the Earls of *Abingdon* and *Anglesey*, the Lords *Harcourt*, *Trevor*, and others, who were oppos'd by the Lord Chancellor, the Dukes of *Devonshire* and *Newcastle*, the Earl of *Sunderland*, and some other Lords; and the Question being put, That the Bill do pass, it was carry'd in the Affirmative by a Majority of 65 Voices against 19.

*March 23.* Mr. *Farrer* having reported the Resolutions of the 22d, they were agreed to by the House, and a Bill was order'd to be brought in upon them. The same Day it was likewise order'd, That the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Land-Tax Bill is committed, have Power to receive a Clause to transfer to the *Register* appointed to be kept by the said Act, all the Loans which have been made upon the Resolution of the House upon the 5th of this Month, to be repaid with Interest not exceeding 5*l. per Cent. per Annum.* Upon which last Resolution, the whole Loan of 60000*l.* was immediately fill'd up.

*March*

March 25. A Petition of the Commissioners of the Land-Tax for the Borough of St. Albans in Hertfordshire, was presented to the House and read, complaining, That John Wintour and William Hunt, Jun. (Collectors of the Land-Tax for the said Borough for the Years 1710, 1711, 1712, and 1713) have, in their Hands, several Sums of Money, which they refuse to account for; pretending they have discharge'd the Debts due to the Crown, and that therefore the Commissioners have no Authority to call them to an Account for the same, and praying such Relief as the House shall think fit: Which Petition was referr'd to a Committee. After which the House, in a grand Committee, went through the Land-Tax Bill, and made several Amendments to it; which on the 27th and 28th were reported, agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be engross'd. The same Day the King came to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the Bill entitled, *An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.*

March 26. A Petition of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, Francis Viscount Montague, Henry Lord Arundel, Hugh Lord Clifford, Charles Lord Dormer, James Lord Waldgrave, Walter Lord Aston, Sir William Goring, Sir William Gage, Barts. William Flowden, William Stafford, Henry-Charles Howard, Edward Blount, and Joseph-Edward Gage, Esqs; for and on the Behalf of themselves and others, was presented to the House and read, praying, That Leave be given to bring in a Bill for explaining the Act of the last Session of Parliament, entitl'd, *An Act to oblige Papists to register their Names and real Estates;* upon which the said Act was read, and a Bill was order'd to be brought in for explaining the said Act, and for enlarging the Time for Papists to register their Names and real Estates. After this it was resolv'd to address his Majesty, That the Treaties made with the Bishop of Munster and the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, for putting six Battalions of their Troops into his Majesty's Service, might be laid before the House: According to which Address Mr. Secretary Stanhope, two Days after, presented to the House the said Treaties, with Translations of the same. It was generally reported and believ'd, that these Treaties were call'd for by some Gentlemen, with Design to find fault with them, and to bring a Censure upon some German Ministers, who had

had been employ'd in those Transactions: But be that as it will, a Motion being made the next Day, and the Question being put, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, That he will be pleas'd to give Directions, that the Instructions given to his Majesty's Ministers, who transacted the Treaties for taking four Battalions of the Bishop of Munster's Troops, and two Battalions of the Duke of Saxe-Gotha's Troops into his Majesty's Pay, to supply the Place of such as, during the late Rebellion, should be drawn from the Garrisons of the States-General of the United Provinces to assist his Majesty, may be laid before this House, it pass'd in the Negative by a Majority of 65 Votes against 38.

April 1. The House, in a grand Committee on the Supply, resolv'd to grant the following Sums, viz.

	l. s. d.
1. For Half-Pay to the Officers of the Land-Forces and Marines disband'd,	85,000 0 0
2. For the 28 Companies of Invalids,	26,894 8 4
3. For Provisions for the Garrison of Gibraltar,	13,551 9 5
4. For 6 Battalions of the Troops of Munster and Saxe-Gotha,	24,188 3 10
5. To make up the Full Pay of the General Officers, with their Aids de Camp, and Majors of Brigade, in North Britain,	4,131 3 9
6. For extraordinary Forage, Provisions, &c. in the Pursuit of the Rebels into the Highlands,	10,000 0 0
7. For replacing 10000l. issu'd out of the appropriated Revenues of North Britain, to the Duke of Argyle,	10,000 0 0
8. For 3 independent Companies in North Britain,	1,175 12 6
9. For one Lieutenant and 45 Men employ'd to reinforce the Castle of Edinburgh,	1,206 16 0
10. For the Subsistence of the Rebel-Prisoners taken at Preston in 1716,	3,775 9 10
11. For the Subsistence of Rebel-Prisoners in 1717,	1,500 0 0
12. For subsisting 353 Rebel-Prisoners at Glasgow in 1716,	736 8 5
U	Total 182,159 12 5

The Report of these Resolutions was put off 'till the 3d of April; and the next Day (April 2) the House being mov'd, That some Clauses in the Act of the tenth Year of her late Majesty, entitled, *An Act to prevent the disturbing those of the Episcopal Communion, in that Part of Great Britain call'd Scotland, in the Exercise of their religious Worship, and in the Use of the Liturgy of the Church of England*; and for repealing the Act pass'd in the Parliament of Scotland, entitled, *An Act against irregular Baptisms and Marriages*; and also in the Act of the same Year, entitled, *An Act to restore the Patrons to their ancient Rights of presenting Ministers to the Churches vacant, in that Part of Great Britain call'd Scotland*, might be read; they were read accordingly; and thereupon a Bill was order'd to be brought in for the farther explaining and amending several Matters relating to the Church-Judicatures and Patronages, in that Part of Great Britain call'd Scotland. Then the ingross'd Bill for granting an Aid by a Land-Tax, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords for their Concurrence.

April 3. Upon a Motion, That a Clause in the Act of the last Session of Parliament, entitled, *An Act for the effectual securing the Peace of the Highlands in Scotland, relating to erecting Schools for the Education of Youth in proper Places there*, might be read; it was read accordingly; and thereupon it was resolv'd to address his Majesty, That he would be pleas'd to give Directions, that the Report of the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty, pursuant to the said Act, be laid before the House. It was also resolv'd to address his Majesty, for an Account of the gross and neat Produce of the several Funds applicable to the Sinking the Principal, or Payment of the national Debt, distinguishing each of the said Funds, and the Annual Exceeding or Deficiency of them respectively, from *Lady-Day 1710*, to *Lady-Day 1717*; and also an Account how much of the said Deficiencies have been made good by Parliament. After this, Mr. Farmer reported the Resolutions on the Supply; which being agreed to, Mr. Secretary Stanhope deliver'd to the House the following Message from his Majesty, *viza.*

GEORGE

## GEORGE R.

**H**IS Majesty being desirous, above all Things, not only to secure his Kingdoms against the present Danger, with which they are threaten'd from Sweden, but likewise to prevent, as far as is possible, the like Apprehensions for the Future, thinks it necessary that such Measures should be early concert'd with other Princes and States, as may conduce most effectually to this End.

And as this may require some Expence, his Majesty hopes that his Commons will, by their Assistance at this Juncture, enable him to make good such Engagements as may ease his People of all future Charge and Apprehensions upon this Account.

The Consideration of this Message was put off to the next Day.

April 4. Mr. Secretary Stanhope made a Motion, That a Supply be granted to enable his Majesty to concert such Measures with foreign Princes and States, as may prevent any Charge or Apprehensions from the Designs of Sweden for the future. He urg'd the Advantage and Security that would redound to the Nation, by enabling his Majesty to reduce the King of Sweden; and what Confidence they ought to repose in the King's Honour, Wisdom, and Oeconomy in the Management of what Money should be thought necessary for that Service. Hereupon Mr. Shippen said, among other Things, That it was a great Misfortune, that so wise and so excellent a Prince as his Majesty, was as little acquainted with the Usage and Forms of Parliamentary Proceedings, as with the Language of our Country: That if he had known either, he would not have sent such a Message, which, he was sure, was unparliamentary and unprecedented; and therefore 'twas his Opinion, That it was penn'd by some foreign Minister, and then translated into English: That since the King's Accession to the Throne, there had been many Reflections cast in that House, upon the last Ministry, as if they had betray'd the Interest of their Country: That, on the Contrary, they had often been told, that his Majesty had retriev'd the Honour and Reputation of the Nation; the Effects of which had already appear'd in the flourishing Condition of our Trade: That after all this, he could not but be very much surpriz'd to find a Motion made for a Supply of Money, to enable his Majesty to enter into

new Measures, to secure his Kingdom against any future Apprehensions from the *Swedes*: That the Necessity that was urg'd for this, seem'd to be inconsistent with the Accounts of those glorious Advantages his Majesty had obtain'd for us: And he could not help being of Opinion, That if the new Alliances and Measures to be concerted, were such as were to be obtain'd purely by the Force of our Money, that ever the Happiness or the Security of the Nation could be the Consequence of such Counsels; for, whenever Foreigners come to taste the Sweetness of *English* Money, we might depend upon it, that their Adherence to our Interest would last no longer than we continu'd to supply their Necessities. Mr. *Hungerford*, who seconded Mr. *Shippenn*, said, among other Particulars, That for his Part, he could not understand what Occasion there was for new Alliances, much less, that they should be purchas'd with Money: That it must needs be very surprizing to the whole World, that a Nation, not long ago the Terror of *France* and *Spain*, should now seem to fear so inconsiderable an Enemy as the King of *Sweden*; especially when we had so good a Fleet at Sea, and so great an Army on Land. Some other Speeches were made on the same Side, which gave Mr. *Stanhope* Occasion to say, That he was sorry to find Gentlemen grow so warm upon a Subject of this Nature: That the King was a Prince of that Integrity and Honour, and had already given such convincing Proofs of his tender Care for the true Interest of the Nation, that they might entirely depend upon his Wisdom in this Matter; and therefore he was of Opinion, that none would refuse Compliance with this Message, but such as either were not the King's Friends, or who distrust-ed the Honesty of his Ministers; or Words to that Effect. This gave Offence to several Members; and Mr. *Lawson*, one of the Knights of the Shire for *Cum-ber-land*, reply'd thereupon, That he was very much surpriz'd to find such unguarded Expressions fall from that worthy and honourable Gentleman, for whom, he was sure, the whole House had a very great Regard; but since he had thought fit to speak so openly, he hop'd he might be well justify'd in saying, That if every Member of this House, that us'd Freedom of Speech on any Subject of Debate, must be accounted an Enemy to the King, when he happens not to fall in with his Ministers, he knew no Service they were capable

capable of doing for their Country in that House; and therefore it was his Opinion, That they had nothing else to do, but to retire to their Country-Seats, and leave the King and his Ministers to take what they pleas'd. Mr. Boscawen, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Mr. Horatio Walpole, and some other Gentlemen, back'd Mr. Stanhope's Motion; but William Grimstone, Esq; and some others, spoke on this Occasion, on the other Side; and what was still more observable, was, the Silence of Mr. Robert Walpole. However, it was mov'd, and resolv'd, That the House woudl, upon the Monday Morning next, resolve it self into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of Mr. Stanhope's Motion for a Supply. After this it was also resolv'd, To address his Majesty, that the Treaty made between his late Majesty King *William* (of glorious Memory) and the present King of *Sweden*, be laid before the House: Pursuant to which Address, Mr. Secretary Stanhope, on Saturday the 6<sup>th</sup> of April, laid before the House a Copy of the said Treaty, which was read; but it being too long to be inserted in this Register, we shall refer it to our next.

April 8. The Commons went into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the Motion of Thursday last, for a Supply to be granted to his Majesty, against the Designs of *Sweden* for the Future; for the Necessity of which, Mr. Stanhope alledg'd several Reasons, and was seconded by Mr. Craggs, Junior, Mr. Boscawen, Mr. Aislaby, and several others. On the other Side, Mr. Shippen, Mr. Hungersford, Mr. Hutchinson, the Lord Guernsey, Mr. Herne, Mr. Ward, and some others, urg'd, That 'twas unparliamentary to grant a Supply before the Occasion was known, and an Estimate of the Expence was laid before the House: That the King's Message about this Matter, was so unprecedented, that his Majesty's Ministers seem'd to be divided about it: and that 'twas a great Misfortune such Divisions should happen among the Ministry, for then a Parliament cannot have a true Information of Things: That they could not easily apprehend what Occasion there was to make new Alliances, since we had a Standing Army in *Great Britain*, and a considerable Fleet at Sea, which sufficiently secur'd his Majesty's Kingdoms against any Danger from *Sweden*: That if we design'd to make an Offensive War against that Crown, why did we not send Part of our Forces

on

on Board our Fleet? Especially, since we were now secure at Home, both by the Suppression of the late Rebellion, and by the Conclusion of the Triple Alliance, which the Regent of *France* had begun faithfully to perform, by causing the Pretender to pass the *Alps*. However, if the Court insisted on the Necessity of entering into new Engagements against *Sweden*, they thought it proper to address his Majesty, to acquaint the House with the Nature of those Engagements, and the Sum that was requisite to make them good. To this, Mr. *Stanhope* and some other Gentlemen answer'd in Substance, That the Discovery of the late Conspiracy, carry'd on by the *Swedish* Ministers, in Conjunction with the discontented Party at Home, sufficiently evinc'd the Necessity of a standing Army in *Great Britain*: That the Treaty of Triple Alliance seem'd, indeed, to secure us against any Danger on the Part of *France*; but that it was to be observ'd, that the said Treaty had met with so great Opposition at the *French* Court, that had not the Regent stickled strenuously for it, it would have infallibly miscarried; and tho' hitherto we had all the Reason imaginable to commend the Honesty and Candour of that Prince; yet, in good Policy, we ought not to depend on that Treaty any longer than it shall be the Interest of *France* to observe it. And as to the Motion for the Address, it was answer'd, That it would be injurious to the King's Prerogative of entering into such Alliances as his Majesty thinks necessary for the Good and Security of his Dominions, without communicating the same to his Parliament: Which Prerogative was grounded on very good Reasons; for if the Crown was oblig'd to impart the Secret of Affairs to so great a Number of Persons, the most important Negotiations must thereby miscarry. Sir *Gilbert Heathcote* mention'd the great Losses and Damages which the *British* Subjects had sustain'd by their Ships being made Prize, and confiscated in *Sweden*; and observ'd, That the King of *Sweden* having several Times refus'd to make Satisfaction; and, on the Contrary, his Ministers having endeavour'd to raise a new Rebellion in his Majesty's Dominions, there was Ground to declare War against him. To this, Mr. *Nathaniel Gould* reply'd, That the *Dutch* having sustain'd as great Losses by the *Swedes*, they had an equal Concern with *Great Britain* to declare War against them; and therefore it would

be proper, before the House proceeded farther, to engage *Holland*, in the first Place, to prohibit all Commerce with *Sweden*, as we had done. Hereupon Mr. Stanhope said, That he made no doubt, but the States-General would readily come into any Measures that should appear necessary for the Good and Interest of both Nations in general, and to obtain Satisfaction for the late Depredations of the *Swedes* in particular: That their High-Mightinesses had lately given signal Instances of their firm Adherence to the Crown of *Great Britain*, in causing the *Swedish* Ministers to be seiz'd in their Dominions, upon his Majesty's Desire; but that the Form and Constitution of their Government, and the Good of their Subjects, who mostly subsist by Trade, did not permit them to take such vigorous and speedy Resolutions as could be wish'd; and therefore it would not be fair to exact the same from them. Mr. Craggs, Jun. press'd the Necessity of making new Alliances against *Sweden*, from the late doubtful Conduct of a Northern Potentate, (meaning, as it was suppos'd, the Czar of *Muscovy*) who, by his Inactivity against *Sweden*, and the Post some of his Troops had taken, gave great Umbrage to the Empire. Mr. Robert Walpole, Mr. Attorney and Mr. Sollicitor General, the Lord Molesworth, and some others, spoke also on the same Side; and Sir William Thompson in particular, urg'd, What the World would think of this Parliament, if they should refuse to supply the King at this Exigency? On the other Hand, Mr. Speaker, and John Smith, Esq; one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, said, That they were not against the Supply, but against the demanding and granting of it in such an unparliamentary Manner; and Mr. Speaker propos'd, That Part of the Army should be disbanded, and the Money thereby sav'd, apply'd towards the making good such new Engagements as were thought necessary to be enter'd into; but Lieutenant General Morden, and some others, urg'd how unsafe and impolitick it would be at this Juncture, to disband any of the Troops. Mr. George Caswell said, among other Things, That for his own Part, he had rather pay others for fighting, than fight himself: That he thought it more advantageous for *Great Britain* to carry the War Abroad, and enjoy Peace at Home, in order to improve our Trade, and reduce our publick Debts; and that, as the employing Foreigners against *Sweden*,

*Sweden*, would be a far less Expence than national Troops, he therefore was for complying with his Majesty's Message. At last, about five a Clock in the Afternoon, the Question being put, upon the Motion for a Supply, the same was carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of fifteen Voices only, *viz.* 164 against 149.

April 9. Mr. *Farrer* reported the said Resolution to the House, upon which there arose a fresh, but short Debate: Mr. *Shippen*, Mr. *Hungerford*, Mr. *Hutchinson*, Mr. *Smith*, Mr. *Heyne*, and others, insisted again on the Unparliamentariness of asking and granting Supplies without an Estimate of the Expence; and propos'd, either to present an Address to the King, to assure him, That the House would effectually make good all the Engagements his Majesty should think proper to enter into; or that his Majesty be desir'd to disband Part of the Army, and apply the Savings towards the new Alliances. Both these Expedients were oppos'd by General *Stanhope*, Mr. *Robert Walpole*, Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, Mr. *Baile* of *Terwiswood*, and Mr. *Hampden*; the last of whom in particular, in Answer to what was suggested, That this Manner of asking and granting Supplies, was unparliamentary and unprecedented, said, He remember'd that about ten or eleven Years before, a Great Man in that House made a Motion for allowing and providing for about nine hundred thousand Pounds which the Government had expended, without laying any Estimate before the Commons. To this, Mr. Speaker said, He wonder'd that Gentleman would bring in as a Precedent, a Business that was transacted so many Years ago, and which was not parallel to the present Case: Whereupon Mr. *Hampden* reply'd, That he did not thereby intend to reflect upon Mr. Speaker, since he had the Honour to vote with him upon that Occasion. After some other Speeches, the Resolution for granting a Supply to his Majesty, to concert such Measures with foreign Princes and States, as may prevent any Charge or Apprehensions from the Designs of *Sweden* for the Future, was agreed to, though by a Majority only of four Votes, *viz.* 153 against 149; and it was order'd, That his Majesty's Message of the 3d Instant, be referred to the grand Committee of the Supply.

April 10. Mr. *Robert Walpole* presented to the House, according to Order, *A Bill for redeeming the Duties on Houses*

Houses, and charging the same with a lesser Incumbrance; and for redeeming so much of the Fund, commonly call'd the Aggregate Fund, as relates to the present Exchequer-Bills; and for circulating Exchequer-Bills at a less Charge to the Publick, pursuant to several Powers of Redemption contain'd in former Acts of Parliament; and for continuing several Annual and other Payments out of the Residue of the said Aggregate Fund: Which was receiv'd, read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time. It was observ'd, that upon the bringing in of this Bill, Mr. Walpole gave the House a Hint of his having resign'd his Places, by saying, That he now presented that Bill as a Country Gentleman; but he hop'd it would not fare the worse for having two Fathers; and that his Successor would take care to bring it to Perfection. After this a Petition of several Adventurers and Creditors of the united Company of Merchants of Great Britain, trading to the East Indies, against the said Bill, was presented to the House, and read, praying the Consideration of the House in relation to a Clause in the Act of Parliament of the 9th and 10th of King William, for establishing the East India Trade, whereby the Petitioners were apprehensive they might be liable to Suits at Law, in Case such Dividends should be made by the Directors of the said Company, as exceed their Annuity from the Government, and their Profit in Trade; which Petition was rejected. The same Day 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 Chron. Regist. p. 25.

April 11. The Commons adjourn'd the Call of their House 'till Thursday the 2d Day of May next, and order'd, That Mr. Speaker do write circular Letters to the Sheriffs and Stewards of the several Counties of Great Britain, requiring the Attendance of the Members of the House on the said 2d Day of May; and that this House would proceed with the utmost Severity against such Members (whose Excuses should not be allow'd of) as should not then attend the Service of the House. After this, Mr. Hambden reported from the Committee the Resolutions relating to three controverted Elections, which were agreed to, viz. That Henry Holmes, Esq; and Sir Robert Raymond, Kt. were not duly elected; and that Anthony Morgan, Esq; and Sir Theodore詹森, Kt. were duly elected, for Yarmouth in

in the Isle of *Wight*. 2dly, That *Thomas Horner*, Esq; was not, and that *John Dodd*, Esq; was, duly elected for *Wells*. 3dly, That *Robert Leaves*, Esq; was not, and that *William Wallis*, Esq; was, duly elected for *Steyning* in the County of *Sussex*; and the Clerk of the Crown was order'd to amend the respective Returns, according to the said Resolutions.

April 12. Upon a Petition of sundry Proprietors and Agents for Sufferers, in Behalf of themselves and others, to whom Debentures have been made out for Losses sustain'd by the *French* Invasion on the Islands of *Nevi* and *St. Christopher*, being presented to the House, and read, praying Relief for Satisfaction of the Principal and Interest due upon the Land Debentures; it was resolv'd to address his Majesty, That an Account be laid before this House of the estimated Value of the Land in the Island of *St. Christopher*, yielded by *France* to *Britain* by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, together with the Survey of the same, and all Representations, Memorials, and Papers, made since the said Treaty, relating to that Island. Then the Commons went into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the Supply granted to his Majesty; and Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* having made a Motion for granting to his Majesty the Sum of 250,000*l.* to enable him to concert Measures against *Sweden*; there was for a Minute or two a great Silence in the House. Mr. *Pulteney*, who broke it first, express'd his Surprize at it; and added, among other Things, That as for his Part, he had not yet said any Thing to this Matter, because he thought it inconsistent with Decency to oppose a Motion that came from the Court, while he had the Honour to be his Majesty's immediate Servant; but that having resign'd his Place, that he might act with a Freedom becoming an *English* Man, he could not forbear declaring against the granting a Supply, in a Manner altogether unparliamentary and unprecedented: That he could not perswade himself, that any *English* Man advis'd his Majesty to send such a Message; but he doubted not, but the Resolutions of a *British* Parliament would make a *German* Ministry tremble. He was seconded by the Lord *Finch*, who even found Fault with some Steps that had been taken in relation to the Affairs of the *Northern* Alliance; saying, among other Things, That it appear'd by the Memorial presented by the *Russian* Minister, and by the Answer return'd

turn'd to it, that such Measures had been pursu'd, as were like to engage us in a Quarrel with the *Czar*. Upon this Mr. Secretary Stanhope made a long Speech, in Vindication of the King and his Ministers, in relation both to the *Czar* and the King of *Sweden*. With respect to the first, he said, among other Things, That hitherto he had been oblig'd to be silent; but that he was now at Liberty to set this Matter in a clear Light, and to acquaint the House, That the Coldness which appear'd of late between the King and the *Czar*, proceeded from his Majesty's refusing to become *Guarantee* of his *Czarish* Majesty's Conquests; and from his Majesty's soliciting the *Czar* to withdraw his Troops from the Dutchy of *Mecklenburgh*: That as to the first of those Matters, his Majesty's Conduct deserv'd the Applause and the Thanks of a *British* Parliament, since it appear'd thereby, that his Majesty was tender not to engage the Nation in foreign Quarrels: That this, indeed, had been his Majesty's principal Care, since his happy Accession to the Throne; and he might assure them, that *Great Britain* was entirely free from any Engagements, and at Liberty to follow such Measures as best suit with her Interest: That as for the Instances which his Majesty has caus'd to be made with the *Czar*, and the Measures he may have concerted, to get the *Russian* Troops out of the Dutchy of *Mecklenburgh*, his Majesty has acted in all this as *Elector* and *Prince* of the Empire: That he was perswaded, all the Gentlemen there would agree with him, that the King's Dignity, as King of *Great Britain*, was never understood to tie up his Hands with respect to his Interests in *Germany*, and as *Prince* of the Empire: But besides, he must desire Gentlemen to consider, That long before his Majesty's Accession to the Crown, *Great Britain* was in strict Union with the Emperor and Empire; so that if, by virtue of ancient Alliances, the Emperor should require *Great Britain* to use those Instances with the *Czar*, which the King has made only as *Elector* of *Hanover*, *Great Britain* could not avoid complying with his Request: That in relation to *Sweden*, the King's Conduct was not only blameless and unspotted, but worthy of the highest Commendations: That in the late Queen's Time, *Great Britain* interpos'd to procure a Neutrality in the North, whereby the King of *Sweden* might have preserv'd his Possessions in the Empire: That the Re-

gency at Stockholm agreed to this Overture; but that the King of Sweden rejected it with Haughtiness and the utmost Scorn, declaring, he would use those as his Enemies, who should pretend to impose such a Neutrality upon him: That during the whole Course of that Negotiation, the King, then Elector of Hanover, used all friendly Offices in Favour of Sweden: That all this having prov'd ineffectual, through the King of Sweden's Obsturacy; and the King of Denmark having, by the Fortune of War, re-conquer'd the Dutchies of Bremen and Verden, his Majesty, as Elector of Hanover, had purchas'd the same with his own Money, for a valuable Consideration: Concluding, That although it never was in his Majesty's Thoughts to engage Great Britain in a War to support that Acquisition, yet, if Gentlemen would give themselves the Trouble to cast their Eyes upon the Map, and see where Bremen and Verden lie, he hop'd they would not be indifferent as to the Possessor of those two Dutchies, but would agree with him, that their being in the King's Hands suits far better with the Interest of Great Britain, than if they were in the Hands either of the Czar, who gives already but too much Jealousy to the Empire; or of the King of Sweden, who endeavour'd to raise a new Rebellion in Great Britain, and harbours our fugitive Rebels.

Mr. Smith thought fit to answer Mr. Stanhope, and, among other Things, said, That he had already declar'd his Reasons for opposing the granting this Supply in such an extraordinary Manner; and that some Expressions that had escap'd a Gentleman in the Ministry, instead of making him alter his Opinion, rather confirm'd him in it: That as, on the one Hand, he never affected Popularity; so, on the other Hand, when the Good of his Country came under Consideration, he always spoke his Thoughts with the Liberty that becomes an English Man, without any Regard to the Ministers: That he did not pretend to be thoroughly acquainted with Affairs abroad; but having had the Honour to sit so long in that House, where so great a Variety of Busines, both foreign and domestic, had often been debated, he might presume to have some Knowledge of them: That, however, he would not say any Thing to what had been advanc'd by the honourable Member who spoke last; but if an Estimate of the Conduct of the Ministry, in relation to Affairs

Affairs Abroad, was to be made by a Comparison of their Conduct at Home, he was sure they would not appear altogether so faultless as they were represented. Was it not a Mistake, (added he) not to preserve the Peace at Home, after the King was come to the Throne, with the universal Applause and joyful Acclamations of all his Subjects? Was it not a Mistake, upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, not to issue a Proclamation, to offer Pardon to such as should return Home peaceably, as had ever been practis'd before upon such Occasions? Was it not a Mistake, after the Suppression of the Rebellion, and the Tryal and Execution of the principal Authors of it, to keep up Animosities, and drive People to Despair, by not passing an Act of Indemnity and Grace, by keeping so many Persons under hard and tedious Confinement, and by granting Pardons to some, without leaving them any Means to subsist? Is it not a Mistake, not to trust to a Vote of Parliament, for making good such Engagements as his Majesty shall think proper to enter into; and instead of that, to insist on the Granting of this Supply in such an extraordinary Manner? Is it not a Mistake, to take this Opportunity to create Divisions, and render some of the King's best Friends suspected and obnoxious? Is it not a Mistake, in short, to form Parties and Cabals, in order to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act against Occasional Conformity? To this Speech General Stanhope reply'd, That he has had the Honour to serve his Majesty, since his happy Accession to the Throne, but as there were other Persons, (some of them in, and others out of Place) who had a greater Share than himself in the Administration of Affairs, he left it to them to justify themselves: That however, he would clear a principal Point, by assuring the Assembly, that he had, some time ago, the King's Orders to draw up an Act of Indemnity.

Mr. Barrington Shute said, among other Things, That the King was, indeed, come to the Throne with joyful Acclamations of most of his Subjects; but that the Disaffection that appear'd soon after, did not proceed from the ill Conduct of his Ministers, but solely from the Removal of some Persons in great Employments: That nevertheless, in the Changes that were then made, his Majesty had follow'd the Rules of Prudence, Justice, and Gratitude, since he advanc'd those, who, in the worst of Times, had given undoubted

doubted Proofs of their Affection and Attachment to his Interest, in the Room of those who had been prefer'd in the last Reign, as the fittest Instruments to destroy the Protestant Succession, even before it took Place, and who had since been in open Rebellion against his Majesty: That as for the other Mistakes charg'd upon the Administration, they might be reduc'd to these two, *viz.* The not passing the Act of Indemnity, and the Design to repeal the Occasional Bill: That as to the first, there were various Opinions about it; and considering the restless Spirit of the discontented Party, it was hard to determine, whether an Indemnity was a proper Way to reduce them: since it was notorious, that the repeated Instances of Clemency which his Majesty has given since his Accession, have been abus'd and despis'd: That as to the Repeal of the Acts against the Dissenters, nothing, in his Opinion, was either more just or reasonable; and he could not but wonder, that a Gentleman who had been turn'd out of his Employment in the last Reign, and restor'd since the King's coming to the Crown, should account it a Mistake, on the one Hand, not to grant an Indemnity to his Majesty's declar'd Enemies, and a Mistake, on the other Hand, to make his Majesty's undoubted Friends easy. Mr. *Smith*, after an Explanation demanded and given, about his being turn'd out of Place and restor'd, reply'd to the last Part of Mr. *Sbute's* Speech, That he ever was for allowing Liberty of Conscience to the Dissenters, and had even voted against the Occasional Bill; but that the same being pass'd into a Law, it was his Opinion, that it could not be repeal'd without disquieting the whole Nation.

*William Young*, Esq; who spoke next, said in Substance, That some Days before, he had been against the Motion for granting a Supply upon the King's Message, because he thought it unparliamentary; and it was then his Opinion to address the King to enter into such Engagements as his Majesty shall think proper, and that the Commons would make good the same; but that, since the Majority of the House had determin'd to grant a Supply, they had brought themselves to this Dilemma, either to grant what was ask'd, as necessary for the Service, or to tell the King, that that Service must remain unperform'd, which they had in a Manner, determin'd to be necessary, by granting a Supply.

a Supply. This Speech, was back'd both by Sir *John Brownlow*, and by Mr. *Gould*, who own'd, That we could not carry on our Trade to the *Baltick*, without bringing the King of *Sweden* to Reason, and therefore he was for granting this Supply. Mr. *Robert Walpole*, who brought up the Rear, said, among other Things, That having already spoken for the Supply, he would not refuse the Court his Vote, and the Sum being nam'd, he was for granting it. Hereupon, most of the *Tory* Members went out of the House, and so it was carry'd without dividing, that a Sum not exceeding 250,000*l.* be granted, to enable his Majesty to concert such Measures with foreign Princes and States, as may prevent any Charge or Apprehensions from the Designs of *Sweden* for the future.

*April 13.* Mr. *Farrer* having reported this Resolution to the House, some of the Members endeavour'd to render it ineffectual, by moving that it should be re-committed. To debate this Motion with more Freedom, Mr. *Bromley*, taking Notice that several Peers, and others, were got into the House, mov'd, that the House be clear'd of all Strangers; which being done accordingly, and the Serjeant at Arms having, by Order, summon'd the Members in the Court of Requests, and Places adjacent, to attend the Service of the House, Mr. *Shippenn* made a long Speech, and insisted on the recommitting of the Resolution in Question. He was seconded by several Members, particularly by Mr. *Hungerford*, Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, Mr. *Herne*, and Mr. *Lawson*: But the other Party call'd for the Question; and the said Resolution being read a second Time, was agreed to by a Majority of 153 against 132.

*April 15.* New Writs were order'd to be issu'd out, for electing Members in the following Places, *viz.* A Burgess for *Newport* in the Isle of *Wight*, in the Room of *Anthony Morgan*, Esq; who having been chosen both there and at *Yarmouth*, made his Election to serve for the latter of those Places: A Burgess for *Tregony* in *Cornwall*, in the Room of *James Craggs*, Jun. Esq; who had accepted the Office of his Majesty's Secretary at War: And a Knight of the Shire for *Cardmaben*, in the Room of the Right Honourable *Charles Powlet*, commonly call'd Marquess of *Winchester*, call'd up to the House of Peers. The same Day, Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* laid before the House the Report of

of the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty, pursuant to the Act of the last Session of Parliament, for the more effectual securing the Peace of the Highlands in Scotland.

April 16. It was order'd, that Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrants to the Clerk of the Crown, to make new Writs for electing Members for the following Places, viz. 1. A Burgeſs for *Bridport* in *Dorſeſhire*, in the Room of *William Coventry*, Esq; who had accepted the Office of one of the Clerks-Controllers of his Majesty's Houſhould. 2. A Burgeſs for *Arundel* in *Suſſex*, in the Room of *Thomas Micklethwaite*, Esq; 3. A Commissioner for the Shire of *Berwick*, in the Room of *George Baillie*, Esq; 4. A Burgeſs for *Cocker-mouth* in *Cumberlaſd*, in the Room of the Right Honourable *James Stanhope*, Esq; 5. A Knight of the Shire for *Hampſhire*, in the Room of *John Wallop*, Esq; which laſt four Gentlemen had, ſince their Elections, accepted the Office of Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer. 6. A Burgeſs for the Borough of *Stafford*, in the Room of *William Chetwynd*, Esq; 7. A Com-Baron for *Dover*, in the Room of *Matthew Aylmer*, Esq; 8. A Commissioner for the Shire of *Haddington*, in the Room of *John Cockburn*, Esq; which three laſt had, ſince their Elections, accepted the Office of Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain*. And 9. A Burgeſs for *Malme-bury* in *Wiltſhire*, in the Room of *Joseph Addison*, Esq; made one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

After this, the Call of the House was farther adjourn'd to Wednesday the 8th of *May* next; and then Mr. *Boscowen* having acquainted the House with his Majesty's Desire, that they would adjourn 'till Monday the 6th Day of *May* next, the House accordingly adjourn'd to that Day; as did the Lords likewife. On which Day,

*May 6.* The King went to the House of Lords, and having ſent for the Commons, and they attending, his Majesty commanded the Lord Chancellor to read the following Speech to both Houses:

M

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I T is with great Satisfaction that, after this short Rec-  
epts, I can acquaint you with the certain Advice  
I have receiv'd, that my Fleet is safely arriv'd in the  
Sound, which, by the Blessing of Almighty God, will  
secure these Kingdoms against any immediate Danger  
of an Invasion.

I have, by these Means, an Opportunity, which is  
very acceptable to me, of making a considerable Re-  
duction in our Land-Forces, having establish'd it as  
a Rule with my self, to consult the Ease of my Peo-  
ple in every Thing, so far as is consistent with their  
Safety. And, for my own Part, as I shall always place  
my Greatness in the Prosperity of my Subjects, so I  
shall always desire that my Power may be founded in  
their Affections.

It is upon these Considerations, that I have given  
Orders for the immediate reducing of ten thousand  
Men.

That nothing may be wanting in me to quiet the  
Minds of all my Subjects, I have likewise given Di-  
rections to prepare an Act of Grace; and however it  
may be receiv'd by those who are obstinately bent on  
the Ruin of their Country, I promise my self, that  
it will raise a due Sense of Gratitude in all such as  
have been artfully misled into treasonable Practices,  
against my Person and Government, and preserve  
them from standing in need of the like Mercy for  
the future, when such an Instance of Clemency  
may not be so expedient for the publick Welfare, as  
it would be agreeable to my own Inclinations.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

I thank you for your Readiness to support me in  
the present Juncture of Affairs, and for the Supplies  
which you have given; and do promise you, that  
they shall be employ'd for the Uses to which you de-  
sign'd them.

I shall order such faithful Accompts to be laid be-  
fore you the next Session, as will make it appear,  
there was no other View in asking any particular  
Supply, than to prevent a much greater Expence,  
which the Nation must have unavoidably incur'd  
without it.

I must recommend to you, as I did at the Beginning  
of the Session, to take all proper Methods for reduc-  
ing

ing the publick Debts, with a just Regard to Parliamentary Credit.

*My Lords and Gentlemen.*

The Year being so far advanc'd, I hope you will go through the publick Busines with all possible Dispatch and Unanimity, it being my Intention to meet you early the next Winter, that the sitting of Parliament may be brought into the more usual and convenient Season.

In Return to this Speech, both Houses address'd his Majesty as follows :

*The humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled. Presented May 8. 1717.*

*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 most humble Thanks for your Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne, and for your Majesty's having taken effectual Care to prevent all immediate Danger of an Invasion upon these your Kingdoms, by sending your Fleet so early into the Sound: And we cannot but acknowledge, with the greatest Satisfaction, your Majesty's most tender Regard to the Ease of your People, in giving Orders, as soon as it was consistent with the publick Safety, for reducing so considerable a Number of the Land-Forces.

We also give your Majesty our most humble Thanks for your having communicated to your Parliament your Intention to pass an Act of Grace, which, we hope, will have all the good Effects your Majesty so reasonably and justly expects from it.

And we take this Occasion to assure your Majesty, that we will, with the utmost Zeal and Duty, defend and support your Majesty's sacred Person and Government, against all your Enemies, both at Home and Abroad.

To

To which the King answer'd,

My Lords,

I thank you kindly for this very dutiful Address; your Zeal and Affection to my Person and Government, is what (under God) I shall always principally rely on.

*The humble Address of the House of Commons to the King, presented May 9. 1717.*

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, crave Leave to approach your sacred Person, with Hearts full of Gratitude to your Majesty for the many gracious Declarations you have been pleas'd to make to us from the Throne.

Our Duty to your Majesty, and our Concern for the Security of your Kingdoms, at a Time when the Nation was threaten'd with a desperate Invasion, oblig'd us to make Provision for keeping up such a Body of Land-Forces, as might shew that we were in a Posture of Defence: But your Majesty having Grounds to hope, on the Arrival of your Fleet in the Sound, that, by the Blessing of God, a Check will be put to that Design, we must for ever acknowledge, that the early Directions you have been pleas'd to give for reducing such a Body of those Land-Forces, is the most acceptable Pledge you could give your People of your Tenderness for them; and that your Majesty has nothing so much at Heart as their present, and future Welfare, and is such an Instance of your great Wisdom and Goodness, as must for ever endear your Majesty to all your Subjects.

We are bound to express our just Satisfaction in your gracious Intentions of Mercy, as being highly conducive to the Tranquility of the Kingdom, and a convincing Proof of your Majesty's Desire to reign in the Affections of all your Subjects.

We have so often experienc'd the happy Effects of the Confidence we have repos'd in your Majesty, that we can never entertain any Doubt of the due Application of any Supplies granted by us; and do receive, in the most dutiful and affectionate Manner, your Maj-

Majesty's Promise to lay the Accompts of such Application before us, as a great Instance of your Justice to the Nation.

We are truly sensible how much the Ease and Prosperity of your Subjects depends on the accomplishing that great and necessary Work, of reducing the publick Debts, and are resolv'd to carry it on in the most effectual Manner, with just Regard to Parliamentary Credit.

We are likewise resolv'd, by the Dispatch and Unanimity of our Proceedings, to convince the World, that we are inviolably engag'd in Duty and Affection to your most sacred Person and Government, on the Support of which the Welfare and Happiness of these Kingdoms, under God, entirely depend.

To which the King return'd this Answer,

Gentlemen,

I *is with great Pleasure that I find the Directions I have given to make a Reduction in the Army, and my Intentions to grant an Act of Grace, are so much to the Satisfaction of my faithful Commons.*

*I thank you for the hearty Assurances you give me of your Affections to my Person and Government; and shall always make such an Use of the Confidence you repose in me, as may be most for the Advantage of my People.*

The farther Proceedings of the Parliament must be referr'd to our next, to make Room for some other domestick Transactions.

The Beginning of *March* was publish'd the following Proclamation for prohibiting Commerce with *Sweden*.

GEORGE R.

W<sup>H</sup>ereas in and by an *Act* of this present Session of Parliament, entitled, *An Act to enable his Majesty effectually to prohibit or restrain Commerce with Sweden*; reciting therein, That upon the Discovery of evil Practices, which had been carry'd on by certain Ministers of *Sweden*, to disturb the Peace and Tranquility of this Kingdom, it might be judg'd necessary by us to prohibit or restrain, in Part, or in the whole, the Commerce between our Subjects and those of *Sweden*; it is therefore enacted, That it should

should and might be lawful for us, by one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, to be issu'd at any Time or Times before the 20th Day of *March*, which will be in the Year of our Lord 1717, to prohibit or restrain all and every Person or Persons, Natives and Foreigners, Bodies Politick and Corporate whatsoever, to ship, export, carry, or send, or cause or procure to be shipp'd, exported, carry'd, or sent, directly or indirectly, from or out of the Kingdoms of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, or any of 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 Merchandizes whatsoever, or such particular Goods, Wares, Commodities, or Merchandizes, as in such Proclamation or Proclamations should be enumerated, describ'd, and forbidden, (whether the same, or any of them, be or be not of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, or any of them) and also to prohibit or restrain all and every such Person and Persons, Bodies Politick and Corporate whatsoever, to import or bring, or cause or procure to be imported or brought, directly or indirectly, by Way of Merchandise, into *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, or any of the Dominions thereunto belonging, any Goods, Wares, or Commodities whatsoever, of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of *Sweden*, or any the Dominions under the Power of the King of *Sweden*, being mixt or unmixt with the Goods of any other Country, or such particular Goods, Wares, or Commodities of *Sweden*, or of any of the Dominions under the Power of the King of *Sweden*, mixt or unmixt as aforesaid, as in such Proclamation or Proclamations should be enumerated, describ'd, and forbidden, for and during such Time and Times, not exceeding one Year, to be reckon'd from the 20th Day of this Instant *March*, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, under the Penalties in the said Act mention'd, and in such Manner and Form, as in and by such Proclamation and Proclamations respectively shou'd be prescrib'd. But by the said Act, no Person or Persons whatsoever is or are to incur or suffer any Penalty or Forfeiture, by Virtue of that Act, or of any Proclamation to be issu'd thereupon, for or by Reason of

his

his or their importing or bringing, or causing or procuring to be imported or brought, into *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, or any of the Dominions thereunto belonging, any Goods, Wares, or Commodities whatsoever, of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of *Sweden*, or of any of the Dominions under the Power of the King of *Sweden*, which are, or at any Time or Times, on or before the 15th Day of *April*, 1717, shall 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 of the Dominions thereunto belonging, so as due Proof be made upon Oath, that such Goods, Wares, or Commodities, were so laden or put on board on or before the said 15th Day of *April*. And we judging it necessary for the present, to prohibit 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, 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 shall be after the 20th Day of *March*, 1717, to ship, export, carry, or send, or cause or procure to be shipped, exported, carry'd, or sent, directly or indirectly, from or out of the Kingdoms of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, or any of the Dominions thereunto belonging, unto or for the Kingdom of *Sweden*, or any of the Dominions or Countries under the Power of the King of *Sweden*, any Goods, Wares, Commodities, or Merchandise whatsoever, or to import or bring, or cause or procure to be imported or brought, directly or indirectly, by way of Merchandise, into *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, or any of 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*, mixt or unmixt with the Goods of any other Country, other than such of the said Goods, Wares, or Commodities, which are, or at any Time or Times, on or before the said 15th Day of *April*, 1717, shall 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 of the Dominions thereunto

thereunto belonging, unless we shall think fit, before the End of the next Session of Parliament, which shall be after the said 20th Day of *March*, 1717, by our Royal Proclamation, to open the Commerce between our Subjects and those of *Sweden*, or to alter the Prohibition herein contain'd.

*Given at our Court at St. James's, the second Day of March, 1716, in the third Year of our Reign.*

In the Letters that were found among the Count *de Gyllenborg*'s Papers, and that were publish'd here by the King's special Command, there were some Passages relating to Dr. *Erskine*, Physician to the Czar, and to his Czarish Majesty himself; who consider'd them as too material to be disregarded or pass'd over in Silence, the rather because they reflected in some Measure on the Conduct of that Prince, in Regard to his *Britannick* Majesty. And therefore on the 12th of *March* last, M. *Wesslowksi*, Secretary of Embassy from the Czar, presented to Mr. *Stanhope* the following Memorial to be laid before the King.

*S I R,*

AS soon as his Czarish Majesty my Master, receiv'd the agreeable News of the happy Discovery of the Conspiracy which the *Swedish* Ministers had carry'd on against your Majesty and your Government, to excite among your Subjects a Rebellion that was to be supported by *Swedish* Troops; his Majesty immediately commanded me to congratulate, in his Majesty's Name, with your Majesty, upon this happy Discovery; and to testify to you the Share his Majesty takes in this happy Event, and how sensibly he is affected with every Thing that tends to the Advantage of your Majesty, and your Royal Family. These Commands I have executed with all possible Speed and Respect: But his Czarish Majesty was no less concern'd than surpriz'd to see by the Letters that pass'd between the *Swedish* Ministers about this Conspiracy, and which, by your Majesty's Order, have been publish'd and communicated to me, that the Artifice and Malice of his Enemies have been carry'd so far, as to dare to endeavour, against all Likelihood, to make his Czarish Majesty, my Master, in some Measure, a Party concern'd

cern'd in that wicked Attempt ; and, against their Conscience, to impute to him Sentiments equally inconsistent with his Majesty's Honour and Reputation, with his own Interests, and with the Tenor of his whole Conduct ; all which demonstrate, that 'tis not possible for his Majesty ever to be capable of harbouring such Thoughts.

His Majesty's Surprise, in that Respect, was the greater, in that his Enemies, to give some Colour to their malicious Insinuations, have been so daring, as to mention in their Letters, That M. *Erskine*, Physician to the Czar my Master, had held a Correspondence with the Earl of *Mar*, and had suggested to him, That his Czarish Majesty is sensible of the just Cause of the Pretender, and that he wishes for nothing more than a Conjunction, in which he may be able to restore him to his Dominions ; with other odious Expressions : Although his Czarish Majesty, considering his said Physician's good Behaviour for the Space of thirteen Years, during which, he has been in his Service, cannot believe that he can have forgot himself so far, as, without any Order, to enter into so criminal a Correspondence ; the rather, because his Majesty never admits him to his Councils, or Matters of State, but only employs him in the Way of his Profession. Much less can his Majesty believe, that he has been so daring as to abuse his Name in an Affair of such a Nature, and to father such base Things upon him, to the Hazard of his Life and Fortune. For, as soon as the Czar, my Master, was inform'd, That some Relations of his said Physician had been engag'd in the late Rebellion against your Majesty, he did immediately forbid him to hold any Correspondence with them, not only about Matters of Moment, but even concerning their Family Affairs. Nevertheless his Czarish Majesty did not fail, with eager Zeal, to examine him about it, as soon as he receiv'd the News of it ; but he protested that he was entirely innocent of this whole Plot ; the rather, because he never receiv'd Orders from his Czarish Majesty to enter into such Affairs, or to hold so dangerous a Correspondence, which might tend to the great Prejudice of his Majesty's Interests, and to the Interruption of the good Harmony establish'd between his Czarish Majesty and your Majesty ; and he afterwards declar'd, upon Oath, and on the Forfeiture of his Life, that he never wrote such

such Letters, either to the Earl of *Mar*, or any other; and he is confident, that no Man can prove any such Thing against him, and that no such Letters of his can be found any where; and in case any should, he voluntarily submits himself to the most rigorous Punishment. As for the rest, this Affair is of such a Nature, that whoever will consider it without Prejudice, will easily acknowledge, and clearly see the Artifice and Falsity that lurks under it. For it evidently appears, by the Czar my Master's past Conduct, and by the repeated Proofs he has given, on all Occasions, of his good Intentions for the Interests of your Majesty, and of all your Royal Family, both from the first Establishment of the Friendship between his Czarish Majesty and your Majesty, even when your Majesty was but one of the Electors of the Empire, and since your happy Accession to the *British* Throne. All these, I say, evince, how far his Czarish Majesty is from the Thoughts which his Enemies have dar'd to impute to him in their said Letters, in so false and injurious a Manner. Your Majesty may well remember, as well as all *Europe*, with what Joy the Czar, my Master, receiv'd the News of your Advancement to the Throne of *Great Britain*; and what Advantages he caus'd to be propos'd to your Majesty by his Ministers, towards a stricter Union with your Majesty: And besides, the Application with which his Czarish Majesty has ever endeavour'd to preserve your Majesty's Friendship, sufficiently shews the Regard he has for you; and that he never did, nor ever will make any Step, that may occasion any Alteration or Coldness. Therefore it is easy to see, that his Czarish Majesty could never have the Thought of favouring the Pretender, or to enter with him, directly or indirectly, into any Measures to your Majesty's Prejudice; much less still, to favour the Design of the King of *Sweden*, his principal and perpetual Enemy, to advance the said Pretender to the Throne of *Great Britain*. Can such a Design be consistent with his Czarish Majesty's Interests? Would he not, on the contrary, have easily perceiv'd the pernicious Consequences of it? For if the said Pretender should come to that Crown, he would not fail, out of Gratitude, to assist the King of *Sweden* against the Czar, my Master. His Majesty has already shewn how far he is from any such Thoughts, when not only the last Year, he offer'd to

the Guaranty of the Succession to the Crown of *Great Britain*, in the House of *Hanover*, as it is now settled, but also towards the End of the said Year, and in the Beginning of this present, he offer'd to enter into a Treaty with your Majesty upon the same Foot; and had expressly commanded his Ministers, as well at *Hanover*, as at the *Hague*, to prosecute that Negotiation. Nor is it his Czarish Majesty's Fault, that the said Negotiation was not brought to a happy Conclusion; although his Czarish Majesty has of late observ'd divers Counter-steps which your Majesty's Ministers have taken in several foreign Courts, particularly at the Court of his Imperial Majesty, as well as those of the Kings of *Denmark* and *Prussia*, as also at the Dyer of *Ratibon*, without any Occasion given on his Side: And tho' his Czarish Majesty had sufficient Reasons to take Precautions, and to provide for his private Security, upon the Reports that had been spread, and the Informations he receiv'd from several Parts, that your Majesty was treating of a particular Peace with the King of *Sweden*, promising even Assistance against his Czarish Majesty, upon his yielding the Dutchy of *Bremen*, as appears clearly enough, even from the Letters of the *Swedish* Ministers, that have been publish'd; nor was, perhaps, that Report, at that Time, altogether groundless. But however, it made no manner of Impression upon his Majesty's Mind, nor gave him the least Thought of a particular Peace. On the contrary, he has not only caus'd all the Proposals that have been made to him from any Side, to be faithfully communicated to your Majesty and your Allies, but has also lately endeavour'd, by sending to your Majesty his Privy-Counsellor, the Sieur *Tolstoy*, to remove all Occasion of Distrust, which some ill-grounded Insinuations might have occasion'd, and to re-establish the ancient good Harmony, and at the same Time concert with your Majesty the necessary Measures for the vigorous Prosecution of the War against the common Enemy, in order to procure a firm and advantageous Peace to all the Northern Allies in general; and to conclude thereupon, either a formal Treaty, or a Concert, towards which his Czarish Majesty shew'd all imaginable Dispositions; but the said Negotiations having been broken, against all Expectation, and for Reasons of small Importance, on your Majesty's Part; and even Acces to  
your

your Person having been deny'd to his Czarish Majesty's Ministers, he might, with more Reason, have given Credit to the Inlinuations that were made to him, and have taken his Measures accordingly: But his Czarish Majesty has seen all this with a great deal of Patience, as also the other Steps that have been made to his Prejudice, contrary to the Obligations of Friendship and Alliances, as well at *Copenhagen* as in the Empire; which Steps were not many Removes from an open Rupture. Notwithstanding all this, his Czarish Majesty still offers to renew a good Friendship with your Majesty. And as your Majesty, as well as your Ministers, know very well the Truth of all that is above represented, so, on the other Hand, it is certain, as every one may easily imagine, that all those malicious Insinuations have been spread, and perhaps written by the Enemy, in all Appearance, with an Intention to encourage the *English* Faction, who have enter'd into their pernicious Design; and, by such Reports, to create a greater Distrust between the Czar my Master and your Majesty. It is farther evident, that this obstinate Enemy, in the weak Condition to which he is reduc'd, runs all Hazards, and only studies to disunite the *Northern* Allies by his Intrigues and artful Insinuations, and would fain improve the Misunderstanding he endeavours, by any Means, to create amongst them, thereby, in some Measure, to retrieve his broken Affairs. Therefore his Czarish Majesty could not but be very much concern'd at your Majesty's causing to be printed in the said Letters of the *Swedish* Ministers, the malicious Insinuations of his Enemies, which wound the Honour and Reputation of his Czarish Majesty, without either a previous Communication of the same, or demanding an Explanation of those Passages; which, nevertheless, should have been done, as well by Virtue of the good Intelligence establish'd between the Czar my Master and your Majesty, as of the reciprocal Obligations of one Ally to another. His Czarish Majesty, however, can entertain no other Thoughts about it, than that some ill-minded Persons have endeavour'd to take Advantage of this Occasion, to render himself and his Conduct obnoxious both to your Majesty and other Potentates, and to break off the good Harmony which has hitherto subsisted, to the mutual Advantage of the

*Russian and British Nations*, as also to hinder for the Future a stricter Union between them, to which his Czarish Majesty is ready to give his Consent. But, in order to remove all the finisiter Impressions which those malicious Insinuations may have made on the Mind of your Majesty and of the whole World, and to shew how far his Czarish Majesty is from having any Share in the horrid Attempt of your Enemies, his Majesty has most graciously commanded the under-written Secretary of Embassy, solemnly to protest, in his Name, against all those false Insinuations, as he most expressly does by this present Memorial, declaring on the Part of his Czarish Majesty, That his Majesty looks upon the said false Insinuations spread by the Enemy, as Calumnies truely base and ignominious; and, as such, reserves to himself to shew his Resentment against the Authors of them. Moreover, his Czarish Majesty would be glad, if, contrary to all Expectation, any Thing could be discover'd, whereby his Physician *Erskine* might be convicted of having held a Correspondence so injurious and prejudicial to his Czarish Majesty, and that the whole were communicated to him, that he might clearly shew to the whole World, by the Resentment he would express of it, that his Czarish Majesty never gave any Orders about it, nor ever had the Thought of having the least Share in so base and so detestable an Attempt.

The under-written Secretary of Embassy has the Honour, in the Name of his Czarish Majesty, his Master, to assure your Majesty in the strongest Manner, That as his Majesty never had any other Intention, than to continue in good Intelligence and Friendship with your Majesty, and to cultivate it more and more with all imaginable Care, so his Czarish Majesty will ever persevere in these Sentiments, being ready in the present Juncture, to enter with your Majesty, as King of *Great Britain*, into all the necessary and fitting Engagements for the Good and Security of both Powers; and to testify the Regard his Czarish Majesty has for your Majesty's Person, and the Consideration he entertains for the *British Nation*, who, Time out of Mind, have maintain'd with his Predecessors a good Correspondence, Amity, and Commerce. Moreover, to give fresh Instances of it, his Czarish Majesty is inclin'd to grant them

them such Advantages for their Trade, and in other Respects, as may reasonably be expected from a good Friend and Ally; and his Czarish Majesty will contribute, as far as lies in his Power, to the bringing at last to Reason, and to a firm and lasting Peace, that implacable and dangerous common Enemy, and towards establishing the Freedom and Security of Trade, to the Advantage of both Nations.

The under-written Secretary of Embassy is commanded to demand an Explication of all these Matters, and also your Majesty's Resolution on the Contents of this Memorial; and he hopes, that by the Sincerity of his Czarish Majesty's Proceedings, not only your Majesty, but likewise the whole World, will be convinc'd of the Uprightness of his Intentions, and of his unblemish'd Conduct; and that all the artful Insinuations that have been spread Abroad against his Czarish Majesty, will be dissipated and confounded.

### WESSELOWSKI.

The King having caus'd this Memorial to be examined, and it being observ'd that some Articles of it related to him as Elector of Hanover, and others as King of Great Britain, his Majesty order'd two several Answers to be return'd to it: One of them by Mr. Secretary Stanhope, the other by the Chancery of Hanover. The first of them is as follows.

Whitehall, March 20, 1717, O. S.

SIR,

**H**aving communicated to the King the Memorial you deliver'd to me from his Czarish Majesty, I am commanded to tell you, That the Assurances it contains, of the obliging Manner with which his Czarish Majesty has concern'd himself in the Discovery of the Conspiracy carry'd on by the Swedish Ministers, as also of the Disposition he is in, to live with the King in the same Amity and Confidence as for the Time past, are very agreeable to the King, who will ever be ready on his Part, to answer the same in such a Manner as his Czarish Majesty will have Reason to be satisfy'd with; of which you may assure him.

The King is very far from having the least Suspicion, that his Czarish Majesty is enter'd into any En-

Engagements in favour of the Pretender, or that he had a Share in the Intrigues of the *Swedish* Ministers: And as for the Physician *Erskine*, his Czarih Majesty may easily understand, that it was not possible to suppose, in the printed Letters, such Passages as concern him; the King having had so strong Reasons to communicate those Letters to the Parliament as they were found, that this occasion'd the leaving in them the odious Reflections therein contain'd against some of our own Ministers. His Majesty has, on this Occasion, sufficiently shewn his Regard to the Czar, since he never caus'd any Complaint to be made to him against the said Physician, altho' there were such Indications against him; which shews, that his Majesty will see, without any Uneasiness, that the Czar passes over in Oblivion the Affair about that Physician.

It had been a great Satisfaction for the King, to have had an Interview with the Czar in his Passage through *Holland*; but his Czarih Majesty's Indisposition not having permitted it, the King would have seen and heard with Pleasure Messieurs *Kurakin* and *Tolstoy*, had not they arriv'd at *Vlaerdinghen* just at the Moment his Majesty was going to imbarke; nor could he put off his Departure, by Reason of the Necessity he was under of making Use of the Tide.

As for the Complaints contain'd in the said Memorial, of the Steps which the King may have caus'd to be made in divers Courts of *Germany*, upon Account of the Stay of the *Russian* Troops in the Empire, altho' it were true, that the *British* Ministers had acted in all the said Courts with Vigour, in order to procure the withdrawing of the said Troops out of the Empire; his Czarih Majesty ought not in the least to be surpriz'd at it, considering the ancient and strict Union which has so long subsisted between *Great Britain*, the Emperor, and the Empire; which Union was last Year knit faster, and strengthen'd by a new Treaty of Alliance between the Emperor and the King; but as these Complaints, as well as what is insinuated in your Memorial, touching some Negotiation towards a separate Peace between the King and *Sweden*, concerns his Majesty as Prince of the Empire, since *Great Britain* is not in War with *Sweden*, I do not doubt but you will receive a full and satisfactory Answer in that respect from his Majesty's Ministers,

sters, who are trusted with his Affairs, in Quality of Elector and Prince of the Empire.

As for the Offers contain'd in your Memorial, relating to Alliances, his Majesty having nothing more at Heart than to live in a perfect good Understanding with his Czarish Majesty, he will ever be ready to enter into such Negotiations, as may more and more confirm and establish that good Intelligence, for the mutual Interest of their Majesties and their Kingdoms. I am perswaded that you will contribute thereto as far as lies in your Power; and, on my Part, I will endeavour the same with all possible Zeal; of which I desire you to be pleas'd to assure his Czarish Majesty. I am, &c.

J. STANHOPE.

At the same Time Monsieur *Wesselowski* receiv'd the following Answer from the Chancery of *Hanover*.

S I R,

THE King has order'd the following Answer to be given to the Memorial deliver'd to his Majesty on the Part of the Czar of *Muscovy*: That the Assurances which it contains, of the obliging Manner in which the Czar interests himself in the Discovery of the Plot carry'd on by the *Swedish* Ministers, and of the Inclination he has to live in Friendship and Confidence with his Majesty as formerly, are highly acceptable; and his Majesty desires M. *Wesselowski* to return Thanks to the Czar, with Assurance, that his Majesty is ready, on his Part, to answer the same in a satisfactory Manner.

The King has not forgot the good Intentions and Affection which the Czar express'd to him before and after his Accession to the Crown of *Great Britain*; but since nothing can lessen such a good Understanding, except the Continuance of the *Russian* Troops in the Empire, his Majesty owns, that he caus'd Instances to be made to the Courts of *Vienna*, *Denmark*, and *Prussia*, to unite their Endeavours to dispose the Czar to withdraw his Troops.

His Majesty was oblig'd to make Remonstrances to the Czar himself, by Virtue of his Engagements with the Emperor, by the Rank he has in the Empire, and in the Circle of *Lower Saxony*, and by the great Concern he has in the Tranquillity of his Neighbours.

hours. His Majesty was also induc'd to it by a Consideration of the Prejudice which would accrue to the Northern Allies in general, and to the Czar in particular, by the Continuance of the *Russian* Troops in the Empire; his Majesty was likewise mov'd to it by the sincere Desire he has to remove the Obstacle which overthrows the Harmony and Union between the Northern Allies, and which is inconsistent with that good Understanding which is between his Majesty and the Czar of *Muscovy*, and is so necessary for the publick Good. His Majesty therefore hopes, that the Czar will have a due Regard thereto, and that by a speedy withdrawing of his Troops, he will put Affairs on such a Foot, that they may always maintain a good and mutual Amity, since it is apparent, that the Continuance of the *Russian* Troops in the Empire, is directly contrary to all Engagements between his Majesty and the Czar; and in regard the keeping the *Russian* Troops in the Empire, intimates another Aim than to act against *Sweden*, the World cannot but suspect, that those Troops are continu'd where they are, upon Views different from those which the Allies of his Majesty had, which create Distrust and Jealousies that cannot be remov'd, but by withdrawing the said Troops.

As for the rest, his Majesty has not the least Suspicion that the Czar has enter'd into any Engagement in favour of the Pretender, or was any way concern'd in the pernicious Projects of the *Swedish* Ministers. As for the Physician *Erskine*, the Czar may easily judge that it was impossible, in the printed Papers, to omit the Passages which concern him, because the King had weighty Reasons to impart to the Parliament the Letters entire, and as they were found; and for this Reason several odious Reflections against his Majesty's own Ministers were likewise not left out. His Majesty has, on this Occasion, sufficiently demonstrated his Esteem for the Czar, since he has not complain'd to the Czar against his Physician, though there were strong Presumptions against him; from whence it appears that his Majesty will not be concern'd, if the Czar will bury in Oblivion the Affair of his Physician.

It would have been to his Majesty's great Satisfaction, to have had an Interview with the Czar, as he pass'd thro' *Holland*; but because the Czar's Indisposition

sition would not permit it, the King should have been glad to have seen M. *Kurakin* and M. *Tolstoy*, if they had not come to *Vlaerdingen* the same Hour that his Majesty went on Board, and his Departure admitted of no Delay, as being under a Necessity to make use of the Opportunity of a favourable Wind.

His Majesty declares, That he has not made the least Step towards a particular Peace with *Sweden*; and if there has been any Rumour of that Nature, it is to be imputed to the Artifice of the *Swedish* Ministers, as plainly appears by the Letter of Count *Gyllenborg* to Baron *Gortz*, dated *December 9, 1716*, in which he frankly owns, That he had charg'd the Gentleman whom he had sent to the Czar's Court, to insinuate, That King *George* would make all possible Offers to obtain *Bremen* from the King of *Sweden*, at the Cost of the Czar, who was to be the Sacrifice for it.

As to what Count *Gyllenborg* says in one of his Letters concerning a Treaty for a particular Peace between the Czar of *Muscovy* and the King of *Sweden*, it is plain, as is set forth in the *Mémoires*, That the Count suggested it with an Intention to create Diffidence between the King and the Czar; because the Count did not write those Letters with a View that they should be read by no Body but Baron *Gortz*. Lastly, his Majesty has always been convinc'd, and is so still, that a Prince so prudent as the Czar, is not capable of being cajol'd and hoodwink'd by the Artifices of this Baron, or by Proposals of a particular Peace, if he had made any: Such a Peace would have prov'd prejudicial to the Czar, who has all along given so many Proofs of his Adherence and Firmness to the Northern Alliance, that the King never troubled himself about it; and for this Reason his Majesty never suggested to the Czar, that he had ever entertain'd the least Suspicion of it.

As to the Proposals contain'd in the *Mémoires*, with respect of Alliances which the Czar offers to make with his Majesty, the same shall be well receiv'd at all Times; and the King will so answer them, that the Czar shall have Reason to be satisfy'd, provided the Obstacles of the Continuance of the *Russian* Troops in the Empire be remov'd. Done at *London*, *March 31, N. S. 1717.*

## S C O T L A N D.

THE General Assembly of the Kirk of this Part of the united Kingdom of *Great Britain*, being by their Annual Appointment to meet on the 2d of *May*, the King made the Earl of *Rotbes* his Commissioner to hold the Assembly. Accordingly his Lordship went on that Day with the usual Ceremony to the Hall of the Assembly in *Edinburgh*; from whence they proceeded in a Body, to the great Kirk, where, according to Custom, the Moderator of the former Assembly, Mr. *Hamilton*, Professor of Divinity in the College of *Edinburgh*, and the King's Almoner in *Scotland*, preach'd a Sermon before the Assembly; who, returning afterwards to the Hall, chose for their Moderator, Mr. *William Mitchel*, a Minister in *Edinburgh*, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the King in *Scotland*: After which his Majesty's Commission to the Earl of *Rotbes* was read, and order'd to be register'd in the Books of the Assembly. This done, the Lord Commissioner deliver'd the King's Letter, and at the same Time made a Speech to them, as usual; which the Moderator having answer'd with the accustom'd Civility, Committees were appointed; one to draw up an Answer to his Majesty's Letter, and others for Kirk-Affairs, peculiar to themselves. The Lord Commissioner's and the Moderator's Speeches being merely Matter of Form and Compliment, we omit them, to save Room; but the King's Letter and the Assembly's Answer being of more Importance, and essential to the History of this Transaction, we think fit to insert them. The King's Letter is as follows.

*George R.*

R ight Reverend and Well-beloved, we greet you well. The constant Zeal and Affection of the Church of *Scotland* to our Person and Government, which neither the Forces and Violence of our open Enemies, nor the artful Contrivances of Factious and ill-designing Men, has been able to alter, give us great Satisfaction; and as we expect from you renew'd Proofs of the same good Disposition, we willingly countenance your General Assembly, and give you

fresh Assurances of our firm Resolution to promote the Interest, and inviolably maintain the Rights and Privileges of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

We have again made Choice of our trusty and entirely beloved Cousin, *John Earl of Rothes*, to be our Commissioner, and to represent our Royal Person in this present Assembly; being confident that none can be more acceptable to you, than he, whose Concern for the Church of Scotland, as well as Zeal for our Service, is so well known: As there is nothing we can have more at Heart, than the promoting of true Religion and Piety, the suppressing of Vice and Immorality, and the preventing the Growth of Popery; so we doubt not but you, on your Parts, will do every Thing that may contribute to these great and good Ends; and as we have had great Satisfaction in your former good Conduct, so we are confident, on this Occasion, you will act with that Moderation, Prudence, and Unanimity, as most becometh Men of your Character, which will most effectually entitle you to our Countenance and Favour. So we bid you heartily Farewell.

*Given at our Court at St. James's the 17th Day of April 1717, in the third Year of our Reign.*

By his Majesty's Command,

Roxburgh.

To this Letter the Assembly return'd the following Answer, which being transmitted to London, was presented to his Majesty the 12th of May.

*May it please your Majesty,*

I T is with the greatest Satisfaction we have the Honour of your Majesty's most gracious Letter. Your great Goodness in taking Notice of the constant and unalterable Zeal of the Church of Scotland for your Royal Person and Government, in Opposition to the Violence of open Enemies, and the artful Contrivances of factious and ill-designing Men, doth animate us to exert our selves with the utmost Vigour, in all Acts of Duty and Loyalty to your Majesty; to which we are under the strongest Ties, and are much encourag'd by the fresh Assurances your Majesty gives us of your firm Resolution to promote

the Interest, as well as maintain inviolably the Rights and Privileges of this Church.

The Earl of *Rothes* his known Abilities for this high Trust; his Zeal and Faithfulness in your Majesty's Service, and the frequent and unquestionable Proofs he hath given of his good Affection to our Church, particularly in former Assemblies, render your Majesty's Choice of him to represent your Royal Person in this Assembly, most acceptable to us.

We should be most inexcusable, if we were wanting to contribute our best and utmost Endeavours for promoting true Religion and Piety, suppressing Vice and Immorality, and preventing the Growth of Popery, when we find our selves plac'd in such happy Circumstances, as to have all Encouragement to prosecute those great and good Ends, from a Prince upon the Throne who hath them so much at Heart; of which we have a particular Instance in your Majesty's Care to promote the pious Design of erecting Schools in those Places where Ignorance and Popery do most prevail.

Your Majesty's gracious Approbation of our former Conduct, and Confidence in our Moderation, Prudence, and Unanimity, adds to the Obligations whereby we judge our selves most strictly bound to behave in such a Manner as may entitle us humbly to hope for the Continuance of your Majesty's Royal Favour and Countenance.

That God may long preserve your Majesty in Health and Prosperity, and bleſs you with an undisturb'd and happy Reign; and that he may eminently favour their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, their Royal Issue, and all your Royal Family; and that at laſt you may inherit a Crown of Glory, are the 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*. Sign'd in our Presence, in our Name, and at our Appointment, by

*Edinb. May*

*1717.*

*William Mitchel, Moderator.*

*These*

These Things having pass'd in the Assembly, they fell to work upon their Kirk-Business; which being finith'd in about fourteen Days, the Assembly broke up, having, as is the Usage there, appointed Commissioners, being a certain Number of their Members, to act upon all Occasions, with full Power, during the whole Time, till the calling the next Assembly, which is appointed for the 4th of *May* 1718. These are call'd the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of *Scotland*.

---

### FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

WE come now to give some Account of foreign Affairs; in doing of which, being straiten'd for want of Room, we will be as short as possible, and mention only such Transactions as more particularly relate to *Great Britain*; beginning with those of *Italy*, where nothing remarkable of that Nature has happen'd, except the Arrival of the Pretender at *Per-  
saro*, in the Ecclesiastical State, and from thence at *Rome*, where he at present is, according to our last Advices from those Parts; but the Manner of his Reception there, as well as at the other Places through which he pass'd, we refer to a more convenient Opportunity.

The Republick of *Genoa* express'd unusual Civilities to Mr. *D'Avenant*, Envoy Extraordinary of *Great Britain*; who, upon his Arrival there, was complimented by four of the Nobles; and his first publick Audience, which he had on the 14th of *December*, was attended with some very remarkable Circumstances; for he was accompany'd to it by all the Consuls residing there, and their respective Nations, *Germans* and *French*, *Roman Catholicks*, as well as *Protestants*, the *Spaniards* of King *Philip*'s Party, as well as those in the Interest of the House of *Austria*; and when he came to the Palace, he was receiv'd by a greater Number of Nobility than ever had been known on the like Occasion: Then being introduc'd to the *Doge* and *Senate*, he made to them the following Speech.

Most

*Most serene Duke, and most excellent Senators,*  
 AS soon as his Majesty *G E O R G E*, King of *Great Britain*, was seated on the Throne of his powerful Kingdoms, to which he was call'd by his undoubted Right, by the unanimous Consent of the Nobility and Commons, and by the Acclamations of all the World, he resolv'd to shew in a solemn Manner, by an Envoy Extraordinary, his Friendship for this most illustrious and most flourishing Republick; a Friendship which *Great Britain* has always had, and has, without Interruption, been transmitted to his Majesty, from his Royal Ancestors.

Having not been able 'till this Time, by Reason of many publick and private Affairs, to discharge so honourable a Commission, 'tis with a great deal of Pleasure and Satisfaction, that on this Day, before so full a Senate, and such an Appearance of Nobles, I declare and confirm the Friendship of the King my Master for this Republick.

The publick Peace and Tranquillity, which take up all his Majesty's Thoughts, the mutual Advantages of Commerce, the convenient Situation of Places, and the Industry of the Inhabitants, all contribute to form an Union, and a just and honourable Amity, which will continue to the latest Posterity.

While you are intent in preserving the Liberty and Advantages of your Republick, the Thoughts and Cares of the King my Master are wholly taken up with the Preservation of the Peace, Liberty, and Safety of all *Europe*, which he has entirely at Heart.

His Majesty has justly rais'd the Hopes of all the World, his imperial Crown being so greatly strengthen'd, and so happily secur'd, by his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales* and his Issue. He has, by his great Wisdom, the Justice of the Laws, and the Force of his Arms, defeated the desperate and impious Designs of the late Rebels and Parricides, and compell'd that sham Prince, the Pretender, to fly his Kingdom.

From a King of *Great Britain*, so wise, so magnanimous, and adorn'd with all Royal Virtues, you have nothing to expect, but what is just, gracious, and advantageous to your State. For my own Part, I promise, and chearfully offer to your most Serene Republick, all my Endeavours and good Offices, and will

will always put up my hearty Wishes, that a good Understanding, so useful to *Great Britain* and *Genoa*, may, for your Liberty and Safety, for ever endure.



## H O L L A N D.

THE Treaty of Triple Alliance, between *Great Britain*, *France*, and the States General, mention'd in our last, consists of eight Articles; of which here follows an Abstract.

I. THERE shall be a perpetual, firm, durable, and inviolable Peace, an intimate and sincere Friendship, a strict Confederation and Union, between 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-Lünenburg*, Elector of the holy *Roman Empire*, &c. and the most potent Prince and Lord *Louis XV*, by the Grace of God, most Christian King, their Heirs and Successors, and the Lords the States-General, their Dominions and Subjects, as well in *Europe*, as in other Parts of the World.

II. As it is evident by Experience, that the Vicinity of him, who, during the Life of K. *James II*, assum'd the Title of Prince of *Wales*, and, after his Death, that of King of *Great Britain*, might excite Commotions in *Great Britain*, the most Christian King engages himself by this Treaty, that the said Person shall be oblig'd to depart from *Avignon*, and retire immediately beyond the *Alps*, after the signing of the present Treaty, and before the Ratifications are exchang'd. The most Christian King, to remove for the future all Occasions of Suspicion and Diffidence, promises and engages afresh, for himself and his Descendants, that he will never, directly or indirectly, by Sea or Land, give any Advice, Succours, or Assistance, in Money, Arms, Ammunition, Provisions, Soldiers, or any Thing else, to the said Person, nor to any others, who having full Powers from him, might hereafter trouble the Repose of *Great Britain*, by an open War, or secret Conspiracies: Besides, the most Christian King promises and engages, that he will never suffer the said

said Person to return to *Avignon*, or traverse any Lands under the Dominion of *France*, upon Pretence of returning to *Avignon* or *Lorain*.

III. The afore-nam'd most serene Kings and the States-General mutually promise and engage always to refuse a Retreat and Asylum to the Subjects of the Ally, which have been or shall be declar'd Rebels: They shall oblige them to retire from their Territories in eight Days after it shall be demanded on the Part of the said Ally.

IV. The most Christian King, to shew his Inclination to execute what has been formerly agreed to, as well with Respect to *Dunkirk*, as all other Things, which appear'd necessary to the King of *Great Britain*, for the entire Destruction of the Harbour of *Dunkirk*, and to remove all Suspicion, that a new Harbour was design'd near the Canal of *Mardyke*, or to render that Place proper for other Uses, than letting out the Water, which otherwise would drown that Country, engages to execute every Thing which Monsieur *D'Iberville*, Ambassador of his most Christian Majesty, long-since agreed to at *Hampton-Court*, as it is express'd in the Memorial of the 19th of September 1716, sign'd by the Viscount *Townshend* and Mr. *Methuen*, Secretaries of State of *Great Britain*, and by the said Monsieur *D'Iberville*.

*This Article explains what is to be inserted in the fourth Article of the Treaty concerning the Canal and Sluices of Mardyke.*

V. Whereas the Aim of this Treaty between the said Kings and States-General, is to maintain the Peace and Tranquillity of their Kingdoms, Dominions, and respective Provinces; which Peace was concluded and sign'd at *Utrecht* the 11th of April 1713, between the most serene Queen of *Great Britain*, the most Christian King, and the States-General, 'tis agreed on all Hands, that all the Articles, and every one in particular, so far as they concern the Advantage of the said three Powers, and withal the Succession to the Crown of *Great Britain* in the Protestant Line, and to the Crown of *France*, according to those Treaties shall remain in full Force and Vigour. The said most serene Kings, and States-General, promise a reciprocal Guaranty for accomplishing all the Engagements contain'd in the said Treaties, as far as they relate to the Successions and Advantages of the said Kingdoms, Provinces,

Provinces, Lordships, Rights, Immunities, &c. These Potentates have also agreed, That in case one of the Allies is attack'd in a hostile Manner, by any Prince or State what-ever, the other Allies shall immediately interpose their good Offices with the Aggressor, to the End Justice be render'd to the injur'd Party.

VI. If these good Offices have not the desir'd Successes, and a Compensation cannot be obtain'd in two Months, the Allies who are in Peace shall be oblig'd forthwith to assist him who is attack'd, and to give him the following Succours, *viz.* The King of *Great Britain* 8000 Foot and 2000 Horse. The most Christian King 8000 Foot and 2000 Horse. The States-General 8000 Foot and 2000 Horse; and if the Ally who is engag'd in War, will rather have Succours by Sea, or ready Money in Lieu of Troops by Sea or Land, it shall be left to his Choice, and a Proportion shall be observ'd of the Expences which may be made according to the Number of Troops specify'd above.

VII. It is likewise agreed, That if the Kingdoms, States, and Provinces of one of the Allies happen to be troubled on Account of the afore-nam'd Successions, or upon any other Pretext, by Seditions, or intestine Rebellions; he who shall be involv'd in such Troubles, may with Justice demand the Assistance mention'd above, or such a Portion as he shall judge sufficient; and this to be at the Expence of the Confederates who shall be oblig'd to give the said Assistance. This Succour is to be furnish'd in two Months after demanded, and the Party demanding shall be at Liberty to chuse, as has been express'd above, to demand Succours of Troops for Sea or Land, or a Sum of Money. The Expences requir'd by Virtue of this Treaty, for furnishing these Succours, are to be re-imburs'd to the Allies within a Year after the Troubles are appeas'd.

VIII. The present Treaty of Alliance shall be ratify'd by his most Christian Majesty and the States-General, and the Ratification exchang'd in three Months, reckoning from the Day of the signing the Treaty, and sooner if possible. In Confirmation hereof, we the Plenipotentiaries of his *Britannick* Majesty, and his most Christian Majesty, and the States-General, have sign'd the present Alliance: Done at the *Hague*, January 7, 1717.

The Plenipotentiaries who sign'd it, are mention'd in our last Register, p. 91. B b The

The Abbot *du Bois*, one of the *French* Plenipotentiaries, who had the chief Hand in transacting the above Treaty, having brought it to a Conclusion, took his Leave of the States-General, by the following Memorial.

THE Abbot *du Bois*, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the King of *France*, having executed the Orders his Majesty had given him, to contribute jointly with the Marquis *de Chateauneuf* to the Re-establishment of the ancient Union between the Kingdom of *France* and the United Provinces, which having taken its Birth on the Foundations of this Republick, has been so long maintain'd to their mutual Satisfaction and Advantage, is preparing to return to *France*.

God having been pleas'd to bleſs the good Intentions of his Majeſty, those of the King of *Great Britain*, and your High-Mightinesses, for the common Tranquillity, by the happy Conclusion of the Triple Alliance between the Crowns of *France*, *Great Britain*, and your Republick, which has no other Aim than the Preservation of the Peace in their respective Dominions, as also the Repose of *Europe* in General, for which nothing is wanting on the Part of your Republick, through the unanimous Concurrence of all the Provinces, to whatever may be desir'd for perfecting so good a Work; the ſaid Ambassador thinks he may make uſe of the Permission given him to return to *France*; but he has been order'd to assure your High-Mightinesses before his Departure, that his Majeſty and Monsieur the Regent ſee with an unspeakable Satisfaction the renewing of that Bond, which is already attended on their Part with a Friendship as conformable to the Interests of your Republick, as to those of *France* it ſelf, and which begins to revive, those Times in which the Crown of *France* acknowledg'd her Friends and Enemies, by their Conduct and Dispositions towards the United Provinces; and likewife to confirm unto you the Assurances he has given you on their Part, that they will always make it their Study, that you may feel the real Effects of their good Will, and the Desire they have effectually to employ themſelves on all Occasions, in whatever may conduce to the good of the Republick, the Security

rity of your Dominions, the Preservation of your Liberty, and the Advantage of your Subjects.

The Abbot *du Bois*, fully appriz'd of the Sentiments of his Majesty, and of his Royal Highness, and designing to contribute as much as it lies in his Power to confirm the same, and render them perpetual, has an earnest Desire to have the Honour to acquaint his Majesty and the Regent with the good Intentions he has observ'd in all the Deputies of the Regency of the Republick, and give this Testimony which he cannot refuse to Truth, that he has observ'd in all of them an equal Zeal for the publick Tranquillity, a sincere Inclination for the Re-establishment of a solid Friendship with *France*, a great Respect, and an infinite Diference for his Majesty, and a perfect Trust and Confidence in the Penetration, Wisdom, and generous Probity of his Royal Highness. He will not forget the Esteem and Consideration your High-Mightinesses have express'd for the King's Ministers, and that instead of starting new Difficulties in the Course of the Negotiation, you have facilitated the same; and they cannot but commend the Dispositions and Sincerity of your High-Mightinesses.

The Abbot *du Bois* acknowledges, that he shoud justly deserve to be charg'd with Ingratitude, if he went away without desiring your High-Mightinesses to be perswaded that he has a perfect Gratitude for all the Favours you have honour'd him with; which, together with the Respect he has for you, obliges him to vow a just Attachment for your mighty Republick, and a sincere Esteem for the illustrious Members of its Regency. 'Tis upon these Sentiments that he hopes to be favourably receiv'd by his Majesty, and Monsieur the Regent; and by which he desires all *Europe* to judge of his Discernment and Sincerity.

*Hague, January*

Sign'd

28, 1717.

*DU BOIS.*

In our last Register we took Notice of the seizing and imprisoning the Baron *de Goriz* at *Arnhem*, and of the two Memorials that the Secretary of *Sweden* at the *Hague* had deliver'd to the States-General on that Affair; to which Memorials the said Secretary not having receiv'd any Answer, he presented to their High-Mightinesses a third Memorial on the 17th of

B b 2

*April,*

April, to the Effect of his two former; but the States-General continu'd still silent as to this Memorial also; so that on the 22d of *My* he gave in a fourth by the express Order of the King of *Sweden*, conceiv'd in the following Terms:

*High and Mighty Lords,*

THE under-written Secretary of the Commands of his Majesty the King of *Sweden*, hath receiv'd Order to represent to your High-Mightinesses, that his Majesty the King of *Great Britain* hath arrested the Count *de Gyllenborg*, his Majesty's Minister at the Court of *Great Britain*, contrary to the Rights of Nations, and against all Usage in the like Cases; after having for some Posts before stopt his Letters both going and coming. That his *Britannick* Majesty hath in like Manner, by Force, taken away all the Papers of the King's, that were found in the Hands of the said Minister. That he hath forbid the Acces of foreign Ministers to him, and hath caus'd him to be so strictly guarded, that he is not permitted to see or speak even to his own Domesticks, but in the Presence of an Officer of the Guard. To which must be added, that the King of *Great Britain* hath communicated nothing to his Majesty, much less made Complaints against the Conduct of the Minister of *Sweden* residing at his Court. That this violent Procedure which his *Britannick* Majesty hath first made use of, is the only Motive which hath oblig'd the King of *Sweden* to make Reprisals, and to treat in the same Manner Mr. *Jackson*, Minister of *Great Britain* at *Stockholm*; which his Majesty could not avoid, seeing such Procedure is without Example, and contrary to the Security due to a publick Minister, who is not responsible for his Actions, but to the Prince who sends him, who is his sole and only Judge. That all Means of Negotiating is absolutely cut off, if any Court may be permitted upon the first Suspicion, whether well or ill grounded, and at its own Pleasure, to seize upon the Papers of another Prince, which are in the Hands of his Minister, and his Instructions and Orders; which, according to Law of Nations, ought to be sacred, and protected from all Sort of Violence.

All which Reasons make the King hope, that your High-Mightinesses will not only not approve of this vio-

violent Procedure of the King of *Great Britain*, against the Minister of *Sweden* at his Court, but that your High Mightinesses will also look upon it as an Affair which touches your selves, by reason of the Example it gives to other Courts. And that therefore your High-Mightinesses will employ your Care, and contribute, by your good Offices, to the procuring to his Majesty a just Satisfaction.

The Under-written having made Report to the King his Master of the Arrest of Baron *Gortz*, his Plenipotentiary Minister, and his Attendants, as also of the seizing his Papers; his Majesty hath given express Order to the Under-written, to signify with all Respect due to your High-Mightinesses, that his Majesty could not hear, without the greatest Surprise, that your High-Mightinesses have, at the Request of the King of *Great Britain*, caus'd, without Reason, to be arrested the Baron *de Gortz*, his Plenipotentiary Minister, and his Papers to be leiz'd by Force. His Majesty the less expected this from your High-Mightinesses, in regard that the said Procedure is as contrary to the Law of Nations, as to the Alliance and Friendship which subsists between his Majesty and your High-Mightinesses.

His Majesty, in the mean Time, promises himself, that your High-Mightinesses will immediately cause the said Baron *Gortz* and his Attendants to be set at Liberty, and his Papers restor'd. And that your High-Mightinesses will think of giving his Majesty a just Satisfaction, and avoid putting his Majesty under the Necessity of using, against his own Inclination, Reprisals, and procuring in his own Way the Satisfaction which, with all Equity and Justice, he has Pretence to.

For the rest, the King thinks it for his Dignity, not to allow the Sieur *Rumpf*, Resident of your High-Mightinesses, Admittance to his Court, or to any Negotiation with his Ministers, till he receives an exact Information of the farther Proceedings of your High-Mightinesses towards Baron *Gortz*, and concerning the Point of Satisfaction.

The Under-written hopes that your High-Mightinesses will give to him, upon all the Premises, an Answer worthy of your high Wisdom and Prudence, and that you will forthwith enable him to make an agreeable Report to his Majesty, of the Success of the Representations

sentations which he hath had the Honour to make to your High-Mightinesses.

Done at the Hague, May 22, 1717. Sign'd,

PREYSS.

The States-General thought not fit to give any direct Answer to this Memorial, no more than to any of the former; but about the same Time having drawn up an Answer to the Declaration made by the Chancery of Sweden to their Resident at Stockholm, (of which Declaration Notice is taken in the above Memorial) they transmitted it to their said Resident, and communicated it to Mr. Whitworth, his Britannick Majesty's Minister at the Hague. Now, because it contains all the Reasons alledg'd by the States-General to justify their having imprison'd the Baron *de Gortz*, we think fit to give the Substance of it as follows.

THAT the Declaration made by the Chancery of Sweden, in the Name of his Swedish Majesty, to Mr. Rumpf, their Resident at Stockholm, making Mention in the first Place, of the Proceedings in England against the Count *de Gyllenborg*; and in the second, of what hath been done in this Country, at the Request of his Britannick Majesty, in relation to Baron *Gortz*; for the first, their High-Mightinesses have no Concern in it; and as to the latter, they hope and assure themselves, that his Majesty will, contrary to his Declaration, conceive better Thoughts, when, according to his high Wisdom and Equity, he shall have consider'd the prevailing Motives that have given Occasion to the arresting of Baron *Gortz*, and the Consequences of it, in which their High-Mightinesses cannot believe that they have acted contrary to the mutual Amity and Treaties with his Swedish Majesty, or to the Law of Nations. That it is universally known, that their High-Mightinesses have the good Fortune to live with his Britannick Majesty, not only in Peace, Friendship, and good Understanding; but also in Treaties and strict Alliances for their mutual Defence, and especially for the Maintenance of his Britannick Majesty upon his Throne, and the Succession in the Protestant Line, the Overthrow whereof, would be most dangerous to the Protestant Religion, and also to their Republick. Their High-Mightinesses therefore have an essential Interest

Interest in the Preservation of his *Britannick* Majesty and his Succession, besides the Obligations they find themselves under on this Account, proceeding from the Treaties and Alliances above-mention'd. That by Virtue thereof, they sent, above a Year ago, a Succour of six thousand Men to *England*, to assist his said Majesty against those of his Subjects who had taken up Arms, and against the Invasion of the Pretender. That he being driven out, the Rebellion suppress'd, and the Troops of the State sent back, nothing was more natural or more reasonable, than the Concurrence of their High-Mightinesses, as much as was in their Power, in all proper Precautions, against being again oblig'd, in Pursuance of their Engagements, to send the same Succours again to *England*. All which was the Cause of the arresting Baron *Gortz*, for his *British* Majesty having in Secrecy imparted to their High-Mightinesses, Designs which were under-hand carry'd on, for bringing about another Rebellion in his Dominions; and that, among others, Baron *Gortz*, in this Country, had a Hand in those dangerous Intrigues; and for Confirmation thereof, his said Majesty having communicated to them the Letters written upon that Subject, which had been intercept'd; and require'd of their High-Mightinesses, that the Person of the said Baron, his Secretary, and his Papers, should be arrested, and safely guarded. That every one who makes Reflection on the Nature of this Affair, and on the Obligations and Interest of this State, cannot but acknowledge, that their High-Mightinesses could not do less than pay a Deterrence to the Request of his *Britannick* Majesty, on so important an Occasion, with respect to its Consequences. That their said High-Mightinesses rest assur'd, that it will clearly appear, beside what is said above, that the arresting Baron *Gortz*, was not done without Reason, as it is unkindly suggested in the said Declaration. They believe also, that it will appear no less clear and evident, that they have herein done nothing that is contrary to the previous Friendship and Treaties between *Sweden*, and this State, nor to the Law of Nations; For their High-Mightinesses do not know that the Friendship, wherein they have the Honour, to live with his *Swedish* Majesty, or the Treaties subsisting between them, oblige them to permit Designs or Intrigues to be carry'd on in their Dominions, directly

reely contrary to the Alliances and Engagements that their said High-Mightinesses have with other Potentates; and even contrary to their own Interests. That the Essence and Foundation of the Friendship and Treaties between Sweden and this State, require rather that the one Potentate shall always seek the Advantage of the other. That the Treaties between Great Britain and this State, import expressly, that no Person, either Subjects of the State, or Foreigners, shall carry on in their Dominions Intrigues of the Kind above-mention'd. That the Right of Nations is no ways applicable in this Case; and that it is not necessary to examine, if a Minister (who is notoriously under the Protection which the Law of Nations gives to publick Ministers) does not forfeit that Protection by meddling with Affairs and Intrigues of so dangerous Consequences: It being sufficient to say, that Baron *Gortz*, during his Sojourn here, cannot be consider'd by their High-Mightinesses as a publick Minister, it being well known, that a Minister, who would enjoy the Right of Nations, ought to be furnish'd with Letters written in due Form, to the Prince or State to whom he is sent, which he ought to deliver, and notify his Character, according to Custom, in order to be admitted. That all these Requisites are wanting in the Case of Baron *Gortz*, who was not provided with Credentials to their High-Mightinesses, or at least he never produc'd them, or notify'd his Character of publick Minister, in order to be admitted as such. Neither did he demand or acquire the Franchise which publick Ministers enjoy; whence it ought to be concluded, that he did himself apprehend that he could not, or would not be consider'd as such. As to what concerns the Full Powers, whereby the Baron *de Gortz* is constituted Plenipotentiary of his Swedish Majesty; that Full Power cannot be consider'd otherwise than as a mere Letter of Attorney, to enable him to negotiate and contract Affairs for his Majesty. That such Full Power or Letter of Attorney may be given to any one, without constituting a publick Minister, such Person being only to consider himself as doing some particular Business for a King, Prince, or State. And especially it appearing by this Full Power, although couch'd in very indefinite and general Terms, that it relates more to private and particular, than to publick Affairs. Besides, the Copy of this Full

Full Power having never been communicated to their High-Mightinesses, 'till after the Arrest of Baron *Gortz*, it ought not at all to be consider'd. It is very true, that Baron *Gortz* did talk divers Times with the Pensionary, and other Members of the Regency, but that cannot make him be consider'd as a publick Minister. That he was receiv'd as a Lord of Quality, who was employ'd in many Affairs, and thereby famous in the World; and that it was upon that Account that his Discourses were listen'd to. But in the mean Time, he cannot, for that Reason, be (as a publick Minister) compriz'd in the Rights of Nations. That if his Swedish Majesty will please to consider what is said above, their High-Mightinesses (considering his Wisdom and Equity) can expect no less than his Approbation of the Conduct they have observ'd herein, seeing that they have done nothing but what the State, by the Obligations and Alliances, and by the Motive of their own Preservation, was necessarily oblig'd to; but nevertheless, without prejudicing thereby the Friendship and Treaties depending between his Swedish Majesty and this State, or the Law of Nations. Their High-Mightinesses therefore desire his Majesty to take off the Interdict laid upon their Resident; and as they are inclin'd to live in Peace and Amity with his Majesty, they expect also reciprocally, on the Part of his Majesty, that he will at last please to cease taking the Ships and Cargoes of the Subjects of this State, and to cause to be restor'd, or made good, the Ships already taken, considering that their High-Mightinesses have borne with Patience, for so many Years, those Proceedings, which have caus'd, and continue daily to cause, so much Prejudice to their Subjects, contrary to the mutual Friendship, to the Treaties, and to all Law and Equity.

The States-General having, in this Declaration, urg'd the Invalidity of the Full Power given by the King of Sweden to Baron *Gortz*, and treating it only as a simple Letter of Attorney, as they are pleas'd to call it, that our Readers may the better judge of its Sufficiency, it will not be amiss to give the following verbal Translation of it from the *Last* Original.

WE Charles, by the Grace of God, King of the Swedes, Gotbs, and Vandals, Great Prince of Finland, Duke of Schonen, Estonia, Livonia, Carelia, Bremen, Verden, Stetin, Pomerania, Cassulina, and Vandalia, Prince of Rugen, Lord of Ingria and Wismar, Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Bavaria, Juliers, Cleves, and Bergues, &c. do hereby make known and attest, That whereas we have committed to the Fidelity and Dexterity of the most Illustrious and Noble, our entirely beloved Baron Gortz, Privy-Counsellor of the most serene Duke of Holstein, and chief Marshal of his Court, various Affairs for our Service, to be transacted in those Places where he shall reside. And whereas the present Circumstances of Times and Affairs do not easily permit that we should be able to furnish him with particular credential Letters (commonly call'd a Full Power) for every several Transaction; to prevent therefore all Delay that may arise from thence, We have judg'd it necessary to constitute, by these Presents, him the said Baron Gortz, our Minister Plenipotentiary, and to grant him Full Power, and by the Tenour of these Presents We do grant him Full Power, to treat and conclude in our Name, with all and singular Persons, of what Condition soever, all Matters which may relate to our Service, and be for our Interest; promising, on our Royal Word, that We will approve and ratify, and put entirely in Execution, whatever the said Baron Gortz shall so transact and conclude. In full Testimony whereof we have caus'd our Seal to be affix'd to these Presents, and have sign'd the same with our own Hand,

CAROLUS.

Given at Lund in Schonen,  
the 23d Day of October,

1716.

(L. S.)

H. G. de Mullern.

This is that Instrument which the States-General, in their above Answer, treat as a simple Letter of Attorney, and of no Validity to intitle Baron Gortz to the Rights and Privileges due to the Ministers of Sovereign Princes. As to what they alledge of the Obligations they were under to act as they have done in regard to that Baron, at the Request of his Britannick Majesty,

Majesty, by Virtue of Treaties and Alliances, what they chiefly insist upon, is the XIII<sup>th</sup> Article of the Treaty of Peace and Alliance concluded at *Breda* in the Year 1667, between King *Charles II.* of *England*, and the States-General; which Treaty has ever since been in Force, and was renew'd, by his present Majesty and the States-General in *February 1715-16*. The said Article is conceiv'd in the following Terms.

Also, That neither the said Lord the King, nor the said Republick, nor any of the Subjects of either of them, Inhabitants or others, residing in either of their Dominions, shall give or afford any Help, Succour, Counsel, Assistance, Countenance, or Protection whatsoever, to Rebels on either Side; but shall expressly forbide, and effectually oppose, all Assistance or Succour to be given by any of their respective Subjects, Inhabitants, or Persons residing within the Dominions of either Party respectively, to any such Rebels as aforesaid, whether by Men, Ships, Necessaries of War, or other contraband Goods; or that Money, or Provisions, or Victuals, be, either by Sea or Land, openly or secretly, afforded them: But that all Ships, Arms, Necessaries of War, or other prohibited Goods, and also all Money and Provisions, to whatsoever Person or Persons belonging, which shall, contrary to the Sense of this Article, be provided, or endeavour'd to be supply'd, to such Rebels as aforesaid, on either Side, shall be seiz'd, confiscated, and forfeited, to that Party where the Persons offending shall reside. And those who shall, knowingly and willingly commit, act, endeavour, attempt, or advise, any Thing contrary to the Sense of this Article, shall be adjudg'd Enemies to both Parties, and shall suffer the Penalty of High-Treason in the Place where the said Offence shall be perpetrated or committed.

Thus we have given, all that is allledg'd in Vindication of the States-General in this Affair, leaving it to our Readers to judge how far the pretended Invalidity of the Full Powers of *Baron Gortz*, and this Article of the Treaty of *Breda*, are sufficient to justify them in the Length they have gone, in Regard to that Minister. The other foreign Transactions must be referr'd to our next.

Moneys

Monies advanc'd and paid off in the Exchequer, on the following Funds, to June 18, 1717.

I.	Exchequer.	Advanc'd	Paid off.	Numb.
5	4th 2 Shilling Aid -	940000	938782	1282
6	16th 4 Shilling Aid	1880000	1479144	1918
6	Hops	180000	171409	264
4	Malt 1715	700000	556505	1017
	Malt 1716	700000	299435	379
6	Low Wines 1705	700000	638292	1522
6	Candles, &c.	500000	185708	528
6	Subsidies 1710	1210000	479550	814
6	Clas. 1711 Bla. & Pri.	2602200	76350	658
6	Classis 1712	2341990	30045	251
6	Lottery 1712	1928500	280360 21 Paym.	84
				1 Lot. 25
6	Ditto 1712, in 3 Lot.	2341740	71280 5th	2 ditto 20
				3 ditto 8
4	Dit. 1713, Civil List	633000	39270 4th Paym.	6
4	Dit. 1714, Benefits	1876400	71290 6th Paym.	43
5	Dit. 1714, Blanks	70000	37910	158
	Coals for Churches			
	Sale of Tin		1119340	3311

Blanks 1710, of 14s. per Annum, for 27 Years, 10l. 13s.

Blanks 1710, due Sept. 29, 1716, are paid down to 117323

Annuities for 99 Years.	Tears Purchasea
1693, 14 l. per Cent. Excise	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
1705, 3700 l. per Week Excise	20
1706, $\frac{1}{2}$ additional Customs and Excise	20
1707, Low Wines, Sweets, Pedlars and Customs	19 $\frac{7}{8}$
1708, 80000 l. 1 Moiety of old Ton. & Pound.	20
1708, 40000 l. Surplusses	19 $\frac{7}{8}$
9l. per C. 26 Years Excise, Raisins, Spices, Snuff	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Prizes 1710, for 26 Years $\frac{1}{2}$ , Coals and Windows	14 $\frac{1}{2}$

F I N I S.

# THE Historical Register.

NUMBER VII.

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

*Continuation of the Proceedings of the Parliament of Great Britain.*



In our last Register we brought down the Proceedings in Parliament to the 6th of May, on which Day the Commons order'd a new Writ for electing a Burgess for the Borough of St. Edmund's Bury in *Suffolk*, in the Room of *Aubrie Porter*, Esq; deceas'd: And then a Bill to continue and revive several *Acts* thereinafter mention'd, for appaining Commissioners to take, examine, and State the *Debts* due to the Army; and also to enable the said Commissioners to determine the said *Debts*, &c. was read a second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for the 14th: After which the Commons attended the King in the House of Peers, and when they were return'd, Mr. Speaker reported his Majesty's Speech, (which see in the last Register) and Mr. *Lechmere* mov'd for an Address to his Majesty, and being oppos'd by no Body, a Committee was appointed to draw one up. It was observ'd, that Mr. *Lechmere*, in the Speech he made for this Address, animadverted upon such of the Members as had lately resign'd their Places, as if they intended to distract the King's Affairs; upon which Mr. *Walpole* thought fit, in his own Vindication, to say, That Persons who had accepted Places in the Government, had often been reflect'd on for carrying on Designs, and

Dd

acting contrary to the Interest of their Country; but that he had never heard a Man found fault with, for laying down one of the most profitable Places of the Kingdom: That, for his own part, if he would have comply'd with some Measures, it had not been in the Power of any of the present Ministers to remove him; but that he had Reasons for resigning his Employments, with which he had acquainted his Majesty, and might perhaps, in a proper Time, declare them to the House. In the mean while the Tenour of his Conduct should shew, that he never intended to make the King uneasy, or to embarrass his Affairs. He concluded with moving, that the Bill for redeeming the Duty on Houses, and other publick redeemable Funds, might be read a second Time; upon which Mr. Stanhope represented, that several Things in that Bill wanted to be amended and rectify'd, and therefore he mov'd, that the second Reading of it might be put off to the next Day Sen'night; which was order'd accordingly. Mr. Stanhope likewise made use of that Opportunity to take Notice to the House, that he understood it had been the common Practice of those concern'd in the Administration of the Treasury, to make Bargains for the Publick with the Governors and Directors of Companies, by which some private Advantages were generally made: But that, in his Opinion, such Bargains ought to be made at the Bar of the House, by the Representatives of all the Commons of Great Britain; and if any Advantages could be made, the Publick ought to have the Benefit of them.

May 7. Mr. Lechmere reported the Address to his Majesty, (which see in our last, Page 169) and after the Reading of it, Mr. Shippen mov'd to have it recommitted; and that an Amendment might be made to that Part of it which relates to the Army, which he propos'd to be as follows, viz. *That nothing could more endear his Majesty to all his Subjects, than the reducing the Land-Forces to the old Establishment of Guards and Garrisons, such as his Majesty found it at his Accession to the Crown.* To support his Motion, he represented the Danger of a standing Army; urging, that in Cromwell's Time, a Force much less than what will remain in Great Britain after the Reduction propos'd, had overturn'd the Monarchy, abolish'd Episcopacy, put down the House of Peers, and driven the Commons from their

their Seats. He was seconded by Mr. *Bromley*, and back'd by Mr. *Herne* and General *Rox*; but they were oppos'd by Mr. *Stanhope*, Mr. *Robert Walpole*, and Mr. *Pulteney*; which last Gentleman declar'd, That before the Discovery of the late *Swedish* Conspiracy, while he had the Honour to serve his Majesty as Secretary at War, he had receiv'd such Directions as shew'd his Majesty's Intentions, at that Time, to reduce still a greater Number of Forces, than was now propos'd; and therefore he did not doubt but his Majesty would do it as soon as the Safety of his Kingdoms would admit of it. He added, That, in his Opinion, the Nation had no Reason to fear any Thing from an Army, who, for near thirty Years past, had given signal Proofs of their firm Adherence to the Protestant Interest, and of their Zeal to maintain the Liberties of their Country; and that if there was any Danger at present, it was only from *foreign Counsels*. At length the Question being put upon Mr. *Shippen*'s Motion, it was carry'd in the Negative by a Majority of 188 Voices against 83.

*May 8.* Mr. *Pulteney* acquainted the House, That he was apprehensive of some Mismanagements, and Imbezilments of the publick Money, in relation to the 6000 *Dutch* Troops, and the Service in *North Britain*: Upon this it was resolv'd to present two Addresses to his Majesty; one for an Account of the Money given for the Payment of the 6000 *Dutch* Troops taken into his Majesty's Service during the late Rebellion, with the Charge of the Transportation of the said Troops forwards and backwards, distinguishing each Particular under its respective Head; the other for an Account of the Distribution of the Extraordinaries and Contingencies issu'd out for the Service perform'd in *North Britain* during the late Rebellion. It was generally believ'd that the Lord *Cadogan* was the Person principally aim'd at in Mr. *Pulteney*'s Motion. After this the Call of the House was put off 'till the 16th.

On the three following Days, *viz* on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of *May*, nothing material happen'd in the House of Commons; but on the 12th a warm Debate arose on the following Occasion. Sir *William Wyndham* having mov'd, That Dr. *Snape* be desir'd to preach before this House at St. *Margaret's, Westminster*, upon the 29th of *May*, he was seconded by Mr. *Ship-*

pen, and back'd by all the Members who had lately resign'd their Employments. Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, who spoke first after Mr. *Shippen*, said in general, That 'twas unusual, on such Occasions, to put the Negative on any Man, whom a Member of that House had thought fit to name; and that Dr. *Snape* was not only a Person of Merit and great Learning, but had likewise the Honour to be one of his Majesty's Chaplains. Mr. *Robert Walpole* said, That he knew Dr. *Snape* to be both a very learned, and a very honest Man: That he had not only entrusted him with the Education of his own Children, but also recommended the Sons of the Duke of *Devonshire* and Lord *Townshend* to his Care; and therefore he could not but think, that he might be trusted with preaching a Sermon before that Assembly. Mr. *Lechmere* oppos'd them, and said, among other Things, That he could not but wonder, that a Member who had been one of the Managers against Dr. *Sacheverel*, should now speak in behalf of a Divine who had asserted the same Notions of Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance, for which the other had been prosecuted; and who had lately attack'd a strenuous and worthy Champion of the Revolution and Protestant Succession. Mr. *Aislaby* answer'd, That he gave his Vote to Dr. *Snape*, because he look'd upon him as a learned and honest Man: And as for his having written against the Bishop of *Bangor*'s Sermon, he did not think it a sufficient Reason to put upon him a Negative, which would be a prejudging of a Controversy that did not properly belong to their Cognizance. The Lord *Guernsey* spoke still with more Vehemence in behalf of Dr. *Snape*; and Mr. *Hungerford* said, among other Things, That if the Court had not interpos'd, the Doctor might have shewn the Bishop fine Sport; but that the King having order'd his Ministers to disband Part of the Army, they had, by Mistake, disbanded the Convocation. In a Word, Sir *William Wyndham*'s Motion being thus strongly supported, and Mr. *Lechmere* being back'd only by Sir *Joseph Fekyll*, Mr. *Boscawen*, Mr. *Treby*, and a few more, the Question was put, and carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 141 Voices against 131; and Sir *William Wyndham* and Mr. *Shippen* were order'd to acquaint Dr. *Snape* with the Desire of the House. The same Day Mr. *Hampden* reported the Resolutions of the Com-

Committee of Privileges and Elections, touching the Election for the Borough of *Marlborough* in the County of *Wiltshire*, which were agreed to, viz. That the Right of Election for the said Borough is in the Mayor and Burgesses only: That *Joseph Ward*, Esq; is not duly elected; and on the contrary, that *Sir William Humphrey's*, Knz. and Bart. and *Gabriel Roberts*, Esq; are duly elected for the said Borough; and ordered, That the Name of Mr. *Ward* be raz'd out of the Return, and the Name of Mr. *Roberts* inserted therein, instead of it.

*May 14.* The Commons read the second Time, the Bill for redeeming the Duties on Houses, and charging the same with a lesser Incumbrance, and for redeeming so much of the Aggregate Fund, as relates to the present Exchequer Bills, &c. which was committed to a Committee of the whole House for the next Monday Morning; and then Mr. *Lowndes* and Mr. *Soper* presented severally to the House several Papers that had been call'd for, relating to the Value of the Lands in the Island of St. Christopher's, and the Payment and Transportation of the 6000 Dutch Troops.

*May 15.* In a Grand Committee on the Supply, it was resolv'd, 1. That so much as will discharge the principal Sum of 61707l. 3s. 2d. resting unsatisfy'd upon the Low-Wine Act, which expir'd the 24th of June 1714, and the Interest thereupon, be granted for that Purpose. 2. That so much as will discharge the principal Sum of 314219l. 11s. 2d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  resting unsatisfy'd upon the Duties on Candles, by the Act which expir'd the 1st Day of *May 1715*, and the Interest thereupon, be granted for that Purpose. 3. That the Sum of 577014l. 16s. 1d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  be granted for making good the Deficiencies of the Supplies granted in the last Session of Parliament, of which the Sum of 334239l. 9s. 4d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  to be apply'd towards the Debt of the Navy, as it stood the 31st of December 1716. These Resolutions, being the next Day, reported, were agreed to by the House; after which it was resolv'd to address his Majesty to give Directions to the Commissioner of Transports to lay before this House all such Directions as he has receiv'd or given, and such Letters and Papers as are in his Hands relating to the Transportation of the Dutch Troops, and all Accounts and Demands relating thereto.

thereto. The same Day the Call of the House was farther adjourn'd to that Day next; and on Friday the 17th, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, made a farther Progress on Ways and Means to raise the Supply. *May 18*, after the dispatching of private Business, Mr. Hungerford mov'd, That Leave be given to bring in a Bill for examining, taking, and stating the publick Accounts of the Kingdom. He was seconded by Mr. Horatio Walpole and others, but the Question being put, it pass'd in the Negative; after which, in a Grand Committee, the Commons made a farther Progress in the Bill to continue and revive several Acts for appointing Commissioners to take, examine, and state the Debts due to the Army, &c.

*May 20.* The Commons having resolv'd themselves into a Committee of the whole House, to consider farther of Ways and Means for raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, Mr. Stanhope laid before them the respective Proposals of the South-Sea Company, and of the Bank of England, which were read, and are as follows.

*To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled.*

*The Governor and Company of Merchants of Great Britain, trading to the South-Seas, and other Parts of America, and for encouraging the Fishery, having under their Consideration, how they may be most serviceable to his Majesty and his Government, and to shew their Zeal and Readiness to concur in the great and honourable Design of reducing the National Debts, in such Manner as may be consistent with, and for the Support of Parliamentary Credit, do humbly propose,*

I. **T**HAT they will be content, and do submit, that their present Capital Stock of 10000000 be increas'd to the Sum of 12000000, either by Subscription or otherwise, as by their General Court shall be thought most expedient.

II. That the 2000000 so to be advanc'd, shall be paid into his Majesty's Exchequer by four equal Payments, the last whereof to be on or before the 24th of December next, and shall be employ'd towards redeeming the Principal and Interest charg'd on the four

four Lottery Acts of 1711 and 1712, and the Annan-  
ties of 3*l. per Cent.* payable for the Bankers Debt  
contracted in the Reign of King *Charles II*, and not  
otherwise.

III. That the present Annual Sums of 60000*l.* and 8000*l.* payable to the Company, be continu'd to them, for and in respect of their said 1000000, until the 24th Day of *June* 1718; and that for the 200000 to be advanc'd as aforesaid, there shall be allow'd to the Company an Annuity after the Rate of 5*l. per Cent. per Annum*, from the respective Times of Payment thereof into the *Exchequer*, until the said 24th of *June* 1718.

IV. That from and after the said 24th of *June* 1718, there be payable to the Company, by Weekly Payments, as the Funds shall produce, an Annual Sum of 60000*l.* being after the Rate of 6*l. per Cent. per Annum*, for the whole 12000000, together with their present Allowance of 8000*l. per Annum*, to continue until redeem'd by Parliament, as herein after is mention'd.

V. That the present Duties and Revenues chargeable with the Payment of the present Annual Sum of 60000*l.* and 8000*l.* together with such Duties and Revenues as shall be redeem'd by the said 200000 to be advanc'd as aforesaid, shall be continu'd and made the Fund for, and chargeable with, the Payment of the several Annuities which, pursuant to this Proposition, shall become due or payable to the Company, and with all Arrears thereof, incur'd and to be incur'd; and that the Surplus of all the said Duties and Revenues, after such Payment to the Company as aforesaid, shall be apply'd and appropriated for and towards paying and discharging some other of the present National Debts.

VI. That the Sums unpaid, charg'd on the General Mortgage 1710, which is part of the Company's present Funds, be paid out of the Aggregate Fund, to arise out of the Savings of the several Funds which shall be redeem'd or reduc'd this Session.

VII. That all Transfers of the Company's present and increas'd Capital Stock, shall be free and exempt from any farther Duties, than the Transfers are at present subject to by Parliament; and that their present and increas'd Capital and Stock in  
Trade,

Trade, be exempt from all Taxes and Impositions whatsoever.

VIII. The Company do submit, that the said Annual Sum of 600000*l.* for the said 12000000, and the said Annual Sum of 8000*l.* may be redeemable by Parliament upon a Year's Notice to be given by Authority of Parliament, on any of the four usual Quarterly Feast-Days in the Year, after the 24th of June 1725; and upon Payment to the said Governor and Company of the said capital Sum of 12000000, and all Arrears of the said Annual Sums of 600000*l.* and 8000*l.*

*By Order of the General Court of the aforesaid Governor and Company, May the 10th, 1717.*

John Ury, Secretary.

*To the honourable the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled.*

*The Governor and Company of the Bank of England, being willing to contribute their Assistance in the prop'd Design of easing the National Debts, in such Manner as may be consistent with the Support of, Parliamentary Credit,*

*Humbly propose,*  
THAT the original Fund of 100000*l.* per Annum, payable to the Bank in Consideration of 160000*l.* advanc'd for the Service of the Government, remaine secure'd to them to the 1st Day of August 1742, and a Year's Notice; as it stands confirm'd to them by several Acts of Parliament.

That they are content to accept an Annuity of 2875*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ , being after the Rate of 5*l.* per Cent. per Annum, on the principal Sum of 17750*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ , in Lieu of the present Annuity of 10650*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* payable to the said Governor and Company out of the Duties on Houses, to commence from the 25th Day of March 1718, subject to Redemption by Parliament, on twelve Months Notice, after the 25th Day of March 1723, and Repayment of the Principal and all Arrears of the laid Annuity.

As

As to the *Exchequer-Bills*, issu'd by Virtue of several Acts of Parliament, and now standing out for 45625*l.* principal Money, or thereabouts,

The said Governor and Company are content to accept an Annuity, after the Rate of 5*l. per Cent. per Annum*, for the Sum of 200000*l.* part thereof to commence from the 29th Day of *September* 1717, subject to Redemption by Parliament on 12 Months Notice after the 29 Day of *September* 1720, and Repayment of the said 200000*l.* and all Arrears of the Annuity attending the same.

And to continue the Circulating and Exchanging for Money, at Demand, the Remainder of the said Bills, at the present Allowance of 3*l. per Cent. per Annum*. And are also content, that the Interest now payable on such Bills, may be reduc'd to 1*d. per Cent. per Diem*, from and after the 29th Day of *September* 1717; and that the said Interest may cease on any of the said Bills, during the Time that such Bills may lie in the *Exchequer*, or in the Hands of any publick Officers, provided that the *Exchequer-Bills* hereby propos'd to be circulated and exchang'd for Money, or any of them, be not redeemable but upon 12 Months Notice after the 29th Day of *September* 1724, and Repayment of the Principal and Interest, and all Arrears of the said Allowance of 5*l. per Cent. per Annum*; and that the Allowances of 45000*l. per Annum*, and 8000*l. per Annum*, payable to the said Governor and Company, by several Acts of Parliament, for making *Exchequer-Bills* Specie, until the same should be reduc'd to 190000*l.* be continu'd to them until the 25th Day of *March* 1718.

That no more *Exchequer-Bills*, or Bills of like Nature, be issu'd without Consent of the Bank, until such Redemption be made.

The said Governor and Company are willing to advance the Sum of 250000*l.* to the Publick, or such Part thereof as may be wanted, in order to redeem the publick Funds, at such Time and Times, before the 25th of *March* 1718, and in such Proportions as shall be found necessary, at an Interest of 5*l. per Cent. per Annum*, redeemable by Parliament.

Provided that the five Sevenths Excise, House-Money, and Duties of the Aggregate Fund, be settled to

answer all these Payments, with Preference to all others, and that the Corporation of the Bank do continue with all its Capacities, Privileges, and Advantages, till all these Redemptions are made.

And that all such Privileges and Clauses as shall be thought necessary and reasonable to enable the Bank to perform the respective Services propos'd, be inserted in the Bill to pass on this Occasion, and that no farther Duties or Taxes may be laid on their present or increas'd Stock, nor on any Transfer of the same, nor on any Bonds or Bills to be issu'd by the Bank for Support of their Credit.

*Sign'd by the Order of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.*

Jo. Ince, *Secretary.*

After the Reading of these Proposals, Mr. *Robert Walpole* rais'd Objections against them, particularly against that of the *South-Sea Company*. He was seconded by Mr. *Hutchinson*, who, in a long Speech, endeavour'd to shew, That the Nation would scarce gain this Year 100000*l.* by that Bargain; and therefore he was for putting off this Affair till the next Session, to give the Communities Time to make more reasonable Proposals. He was answer'd by Mr. *Lowndes*, who said, He had much ado to find out the Meaning of the Member who spoke last; that in the same Speech he had advanc'd, That the Nation would gain nothing this Year, and then own'd that the Nation would gain 100000*l.* That supposing the Gain to be no more than this last Sum, yet the Proposal of the *South-Sea Company* was not to be rejected, since it would enable the Nation to begin to reduce the publick Debts. That in case the Proposals of the Communities were not thought reasonable, nothing, in his Opinion, could be more effectual to bring the Communities to reason, than a Vote of that House; and therefore the Commons needed but declare their Intentions, and he did not doubt but the Communities would comply therewith. After Mr. *Hutchinson* had reply'd something by Way of Explanation, Mr. *Hungerford* said, That for his own Part, he ever was of Opinion, that the Parliamentary Faith ought to be preserv'd untouched and inviolable; that by keeping up the national

nal Credit, *England* was glutted with Money, and was become the general Bank of *Europe*, while most of the neighbouring States were reduc'd to Straights, and wanted Specie. That *France* had lost her Credit, or rather never had any; and if there was any Money in that Kingdom, 'twas in the Hands of the Regent; for what Purpose he could not tell. That though the Parliamentary Faith ought to remain inviolate, yet he did not doubt, but the Wisdom of the Representatives of the Nation, could find legal Ways to reduce the Interest of publick Securities, since the Parliamentary Faith consisted only in the securing the Payment of the capital Sums advanc'd by private Persons for the Use of the Publick. That he did not understand why the Publick should pay a higher Interest than a private Man. That he knew by Experience, and in the Course of his Business, that Money may be had at 4*l. per Cent.* on good Securities; that there was on the Floor a Member of the House who had lent him 2000*l.* at that Rate; and therefore it was to be hop'd, that the Communities duly weighing all this, would offer to the House more reasonable Proposals. Mr. *John Smith* back'd Mr. *Hungerford*, and said, among other Things, That one would have expected, that the Communities and money'd Men, who, to make themselves popular, boast of their Zeal for the present Government, shoud, on this Occasion, have given convincing Proofs of it, by contributing more than they offer'd to do, towards reducing the publick Debts, and easing the landed Men, who for so many Years have born the greatest Part of the national Burdens. That, in his Opinion, it was of dangerous Consequence to borrow Money of the Communities upon the Foot of their Proposals, since by the granting them a Term of Years, the Parliament debarr'd themselves of the Liberty of taxing publick Funds; which they had a Right to do, in case of extream Necessity, without violating the Parliamentary Faith. That, for his own Part, he thought the Communities ought to be satisfy'd with one Year's Notice; but the Season being so far advanc'd, that there could not be above five Months before the next Session, he was for putting off this Business 'till then; and, in the mean Time, the Communities might maturely consider of it. Upon this, Mr. *Hopkins* spoke in Behalf of the Communities.

and said in Substance, That he had as great a Regard to the landed, as to the money'd Interest; not only because he had, God be thank'd, some Land of his own, but also because he was satisfy'd that the landed and mony'd Interests are entirely the same, since the Value of Land rises or falls in Proportion to the Plenty or Scarcity of Money. That in the Course of Busines, it is usual for those who borrow, to propose some Advantage to the Lenders; but that on this Occasion, the Communities were so far from getting any Thing by advancing Money to the Government, that, on the contrary, they sacrific'd their own Interest to that of the Publick. That if the Thing was rightly consider'd, it would be found, that the Persons concern'd in the *South-Sea* Stock, by contenting themselves with an Interest of 5*l.* per Cent. instead of six, to which they are intituled by an A& of Parliament, did, in Reality, lose 20*l.* in every 20*l.* so that the Company, by accepted the same Annuity for 2000000*l.* which they had before for 10*l.* did in Effect present the Government with 200000*l.* which being apply'd to the paying off the Lotteries, and other redeemable Funds, great Advantages might thereby accrue to the Publick. That he could not forbear taking Notice of what had been suggested by some People without, That the Interest of the publick Funds might be reduc'd at once by an A& of Parliament; but that he hop'd no such Thing was ever intended by any that sat in that House; for, in his Opinion, it could not be done without violating the Parliamentary Faith, and giving a dangerous Wound to publick Credit. This Speech was answer'd by Mr. *Stable*, who took Notice, That of late Years the Companies of money'd Men were grown so upish, as not only to treat familiarly with the Parliament, but even to pretend to dictate to them; that therefore it was high Time to give them a Check, and let them know, that the landed Men, and their Representatives, were Masters of the main Spring and Stock of the Wealth and Strength of the Kingdom: And, having enlarg'd on this Subject, he concluded, for putting off this Busines 'till the next Sess. Hereupon Colonel *Bladen* shew'd, how dangerous it was to delay an Affair of so great Importance; and he was back'd by Sir *Fisher Tench*. On the other Hand, Mr. *Pulteney* said, He did not know what

what private Advantage some Persons might have in accepting the Proposal of the *South-Sea Company*; but that, in his Opinion, no Term of Years ought to be granted, or, at most, not above three Years. *General Stanhope*, being sensible that both the Opposition made against the Proposals of the Communities, and the Reflection of private Advantage, were chiefly level'd against him, thought fit to vindicate himself: In the first Place he ingenuously own'd his Incapacity for the Affairs of the Treasury, which were so remote from his Studies and Inclination, that therefore he would fain have kept the Employment he had before, which was both more easy, and more profitable to him; but that he thought it his Duty to obey the King's Commands. That, however, he would endeavour to make up, by Application, Honesty, and Disinterestedness, what he wanted in Abilities and Experience. That he would content himself with the Salary and lawful Perquisites of his Office; and though he had quitted a better Place, he would not quarter himself upon any Body to make it up; that he had no Brothers, nor other Relations, to provide for; and that, upon his first entering into the Treasury, he had made a standing Order against the late Practice of granting Reversions of Places. Mr. *Walpole*, who thought himself reflected on in what Mr. *Stanhope* had been saying, reply'd with great Warmth, complaining, in the first Place, of Breach of Friendship, and betraying private Conversation. He frankly own'd, That while he was in Employment, he had endeavour'd to serve his Friends and Relations; than which, in his Opinion, nothing was more reasonable, or more just: That as to the granting Reversions, he was willing to acquaint the House with the Meaning of it: That he had no Objections against the *German Ministers*, whom his Majesty brought with him from *Hanover*, and who, as far as he had observ'd, had all along behav'd themselves like Men of Honour; but that there was a mean Fellow, of what Nation he could not tell, who took upon him to dispose of Employments; that this Man having obtain'd the Grant of a Reversion, which he design'd for his Son, he (Mr. *Walpole*) thought it too good for him, and therefore kept it for his own Son. That thereupon that Foreigner was so saucy as to demand of him the Sum of 2500*l.* under Pretence, that he had been

been offer'd so much for the said Reversion; but that he was wiser than to comply with his Demand. And that one of the chief Reasons that made him resign his Places, was, because he would not contrive at some Things that were carrying on —. Mr. Stanhope answer'd; Mr. Walpole reply'd; and some hard Expressions having escap'd them, in the Heat of the Dispute, Mr. Hungerford endeavour'd to put a Stop to it. I am sorry, said he, to see these two great Men fall foul on one another; however, in my Opinion, we must still look upon them as Patriots, and Fathers of their Country; and since they have, by Mischance, discover'd their Nakedness, we ought, according to the Custom of the East, as the Scripture tells us, cover it by turning our Backs upon them. He added, That this unlucky Accident had, however, produc'd some Good, in that it had reveal'd a Piece of secret History, *viz.* the scandalous Practice of selling Places and Reversions; and therefore he mov'd, That the honourable Member who made the Discovery, might be call'd upon to name the Person. No Body seconded this Motion; and Sir Joseph Fekyll brought back the Attention of the Assembly to the Business under Consideration, and shew'd the Danger of putting off 'till the next Winter, the Conclusion of an Affair of so great Consequence. He was back'd by Mr. Aislabie, who said, That as he never design'd, so he would not be thought to oppose any Thing that carry'd the Face of publick Good; and therefore he was for granting to the South-Sea Company the Term of Years that had been mention'd, *viz.* six Years, and a Year's Notice: And the Question being put thereupon, it was carry'd without dividing. The Speaker having resum'd the Chair, Mr. Boscowen act'd the generous Part of a common Friend between General Stanhope and Mr. Walpole, saying, in Substance, That 'twas melancholy to see that any Difference should happen between those two worthy Members, unbecoming their own Characters, and the Dignity of that Assembly; but that 'twould still be a greater Misfortune, if they should go out with any Resentment; and therefore he mov'd, That the House would lay their Commands upon them, that no farther Notice be taken of what had pass'd. Mr. M<sup>rs</sup>ibuen seconded Mr. Controller, whose Motion being

ing unanimously applauded, the Speaker put it immediately in Execution.

May 21. After the Dispatch of several private Affairs, a Petition of the Officers of the two British Regiments of Foot, commanded by Brigadier James Douglas and Sir James Wood, late in the Service of the States-General, was presented to the House, and read, praying, That, in Consideration of their long and faithful Services, (being native Subjects of Great Britain) some Provision might be made for them: And Mr. Craggs, Secretary at War, having acquainted the House, That the Petitioners Case having been humbly represented to the King, his Majesty had commanded him to acquaint the House, That he was willing the Petitioners should have such Relief as this House should think fit; it was thereupon resolv'd to address his Majesty, That a List of the said Officers be laid before the House. This done, Mr. Pulteney, late Secretary at War, made Observations on some Papers which, that Day, had been laid before the House by Mr. Coleby, the Commissioner for Transports, relating to the Transportation of the Dutch Troops in November 1715, and suggested, That the Person who was entrusted with the Management of that Affair, (meaning the Lord Cadogan) had defrauded the Publick, on several Articles; and, that the House might be thoroughly inform'd of the whole Matter, he mov'd, That his Majesty be address'd for the several Papers that might give Light into that Transportation. He was seconded and back'd by several Members; and tho' a Gentleman said, That if the House had a Mind to inquire into needless and extravagant Expences, they ought to begin with the Expedition to Quebec; yet it was resolv'd and order'd, to present four several Addresses to his Majesty, viz. 1. For an Account of the Particulars of the Sum of 2106*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* (with Copies of the Vouchers and Authorities for paying the same) charg'd for bringing the 6000 Dutch Troops from their respective Garrisons to Ostend, in order to imbark for Great Britain, at the Time of the late Rebellion. 2. An Account of the Particulars of the Sum of 992*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* (with Copies of the Vouchers, &c.) for Tents, Sacks, and other Necessaries said to be deliver'd to the said 6000 Dutch Forces. 3. Copies of all the Contracts made for transporting the said Troops to Great Britain, and Copies of all Vouchers and Authorities

Authorities for paying any Sums of Money relating to the same. And 4. An Account of all the Bills of Exchange drawn from Abroad upon the respective Offices of *Great Britain* in the Years 1715 and 1716, for or on Account of the late Rebellion.

On Wednesday the 22d of *May*, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House on Ways and Means, took into Consideration the Proposal of the Bank of *England*, for advancing Money to the Government; upon which there arose a Debate, that lasted 3 or 4 Hours, and then the farther Consideration of that Matter was put off 'till the 24th, when the Committee came to the several Resolutions following, *viz.*

1. That an Annuity of £8751*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*, being after the Rate of 5*l.* per Cent. per Annum, on the principal Sum of 177502*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, due to the Bank, in lieu of their present Annuity of 106501*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* out of the Duties on Houses, be secur'd to the said Bank from the 24th of *June* 1718, redeemable on twelve Months Notice.
2. That the present Allowances to the said Bank, payable to them for Circulating for ready Money 456102*5l.* in Exchequer Bills, be continu'd to them until the 25th of *December* 1717.
3. That an Annuity of 100000*l.* at 5*l.* per Cent. on 200000*l.* be secur'd to the Bank, in Consideration of their delivering up as many of the present Exchequer-Bills as shall amount to 200000*l.* to be cancel'd; which said Annuity of 100000*l.* shall commence from the 25th of *December* 1717, redeemable on twelve Months Notice, and on Payment of the said 200000*l.* and all Arrears of the said Annuity.
4. That for undertaking to circulate Exchequer-Bills, amounting to 256102*5l.* the Allowance of 5*l.* per Cent. be continu'd, and that the Interest now payable on the remaining Bills, be reduc'd to 1*d.* per Cent. per *Diem*, from the 25th of *December* 1717.
5. That the said Exchequer-Bills so to be circulated, be redeemable upon a Year's Notice, after the 25th of *September* 1717.
6. That no more Exchequer-Bills be issu'd without the Consent of the Bank, until such Redemption be made.
7. That the Bank be oblig'd to advance to the Publick 250000*l.* as the Treasury shall call for it, at any Time before the 25th of *March* 1718, at 5*l.* per Cent. redeemable by Parliament.
8. That House-Money, and Duties of the Aggregate Fund, be settled to answer the said Payments to the Bank, with Preference to

to all others. Mr. Speaker having resum'd the Chair, the Report of the several Resolutions of the Grand Committee, relating to the South-Sea Company, and the Bank of *England*, was order'd to be receiv'd upon that Day Se'nnight; but the Governor and Directors of the Bank of *England* having made a Demur upon accepting the Conditions offer'd them by the Commons, before they had held a General Court, the said Report was, on Friday the 31<sup>st</sup> of *May*, farther adjourn'd to Thursday the 6<sup>th</sup> of *June*.

*May 23.* The Commons examin'd several Persons in relation to the Election and Return for the Borough of *Minehead*; and the Court-Party, who espous'd the Interest of *Thomas Gage*, Esq; sitting Member, perceiving that it was like to go against him, mov'd, That the Merits of the said Election and Return be referr'd to the Committee of Privileges and Elections; but it was carry'd in the Negative by a Majority of about 50 Voices, the opposing Party having, on this Occasion, been strengthen'd by Mr. *Robert Walpole* and his Friends. After this it was resolv'd, 1. That the Indenture sign'd by the Burgesses of *Minehead*, in Return to the Sheriff of the County of *Somerset*'s Precept for electing Burgesses to serve in this present Parliament for the said Borough, not being sign'd by *John Jones*, one of the said Burgesses to whom the said Sheriff caus'd his Precept to be deliver'd, is an undue and unsufficient Return. 2. That the Indenture sign'd by the said *John Jones*, and others, Burgesses of the said Borough of *Minehead*, and which was tender'd to the said Sheriff, is a due and sufficient Return. And order'd, 1. That the Clerk of the Crown do take off from the Writ, the Indenture sign'd by the Burgesses of the Borough of *Minehead* in the County of *Somerset*, which is not sign'd by *John Jones*, one of the said Burgesses, to whom the Sheriff caus'd his Precept to be deliver'd. 2. That the Sheriff of the County of *Somerset* do receive and annex to the Writ the Indenture sign'd by *John Jones* and others of the Burgesses of the said Borough of *Minehead*. 3. That the Matter of the Petition of *John Jones* and *George James*, Constables of the Borough of *Minehead*, in the County of *Somerset*, be heard at the Bar of this House upon this Day three Weeks. 4. That the Matter of the Petition of *George Speake*, Esq; Lord of the Manor of *Alcombe*, in the said Borough of *Mine-*

*Minehead*, be heard at the same Time. 5. That *Samuel Edwyn*, Esq; and *Thomas Gage*, Esq; have Liberty to petition this House in relation to the Election for the said Borough of *Minehead*, within fourteen Days next, if they think fit. After this, the Call of the House was farther adjourn'd to that Day Se'nnight.

*May 24.* The House resolv'd to address his Majesty, That such Directions as were sent to his Ministers in *Holland*, and their Answers, as far as they relate to the Expence of the *Dutch* Troops, be laid before the House. Then they order'd several Clauses to be inserted in the Malt-Bill, particularly a Clause of Appropriation.

*May 25.* The Commons resum'd the adjourn'd Debate upon the Amendments to the Bill for explaining the *Act to oblige Papists to register their Names and real Estates, &c.* which, with other Amendments, were agreed to; and a Debate arising about a Clause for laying a severe Penalty on such Protestants, as should become Trustees for Papists, in order to conceal their Estates, the same was adjourn'd till the 27th of *May*; when the said Clause being, by Leave of the House, withdrawn, the Bill, with the Amendments, was order'd to be engross'd. The same Day a Message was brought to the Commons from the Lords, in Relation to the Tryal of the Earl of *Oxford*, of which we intend to give a particular Account by it self, and therefore will now proceed with the other Transactions in the House of Commons; where

*May 30.* Sir *William Wyndham* mov'd, That the Thanks of the House be given to Dr. *Snape*, for the Sermon by him preach'd before this House the Day before, at St. *Margaret's Westminster*, and that he be desir'd to print the same: He was seconded by Mr. *Shippen*, and oppos'd by the same Party who had oppos'd the Doctor's preaching, but the Question being put, was carry'd in the Affirmative by 86 Voices against 70. Then the Call of the House was farther adjourn'd to that Day Se'nnight: and Mr. *Hampden* reported from the Committee of Privileges, the several Resolutions they had come to, which were agreed to by the House, as follows, viz. 1. That *George Brudenell*, Esq; and *Henry Lord Viscount Shelburne* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, were duly elected Burgeses for the Borough of *Great-Marlow*, in the County of *Bucks.*

*Bucks.* 2. That *Edward Nicholas*, Esq; was duly elected a Burgess for the Borough of *Shaftesbury*, in the County of *Dorset*. 3. That *George Caswell*, Esq; was duly elected a Burgess for the Borough of *Leominster*, in the County of *Hereford*. And 4. That *Francis D'larval*, Esq; was duly elected a Knight of the Shire for the County of *Northumberland*. The same Day several Papers relating to the 6000 *Dutch* Troops, were laid before the Commons, and upon a Motion made by Lieutenant General *Erle*, it was resolv'd to take that Affair into Consideration, in a Committee of the whole House, the Tuesday following. The next Day, after the Dispatch of several private Affairs, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, made some farther Progress upon Ways and Means.

*June 2.* The engross'd Bill for explaining the *Act to oblige Papists to register their Names and real Estates, and for enlarging the Time for such Registering*, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords for their Concurrence; and then, in a Grand Committee, the Commons went through the Bill for continuing the Commissioners to take, examine, and state the Debts due to the Army.

*June 3.* Mr. *Farrer* reported the Amendments made in the Grand Committee to the Malt Bill, which being agreed to, the said Bill was order'd to be engross'd. The same Day Mr. *Coleby*, the Commissioner for Transports, Lieutenant General *Maccartney*, Mr. *Hancock*, Mr. *Burroughs*, Mr. *Sandon*, and Mr. *Corner*, were order'd to attend, the next Morning, the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was refer'd to consider of the Matters relating to the Transportation of the *Dutch* Forces.

*June 4.* A Petition of *Margaret Lady Nairne*, was presented to the House, and read, praying, That Leave be given to bring in a Bill to enable his Majesty to make such Provision for the Petitioner and her Family, (out of her paternal Estate) as to his Majesty, in his great Wisdom, should seem meet: And Mr. Secretary *Addison* having acquainted the House, That his Majesty was appriz'd of the Matter of this Petition, and had no Objection to it, in case the House should think proper to give Leave for such a Bill, the same was order'd to be brought in, according to the Prayer of the said Petition. After this, and some other Business of small Importance, the House, according to

Order, was to resolve into a Committee of the whole House, to take into Consideration the several Papers relating to the Charge of Transportation of the *Dutch Troops*, to and from *Great Britain*; and likewise the Papers relating to the Contingencies and Extraordinaries, for Services perform'd in *North Britain* during the Rebellion: But the Courtiers observing, That the *Tory-Party*, now strongly reinforc'd by the discontented *Whigs*, had the Majority, a Motion was made, That the engross'd Malt-Bill be read a third Time. This Motion being contrary to Order, was oppos'd not only by all the *Tories*, but also by many of the *Court-Party*, who were not in the Secret of it; so that after a Debate of about an Hour, the Question being put, was carry'd in the Negative by a vast Majority. This preliminary Skirmish had, however, the Effect the *Court-Party* expected, which was only to give Time to their absent Friends to come to the House. In the mean While, the *Court-Party* having propos'd Mr. *Farrer* to be Chairman of the Grand Committee, Mr. *Walpole* put up Mr. *Edgcombe* in Opposition to him; and the former, still doubting their Strength, chose rather to yield, than to run the Hazard of a Disappointment; so that Mr. *Edgcombe* was accordingly plac'd in the Chair. This done, the Clerk proceeded to the Reading of the Papers that had been laid before the House, relating to the Transportation of the *Dutch Forces*; by which it appear'd,

l. s. d.			
I. That the extraordinary Charges			
relating to the said Troops, before they	3991	5	11
came to <i>Ostend</i> , amounted to			
For Transporting the said Troops	5201	12	0
into <i>Great Britain</i> ,			
For Provisions for the said Troops,	5429	16	8
In all	14622	14	7

II. That the Charge for transporting			
the said Troops back to <i>Holland</i> , a-	3661	15	9
mounted only to			

The

The Particulars of these Expences are as follow,  
viz.

For the full Charge of carrying 6000 Men by Water from Ghent to Ostend, and for Waggons and Horses to carry the Baggage and Equipage of the General Officers, and other Officers, from their respective Quarters at Liege, Maestricht, and Namur, to Ghent, including the Charge of Firing and Straw for the Troops at Ostend, before they could embark,	l. s. d.
	2106 12 8
For the Charge of Bylanders, Boat-Hire, and for Water-Casks, for putting Water on Board the Transports which lay out of the Harbour of Ostend, that they might be the more ready to sail,	363 12 8
For the Hire of five Masters of Transports, who not being ready to sail Time enough, were discharg'd the Service,	85 9 10
For the Charge of 1511 Deals, 66 Spairs, and 171 Water-Casks, for 6 Transport Ships,	51 4 0
For the Charge of Pilotage up the River Thames, Trinity Duty, Light-Money, Custom-House Charges, and for the several Transports,	217 19 8
For 998 Tents, 1000 Sacks, and other Necessaries for the Troops, to enable them to take the Field as soon as they should land,	992 3 6
For defraying the Charge of two Commissaries, appointed to take Care of distributing and seeing the Provisions put on Board the Transport Ships, and for their Care and Trouble in paying the Money to the Troops, as well as receiving and paying all other Sums employ'd in this Service,	174 3 7

Paid for the Charge of Transport Ships and Provisions in transporting the said Troops into Great Britain, viz.

To

	l.	s.	d.
To Mr. <i>Ray</i> , for the like Sum paid by him to several Masters of Transport Ships, as per <i>Contract</i> , —————	2045	14	6
To Mr. <i>William Archdeacon</i> , for the like Sum paid by him to the Merchants and Masters of several Transport Ships, as per <i>Contract</i> , —————	2061	12	8
To the Masters of the Transport Ships who brought the two last Regiments from <i>Ostend</i> , —————	962	8	6
To the Masters of two Transports, for transporting the General Officers Horses and Equipage, —————	131	16	4
Paid to the following Persons, for the Charge of three Weeks and three Days Provisions for the Troops, <i>viz.</i>			
To Mr. <i>Archdeacon</i> , —————	2598	14	6
To Mr. <i>Castigno</i> , —————	1607	8	0
To Mr. <i>Foulié</i> , —————	1223	14	2
	14622	14	7
Provisions for their Passage back-wards, —————	1527	19	1
Freight of the Transports, —————	2212	4	3
Deduct for Provisions sold, and Stores return'd, —————	3740	3	4
	78	7	7
	3661	15	9

It is to be observ'd, that some Friends of the Lord *Cadogan*, the Person employ'd in that Service, and now aim'd at in this Enquiry, thought fit to cause the following Account to be deliver'd in Writing to some of the Members.

*The Case of the Embarkation of the Dutch Troops to and from Great Britain.*

1. **T**HE Dutch Troops, which were shipp'd at *Ostend*, were 6000 effective Men, besides Officers, their Servants, and Women that follow'd the Camp, which altogether amounted to about 7000 Persons. They were furnish'd with Provisions during

ring the Time they were oblig'd to encamp at *Ostend*, before they could embark, because of the excessive Storms which lasted three or four Days; and there was put on Board 21 Days Provisions for each Man when they did embark. The Troops brought over their new Cloathing, which they put on after their Arrival in *Great Britain*; and this, with the 21 Days Provisions, took up a good Part of the Room in the Ships, and occasion'd a greater Number of Transports to be employ'd.

2. The Ships were hir'd in the Winter Season, at the beginning of a Frost, and many loaded and bound for other Ports with Merchandizes, (but on Encouragement given to the Masters) were perswaded to unload, and serve on this Expedition.

3. All the Transports were engag'd to sail to any Port of *England*, or *Scotland*, under Directions of the Convoys assign'd them, pursuant to Orders sent General *Cadogan* by the Lord *Townsbend*; for which Reason (it may be observ'd) there was a Necessity of shipping 21 Days Provisions on each Transport.

4. The Exigency of Affairs in *Great Britain*, at that Time, requiring that the Troops should come over with the utmost Expedition, (as appears by my Lord *Townsbend*'s Letters and Orders to General *Cadogan*) the Persons employ'd by the said General, in Pursuance to the Directions contain'd in the said Letters to him, were under a Necessity of getting the Ships and Provisions ready in a very few Days; which the People at *Ostend* and *Bruges* not being ignorant of, 'tis natural to suppose they made an Advantage of that Necessity, and rais'd the Prices of every Thing accordingly.

5. This Account is increas'd by the Charge of transporting *Stearne's* Regiment, with their Provisions, which Regiment remain'd in *Great Britain*.

*On the other Hand.*

1. The said Troops, at their Return, were extreamly lessen'd in their Numbers, by Death and Desertion, and were allow'd their contingent and extraordinary Expences till their Embarkation, (which far exceeded the Extraordinaries paid for them before they embark'd at *Ostend*) and were sent back, some with 10, and others with 6 Days Provisions only.

2. At the Return of the Troops, the Transport Ships were provided for them in the Summer, and part of them

them went from the River, and the rest, from *Hull*; from whence to the *Maeſe*, where they were to land, 'tis not above 2 or 3 Days Sail, and consequently the Freight of each Man must cost leſs, and a leſs Quantity of Provisions was necessary than from *Oſtend* to *Edinburgh*, which is near three Times farther than from the River, or *Hull*, to the *Maeſe*.

By Lord *Townſhend*'s Letter, dated *October 19, 1715*, Orders were ſent to General *Cadogan*, to embark the Troops without loſing one Moment of Time, and to direct them to make the beſt of their Way to the Mouth of the *Humber*, where they were to receive farther Orders concerning the Place of their Landing; but by a ſubſequent Letter, dated the 24th of *October, 1715*, from Lord *Townſhend*, he was directed to ſend half of them to the *Humber*, and half to the River *Thames*, and accordingly he transmitted those Direc‐tions to the Persons he employ'd at *Oſtend*; which Persons made therefore a conditional Agreement with the Masters of the Transports, that they ſhould be paid for the Troops they carry'd to the River, at the Rate of 4 Guilders a Man, and for those to *Hull*, 10 Guilders a Man; and it appears by the Account, that no more is charg'd for the ſame. But nevertheless there was an abſolute Necessity for putting a like Quantity of Provisions on Board all the ſaid Ships, ſince it appears, by the Tenour of the ſeveral Letters from the Lord *Townſhend* to General *Cadogan*, that the Service might have requir'd ſending the whole Corps to the *North*; which Orders for ſending the whole Corps to the *North*, were to have been follow'd, as appears by the Letter from Lord *Townſhend*, of the 28th of *October, 1715*, if the Generals who commanded this Body, could not be prevail'd on to diuid their Corps, which they were not perſwaded to do 'till two Days before Sailing.

Considering therefore how much greater the Diſtance is from *Oſtend* to the *Firth of Edinburgh*, than either from the River or *Hull*, to the *Maeſe*, and that conſequently above twice the Quantity of Provisions was abſolutely necessary for the Troops at their coming to *Great Britain*, than when they return'd to *Holland*; and that the Officers brought their Equipage, Tents, and every Thing neceſſary for immeadiate Service when they came to *Great Britain*, which they diſpoſ'd of before they return'd to *Holland*, except ſome Saddle-Horſes; and that the Cloathing of the Re‐giments

giments, which came over in Bails, was deliver'd to the Soldiers after their Arrival in *Great Britain*; it plainly appears, that the Expence of bringing them over must have cost much more than double the sending them back. It may likewise be added, that the People at *Ostend* and *Bruges*, and the Masters of the Transports, knowing the Necessity there was in sending the Troops over in so short a Time, made their Advantage of it, in raising the Prices of Provisions and Freight accordingly.

It is objected, that there remain'd little or none of the Provisions put on Board at *Ostend*, when the Troops arriv'd in *Great Britain*. To this 'tis answer'd, That the Persons who put the Provisions on Board, and have prov'd it by proper Vouchers, are not answerable for any Waste of the said Provisions, or Neglect in taking Care of them afterwards; and it is likewise well known to all the World, that the Night after the Transports put to Sea from *Ostend*, there arose so terrible a Storm, that two of the said Transports were lost, though the People in them sav'd, and all the rest so scatter'd by the Violence of the Tempest, that some were drove into *Harwich*, some to *Dover*, others to *Yarmouth*, some to *Hull*, some to *Tynmouth*, and some few got to *Edinburgh*; so that 'tis natural to suppose, either the Soldiers carry'd ashore the Remainder of the said Provisions, or the Masters of the Transports kept them for their own Use after the Soldiers were landed, it not being possible to have Persons, in all the Places before-mention'd, to receive what must have remain'd of the said Provisions.

It is plain from the Letters from Lord *Townshend* to General *Cadogan*, and his Answers to Lord *Townshend*, now before the House, That the said General *Cadogan* had no other Part in this Transaction, than as a Minister, for making the Treaty, raising the Money, and drawing the Bills, pursuant to the Directions he receiv'd from Lord *Townshend*, in his Letter dated the 19th of *October 1715*; for securing Payment of which Bills, he was oblig'd (as appears by his Letter to Lord *Townshend*, dated the 26th of *October 1715*) to engage his private Fortune to the Persons who advanc'd the Money in *Holland* and *Flanders*; and as to the Agreements of the Transport Ships, Provisions, and the contingent Charges before the Embarkation of the

G g Troops,

Troops, he was no other Ways concern'd, than in employing the properſt Persons he could find to take Care of this Service, pursuant to the Orders he receiv'd from the Lord *Townſend*, in his Letter of the 19th of *October 1715*, to fend over the Troops with all Expedition, without loſing one Moment of Time.

The Persons employ'd for this Service, were, Mr. *Pouſis*, his Maſtrey's Conſul at *Oſtend*, Mr. *Archdeacon* and Mr. *Ray*, two eminent Merchants at *Bruges* and *Oſtend*, and Mr. *Castigne*, formerly Commissary and Contractor for Bread and Forage for the Army in *Flanders*, who are all ready (if requir'd) to come over and attēſt every Article of their reſpective Accoumpts upon Oath.

After the Reading of the Papers that had been laid before the Houſe, Mr. *Pulteney* made a Speech, wherein he endeavour'd to shew, That there had been great Sums of Money embeſtil'd in this Expedition; that he could not fix the Fraud upon any Body; but that it plainly appear'd, that the Sum of 2000l. odd Money, was twice charg'd for the ſame Service, *viz.* for tranſporting the Dutch Forces into *Great Britain*. This was answer'd by Mr. *Craggs*, Secretary at War, who, in particular, shew'd the Reaſon why the reſpective Sums of 2049l. and 2061l. were charg'd for Tranſports, as the ſame is accounted for in the Case above-mention'd. On the other Hand, Lieutenant-General *Maccarney*, who had affiſted the Lord *Cadogan* in taking Care of the Marching and Embarkation of the Dutch Troops, being examin'd at the Bar, vouch'd ſeveral Particulars relating to the Proviſions and Tranſports. But nevetheleſs, Mr. *Robert Walpole*, Mr. *Shippon*, Mr. *Smith*, and ſome others, maintain'd Mr. *Pulteney's* Assertion, with a great deal of Warmth, and made ſevere Reſlections on the Persons employ'd in bringing over the Dutch Troops. On the contrary, Mr. *Lechmere*, General *Stanhope*, Mr. *Hampden*, Sir *Joseph Fekyl*, Sir *William Thompson*, and Mr. *Aſſabie*, ſpoke in Vindication of my Lord *Cadogan*. Mr. *Robert Walpole* ſupported Mr. *Pulteney's* Charge with much Vehemence, and at two different Times, ſpoke near the Space of two Hours, and strain'd his Voice to that degree, that he was taken with a violent Bleeding at the Nose, which oblig'd him

him to go out of the House; but came back before the Question was put. The main Stress of his Reasoning was, That by the Papers that had been read, there was an apparent Fraud; tho' he could not say, but that it might afterwards appear otherwise; and he could not tell, but that my Lord *Cadogan* might produce other Evidence to prove his Innocency: Whereupon Sir *Joseph Fekyl* took Notice of the Inconsistency of his Argument; for if the Fraud was apparent, it was consequently real; and if such, it was impossible to appear otherwise, and consequently for the Person on whom the Fraud was laid, to prove himself innocent; but that, in his Opinion, neither was there any apparent Fraud, nor, if there were, could it, with any Justice or Equity, be charg'd on my Lord *Cadogan*, who, in all this Affair, acted only as a publick Minister, and not either as a Commander, or an Agent; concluding with some Praises on his Lordship, who, in Militiary Affairs, held the second Rank, next to that Great Man to whom every Body allow'd the first. Mr. *Lechmere* likewise distinguish'd himself on this Occasion; and, among other Things, urg'd, That this Enquiry was altogether frivolous and groundless: That as it was the Result of Party Pique and Malice, so it had no other View than to blacken and asperse a Person whose greatest Crime was, that he had real bright Qualities, that drown'd the Tinsel Merit of others. That this Enquiry was of the same Nature with those that had formerly been set on foot against the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Lord *Townshend*, and an honourable Member of that House; and, he hop'd, would have the same End. That it look'd very strange, that the Persons who now appear'd the hottest in this Enquiry, should have been silent about these pretended Frauds while they were in Place: But that it was still more surprizing to hear them exclaim, with so much Rancour and Bitterness, against a noble Lord, of whom they had been heard to say, That the speedy suppressing of the Rebellion in *Scotland*, was, under God, owing to his Activity and Indefatigableness; and that if another General had had the Management of that Affair, he would have made it a ten Years War. But what was most remarkable in this Day's Debate, was, that contrary to the general Expectation, Mr. *Hungerford* spoke in favour of my Lord *Cadogan*.

*Cadogan*, and said, He wonder'd there was so much Noise made about a *Dutch* Reckoning; that by all that had been laid before them, the Lord *Cadogan* appear'd very innocent; and therefore he thought he deserv'd rather the Praise, than the Censure of the House. After both Parties had maintain'd the Conflict 'till near eight a Clock in the Evening, General *Stanhope*, in order to let the Business drop, mov'd, That the Chairman leave the Chair: Which, upon the Question being put, was carry'd in the Affirmative by 204 Voices against 194. This was look'd upon as a great Victory on the Court Side; for had the Tories and their new Allies (as Mr. *Shippen* was pleas'd to call them) gain'd their Point, it was apprehended, that they design'd not only to have pass'd a Censure upon my Lord *Cadogan*, but also to have carry'd the Enquiry farther, that they might have had an Opportunity to return Thanks to his Rival in the Business of *Scotland*.

June 5. Upon a Petition of *Margaret*, the Wife of James Earl of *Panmure*, to which his Majesty's Consent was signify'd by Mr. Secretary *Addison*, a Bill was order'd to be brought in to enable his Majesty to grant to the Petitioner such Settlements as she should have been entitled to in Case her Husband (who lies under an Attainder) had been naturally dead. Then the ingross'd Bill for continuing the Duties on Malt, &c. was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords; and after some Time had been spent in a Grand Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. *Farrer* reported, That the Bank of *England* had laid before them another Proposal, which the Committee had consider'd, and had come to a Resolution; which Proposal and Resolution they had directed him to report. The Commons having order'd the said Report to be receiv'd the next Day, together with the Proposals and Resolutions relating to the *South-Sea* Company, accordingly on that Day, June 6, Mr. *Farrer* reported them as follows, *viz.*

I. That the present annual Sums of 60000*l.* and 8000*l.* payable to the *South-Sea* Company, be continu'd to them for and in respect of their capital Stock at 10000000*l.* until the 24th Day of June 1718, inclusive. II. That from and after the said 24th of June 1718, there be payable to the said Company, by

by weekly Payments, an annual Sum of 50000*l.* being after the Rate of 5*l. per Cent. per Annum*, for the said 1000000, together with their present Allowance of 8000*l. per Annum*, to be continu'd until redeem'd by Parliament. III. That the present Duties and Revenues, chargeable with the Payment of the present annual Sums of 60000*l.* and 8000*l.* shall be continu'd and made the Fund for, and chargeable with the Payment of the said Annuities of 50000*l.* and 8000*l.* as the same shall become due and payable to the Company, and with all Arrears thereof incur'd, and to be incur'd; and that the Surplus of all the Duties and Revenues after such Payment to the Company as aforesaid, shall attend the farther Disposition of the Parliament. IV. That the said annual Sums of 50000*l.* and 8000*l.* be made redeemable by Parliament, upon a Year's Notice to be given by Authority of Parliament on any of the four usual Feast-Days in the Year, after the 24th Day of June 1723, and upon Payment to the said Company of the said Sum of 1000000, and all Arrears of the said annual Sum of 50000*l.* and 8000*l.* V. That all Transfers of the said Company's Stock shall be free and exempt from any farther Duties, than the Transfers are at present subject to by Parliament; and that their Capital and Stock in Trade be exempt from all Taxes and Impositions whatsoever. VI. That the said Company be oblig'd to advance such farther Sums, not exceeding 2000000, as the Commissioners of the Treasury shall call for at any Time or Times before the 24th Day of December 1717, at an Interest not exceeding 5*l. per Cent. per Annum*, redeemable by Parliament; and that the Moneys so call'd for, (if any) be apply'd for or towards Redemption of the Principal and Interest charg'd on the four Lottery Acts of 1711 and 1712, and of the Annuities of 3*l. per Cent. per Annum*, charg'd on the Hereditary Excise; and that the said Rate of 5*l. per Cent. per Annum*, to be paid to the said Company, for the farther Sums to be advanc'd, be secur'd, as well upon the Surplus of the said Duties and Revenues to arise over and above their said Annuities payable for the said 1000000, as also upon the Duties and Revenues to be redeem'd with the said Sums not exceeding 2000000, to be farther advanc'd as aforesaid. VII. That the annual Fund of 106500*l.* 13*s. 5d. per Annum*, payable to the Governor and Com-

Company of the Bank of *England*, out of the Duties on Houses, shall be continu'd to them to the 24th Day of *June* 1718. VIII. That an Annuity of 8875*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* (being after the Rate of 5*l.* per Cent. per Annum, on the principal Sum of 1775027*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*) due to the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, in lieu of their present Annuity of 106501*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* per Annum, out of the Duties on Houses) be secur'd to the said Governor and Company, from the 24th Day of *June* 1718, redeemable by Parliament, on 12 Months Notice, after the said 24th of *June* 1718. IX. That the present Allowances to the said Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, payable to them for circulating and exchanging for ready Money the principal Sum of 4561025*l.* be continu'd unto them until the 25th Day of *December* 1717. X. That an Annuity of 100000*l.* being after the Rate of 5*l.* per Cent. per Annum, on the Sum of 2000000, be secur'd to the said Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, in Consideration of their undertaking to deliver up as many of the *Exchequer* Bills as shall amount to the Sum of 200000, to be cancell'd; and that the Annuity of 100000*l.* do commence from the 25th Day of *December* 1717, and the Repayment of the said 2000000, and all Arrears of the said Annuity attending the same. XI. That for undertaking to circulate and exchange for ready Money at Demand, the Remainder (computed to amount to 2561025*l.* or thereabouts) of the said present *Exchequer*-Bills, the Allowances of 3*l.* per Cent. per Annum be continu'd and secur'd to the said Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*; and that the Interest now payable on the said remaining Bills reduc'd to 1*d.* per Cent. per Diem, from and after the 25th Day of *December* 1717, and that such Interest running on any of the said Bills, during the Time they shall lie in the *Exchequer*, or in the Hands of any publick Officers, be fav'd to the Publick, and that the said *Exchequer*-Bills so to be circulated and exchang'd, be redeemable upon a Year's Notice after the 29th of *September* 1717. XII. That no more *Exchequer*-Bills, or Bills of the like Nature, be issu'd without Consent of the Bank, until such Redemption be made. XIII. That the said Governor and

Com-

Company of the Bank of *England* be oblig'd to advance to the Publick such farther Sums, not exceeding 2500000*l.* as the Commissioners of the Treasury, or High Treasurer for the Time being, shall call for at any Time or Times before the 25th Day of *March* 1718, at an Interest of 5*l.* per Cent. per Annum, redeemable by Parliament. XIV. That the House-Money and Duties of the Aggregate Fund, be settled to answer all the said Payments to the said Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, with Preference to all others. XV. That the Annuity to be establish'd for paying off the four Lotteries of 1711 and 1712, and the Bankers Debt, be made transferrable and payable at the Bank. XVI. That the Duty of 6*d.* on 40 Ells of *British* Linnen exported, be taken off. XVII. That the Duties upon Linseed exported into this Kingdom, be taken off.

The first six of the said Resolutions, relating to the *South-Sea Company*, were postpon'd, and the rest of the said Resolutions were agreed unto by the House. After which it was order'd, That it be an Instruction to the Gentlemen who are order'd to bring in a Bill or Bills upon the Resolutions reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was refer'd to consider of the State of the Nation, in relation to the national Debt, which were agreed to by the House on the 23d of *March* last, that they do bring in a Bill or Bills pursuant to the Resolutions this Day reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and agreed unto by the House; and that Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, Mr. *Wallop*, Mr. *Baily*, Mr. *Micklethwaite*, and Mr. *Lechmere* be added to the Gentlemen appointed to bring in the said Bill or Bills. Then a Motion being made, and the Question being put, That the farther Consideration of the said postpon'd Resolutions be adjourn'd, it pass'd in the Negative: And thereupon the House resum'd the Consideration of the postpon'd Resolutions, and they were agreed unto by the House. After this it was order'd; That it be an Instruction to the Gentlemen who were order'd to bring in a Bill or Bills upon the said Resolutions of the 23d of *March*, and the Resolutions reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and (as before mention'd) agreed unto by the House this Day, that they do bring in a Bill upon the said six Resolutions relating to the *South-Sea Com-*

Company, which were postpon'd, and are since agreed unto. As also order'd, that it be an Instruction to the Gentlemen who are to bring in the said Bill, that they do therein provide, That after the 24th of June 1723, the principal Money due to the South Sea Company shall be redeemable by Payments of not less than 1000000 at a Time. Then the Call of the House was farther adjourn'd until that Day Se'nnight.

June 7. Upon the Petition of *Margaret*, the Wife of *James* late Earl of *Southesk*, and his Majesty's Consent, declar'd by Mr. Secretary *Addison*, a Bill was order'd to be brought in to enable his Majesty to grant to the Petitioner such Jointure and other Provisions as she would have been entitled to in case her Husband (who has been attainted of High Treason) had been naturally dead, &c. The like Petitions were also presented and read in behalf of *Marion*, the Wife of *James* *Sterling*, late of *Keir*, *Jane* the Wife of *James* late Lord *Drummond*, and *Jane* the Wife of the late Sir *Hugh Paterson* of *Bannockburn*, and Mr. Secretary *Addison* having likewise declar'd, that his Majesty had no Objection against them, the Gentlemen who were to bring in the Bill for the Relief of the Lady *Southesk*, were order'd to provide therein for the Relief of the said several Petitioners.

On Saturday the 8th of June, Mr. *Lowndes* presented to the House a Bill for redeeming several Funds of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, &c. which was receiv'd, read the first, and order'd to be read the second Time. Then the House proceeded to take into Consideration the Reports from the Commissioners appointed to enquire of the Estates of certain Traytors, and of Popish Recusants, and of Estates given to superstitious Uses, in order to raise Money out of them severally for the Use of the Publick. After which a Bill was order'd to be brought in for enabling his Majesty to grant Relief to the Wives of the forfeiting Persons, and for the more effectual bringing the Kents and Profits of the said Forfeitures into the Exchequer, for the Use of the Publick: And then the Commons adjourn'd to Wednesday the 12th, by reason of the *Whitson* Holy-Days.

June

June 12. The Bill relating to the Bank of *England*, was read the 2d Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House; and the next Day, Mr. *Lowndes* presented to the House *A Bill of redeeming the yearly Fund of the South-Sea Company, &c.* which was receiv'd, and on the 14th read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time. The same Day (June the 14th) the engross'd Bill for continuing the Commissioners to take, examine, and state the Debts due to the Army, &c. was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords: After which, Mr. *Boscawen* presented to the House *A Bill for enabling his Majesty to grant Relief to the Wives of the forfeiting Persons, and for the Relief of Creditors on forfeited Estates, and for the effectual bringing in the Rents and Profits of the said Forfeitures into the Exchequer*; and the same was receiv'd, and on the 15th read the first Time. The same Day (being the 15th of June) Mr. *London* presented to the House *A Bill to prevent the Mischiefs which frequently happen, by kicking of Foot-Balls, and throwing at Cocks, within the Cities of London and Westminster, and Bills of Mortality*; which was receiv'd, read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time.

June 17. An engross'd Bill to explain and amend the several Laws now in being, for the better Preservation of the Game, (which had been presented by Mr. *Robert Walpole*) was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords; after which, in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons went through the Bill relating to the Bank of *England*.

June 18. It was order'd that Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown, to make out a new Writ for the electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Cockermouth* in the County of *Cumberland*, in the Room of *Nicholas Lechmere*, Esq; who, since his Election for the said Borough, had accepted the Office of Chancellor of the Duchy of *Lancaster* for Life. The next Day, another Writ being also order'd to be issu'd out, for the electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Tewksbury* in the County of *Gloucester*, in the Room of *Anthony Lechmere*, Esq; who since his Election for the said Borough, had accepted the Office of Receiver General of his Majesty's Customs, Mr. *Horatio Walpole* mov'd, that Leave be given to bring in *A Bill to repeal so much of the Act pass'd in the sixth Year of her Majesty's Reign, entitled, An Act for the Security*

curity of her Majesty's Person and Government, &c. as relates to the making any Person capable of being again elected after the Acceptance of any Office of Profit from the Crown. He was seconded by Mr. *Daniel Campbell*, and no Body taking the Pains to oppose that Motion, (because 'twas rightly foreseen it would at last come to nothing) the said Bill was order'd to be brought in. After this, it was resolv'd to address his Majesty, That he would be pleas'd to direct, that the Propositions of *France* to exclude themselves from all Trade of their Subjects and Ships to the *Spanish West-Indies*, with a Reservation of the *Affento* Contract; and licens'd Ships granted to *Great Britain*, and what Proceedings had since been thereupon, be laid before the House. Then in a Grand Committee, the Commons consider'd further of the Supply; and resolv'd to grant, 1st. The Sum of 2842*l. 12s.* for Half-Pay, for the disbanded Officers of the late Regiments of Foot of Brigadier *Douglas*, and Sir *James Wood*, late in the Service of the States-General; 2dly, 9000*l. per Annum* to enable the several Sheriffs of *England* and *Wales* to take out their Patents, pass their Accounts, and obtain their Quietus's. 3dly, 24195*l. 18s. 2d.* for Payment of so much remaining due upon several Bills of Exchange, drawn for the Service of the late Expedition to *Canada*. 4thly, That the Lands of the Island of *St. Christophers*, yielded by *France* to *Britain* by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, be sold to the best Advantage, and that the Produce of the same be apply'd to the Use of the Publick: And, 5thly, That such Deficiencies, as at the End of any Year, shall appear to be in the Funds of the *South-Sea Company*, to answer all the Annuities which are to be payable out of the same, shall be made good, from Time to Time, out of the Moneys to be rais'd on the general Fund to be establish'd in this Session of Parliament, for redeeming the Lottery Orders and Annuities, now payable out of the Hereditary Excise, or else by Annuities of five Pounds *per Cent.* redeemable by Parliament, to be paid and transferrable at the Bank of *England*.

June 21. The Resolutions of Yesterday were reported by Mr. *Farrer*, and agreed to by the House; and Clauses were order'd to be inserted in the Bank of *England* and *South-Sea Company* Bills, pursuant to the said Resolutions. Then the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd further of *Ways*

Ways and Means to raise the Supply, and came to several Resolutions, which the next Day were reported, and agreed to as follows, *viz.* 1. That so much as will discharge the principal Sum of 61707*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* resting unsatisfy'd on the Low Wine Act, which expir'd the 24th of June, 1714, and the Interest thereof, be rais'd for that purpose upon the Lottery Funds, and such Annuities as are intended to be redeem'd by Parliament, by any Act of this Session, by granting Annuities not exceeding the Rate of 5*l. per Cent. per Annum*, for the same, redeemable by Parliament. 2. That so much as will discharge the principal Sum of 314219*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*  $\frac{1}{4}$ , resting unsatisfy'd upon the Duties on Candles, by the Act which expir'd the first Day of May, 1715, and the Interest thereof, be rais'd for that purpose upon the Lottery Funds, and such Annuities as are intended to be redeem'd by Parliament, by any Act of this Session, by granting Annuities not exceeding the Rate of 5*l. per Cent. per Annum*, for the same, redeemable by Parliament. 3. That so much as will discharge the principal Sum of 577014*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*  $\frac{1}{4}$ , to make good the Deficiencies of the Supplies granted to his Majesty in the last Session of Parliament, and the Interest thereof, be rais'd for that purpose upon the Lottery Funds, and such Annuities as are intended to be redeem'd by Parliament by any Act of this Session, by granting Annuities not exceeding the Rate of 4*l. per Cent. per Annum* for the same, redeemable by Parliament. 4. That so much as will discharge the principal Sum of 24105*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* resting unsatisfy'd upon several Bills of Exchange, drawn for the Service of the late Expedition to Canada, and the Interest thereof, be rais'd for that purpose upon the Lottery Funds, and such Annuities as are intended to be redeem'd by Parliament, by any Act of this Session, by granting Annuities not exceeding the Rate of 4*l. per Cent. per Annum* for the same, redeemable by Parliament. 5. That a Power be granted to the Commissioners of the Treasury, or Lord High Treasurer for the Time being, for creating an Interest not exceeding 4*l. per Cent. per Annum* upon such Debentures as shall be issued pursuant to an Act of this Session, for appointing Commissioners to take, examine, and state the Debts due to the Army; and for paying the said Interest out of the Funds redeemable by Parliament. After this, it was order'd, That it be an In-

Hil 2 struction

struction to the Gentlemen who were order'd to prepare a Bill or Bills, upon the Resolutions of the House, for Redemption of the Funds, in order to satisfy the national Debts, that they insert a Clause, or Clauses, pursuant to the said Resolutions this Day agreed unto, in any of the said Bills not yet brought in.

The same Day the King came to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majesty was pleas'd to give the Royal Assent to the several publick Bills following, *viz.*

An Act for continuing the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1717, and to authorize Allowances to be made to certain Receivers; and to obviate a Doubt concerning Goods imported from the Islands of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Sarke*, and *Alderney*; and to ascertain the Duties upon Sheep-Skins and Lamb-Skins; and to prevent Frauds in the Duties upon Starch; and for making forth Duplicates of *Exchequer* Bills, Lottery Tickets, and Orders lost, burnt, or destroy'd; and for enlarging the Time for adjusting Claims in several Lotteries; and for preventing Frauds in the Duties on Low Wines and Spirits carry'd Coastwise.

An Act for continuing the Duty of two Pennies *Scots*, or one sixth Part of a Penny Sterling, on every Pint of Ale or Beer that shall be vended or sold within the City of *Edinburgh*, and Privileges thereof, for the Benefit of the said City; and for discontinuing the Payment of the Dues, commonly call'd, the Petty-Port Customs at *Edinburgh*, during the Continuance of this A&t.

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 vended or sold within the Town of *Dumfries*, and Privileges thereof, for paying the Debts of the said Town, and for building a Church, and making a Harbour there.

An Act for the Preservation and Improvement of the River *Wear*, and Port and Haven of *Sunderland*, in the County of *Durham*.

An Act for repairing the Highways from several Places therein mention'd, leading towards *Highgate* Gate-house and *Hampstead*, in the County of *Middlesex*; and

and for electing Trustees for keeping up a sufficient Number for the repairing the Highways upon the Roads from *Highbate* Gate-house to *Barnet* Block-house; and also of the Highways between *Kilburn*-Bridge and *Sparrow's-Herne* in the County of *Hertford*.

An Act to enable the Parishioners of St. *Mary Rotherhithe* in the County of *Surrey* (by certain Funeral Rites therein mention'd) to finish the said Parish-Church.

The Commons being return'd to their House, proceeded upon the Report of the Bill relating to the Bank of *England*, which, with several Amendments, was order'd to be engross'd.

June 24, began the Tryal of the Earl of *Oxford*, which not having Room to insert in this Register, we shall reserve it 'till our next; and only observe, that nothing else of Moment pass'd in either House 'till the 2d of *July* following, when the Commons read the third Time, and pass'd the Bill to continue the Act for taking and paying the Debts due to *Scotland* by Way of *Equivalent*, and sent it to the Lords.

July 3, the Commons being inform'd that the Lords had made some Amendments to the Bills relating to the forfeited Estates, and for appointing Commissioners for the Debts due to the Army, both which being Money Bills, the Commons thought it would be an Encroachment on their Prerogative, if the Lords made any Alterations in them; and therefore order'd two other Bills to be brought in, *viz.* One for enlarging the Time for making Claims before the Commissioners for the forfeited Estates: The other, to enable his Majesty to appoint Commissioners to take, examine, state, and determine the Debts due to the Army; which were accordingly brought in, and soon pass'd both Houses.

July 6, Mr. *Hampden*, from the Committee of Privileges and Elections, reported their Resolutions touching the Election for the Borough of *Milburn-Port* in the County of *Somerset*, which were agreed to, *viz.* That *Michael Harvey*, Esq; was not, and that *Charles Stanhope*, Esq; was, duly elected a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the said Borough. From this Time to the End of the Session, the Commons had little else to do than to put the finishing Hand to the two Bills relating to the forfeited Estates and

and the Army ; and to order new Writs for electing Members in the Room of such as had accepted Places under the Crown. Thus, on *July 13*, a new Writ was order'd for electing a Burges for the Borough of *Port-pigbam*, alias *Westlow*, in the County of *Cornwall*, in the Room of *Thomas Maynard*, Esq; who had accepted the Office of Commissary-General of Stores of War and Provisions in the Island of *Minorca* ; and on Monday the 15th, eight other new Writs were order'd for electing, 1. A Burges for the Borough of *Newport* in the Isle of *Wight*, in the Room of the Right Honourable *James Stanhope*, Esq; ( now Lord *Vilcount Stanhope*) call'd up to the House of Peers. 2. A Burges for the Borough of *Lewes* in the County of *Sussex*, in the Room of *Thomas Pelham*, Esq; appointed one of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations. 3. A Burges for the Borough of *Stockbridge* in the County of *Southampton*, in the Room of *Martin Bladen*, Esq; now made one of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations. 4. A Burges for the Borough of *Lymington* in the County of *Southampton*, in the Room of Sir *Joseph Fekyl*, Knt. made Master and Keeper of the Rolls in *Chancery*. 5. A Burges for the Borough of *Aldborough* in the County of *York*, in the Room of *William Jessop*, Esq; made one of the Commissioners of Alienation. 6. A Commissioner for the Shire of *Fife*, in the Room of Sir *John Anstruther*, Bart. appointed Master of his Majesty's Works in *Scotland*. 7. A Burges for the Borough of *Thirske* in the County of *York*, in the Room of *Ralph Bell*, Esq; made one of the Customers of the Port of *Kingston upon Hull*. 8. A Burges for the Borough of *Truro* in the County of *Cornwall*, in the Room of *Spencer Cowper*, Esq; appointed Chief Justice of *Chester*.

The same Day, the Earl of *Sunderland* deliver'd to the House of Lords, *An Act for the King's most gracious, general, and free PAR DON*, which, about three o'Clock in the Afternoon, their Lordships sent down to the Commons, with a Message, importing, *That the Lords had accepted and pass'd the same, Nemine Contradicente*. The Commons having read the said Act, pass'd it also, *Nemine Contradicente*, and sent it back to the Lords by Mr. Attorney-General; but an Exception being taken at the particular Form of the Message with which this Act was sent down, viz. the mentioning

mentioning the Words *Nemine Contradicente*, instead of the common Expression, *That the Lords had agreed to it, and desir'd the Concurrence of the Commons*: A Committee was thereupon appointed to search Precedents, and to prepare Reasons to be offer'd to the Lords at a Conference upon their Lordships Message. Mr. Lechmere, Chancellor of the Dutchy, having reported the said Reasons, the same were agreed to, and, at a Conference, deliver'd to the Lords; who, at a second Conference, deliver'd to the Managers of the Commons their Reasons for insisting on the Form of their Message. The Commons having taken their Lordships Reasons into Consideration, order'd, That the Committee, who manag'd the last Conference, withdraw immediately into the Speaker's Chamber, to search Precedents and prepare Reasons to be offer'd to the Lords at a Conference, upon the subject Matter of the last Conference; which Reasons Mr. Chancellor of the Dutchy having soon after reported, the same were agreed to, and Mr. Comptroller was order'd to go to the Lords, to desire another Conference: It was then about half an Hour past Five in the Afternoon; and the King being by that Time come to the House of Peers, with the usual State and Solemnity, a Message was brought to the Commons by the Usher of the black Rod, commanding them to attend his Majesty immediately, which they did accordingly. Mr. Speaker, upon presenting the Money-Bills, made a Speech to his Majesty; which done, the Royal Assent was given to the several publick Bills following, *viz.*

An Act for redeeming several Funds of the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, pursuant to former Proviso's of Redemption, and for securing to them several new Funds and Allowances redeemable by Parliament, and for obliging them to advance further Sums, not exceeding 2500000*l.* at 5*l. per Cent.* as shall be found necessary to be employ'd in lessening the national Debts and Incumbrances, and for continuing certain Provisions formerly made for the Expences of his Majesty's Civil Government, and for Payment of Annuities formerly purchas'd at the Rate of 5*l. per Cent.* and for other Purposes in this Act mention'd.

An

An Act for redeeming the yearly Fund of the *South-Sea Company*, (being after the Rate of *6l. per Cent. per Annum*) and settling on the said Company a yearly Fund, after the Rate of *5l. per Cent. per Annum*, redeemable by Parliament, and to raise for an Annuity or Annuities at *5l. per Cent. per Annum*, any Sum not exceeding *2000000l.* to be employ'd in lessening the national Debts and Incumbrances, and for making the said new yearly Fund and Annuities, to be hereafter redeemable in the Time and Manner thereby prescrib'd.

An Act for redeeming the Duties and Revenues which were settled to pay off Principal and Interest on the Orders made forth on 4 Lottery Acts, pass'd in the 9th and 10th Years of her late Majesty's Reign; and for redeeming certain Annuities payable on Orders out of the Hereditary Excise, according to a former Act in that Behalf, and for establishing a general yearly Fund, not only for the future Payment of Annuities at several Rates, to be payable and transferrable at the Bank of *England*, and redeemable by Parliament, but also to raise Moneys for such Proprietors of the said Orders, as shall chuse to be paid the Principal and Arrears of Interest in ready Money; and for making good such other Deficiencies and Payments as in this Act are mention'd, and for taking off the Duties on Linseed imported, and *British Linnen* exported.

An Act for the better Collecting and Levying the Revenue of the Tents of the Clergy.

An Act to explain and amend several Laws therein mention'd, for the better Preservation of the Game.

An Act to impower Commissioners in Commissions of Bankrupts, issu'd since the 24th Day of *June, 1706*, and on or before the 26th Day of *June 1716*, to make Certificates for Bankrupts, and the Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper, Commissioners of the Great-Seal, or two Judges to confirm the same, notwithstanding the Acts of the fourth and fifth of Queen *Anne* are expir'd, and for continuing a Clause in a former Act, for adjusting Accounts between Bankrupts and their Debtors.

An Act for the better regulating of Pilots, for the conducting of Ships and Vessels from *Dover, Deal, and the Isle of Thanet*, upon the Rivers of *Thames and Medway*.

An

An Act to continue an Act of the first Year of his Majesty's Reign, entitled, An Act for taking and stating the Debts due, and growing due to *Scotl<sup>and</sup>*, by way of Equivalent in the Terms of the Union, and for Relief of the Creditors of the Publick, and the Commissioners of the Equivalent.

An Act for the better regulating the Office of Sheriffs, and for ascertaining their Fees, and the Fees for suing out their Patents, and passing their Accompts.

An Act for the better enabling Sheriffs to sue out their Patents, and pass their Accompts.

An Act for continuing the Liberty of exporting *Irish* Linnen Cloth to the *British* Plantations in *America*, Duty free, and for the more effectual Discovery of, and prosecuting such as shall unlawfully export Wool and Woollen Manufactures from *Ireland*, and for Relief of *John Fletcher*, in respect of the Duty by him paid for a Quantity of Salt, lost in the Exportation for *Ireland*.

An Act to enlarge the Time for making Claims before the Commissioners, appointed to enquire of the forfeited Estates.

An Act to enable his Majesty to appoint Commissioners to take, examine, state and determine the Debts due to the Army.

An Act for explaining an Act pass'd the last Session of Parliament, entitled, An Act to oblige Papists to register their Names and real Estates, and for enlarging the Time for such Registering, and for securing Purchases made by Protestants.

An Act for repairing the Highways from that Part of *Counter's Bridge*, which lies in the Parish of *Kensington*, in the County of *Middlesex*, to the Powder-Mills in the Road to *Stains*, and to *Crayford-Bridge* in the said County, in the Road to *Colne-broke*.

An Act for explaining and making more effectual the Acts of the fifth and eighth Years of her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, for amending the Road between *Hockley* in the County of *Bedford*, and *Stony-Stratford* in the County of *Bucks*.

An Act for the King's most Gracious, General, and Free Pardon.

And to the private Acts following.

An A&t for the Sale of Part of the Duke of *Montague's* Estate, for the Intents and Purposes therein mention'd, and for settling other Estates in lieu thereof to the same Uses.

An A&t to enable *Richard Earl of Scarbrough*, to take in *Great Britain* the Oath of Office as Vice-Treasurer and Receiver General, and Paymaster General of all his Majesty's Revenues in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and to qualify himself for the Enjoyment of the said Office.

An A&t to enable his Majesty to make Provision for the respective Wives and Children of *James late Earl of Southesk*, *James late Lord Drummond*, the late Sir *Hugh Patterson of Bannockburn*, and *James Stirling late of Keir*.

An Act to enable his Majesty to make such Provision for, and Settlement upon *Margaret the Wife of James late Earl of Panmure*, as she would have been entitled to, in case her said Husband was naturally dead.

An Act to enable his Majesty to make Provision for *Margaret Lady Nairne*, and her Children, out of her Paternal Estate, forfeited during the Life of *William Murray, late Lord Nairne*, her Husband.

An Act for raising and paying the Lady *Amelia Butler's* Portion out of Lands in *Ireland*.

An Act for confirming a Partition made between *Robert Dashwood, Esq;* and *Cholmley Turner, Esq;* of certain Manors, Lands and Hereditaments in the County of *Oxford*.

An Act for confirming an Agreement made between *John Wind, Clerk, Vicar of Thirkleby* in the County of *York*, and *Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart.* for Exchange of the Vicaridge House, and certain Lands therein mention'd.

An Act for Sale of the Estate of *Thomas Middleton, Esq;* deceas'd, for the more speedy raising of Maintenance Money, and Portions for his Daughters; and for the other Purposes in the Bill mention'd.

An Act to enable *Edward Rolt, Esq;* to exchange a certain Parcel of Woodlands, in the County of *Hereford*, with *John Boteler, Esq;* for other Woodlands of equal Value in the said County; and for settling the same respectively as therein mentioned.

An Act for vesting an Estate at *Corsham* in *Wiltshire* in the surviving Trustee and Executor of the last Will of

of *Henry Frederick Thynn*, Esq; deceas'd, and his Heirs, to make Sale thereof, for the Execution of the Trusts created by the Will.

An Act to enable *Roger Stafford*, Esq; and his Issue Male, to change their Surname to *Wollocombe*, according to the Will of *Roger Wollocombe*, Esq; deceas'd.

An Act for sale of the Estate of *John Stone* the elder, and *John Stone* the Younger, in the County of *Suffex*, for discharging the Incumbrances thereon, in Respect of the Infancy of one of the Coheirs of *John Stone* the Younger, and for securing the Residue of the Money, as therein is mention'd.

An Act to enable *William Newman*, Esq; to sell Part of the Estate included in his Marriage Settlement, for Payment of Debts, and to settle another Estate in lieu thereof.

An Act for vesting in Trustees the Estate of *Thomas Richmond*, Esq; deceas'd, in the County of *Essex*, to be sold for Payment of his Debts, Legacies, and Funeral Expences, according to the Will of the said *Thomas Richmond*.

An Act declaring the Uses of two several Fines, levy'd by *John Cuffe*, Esq; and *Margaret* his Wife, to *Joseph Kelly*, Esq; deceas'd, and *Maurice Cuffe*, Esq; and the Heirs of the said *Joseph Kelly*, of certain Lands and Tithes in the Counties of *Down* and *Cavan*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

An Act to enable *Patrick Wemys*, Esq; to sell certain Houses in *Dublin* for Payment of Debts, and for the settling Lands in the County of *Kilkenny*, or elsewhere, to the same Uses to which the Houses to be sold were settled.

An Act to naturalize *John Jacob Heldt*, *Theodore Vanrbeden* and others.

After which, his Majesty was pleas'd to declare from the Throne, That he had order'd the Lord Chancellor to deliver his Majesty's Speech to both Houses of Parliament in his Majesty's Name and Words; and the Lord Chancellor did accordingly read a Speech deliver'd into his Hands by his Majesty from the Throne, as followeth:

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I Cannot put an End to this Session, without expressing my Thanks to you, for the Dispatch you have given to the publick Busines, and declaring the Satisfaction I promise my self in meeting you again early the next Winter, with the same good Dispositions for the Service of your Country. The Measures we have taken in this Parliament, have, by the Blessing of Almighty God, effectually defeated all the Attempts of our Enemies, both at Home and Abroad; and, as the Principles on which those Measures are founded, are equally conducive to the supporting the just Rights of the Crown and the Liberties of the People, I shall always persevere in them my self, and distinguish those who adhere to them with the same Steadiness and Resolution.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

I thank you, in the most affectionate Manner, for the Supplies you have granted me, and for that Constancy and Zeal which you have shewn in reducing our national Debts, notwithstanding the many Incidents and Obstructions you have met with in the carrying on of that great Work. As you have furnisht me with the Means of disappointing any Designs of a foreign Enemy against these my Kingdoms, so I cannot but ascribe, in a great Measure, the happy Prospect of our Affairs abroad, to that publick Spirit which has appear'd in your Proceedings, and has convinc'd the World, that no Insinuations or Artifices can divert you from your Duty to your Sovereign, and a disinterested Regard to your Fellow-Subjects.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

It is with great Pleasure that I see the Tranquillity of the Nation so well establish'd, as to admit of an Act of Grace, which I have long desir'd a fit Opportunity to grant. I hope that such as shall, by this Means, be restor'd to the Enjoyment of Security, and the Protection of those Laws against which they have offended, will have a due Sense of this my Indulgence, and give me the most acceptable Return they can possibly make me, that of becoming Friends, instead of Enemies, to their Country.

And then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's Command, prorogu'd the Parliament to the 12th of August following.

*Abstrac*t**

*Abstract of the Act for the King's most gracious, general, and free Pardon.*

**G E O R G E R.**

THE King's most excellent Majesty, having already shew'd his Royal Inclination to Mercy, by many particular Instances of Grace, extended to such as render'd themselves obnoxious to the Laws, by being concern'd in the late unnatural Rebellion, that nothing may be wanting in his Majesty to quiet the Minds of all his Subjects, hath therefore, upon mature Deliberation, resolv'd and determin'd to grant his general and free Pardon in a large and bountiful Manner; and however it may be receiv'd by those who are obstinately bent on the Ruin of their Country, his Majesty promises himself, that it will raise a due Sense of Gratitude in all such as have been artfully misled into treasonable Practices against his Person and Government, and preserve them and others from standing in need of the like Mercy for the future, when such an Instance of Clemency may not be so expedient for the publick Welfare, as it would be agreeable to his Majesty's Inclinations; and therefore his Majesty is well pleas'd and contented, that it be enacted by the Authority of this present Parliament, and be it enacted by the Authority of the same, &c. That all and every his Majesty's Subjects, as well spiritual and temporal, of this his Majesty's Realm of **Great Britain**, and all and singular Bodies politick and corporate, and their Successors, and every of them, shall be acquitted, pardon'd, releas'd, and discharge'd, against the King's Majesty, his Heirs, and Successors, of and from all and all Manner of Treasons, Misprisions of Treasons, Felonies, treasonable and seditious Words or Libels, Leasing-making, Misprisions of Felony, seditious and unlawful Meetings and Conventicles, and all Offences whereby any Person may be charg'd with the Danger and Penalty of **Præmunire**; and also of and from all Riots, Routs, Offences, Contempts, Trespasses, Entries, Wrongs, Deceits, Misdemeanours, Forfeitures, Penalties, and Sums of Money, Pains of Death, Pains corporal, and Pains pecuniary; and generally of and from all other Things, Causes, Quarrels, Suits, Judgments, and Executions, in this present Act hereafter not excepted, which

which have been had, made, committed, omitted, incurred, or forfeited, before and unto the 6th Day of *May*, in the Year of our Lord 1717.

And also be it enacted by the Authority of the same, That this his Majesty's free Pardon shall be as good and effectual in Law to every of his said Subjects, Bodies corporate, and others before rehears'd, in, for, and against all Things aforesaid, and not hereafter in this present Act excepted, as the same Pardon should have been, if all such Offences, Contempts, Forfeitures, Causes, Matters, Suits, Quarrels, Judgments, Executions, Penalties, and other Things not hereafter in this Act particularly excepted, had been particularly, specially, and plainly specify'd, and also pardon'd by proper and express Words and Names.

And the King's Majesty, by the Authority of this present Parliament, doth grant and freely give to every of his Subjects, every of the said Bodies corporate, and others before rehears'd, and every of them, all Goods, Chattels, Debts, Fines, Issues, Profits, Amerciaments, Forfeitures, and Sums of Money, by any of them forfeited, which to his Majesty do or shall appertain, by reason of any Offence, Contempt, Trespass, Entry, Misdemeanour, Matter, Cause, or Quarrel, suffer'd, done, or committed by them, or any of them, before the said 6th Day of *May* 1717, not hereafter in this Act excepted.

And be it farther enacted, That all and every his Majesty's Subjects, and all and singular Bodies corporate, and others before rehears'd, may by him or themselves, or by his or their Deputy or Deputies, or Attorneys, plead this Act of free Pardon for his or their Discharge, without any Fee, or any other Thing paying to any Person or Persons, for the writing or entering of the Judgments, or other Cause concerning such Plea, Writing, or Entry, but only 16*d.* to the Clerk or Officer that shall enter such Plea or Matter for Judgment, or the Parties Discharge.

And be it farther enacted, That this his Majesty's free Pardon shall be reputed, adjudg'd, allow'd, and taken in all manner of Courts of his Majesty, and elsewhere, most beneficial and available to all and singular the said Subjects, Bodies corporate, and others, and to every of them, in all Things not in this present Act excepted and forepriz'd, without any Ambiguity, Question, or other Delay whatsoever.

EXCEPTED.

EXCEPTED out of this Act of general and free Pardon, 1. All such Persons who are, on the said 6th Day of *May* 1717, any Ways employ'd by or in the Service of the Pretender.

2. All such as have been concern'd in the late Rebellion, which began in this Realm in the Year 1715, who have been since beyond the Seas, and have, before the said 6th Day of *May*, return'd into the Kingdoms of *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, without his Majesty's Licence, or shall, on or after the said 6th Day of *May*, return into either of the said Kingdoms without such License, as aforesaid.

3. All Treasons committed contrary to and against an Act of Parliament 3 *Anna*, entitled, *An Act to prevent all traiterous Correspondence with her Majesty's Enemies.*

4. All Violations of the Privileges of Ambassadors, and other publick Ministers of foreign Princes and States.

5. All manner of voluntary Murthers, petty Treasons, wilful Poysnings, and all Slaughters of forethought Felony, all wilful burning of Houses, or Stacks of Corn, or Barns with Corn in them, and all and every the Accessaries to the same Offences.

6. All Piracies and Robberies committed upon the High Seas, and all and every procuring or abetting any such Offenders, and the comforting and receiving of them or any of them.

7. All Deserters from his Majesty's Service in the Army, unless they return to their Colours on or before the 10th Day of *September* next.

8. All Offences of levying War against his Majesty, High Treason, or unlawful Correspondence with his Majesty's Enemies, done, or committed since his Majesty's Acceſſion to the Throne, until the said 6th Day of *May*, by any Person then having any military Commission from his Majesty.

9. All Burglaries, all Robberies of Churches, and all Robberies committed in or near the Highway.

10. The detestable and abominable Vices of Sodomy and Buggery.

11. All Rapes, and carnal Ravishments of Women.

12. All Perjuries, Subordination, Bribery, and corrupting Persons to give false Testimony, and the Offences of forging or counterfeiting, and Solicitations

tions of forging or counterfeiting any Fines, or other Records, Deeds, Wills, Escrips, or Writings whatsoever.

13. All Offences of forging and counterfeiting of *Exchequer* Bills, and the tendering in Payment any such forg'd or counterfeited Bills, or demanding Money thereupon, (knowing the Bill so tender'd to be actually forg'd and counterfeited) and also all Offences of forging and counterfeiting the common Seal of the Corporation of the Bank of *England*, or of any seal'd Bank Bill, or of any Bank Note whatsoever, or the altering any Indorsement, or any Bank Bill or Note of any Scrt.

14. All Offences of forging and counterfeiting Seamen's Tickets, and the Offences of publishing as true ones forg'd or counterfeit Tickets, knowing them to be forg'd.

15. All Offences committed since his Majesty's Accession to the Crown, contrary to the Act 25 Car. 2. entitled, *An Act for preventing Dangers which may happen from Popish Recusants*; or contrary to the Act 30 Car. 2. entitled, *An Act for the more effectual preserving the King's Person and Government, by disabling Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament*.

16. All Offences done or committed since his Majesty's happy Accession to the Crown, contrary to the Act 13 W. 3. entitled, *An Act for the farther Security of his Majesty's Person, and the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, &c.* or contrary to the Act 1 *Anna*, entitled, *An Act to declare the Alterations in the Oath appointed to be taken by the Act entitled, An Act for the farther Security of his Majesty's Person, and the Succession of the Crown, &c.* or contrary to the Act 1 *Georgii*, entitled, *An Act for the farther Security of his Majesty's Person and Government, and the Succession of the Crown in the Heirs of the late Princess Sophia, being Protestants, and for the extinguishing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales*; and all Forfeitures, Pains, Penalties, and Disabilities, which any Person or Persons, is, are, or may be liable to, by Reason of any of the said Offences committed against any of the said Statutes.

17. All Offences, Contempts, and Misdemeanours, committed or done contrary to any Act of Parliament, (other than using, or causing to be us'd, any Craft, Mystery, or Occupation by any Person or Persons not brought up therein seven Years as an Apprentice) or contrary

contrary to the Laws of this Realm, for which any Person have been or shall be so far prosecuted, that on or before the 15th Day of July 1717, any Verdict hath been or shall be obtain'd upon such Prosecution, or any Outlawry, Conviction, Judgment by Default, or other Judgment, Sentence, or Decree, had; given, or enter'd, in any of his Majesty's Courts, or before any Commissioners of his Majesty within this Realm of *Great Britain*, or by his Majesty's Commissioners for the Management of his Receipt of Excise, or other Duties under their Management, or by his said Majesty's Justices of the Peace, upon any Prosecution or Prosecutions before such Commissioners of Excise, or Justices of the Peace respectively, relating to the said Excise, or other Duties, or any of them.

18. All High Treasons in levying War against his Majesty, in the Rebellion which began in the Year 1715, committed by any Person entitled to any Civil Office for Life, or to any Estate of Inheritance within this Realm, granted by his Majesty, or any of his Predecessors, or to any Office, Place or Employment in any City, Borough, or Town Corporate within this Realm, and shall claim to have and enjoy such Office, Place, or Employment; and it shall and may be lawful to proceed in due Form of Law against such Person for the said High Treason, as if this Act had not been made.

19. All Persons of the Name and Clan of *Mac-Gregour*, mention'd and intended in and by an Act of Parliament made in *Scotland*, in the 1st Parliament of *Car. 1.* entitled; *Anent the Clan-Gregour*, whatever Name or Designation he or they may have, or do assume, or commonly pass under.

20. All Offences concerning Highways or Bridges; and all Informations, Indictments, and other Proceedings thereon; and all Issues return'd upon any Proceeds concerning the same.

21. All Offences in taking away, imbezilling, or purloining any of the Goods, Moneys, Chattels, Jewels, Armour, Munition, Stores, Naval Provisions, Shipping, Ordnance, and other Habiliments of War, belonging to the Crown, on or since the 6th Day of *May 1715*.

22. All Conditions and Covenants, and all Penalties, Titles, and Forfeitures of Conditions or Covenants, accru'd or grown to his Majesty, by reason of

the Breach or Non-performance of any Covenant or Condition whatsoever.

23. All Offences, Mischavours, Misdemeanours, or Omissions, committed by any Officer of the *Exchequer* or Revenue, in or concerning the Execution of his Office, or by Colour thereof, and all Forfeitures, Disabilities, Incapacities, and Penalties whatsoever, to which any such Officer is or may be liable by reason of such Offences.

24. All Titles, Suits and Actions of *Quare Impe-dit.*

25. All Offences of Incest, Simony, or Dilapida-tions.

26. All First-Fruits and Tents, Pensions, Procu-rations, Synodals, and other Payments out of any Ecclesiastical Promotion or Benefice, and Arrears of the same.

27. All Sums of Money due to the Crown for any Customs or Subsidies, Excise, Imposition upon Wine or other Liquors or Commodities, Duties upon Malt, Hops, Candles, Soap, Paper; Duties on Printing, Painting, Staining or dying Silks, Calicoes, Linens, and Stuffs; Duties on Star, Gilt or Silver Wire, Salt, Tonnage of Ships, Parchment, Vellum and Paper; Arrears of any Land-Tax, Poll-Money, all Arrears of Rent, and all other Sums of Money due or owing from any licens'd or Hackney or Stage-Coachmen; Duties arising by Wine-Licences, or the Post-Office, or by or from any other Tax, Assessment, Duty, &c. to the King's Majesty given or belonging, or leviable by any Act of Parliament, or otherwise due or be-longing to the King's Majesty, and all Arrears thereof respectively.

28. All Offences, Penalties, and Forfeitures, relating to the Exportation of any Wool, or the Importation of Brandy from foreign Parts, in any Vessel or Cask which shall not contain sixty Gallons at the least.

29. All Offences committed by any Person in tak-ing or converting to their own Use any Goods, Chat-tels, Rents, or Profits of Land belonging to the Crown, by any Title or Pretence whatsoever.

30. All Arrears of Rent due from any Farmer or Tacksmen of any Part of the Publick Revenue, and all Arrears of Fee-Farm Rents, and other Rents.

31. All Accounts of Collectors, Commissioners, Treasurers, Receivers, or other Officers, or Accom-pants

tants whatsoever, who are any way accountable to his Majesty.

32. All Recognizances, Obligations, and other Securities, given or enter'd into by any Receiver of any Land-Tax, or any other Duties, Impositions, or other Sums of Money whatsoever, due or payable to his Majesty by Act of Parliament, or otherwise, in either of the Courts of *Exchequer* in *England* or *Scotland*.

33. All Recognizances or Obligations not yet forfeited, all forfeited Recognizances or Obligations, all Debts due by Recognizance or Obligation, or otherwise, to any Person indebted to the Crown, which hath been duly feiz'd in Aid of the Crown's Debt; also all Forfeitures or Penalties due to the Crown by any Act of Parliament since the 19th of *April 1709*; and all Recognizances which have been enter'd into and forfeited, for or on Account of any Crimes or other Matters which by this Act are accepted out of this Pardon.

34. All Issues, Fines, and Amerciaments, lost, imposed, or assis'd, since the said 19th Day of *April 1709*, which have been or shall be toted, levy'd, or receiv'd by any Sheriff, Under-Sheriff, or other Officer, who are to accompt for the Year ending at *Michaelmas* now next ensuing, at any Time before they shall finith such their Accompts respectively.

34. All Fines *pro Licentia Concordandi*, commonly call'd Post-Fines; and all such Issues, Fines, and Amerciaments, above the Sum of 6*l.* which have been impos'd, or assis'd, affeer'd, tax'd, estreated, or enter'd, since the 19th Day of *April 1709*.

36. All Issues, Fines, and Amerciaments, return'd, tax'd, set, or enter'd, in any Court of Record since the 6th Day of *May 1715*.

37. Provided always, that this Act shall not extend to give or restore any Ability or Capacity to have, hold, or exercise, any Office, Place, Authority, or Employment, Ecclesiastical, Civil, or Military, to any Person or Persons, who, by virtue or reason of any Act or Law whatsoever, were or are made or become incapable or disabled to have or execute the same.

38. All such Persons as on the 5th Day of *May 1717* be and remain attainted of or for any High Treason, and all Executions and Forfeitures therefore; nevertheless all such of the said Persons so attainted (other than by or under any Act of Parliament where-

in they are specially nam'd, which Persons so attainted by or under any A&t of Parliament wherein they are specially nam'd, are not intended to be pardon'd in any Degree) who have not escap'd out of Prison, shall be, and are hereby freely pardon'd and discharg'd of and from Imprisonment, and Execution of their Persons on such Attainders.

39. All Contempts and Breaches of the A&t 1 *Georg.* entitled, *An A&t for encouraging all Superiors, Vassals, Landlords and Tenants in Scotland, who shall continue in their Loyalty to King George. &c.* and the Penalties or Forfeitures of single and Life-Kent Escheat incur'd thereby; nevertheless the Sum of 500*l.* and the Year's Imprisonment, mention'd in the said A&t for such Offences, are pardon'd and remitted.

40. All such Persons, who, being in actual Custody, have desir'd to be transported into any of his Majesty's Plantations, or other Parts beyond the Seas.

41. All Offences committed or done by any Jesuit, Seminary, or other Romish Priest whatsoever, contrary to the Tenor of the Statute 27 *Eliz.* entitled, *An A&t against Jesuits, Seminary Priests, and other such like disobedient Persons;* and all Outlawries, Proceedings, Judgments, and Executions for the same Offences, or any of them; and except all Convictions of popish Recusants, for their Recusancy, and the Consequences thereof; and all Forfeitures of Estates, real and Personal, given for supporting of superstitious Uses, mention'd in an A&t 1 *Georg.* entitled, *An A&t for appointing Commissioners to enquire of the Estates of certain Traitors, and of Popish Recusants, and of Estates given to superstitious Uses.*

42. All Offences contrary to the A&t 1 *Georg.* entitled, *An A&t to oblige Papists to register their Names and real Estates.*

43. All Contempts in Causes depending on or before the last Day of *Trinity Term, 1717,* in any Court of Law or Equity, or for Non-performance of Awards, or for Non-payment of Costs given or awarded by such Courts, on or before the said 6th Day of *May 1717,* and all Proceedings upon such Contempts, and Securities taken thereon; and all Usurpations and Forfeitures of Franchises or Offices, for which any Prosecution hath been commenc'd or begun since the 6th Day of *May 1715,* and is, the said 6th Day of *May 1717,* depending and remaining to be prosecuted.

44 All

44. All Contempts in any Ecclesiastical Court, in such Causes only that have been commenc'd for Matters of Right, and not for Correction; and also all Contempts in any Court of Admiralty, proceeding civilly and not criminally.

45. All Persons impeach'd in Parliament before the 6th Day of *May 1717*, whose Impeachments on the 15th Day of *July 1717*, remain undetermin'd,

46. Also excepted *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, *Simon Lord Harcourt*, *Matthew Prior*, *Thomas Harley*, *Arthur Moor*, *James Duke Crispe*, *Butler Nodes*, *Daniel Obryan*, *William Redmayne*, and *Robert Thompson*, late Factor to the Viscount of *Arbuthnot*.

47. Also *Robert Blackburn*, and others, mention'd in an A&t made i *Georg.* entitled, *An A&t for continuing the Imprisonment of Robert Blackburn, and others, for the horrid Conspiracy to affinate the Person of his late sacred Majesty King William the Third.*

48. Provided always, That no Process of Outlawry, or any Proceeding thereon, at the Suit of any Person Plaintiff, shall be, by Virtue of this Pardon, stay'd or avoided, unless the Defendant appear and put in Bail, where by Law Bail is necessary, and take out a Writ of *Scire Facias* against the Party at whose Suit he was outlaw'd; and that this Pardon be not allow'd to discharge any Outlawry after Judgment, 'till Satisfaction or Agreement be made to or with the Party, at whose Suit the Outlawry was obtain'd.

Notwithstanding the Number of these Exceptions, yet the many Persons whose Lives have been pardon'd, as well as others whose smaller Punishments have been remitted, and all of them restor'd to their Liberty, by Virtue of this A&t, may serve as a sufficient Answer to a certain Gentleman, who, upon the first reading of the A&t in the House of Commons, cry'd out, *Who then can be sav'd?*

But some of our Readers perhaps will not be displeas'd to know the Meaning of the 19th Exception, by which the whole Family of the *Mac Gregours* in *Scotland* are excluded the Benefit of this A&t, pursuant to an A&t of Parliament made in *Scotland* in the 1st Year of King *Charles the 1st*. The Story in short is this :

This Family, or Clan, of the Name of *Gregour*, had been in Rebellion in the Time of King *James*, King *Charles's*

Charles's Father, and was reduc'd; but on the Death of King James they took up Arms again, not so much upon any State-Account, or for Redress of Grievances, or the like, as to plunder and raise Booty upon the Low-lands, and injure the Count' y. On this Account, no doubt, they merited Punishment; but as to pu-nishing their Posterity, that we can say little to but this, That such was the Custom in that Country. It seems, the famous *Rob. Roy*, who is now up in Arms, is one of the Name of *M'Gregour*, which perhaps has reviv'd the Memory of the Sins of his Ancestors; but be that as it will, the Act of Parliament, just as it was pass'd in the *Ecottish Way of Speech*, is very well worth reprinting, not only as a Piece of *British Antiquity*, but as such an Instance of Northern Justice, as *England* has very rarely, if ever seen the like of, inasmuch as it inflicts a Punish-ment on the Children for the Fathers Transgression, even beyond the third and fourth Generation.

*At anent the Clan Gregour.*

OUR Sovereign Lord, and three Estates of this Parliament, understanding, that albeit by the great Care of his Highness, Urawhile dearest Father of eternal Memory, the Clan *Gregour* was suppress'd and reduc'd to Quietness; yet of late they are broken forth again, to the heavy Oppression of many of his Majesty's good Subjects, who dwell near to the Part where they resort, and specially in the Sherifdoms of *Pert*, *Sterling*, *Clackmannan*, *Monteith*, *Lennoxange*, and *Mernes*; therefore, for the timous preventing of the Disorder and Oppression that may fall out by the said Name and Clan of *M'Gregour*, and their Followers, and for farther suppreſſing of them, ratify and approve all Acts of Council, and Acts of Parliament, made and granted heretofore against the said wicked and rebellious Clan of *M'Gregour*. And farther, his Majesty and the Estates of Parliament, statute and ordain that the said Name and Clan of *Gregour*, and every one of them, as they come to the Age of sixteen Years, shall hereafter yearly give their Compearance before the Lords of the Privy Council, upon the 24th Day of *July*, if it be a lawful Coun-cil Day, and failing thereof, the next Council Day thereafter, and there find Caution for their good Be-haviour.

haviour and Obedience, in all Time coming; and to take to them some other Surname, conform to the Acts of Council already made thereupon: And if they fail in not Compearance, as said is, and go to the Horn, that then it shall be lawful to any of his Majesty's Lieges to take and apprehend them by strong Hand, and present them to the Sheriff of the 'hire, or his Deputies, or to the 'ewarts of the Stewartries or their Deputies, to the Effect they may be presented to the Lords of Privy-Council, there to be taken order with, as Effeir is. And if it shall happen, any of his Highnes's good Subjects in taking any of the Clan *Gregour*, being put to the Horn, as said is, to hurt, mutilate, or slay any of them, the Party who shall happen so to do, and their Complices, shall no ways be subject nor liable to Law therefore, nor incur any Pains of Skaithe in Body or Goods, and shall be free of all pursuit Criminal or Civil to be intended against them, at the Instance of his Highnes, and repute as good Service done to his Majeſty. And farther, our Sovereign Lord and Estates aforesaid, for the better extinguithing and extirpat- ing of the said wicked and lawleſs Limmers, Statute and Ordain, That no Ministers nor Preachers within the Bounds of *Highlands*, or next bordering Countries thereto, *Bonife*, *Inverness*, or Regality of *Spynie* or *Elgin-Fornes*, shall at any Time hereafter Baptize and Christen any Male-Child with the Name of *Gregour*, under the Pain of Deprivation: And that no Clerk or Notat, in any Time coming, shall make or subscribe any Bond, or other Security, under the Name of *Gregour* or *M<sup>r</sup> Gregour*, under the Pain of Deprivation, and like-like; Statute and Ordain, that all, and whatsomever of the said Clan *Gregour*, that shall happen to be within the said Kingdom upon the 15th Day of *March* next to come, shall give their Compearance before the Lords of Privy-Council at *Edinburgh*, or where it shall happen then to be for the Time, or the next Council Day there- after, to the Effect, that such of them as have already found Caution, and whose Cautioners are dead, may find new Caution for their good Behaviour in Time coming; and such of them who have never found Caution, may find Caution and Surety for their Obedience in Time coming, with Certification to them if they do not compear, and that the Lords of

of Privy-Council, for their Disobedience, shall direct Letters of horning against them or any of them, and that they therefore be put to the Horn; that then it shall be lawful to any of his Majesty's good Subjects, to take and apprehend them where-ever they may be had, and put them to the next Sheriff, Stewart, Bayliff of Regality, or their Deputies; to any of the Justices of the Peace, or to the Provost and Bayliffs of Burroughs, to the Effect they may present them before the Lords of his Majesty's Privy-Council, that such Order may be taken with the said Rebels, as the said Lords shall think expedient. And farther, our said Sovereign Lord declares, that if any of his Highnesses good Subjects shall happen, in taking of the said Rebels, to hurt, mutilate, or slay any of them, the Party who shall happen so to do, and their Complices, shall no ways be subject nor liable to Law therefore, nor incur any Pain or Skaithe in their Body or Goods, and shall be free of all pursuit Criminal or Civil to be intended against them, at the Instance of his Highnesses Advocate, or any other Party, but the same shall be holden as good Service done to his Majesty. And likewise his Majesty and Estates foresaid, Statute and Ordain, That if any of the said Clan *Gregour*, who shall happen to have compear'd, and found Caution in Manner above specify'd, be found Masterless in Time coming, having neither Possessions nor Callings whereupon to live, nor will not take them to Service, that it shall be lawful to any of his Highnesses good Subjects, to take and apprehend them, and present them to the next Sheriff, Steward, Bayliffs of Regality, and their Deputies, or to the Provost and Bayliffs of Burroughs, and that they may present them to the Lords and others of his Highnesses Council, there to be taken order with as they may think meet, and like-  
like. His Majesty and Estates of Parliament Statute and Ordain, that if any of the said Clan *Gregour* shall happen to be put to the Horn, by Letters of horning direct against them by the Lords of Council for the Cause above-written, and that Publication be made thereof by the said Lords to all his Majesty's Lieges, and at all Places needful, that then whatso-  
ever Person or Persons, shall receive, supply, or intercommon with the said Rebels, or any of them, or supply them with Meat, Drink, Lodging, or Wea-  
pons,

pons, directly or indirectly, or any other Necessaries, shall be punisht in their Bodies, Goods, and Geare, as Intercommoners with Rebels and Scorners, conform to the Laws of this Kingdom against Intercommoners and Scorners. And also, his Majesty, with consent of the Estates foresaid, Statutes and Ordains, and Commands all Sheriffs, Stewarts, Provosts, Bayliffs of Burroughs and Regalities, and all, and sundry his Majesty's good Subjects, to assist and concur with any of his Highness's good Subjects, who shall happen to be in Pursuit of the said Rebels, and like-like: Statutes and Ordains the said Provosts, and Bayliffs of Burroughs, and Bayliffs of Regalities, to receive from the Hands of his Highness's good Subjects, the said Rebels, who shall happen to be apprehended by them in Manner foresaid, put, keep, and detaine them in Sure-ward and Firmance, aye and while they be presented before his Majesty's Council, or Justices. And lastly, his Majesty and Estates foresaid, for suppressing of the said lawless Limmers, and Clan of *M Gregour*, nominate and appoint the Sheriffs of the Sheriffdoms of *Perth*, *Dumbartane*, *Angus*, *Mernes*, *Sterling*, and Stewarts of the Stewartries of *Stratherne*, *Monteith*, *Bamffe*, *Invernessse*, *Elgin*, and *Fornes*, and their Deputies, and the Sheriff of *Cromerrie* and His Deputy, and the Provost and Bayliffs of the Burroughs there; the Earls of *Errols*, *Montröse*, *Achol*, *Perth*, *Tullibardine*, *Seaforth*, Viscount of *Stormonth*, Lord *Ogilvie*; the Lairds of *Glenarquhy*, *Lawers*, *Garnrullen*, *Weymes*, *Glenlyon*, *Glenfallock*, *Edmampil*, *Grant*, or any of them, his Majesty's Justices in that Part, for Setting, Trying, and doing Justice upon the said Rebels of Clan *Gregour*, or any of them and their Complices, who shall be apprehended by any of his Highness's good Subjects, for Theft, Scorning, or Slaughter with Power to them to hold Courts, proceed and minister Justice upon the said Rebels apprehended, as said is, as Accords: And where-ever his Majesty's good Subjects shall happen to apprehend any of the said Rebels Scorning, committing Theft or Slaughter, and shall present them to the said Lords of Council, Justices, or Justice-General, or Commissioners above specify'd, or either of them, the Doer of that Service shall have for his Reward, the moveable Goods and Geare of the Offender, taken and presented by him in manner foresaid

We come now to speak of the Affair of the Count *de Gyllenborg*, and of the Baron *Gortz*, of which we have spoken in our former *Register*, and which is at last brought to an amicable Accommodation. This Affair having occasion'd many Conferences at the *Hague*, between the Marquess *de Chateauneuf*, Ambassador of *France*, (who, by Order of the Duke Regent of that Kingdom, acted as Mediator) the Deputies of the States General, and the *British* Envoy; this last propos'd an Expedient, which the States highly approv'd of, and which shew'd the sincere Intentions of his *Britannick* Majesty, to terminate in a friendly Manner this Misunderstanding with *Sweden*. This Expedient was, That the Mediator (the Duke of *Orleans*) should make a Declaration to his *Britannick* Majesty, that the King of *Sweden* had not been privy to the Intrigues his said Ministers had carry'd on against the King of *Great Britain*. In Pursuance of this Proposal, which was agreed to on all Hands, Monsieur *d'Iberville*, Envoy Extraordinary of *France*, about the Beginning of *July* last, presented the following Declaration of the Duke Regent upon that Subject.

**H**IS Royal Highness has seen, with great Satisfaction, that the Care he has employ'd in the King's Name, for preventing the Consequences of what has pass'd with Respect to the Count *de Gyllenborg* and Baron *Gortz*, Ministers of the King of *Sweden*, has not been fruitless; seeing that his good Offices have been equally admitted by his *Britannick* and his *Swedish* Majesty.

His Royal Highness being instructed of the true Dispositions of the King of *Sweden*, by the Dispatches of the Count *de la Moq.*, confirm'd by the Assurances of the Sieur *Cromstroom*, Envoy Extraordinary of that Prince to the King; he has order'd the Sieur *d'Iberville* to give the present Declaration to the King of *Great Britain*, and to assure his *Britannick* Majesty in his Name, that the King of *Sweden* never had, nor has yet any Intention to trouble the Tranquility of *Great Britain*; that he did not enter into any of the Designs attributed to his Ministers; that that Prince should look upon, as a Thing injurious to him, the meer Suspicion that he had had any Part in such Projects; that he proposes, when his Ministers are return'd

turn'd Home to him, to examine their Conduct, in order to do Justice upon them, if they have abus'd their Character.

After the present Declaration, his Royal Highness hopes, that the King of *Great Britain* will be willing to take the Resolution of sending back the Sieur *de Gyllenborg* to the King his Master, upon the Engagement he makes, that the Sieur *Jackson* will also be set at Liberty without any Delay.

And as the King of *Great Britain* has been pleas'd to acknowledge to his Royal Highness, that out of Regard to him and their High-Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces, he should not refuse to consent, that the Baron *de Gortz* should also be set at Liberty; he is perswaded, that his *Britannick* Majesty will defer no longer to explain also his Intentions thereupon.

No sooner was this Declaration deliver'd, than the Count *de Gyllenborg* was brought from *Plymouth* to *London*, and from thence convey'd to *Harwich*, where he was put on Board an *English* Frigate to be transported to *Stockholm*, to be exchang'd for the *British* Resident Mr. *Jackson*. It was likewise resolv'd in *Holland*, that Baron *Gortz* should be sent by Sea to *Sweden*; but while this was concerting at the *Hague*, by the Mediation of the *French* Embassador, the States of *Gelderland*, by their own Authority, and without the Consent of any other Province, or of the States General, set Baron *Gortz* at Liberty, upon no other Security than the Parole given by Count *Reventlow*, Minister of *Holstein*, that the said Baron should immediately depart for *Sweden*; but the Baron went to *Zutphen*, where he still continues. Mean while, the *British* Envoy and the *French* Embassador made loud Complaints of this Proceeding of the States of *Gelderland*.

We will conclude our domestick Affairs with the Freamble of the Patent, for creating *James Stanhope*, Esq; a Viscount of this Kingdom.

If such Persons as have distinguish'd themselves in an extraordinary Manner by the Arts either of War or Peace, are fit to be advanc'd to the chief Honours in the State, we have just Reason to chuse into the Number of the Peers of our Kingdom, *James Stanhope*, first

L 1 2 Commissioner

Commissioner of our Treasury, who is so remarkably eminent for both. Having pass'd his Youth in Arms, and been rais'd by Degrees thro' a long Course of Offices and Employments, he came at last to command in chief, with great Applause, the *British* Forces which carry'd on the War in *Spain*. 'Tis doubtful whether he most signaliz'd himself by his Courage, which terrify'd the Hearts of the Enemy, or by his Affability and good Nature, which gain'd him those of his own Men, or by the Firmness of his Mind, which buoy'd up those of the Confederates. Twice he engag'd the Enemy's Army with great Bravery, when with equal Virtue he, as a most valiant Commander, routed their Troops, and as a disinterested Conqueror, despis'd the Spoil. Making a Descent on the Island of *Minorca*, he forc'd the Besieg'd to a speedy Surrender, after having lost a Brother, who distinguish'd himself in that Service. When the publick Affairs of State were chang'd, he was always the same, and preserving an inviolable Fidelity to his Country, became no less eminent at Home, as a good Patriot, than he had been Abroad, as an indefatigable Soldier. Being admitted into the Privy-Council of our Kingdom, he acquitted himself with Diligence, Steadiness, and Integrity, as well towards Us, and the Parliament, as towards foreign Nations. Being made first Commissioner of our Treasury, and applying his Thoughts both to the maintaining of the publick Credit, and to the lessening of Interest, he manag'd that Matter so successfully, that with the unanimous Consent of both Houses of Parliament, Acts were pass'd for that Purpose, which were not only most acceptable to the whole Body of our People, whom it was necessary to relieve from so great a Burthen, but what seem'd the most difficult Point, were not displeasing even to those who had lent the Money. Know ye therefore, &c.

IRELAND.

## I R E L A N D.

*Proceedings of the Parliament of that Kingdom.*

ON the 27th of August the Parliament met; and the Duke of Bolton, Lord Lieutenant, went in the usual State to the House of Peers, whither the Commons being sent for up, his Excellency made the following Speech to both Houses:

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

HIS Majesty has commanded me to acquaint you, that it is to his great Satisfaction, your present Meeting in Parliament is in a Time of publick Peace and Tranquility, and after the entire Suppression of the late unnatural Rebellion, which your seasonable Loyalty and Zeal, not only kept out of this Kingdom, but contributed likewise to extinguish in Great Britain. As the Miseries this Nation hath heretofore experienc'd from a popish Government, could not but animate you to distinguish your selves on that Occasion; you may be assur'd, that his Majesty will make suitable Returns to such Instances of your Duty and Affection, by supporting and maintaining you in the full and free Enjoyment of all your religious and civil Rights.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

Your vigorous Resolutions, added to your Vote of Credit in the late critical Juncture, were so acceptable to his Majesty, that tho' he has, by his Act of Grace, pardon'd those who were engag'd in the late Rebellion, he will always remember the loyal and affectionate Endeavours of such who were so active to defeat it.

You must be sensible, that the Charge occasion'd by those Disturbances, has considerably augmented the national Debt, which has been chiefly incur'd since that Time; an exact and just Account of which, and of what it consists, shall be laid before you. And I am to acquaint you, that his Majesty, to prevent its Increase, has given Orders for such Reductions in the military List, as he thinks may be consistent with your present Security; and has put the new Establishment into such a Form, as will shew you the real Number of effective Men you have to depend

depend on. His Majesty has likewise thought fit to lessen the civil List, on the Head of Pensions, and has directed such Rules to be observ'd, as may annually abate the Expence upon them: But as the yearly Charge of the Establishment exceeds the annual Produce of the Revenue, his Majesty doubts not to have such Aids and Supplies granted him, as will support the Establishment, and discharge the Debt; and that you will agree on the Means of doing it with the same Unanimity, as you did when it was necessary to contract it.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I think my self oblig'd to take Notice to you, of his Majesty's great Goodness, in having lately pass'd an Act in the Parliament of *Great Britain*, for the Encouragement of the Linnen Manufacture in this Kingdom. And am commanded by his Majesty, to recommend to you, in a very particular Manner, Unanimity and Agreement amongst your selves, in all your Proceedings, which his Majesty conceives must be of the utmost Importance to his Service, and your own Security, in a Country where there is so great a Disproportion between the Friends and Enemies of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties.

I cannot conclude, without expressing the Satisfaction I have, in his Majesty's sending me again to a Kingdom, where I had formerly the Honour to serve the late King *William*, of glorious Memory, as one of the Lords Justices, and where I then receiv'd so many Instances of your good Will towards me. I shall endeavour still to preserve your Affections, by representing your Actions in a just and true Light to his Majesty, and by doing every Thing in my Power, that may conduce to the publick Good.

The same Day, the House of Lords pass'd this Resolution; Resolv'd, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, congratulating him on the present peaceable Condition of his Dominions, after the late Disturbances given thereto; and also on the Success of the prudent Methods taken by him to bring his Subjects to a due Sense of their Duty and Obedience, and, in a particular Manner, to return him Thanks for his great Care of this Kingdom, in sending his Grace the Duke of *Bolton* to be Lord Lieutenant thereof.

Also

Also the Commons returning to their House, resolv'd, *nemine contradicente*, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, acknowledging his Majesty's Goodness and tender Regard to his People of this Kingdom; and to assure his Majesty, that this House will stand by and support his Majesty, to the utmost of their Power, against all his Enemies at Home and Abroad, and, by the Unanimity of their Proceedings, will shew, that they are inviolably engag'd in Duty and Affection to his Majesty's Person and Government; and to assure his Majesty, that they will cheerfully grant such Supplies as shall be necessary to support his Government with Honour, and continue his present happy Administration easy and glorious.

Resolv'd also, *nemine contradicente*, That an Address of Thanks be presented to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, for his excellent Speech this Day to both Houses of Parliament.

The same Day the Lord Marquess of Wharton was introduc'd into the House of Lords, as Marquess of Carlow; the Lord Viscount Hillsborough was also introduc'd into the House of Lords.

*To his Grace Charles Duke of Bolton, Lord Lieutenant-General, and General-Governor of his Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland.*

*The humble Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled.*

*May it please your Grace,*

IT is with great Satisfaction, that we the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, have heard the many Expressions of his Majesty's Royal Favour and Goodness towards us, in your Grace's most excellent Speech from the Throne.

We were alarm'd during our last Session, and threaten'd by a most horrid and unnatural Rebellion, rais'd within his Majesty's Kingdom of Great Britain, which, if it had prevail'd, must of Necessity have involv'd this Kingdom also in the common Ruin. But the great Wisdom and Steadiness of his Majesty's Government in that most critical Juncture, being assisted and conducted by the good Providence of God, has not only

only freed us from the Apprehensions under which we then lay; but also given us such a pleasing Prospect of Peace and Tranquility, as we have great Reason to hope, will secure our common Happiness, and transmit it down to future Generations.

We have the Pleasure to find, by your Grace's Speech, that our Zeal and Indignation against the horrid Designs which were form'd against his Majesty's Person and Government, and Royal Family, and the Duty and Loyalty shewn by us at that Time, were graciously accepted by his Majesty: And now crave Leave to express our Joy for the Suppression of that most horrid Rebellion, and for the quiet and peaceable Condition into which his Majesty, by Alliances form'd Abroad, and by his Wisdom, Justice, and Clemency at Home, has happily put his Dominions.

Nor ought it to be pass'd over in Silence, that his Majesty, by his Royal Pardon and Act of Grace, has done all that is possible to reconcile even his greatest Enemies to his Royal Person and Government; except there be any of them who still remain as ungratefully insensible of his Majesty's Clemency, as hitherto they have wickedly been of their own Duty,

We take it also as a singular Instance of his Majesty's Favour to us, that he has been pleas'd to appoint your Grace chief Governor of this Kingdom. We remember, with Pleasure, the great Advantages we formerly enjoy'd under your Grace's Administration; and promise our selves the Continuance of the like, or greater from your early and faithful Adherence to his late Majesty King *William*, of ever glorious Memory; from your firm Zeal for the Interest of our present happy Establishment both in Church and State; and from the particular Favour and Kindness your Grace is pleas'd to express towards this Kingdom.

*To which Address his Grace was pleas'd to make the following Answer.*

I Am very sensible of your Lordships good Inclinations and Kindness to me expres'd in your Address, and fully convinc'd, that your Lordships will continue to promote, at all Times, what shall be for his Majesty's Service, and the good of the Kingdom.

*Dublin.*

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, beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty on the present peaceable and happy Condition of your Dominions, after the Suppression of an unnatural Rebellion, rais'd and carry'd on within your Kingdom of *Great Britain*, with a Design to bring in a Popish Pretender, and thereby establish both Popery and Arbitrary Power throughout these your Majesty's Realms.

We adore the divine Goodness, which hath fill'd your Royal Heart with a Spirit of Wisdom, and directed your Majesty to the Choice of the most proper Methods to establish your Throne, and bring all your Subjects to a due Sense of that Duty and Obedience, which they owe to the best of Princes.

Your Majesty's tender Regard and Protection of the Church as by Law establish'd, together with the civil Constitution, and the Liberties and Properties of your People, fill our Hearts with the deepest Sense of the inestimable Blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's most auspicious Government.

We shall, by our Zeal and Unanimity, continue to disappoint the Designs of your Majesty's Enemies, and endeavour to deserve that Care and Concern which your Majesty has on all Occasions shew'd to your Subjects of this Kingdom.

We beg Leave to mention, as one great Instance of your Majesty's Favour and Goodness towards us, the appointing his Grace the Duke of *Bolton* to be Lord Lieutenant of this Kingdom; the happy Effects of whose Justice and Prudence we are persuad'd we shall find to our great Satisfaction. This we promise our selves with the more Assurance, from the many Benefits we receiv'd under his former Administration, in the Reign of his late Majesty King *William* of ever glorious Memory.

To the King's most excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeesses  
in Parliament assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Ireland* in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to take this our first Opportunity to congratulate your Majesty, on your safe and happy Return to your Dominions, and on the prudent Administration of his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales* under your Majesty, and the great Care he took of the Peace and Security of your Kingdoms during your Majesty's Absence, to the general Satisfaction of all your loyal Subjects; and to return your Majesty our most humble and hearty Thanks for your Majesty's great Goodness and tender Regard to your People of this Kingdom.

The free and full Enjoyment of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, fills our Hearts with a just Sense of Duty and Gratitude to your Majesty; and as this Nation hath severely felt the fatal Effects of Arbitrary Power, and a Popish Government, we cannot but be affected, in the highest Degree, with the Goodness, Wisdom, and Justice of your Majesty's Reign, and the entire Conservation of our religious and civil Rights.

Your Majesty's gracious Acceptance of our Zeal and Endeavours, in the last Session, to prevent the spreading of the late horrid and unnatural Rebellion, is still a farther Engagement to our steady Pursuit of whatever may tend to your Majesty's Service and the Safety of this Kingdom; but we must ever acknowledge, that the Peace and Security we now enjoy, is owing to your Majesty's unwearied Endeavour for the Good of all your Subjects.

We beg Leave to return your Majesty our humble Thanks for reducing the Charge of the Military List, and lessening that of the Civil, on the Head of Pensions, with such Rules to be observ'd, as may annually abate the Expence thereof; and for your Majesty's great Goodness to us, in passing an Act in the Parliament of *Great Britain*, for continuing the Liberty of exporting our Linnen Manufactures to the *British* Plantations.

As

As the Continuance of the many Blessings we at present enjoy, doth, under God, entirely depend upon your Majesty, and the Protestant Succession in your Royal House; we beg Leave humbly to assure your Majesty, that we will, to the utmost of our Power, support and maintain your Majesty's most undoubted Right and Title to the Crown of these Realms, and the Protestant Succession, as by Law establish'd, against all your Majesty's Enemies at Home and Abroad; and shall, by the Unanimity of our Proceedings, shew, we are inviolably engag'd, in Duty and Affection, to your Majesty's sacred Person and Government, and steadily resolv'd to contribute all that in us lies, to the Security of this Kingdom, against the disproportion'd Numbers of the Enemies of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties.

Our Duty to your Majesty, and our Concern for the Security of this Nation against the late unnatural Rebellion, oblig'd us to come to an unanimous Resolution for the raising of such Sums as should be necessary to put the Kingdom in a Posture of Defence, at that critical Juncture; and we now beg Leave humbly to assure your Majesty, that we shall make good that Engagement, with the same Unanimity with which we enter'd into it; and that we will most cheerfully grant such Supplies as shall be necessary to support your Majesty's Government with Honour, and continue your wise and happy Administration easy and glorious.

We are, in a particular Manner, to return your Majesty our sincere and humble Thanks for your tender Care of this Kingdom, in sending his Grace the Duke of *Bolton* to preside over us: His Grace's early Appearance in Defence of the Protestant Religion, and Liberties of these Realms, at the happy Revolution; his former just and prudent Administration of the Government of this Nation, as one of the Lords Justices, under our late great Deliverer King *William* of glorious Memory; and his firm and constant Zeal and Affection for your Majesty's sacred Person and the Protestant Succession in your Royal House, render him a most acceptable Governor to your faithful Subjects of this Kingdom.

*To his Grace Charles Duke of Bolton, Lord Lieutenant-General, and General-Governor of Ireland.*

*The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeesses in Parliament assembled.*

*May it please your Grace,*

**W**E his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Ireland in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Grace our humble and hearty Thanks for your excellent Speech to both Houses of Parliament.

His Majesty, in the whole Course of his Reign, has shewn the tenderest Regard for the Safety and Prosperity of his People, and has now given us a very signal Instance, in appointing your Grace to be our Governour; whose early and distinguisht Zeal in promoting and bringing about the late happy Revolution, (which rescu'd us from Popery and Slavery, and secur'd to us the Blessings we now enjoy) and whose steady Adherence to those Principles which then animated your Grace, leave us no room to doubt the Preservation of our religious and civil Rights, during your Grace's Administration.

His Majesty's gracious Acceptance of our faithful Endeavours for his Service during the late unnatural Rebellion, and his singular Goodness in passing the A&T, in the Parliament of Great Britain, for continuing the Liberty of exporting our Linnen Manufactures to the British Plantations, call for the utmost grateful Acknowledgments from a loyal People to the best of Princes.

We reflect with Pleasure on the Happiness of this Kingdom, formerly enjoy'd in your Grace's just and mild Government, when one of the Lords Justices under his late Majesty King William of glorious Memory; and on the well-grounded Hopes we entertain of the Continuance thereof, from the Reduction and Regulation of the civil and military Lists; a grateful Sense of which, as well as our inviolable Duty and Affection to his Majesty, will engage us to proceed with the utmost Cheerfulness and Unanimity, in granting such Aids and Supplies as shall be necessary to maintain the publick Credit, and Support his Majesty's Government with Honour, and in doing whatever else may be requisite to render your Grace's Administration easy and happy.

To

To which Address his Grace was pleas'd to make the following Answer :

IT is a great Satisfaction to me to find those Expressions of Respect and Kindness towards me, contain'd in your Address ; and I shall make it my Business to continue you in the same Dispositions, by doing every Thing in my Power for the Good of the Kingdom.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Continuation of the War between the Emperor and the Turks : Or, a Relation of the Campaign in Hungary.*

WE shall begin this Article with the Arrival of Prince *Eugene of Savoy* at *Futach*, the Place appointed for the general Rendezvous of the Imperial Army, where his Highness join'd them on the 21st of *May*, N. S. and having made the necessary Dispositions to enter upon Action, he broke up from thence on *June 9*, and the next Day advanc'd to *Vilone*, near *Titul*, where he immediately caus'd his Cavalry to pass the *Theysse* ; they were follow'd by the Infantry the next Morning, and by the Baggage in the Afternoon, so that his whole Army, consisting of 73 Battalions and 37 Squadrons, encamp'd that Night between *Titul* and *Segeth*, on the other Side of the *Theysse*, where they rested the 12th. Prince *Eugene* decamp'd the next Day, and, with Difficulty enough, pass'd a Branch of the *Temes*, that comes out of the Lake of *Temeswaer*. The 14th he advanc'd near *Ranzova*, and the next Day to the Camp of Count *Merci*, a little below that Place. This Camp consisted of about the same Number of Men as the Army commanded by Prince *Eugene*. These two Armies being joyn'd, 15000 Men were put on Board a great Number of Barks, which Count *Merci* had assembled for that Purpose, and pass'd the *Danube* without any Opposition. Count *Merci* was the first Man who landed on the other Side ; and as soon as his Forces were on Shore, the Barks were sent back to bring over 15000 Men more, under the Command of General *Heister*, who landed likewise without Opposition. When the first Transport was

was about the Middle of the River, a Signal was made by firing a Cannon, upon which all the Drums in the Army began to beat; and the *Turks*, who, to the Number of 50000 Men, were posted on the other Side of the *Danube*, seeing no Preparations made for laying a Bridge, thought themselves very secure, not imagining that the Imperialists would venture to pass such a River in Boats; but when they saw the Troops landed, they ran away in the utmost Consternation, some towards *Belgrade*, and others towards the Mountains. Prince *Eugene* gave Orders immediately to prepare a Bridge of Boats, which being perfected on the 16th in the Morning, the Cavalry and Artillery march'd over, and having join'd the Troops that pass'd the *Danube* the Day before, the whole Army was form'd anew upon the Heights of *Vizinza*, about a League and a Half below *Belgrade*; which last Place was invested the 18th, by all the Carabineers, Horse-Grenadiers, and 8 Regiments of Hussars, under the Command of General *Palfi*. The following Account of that Fortress will, we hope, be acceptable to our Readers.

*Belgrade*, *Alba Graeca*, or *Alba Bulgarica*, is call'd by the *Germans*, *Greek-Weissenburg*, and by the *Hungarians*, *Nander-Alba*. It is a City of *Hungary*, in the Country call'd *Rascia*. It stands a little below the Confluence of the *Save* and the *Danube*, about 10 Miles S. E. from *Semlin*, and 60 S. W. from *Temeswaer*. It is considerable for its Greatness, and by its Situation upon a Hill, which renders it extraordinary strong. Some take it for the old *Taurinum*; but that was too far from the Confluence of the *Save* and *Danube*, to be the same with *Belgrade*; there is more Likelihood that the later being increas'd by the Ruins of the other, its Neighbourhood made it be taken for the same City. 'Tis very well seated for Trade, because of the *Danube*, *Save*, *Drave*, *Theysse*, and other navigable Rivers, by which they convey Goods to and from the Neighbouring Countries; accordingly it is the chief Mart in those Parts; the Merchants of *Pienna*, *Ragusa*, &c. have Factories there; and the *Armenians* and *Jews* are so numerous, that the former have a Church, and the later a Synagogue in the Place. The *Danube*, tho' very broad here, is so rapid, that it does not mix with the *Save*, whose Water being greenish, is easily distinguish'd by its Colour from

from that of the *Danube*, for a considerable Way. The City is large, but not well built; and their Shops are small, where the People sit upon Tables, and sell their Goods out at the Windows and Doors; seldom suffering their Customers to go in: But they have two large *Besafans*, or Exchanges, built cross-wise, with Walks within for their best Commodities; and two other Exchanges of Stone, that have two Rows of Pillars over one another. There is likewise a stately *Caravansera*, or Inn, lately built by a Grand Visier, and a College for Students. This City was formerly the Bulwark of *Hungary*. *Amurath II*, Emperor of the *Turks*, lost a victorious Army in 1439; and his Son, *Mahomet II*, lost another Army of 250000 Men before it in 1456, which the brave *Huniades* ruin'd by this Stratagem: He suffer'd a Party of the *Turks* to enter the Town, and whilst they were plundering, sally'd out, took their Cannon, and turn'd 'em against them, kill'd 4000 of them, and forc'd the rest to an inglorious Flight, leaving all their Baggage and Ammunition behind. In 1521, *Soliman the Magnificent* took it, after two Months Siege, *Lewis King of Hungary* being then but 15 Years of Age, and the other Christian Princes being engag'd in a mutual War. It was for many Years after neglected by the *Turks*; but in 1686 they began to re-fortify it, after the Loss of *Buda*. In 1688 the Emperor sent the Duke of *Bavaria* against it with a potent Army; He forc'd his Way over the *Sava August* 8, and defeated 6000 of the best of the *Turkish* Troops; on the 10th he march'd towards *Belgrade*, whereupon the *Turks* set Fire to the lower Town, and abandon'd it, tho' they had 20000 Men incamp'd, and a strong Work which reach'd from the Town to the *Sava*. An old *Bassa* was left to command the upper Town and Castle. On the 12th the Christians began their Approaches, the *Turks* making a vigorous Defence; but Breaches being made, the Christians storm'd it thrice successively on the 16th of *September*, and at the third Assault enter'd the Place, putting all to the Sword at first, so that there were above 7000 kill'd and thrown into the *Sava*; but the *Bassa* and about 3000 more obtain'd Quarter, having chain'd 200 Christian Slaves, whom they set betwixt them and the Imperialists, to put a stop to the Fury of the Soldiers. There were 70 Pieces of Cannon, with a vast deal of Plunder, found in the Places, tho' the

the Inhabitants had been removing their Effects a long Time, and 1000 Boats went down the River, the Day before the lower Town was burnt. The Christians had but 4000 Men, kill'd and wounded in the Siege. In 1690, the Emperör being attack'd by the French King, the Prime Visier set down before Belgrade, October 3, with 60000 Men; the Garrison being 6000 strong, well provided, made a gallant Defence, and kill'd Abundance of *Turks*; but on the 8th a Bomb falling into the Magazine blew it up, with 1700 Germans going to mount the Guard; the Blow threw down part of the Walls, and fill'd the Ditches, so that the Enemy enter'd by whole Squadrons, putting all to the Sword. The Fire destroy'd the Town and Castle, and only the Governor with 300 of the Garrison escap'd. He was afterwards brought to his Tryal for not having done his Part, but acquitted. Since that Time the *Turks* have re-fortify'd it. This Place was besieg'd again by the Imperial Army, who open'd Trenches before it on the 13th of *August* 1693; under the Command of the Duke of *Croy*, and continu'd the Siege with good Success 'till the 7th of *September* following, when failing in the general Assaullt made upon the Counterscarp, and understand-  
the Grand Visier, with 80000 Men, was marching up to the Relief of it, they drew off on the 10th without Molestation, and made a safe Retreat.

We now return to the Siege of this important Fortress, in our Relation of which, we shall be as short as possible, and not amuse our Readers with a particular Diary of every little Action that pass'd in the several Sallies the Garrison made, none of which were very considerable, Prince *Eugene* never having open'd any Trenches before the Place; but, foreseeing well that the *Turks* would venture a Battel to relieve it, apply'd himself chiefly to fortify his Camp in such a Manner, as might put him in a Condition to cope with an Army much superior in Number of Troops to his own. Accordingly, on the 26th of *June* he began to cast up Lines of Circumvallation and Contravallation, and to fortify his Camp with Intrenchments, Redoubts, and other Works, that it look'd rather like a Fortress, than an Incampment of Troops that were laying Siege to a Town. The Line at the Front of his Camp, which look'd towards *Semendria*, was 16 Foot wide and 8 deep; and being defended some

by all the Field-pieces of his Army, planted at regular Distances, was an Ornament as well as Security to his Camp. Thus he lay behind his Intrenchments, receiving every Day fresh Advices of the March of the Grand Vizier with an Army of near 200000 Men, that were advancing to attack him; whereas his whole Army consisted but of 74 Battalions of Foot, 203 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, and 35 of Hussars: Besides, in the besieg'd Town there were 15000 Janisaries, and about half that Number of Spahi's and Tartars. At length, on the 28th of July, some Hundreds of Turkish Horse appear'd within Sight of his Army, to take a View of his Camp; thus, for several Days together, did the Enemy view his Intrenchments, and the Prince daily expected to be attack'd; but the Grand Vizier thought better of it, and resolv'd to besiege the Germans in Form, as they had besieg'd the Town; accordingly he open'd Trenches, rais'd Batteries, and cannonaded them with great Fury. Some Days pass'd in this Manner, 'till the Turks had advanc'd their Approaches very near the Intrenchments of the Germans, insomuch that Prince *Eugene* finding his Camp grow too hot for him, resolv'd to attack the Enemy. Accordingly, on the 15th of August, at three in the Afternoon, all the General Officers of his Army were summon'd to his Quarters, not to give their Advice in this Exigency, as they expected, but to receive Orders for the Disposition and March of their Troops, to attack the Enemy that very Night, or by Break of Day the next Morning. A Copy of these Orders was deliver'd to each General Officer in Writing, and in Pursuance of them the Troops were dispos'd in the following Manner. One half of the Cavalry, commanded by Field-Marshal *Palff*, and the General of the Horse Count *Merci*, made two Lines on the Right, and march'd out before Midnight: The other half of the Cavalry, commanded by the Generals *Martigni* and *Montecuccoli*, march'd out at the same Time. The Foot, commanded in the Centre by Prince *Alexander*, on the Right by Count *Maximilian of Staremberg*, and on the Left by General *Harach*, began to move out soon after Midnight, the first Line consisting of 30 Battalions, the second of 22. A strong Body of Men was left in the Camp to observe the Garrison. It was intended that both Wings should attack at the same Time,

Time, before the *Turks* had any Notice of their Design: But while the Prince himself was forming on the Left, he heard great Firing on his Right, and found that General *Palfi* had already begun the Attack; upon which he was forc'd to attack likewise, it being then between 4 and 5 a Clock in the Morning of the 16th. The Janisaries defended themselves with great Bravery, and repuls'd the Imperialists in their first Attack; but they returning a second Time, beat the *Turks* from their first Intrenchment, and after having form'd again, advanc'd regularly to the second without firing a Musket, 'till they came within ten Paces of the Enemy, who did not defend their second Intrenchment so well as their first, so that the Imperialists made themselves Masters of it in less Time; and, in short, beat them from all their Intrenchments one after another, as well as from several Coupures, with which the *Turks* had fortify'd their Camp, tho' they gain'd them only one by one, the Infidels making some Resistance at each of them; so that the Imperialists advanc'd step by step against the Enemy, who made every where a terrible Fire. At length, after a Dispute of about six Hours, Victory began to declare for the *Germans*, who then push'd the Enemy on all Sides. The last Stand they made was at their Great Battery, but, after some Resistance there; they were all put to the Rout, leaving behind them their Camp, Baggage, Ammunition, and Artillery. Though this Action lasted very long, the Loss on the *German* Side was not great in Proportion to the Length of the Fight, which is attributed to a Fog that was so thick, and lasted 'till between six and seven in the Morning, that no body could see ten Yards off; for which Reason the Garrison made no Sally during the Fight. In the *Turkish* Camp were found 131 Pieces of Brass Cannon, 37 Mortars, with a great Number of Bullets, Bombs, Grenadoes, and a good Quantity of Powder. The Imperialists took likewise 52 Colours, and 9 Horse-Tails, with other military Trophies; and their Loss in the Battel, according to a List printed at *Vienna*, was as follows. Kill'd, the Generals *Hauben*, *Dahlberg*, and *Lobcowitz*, 3 Lieutenant-Colonels, 1 Major, 22 Captains, 21 Lieutenants, 15 Ensigns and Cornets, 1 Adjutant, 13 Serjeants, 14 Drummers and Trumpeters, 21 Subaltern Officers, 45 Corporals, and 1887 private Soldiers; in all 2046. Wounded, 2 Generals,

nerals, viz. *Contrecourt* and *Rothenbam*, 1 Colonel, 3 Lieutenant-Colonels, 6 Majors, 34 Captains, 32 Ensigns and Cornets, 20 Serjeants, 6 Drummers and Trumpeters, 17 Subaltern Officers, 71 Corporals, and 1358 private Soldiers; in all 1650. The Loss of the *Turks* on the Field of Battel was 15000 Men.

This Battel having been fought on the 16th, the next Day about Noon the Garrison hung out a white Flag, and desir'd to capitulate; but as they insisted upon some Demands, especially upon keeping their naval Armament, the Imperialists began to fire again upon the Town. However, the next Day in the Morning, there was a Parley between them and the *Turkish* Deputies, and these last were told very plainly what Terms they were to expect, and had an Hour given them to consider of them. In short, the following Capitulation was sign'd the same Day.

*Articles of Capitulation granted to the Garrison and Inhabitants of Belgrade.*

I. **D**uring the Capitulation, and 'till that is finisht, all Hostilities shall forthwith cease; and if, contrary to Expectation, any Disorder shall happen, Satisfaction shall be given on both Sides.

*1. This is easily understood; neither is it customary to act contrary to Agreement.*

II. The Garrison engages faithfully to deliver up the Fortress in the Condition it now is, with all the Artillery, namely Cannon, Mortars, Lead, Powder, and Ball; likewise all other Ammunition, Provisions, and Utensils of War.

*II. It is notorious, that whatsoever did belong to the Vanquish'd, must be deliver'd to the Victor, and all Things faithfully discover'd and surrender'd, together with the Mines and Ammunition.*

III. In Exchange, the whole Garrison shall be permitted to retire freely and securely with their Wives and Children, Arms and Baggage, Drums beating and Colours flying, which is also to be understood of such Inhabitants as desire to go out at the same Time, of what Condition, Religion, or Nation soever they be,

Nº 2 toge-

together with the ancient Slaves, who had actually embrac'd the *Mahometan* Faith before the Siege.

III. *Without all Dispute, provided that all the Slaves made since the Commencement of the present War, be deliver'd up without Exception, together with all such Prisoners in the Fortress, as were taken during the Siege and before, and the Deserters.*

IV. And forasmuch as great Part of the Garrison must take their Way by Water, and his most Serene Highness Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* will perhaps make some Difficulty of granting them Frigates, Saiques, and other Vessels, which they might otherwise use; his Highness is earnestly intreated to grant at least such Vessels as cannot be of Service to him in the War, and are only fit to transport them on this Occasion, and even to add to them some *German* Vessels, to supply what are wanting; But in case his said Highness will not grant the said Vessels, on Account of the Cannon that are on board them, they offer to take them out, with what other Things there are, to the End their Departure may not be delay'd; and for the same Reason they pray to be affisted with a few Seamen.

IV. *That Part of the Garrison which goes by Water, shall furnish themselves with the Transports that are there, and with no others that any Way belong to the Navy; or they shall be furnish'd by the Imperial Army, giving Security as far as their present Circumstances will permit; and if all cannot be carry'd at once, the Garrison shall have Liberty to assemble them in some Parts of the *Varos*, or in an *Island*, leaving Men there to take Care of them; and Guards shall be given on our Part for their Security. As every Thing which belongs to the Armament of Ships is undoubtedly to remain and be deliver'd to the Imperialists, no Seamen can be furnish'd at present; and the Garrison have their own Saique Crews, and other Men, whom they may make Use of. As for the withdrawing of the Ships, the Garrison may carry them as far as *Vipalanka*, and deliver them to us there upon our Territory; but if in the mean while we make ourselves Masters of *Orsova*, they may deliver them there.*

V. The Garrison which retires by Water, demands to be guarded in Safety thro' *Orsova* to *Fretillau*, on this Side the narrow Passage before the Iron Gate; for which

which Reason, two Hostages shall be left on their Part, 'till the said Garrison hath receiv'd the usual Attestation concerning the safe Conduet:

V. *This is without Dispute.*

VI. As the other Part of the Garrison is to go by Land, they demand also to be escorted by a sufficient Guard to *Nissa*, and to have free Liberty to buy Provisions upon the Road, either by Land or Water, and farther to buy and sell mutually, as at *Temeswar*; and as they are likewise to carry their Goods by Land, they have an indispensible Necessity of 1000 Waggons, for which, and for the Guard, Hostages shall be left.

VI. *Tho' the Water-Carriage is more commodious, it is agreed nevertheless, That a Part of the Garrison shall go by Land, and shall have Liberty to buy Provisions by the Way, and elsewhere, and to sell their Effects. It is utterly impossible to furnish 1000 Waggons, so we refer to Article IV. but however, 300 Waggons shall be allow'd the Garrison.*

VII. All the Prisoners, made before and during the Siege, shall be restor'd; and in Exchange it is desir'd, that the same Consideration may be had with respect to the Prisoners of the Garrison.

VII. *This is answer'd by Article III. Nor is it known that there are here in the Army any Prisoners belonging to the Garrison; for whom, however, Consideration shall be had, as much as may be.*

VIII. His Most Serene Highness shall grant to the Garrison by Land 8 Marches to *Nissa*, while that by Water shall make all possible Haste to *Fretislau*; earnestly desiring that strict Orders be given, that on their Way, both by Land and Water, no Damage or Wrong be done them by any Nation, of what Name, or under what old Pretence soever.

VIII. *The Garrison, and all that belongs to them, as is above said, shall be escorted beyond the Morava, or farther, if need be, and even to Nissa. All reasonable Security shall be given on the Part of the Imperial Army, both to that upon the Water, and to that by Land; and they are permitted, as well as the Escorte, to take Arms against the Blue Parties which may infest the Country; and for this End, the necessary Orders shall be sent by Expresses to the commanding Officers, and even to the Escorte,*

IX. The

IX. The Garrison shall actually march out in 8 Days, or sooner, if possible; and after the mutual Signing and Exchange of the present Articles, a Gate toward the *Mosque* shall immediately be deliver'd to the *Germans*; and all the Mines and Ammunition shall be faithfully discover'd and thewn.

IX. *The Garrison shall march out without fail the 22d Instant; so that the Capitulation shall yet be accepted and sign'd, or rejected, this Day, since no Time is to be lost in Negotiations. It is farther demanded, That after the Capitulation is sign'd and exchang'd, a Gate toward the Mosque shall be evacuated, with the Outworks on the Right and Left. For the rest, it is agreed, that the Families, which may be found in the Ditches, may remain there in Safety 'till the general Retreat; and then it shall be mutually concert'd how to avoid all Disorder: And to secure the Escoutes and Vessels, by Land and by Water, Hostages shall be left, and sent Home after the Articles are executed.*

Done in the Imperial Camp before *Belgrade*, *August 18, 1717.*

*Sign'd,*  
(L. S.) *EUGENE of SAVOY,*

*By Order of his most Serene Highness the Prince.*

*De Brokhausen.*

In Pursuance of this Capitulation, three Battalions of Imperialists took Possession of a Gate on the 19th, and 20 Companies of Grenadiers and 12 Battalions were posted in the Outworks. The next Day the Garrison deliver'd up the Prisoners and Deserters, and on the 22d march'd out of the Town, and the Imperialists took Possession of it.

The speedy Surrender of this Place was the Effect of the Defeat of the great Army which came to relieve it, not of any Extremity the Garrison was reduc'd to; for it consisted still of 2000 Men fit for Service, and had sufficient Magazines of Ammunition and Provisions to last them some Months longer; but they rather chose to save their Lives and the best of their Effects, by yielding in good Time, than to hazard the Loss of all by an obstinate Defence after they could no longer hope for Succour; Part of the Garrison being Inhabitants of the Place. Thus Prince Eugene

Eugene acquir'd for the Emperor one of the strongest Fortresses in *Europe* in such a Condition that it was already provided against a Siege. The Imperialists found in the Town 115 brass Guns and 40 Mortars; and in the Island and on board the Shipping, 77 Brass and 111 Iron Guns.

To this Account of the Defeat of the *Ottoman Army* and of the taking of *Belgrade*, we will insert an intercepted Letter from *Cara Huffm*, Secretary to the *Visier* who commanded the *Turkish Army*, dated at *Semendria* the Midnight after the Battel, and written to a Friend of his at *Nissa*. This Letter sufficiently confirms the Defeat of the *Turkish Army*, and is as follows.

**T**HOU hast, without Question, committed to thy Memory the remarkable Expression of the King of *Perſia*, who admiring *Alexander the Greek's* Virtue, wish'd, *If it were the Pleasure of the Gods to deprive him of his Empire, they would transfer it to none but Alexander*. Were it not for his Infidelity, Sultan *Achmet* might say the same of the present Commander of the Christian Army, whom thou ought'st always to regard as a Hero hardly to be parallel'd, unless in the History of our invincible Emperors. To him we may attribute the Loss of one of the longest disputed Battels thou ever heard'st of, which hath just brought me to this Place, fatigu'd even to Death. The Infidels this Morning before Day attack'd the Camp of the True Believers; and our Janizaries struggled hard for Victory 'till the Sun had run above half his Course: But all the Plagues of the *Arabian Hereticks* light upon the Spahi's of the *Sublime Porte*, for their Cowardice manifested in flying at the Enemy's first Onset. Thou canst not, at the same Time, conceive too great an Opinion of the *German Spahi's*, who stood sufficiently by their Janizaries. The invincible *Visier* fought like a true Muisulman; but at last perceiving the Janizaries every where give Ground, he put himself at their Head, and fled, not unlike to the Roman Captain of old, who did so upon a Defeat, because it should rather be said the Roman Soldiery follow'd their Commander, than that they ran away. How many Believers Souls the bad Success of this Day hath sent to eat Fruit with our Prophet *Mahomet*, and to drink out

cut of his Crystal Fountain, it is impossible for me to tell thee. Only this, thou mayst be assur'd, is my Comfort, that the Power of our Great Monarch cannot be shaken, without the entire Subversion of the World. It is therefore the Duty of every Mussulman to do all he can for the Advantage of the invincible Sultan *Achmet*, before whom I pray that all the Infidels may yet be brought to bow the Knee, and that none may breathe, who do not enjoy their Lives by an Effect of his Clemency.

We will conclude this Article of the Affairs of *Germany* with the following Imperial Edict for establishing a Free Port and Navigation in the *Adriatick Sea*.

C HARLES VI. by the Grace of God, Emperor of the *Romans*, King of *Spain*, &c. These are to notify to all our Feudatories and Subjects of what Quality and Rank soever they be, who are now settled in our Arch-Dutchy, Country of *Syria*, *Carinthia*, *Cragora*, *Goritia*, *Gradiska*, *Fiume*, and *Trieste*, or will henceforth settle therein, under our Imperial Licence, that in order to promote and enlarge the Commerce of our said Subjects, and in particular in the Maritime Places, we have judg'd necessary to establish a Free Navigation in the *Adriatick Sea*. Furthermore we declare, that all such who will at present, or in Time to come, submit to our Authority, and assist us to establish a Free Trade in the said Sea, which we have hereby granted, shall have all the necessary Privileges to settle themselves in the Place call'd *Vinodole*, otherwise the old or new Port Royal, a Country producing all Sorts of Fruits, and abounding with fresh Waters, which may serve for washing Wool and Silks; and having in the Neighbourhood pleasant Mountains and Forests, which may supply them with Fuel and Timber for Building of Houses.

We notify likewise unto them, and assure such who will settle in our Harbours in the *Adriatick Sea*, that we will not only grant them our Imperial Flag, but also our Passes, and all reasonable Requests they shall make to our Aulick Chamber. We promise our selves, that foreign Powers will respect our Flag and Passes; but in case our said Subjects receive any Disturbance and Molestation on the Part of the said foreign Powers, we assure them, that we will interpose our selves.

selves, and procure, by all possible Means, a due Reparation and Satisfaction for the Damages the Owners and Masters of Ships shall receive, or revenge the Wrongs they shall sustain on their Part. We shall favourably give due Attention to the Proposals that shall be laid before us, by such who shall be dispos'd to engage in that Commerce under our Imperial Protection; and maintain them in the Possession of the Priviledges that shall be granted unto them. As to the Disputes that may happen between Merchants, we shall procure unto them speedy and impartial Justice, in the same Manner as is practis'd in other trading Places: And as to Bills of Exchange, Regulations which we have made for our other Dominions, and which will be speedily publish'd, shall be likewise observ'd in those Parts. We command the Governors of our Provinces and Feudatories aforesaid, to cause the Roads leading to those Ports, to be forthwith repair'd, and secure them against Highway-men and other disorderly People; requiring them, at the same Time, to protect and encourage the Manufactures settled in our Dominions, and promote the settling of such others as are wanted there; promising extraordinary Privileges to such foreign Artificers and other Workmen, who will settle in our said Dominions, according to their respective Arts and Callings: For such is our Pleasure. Given at Vienna, June 2, 1717. Sign'd,

CHARLES.

Let us now see what has pass'd this Campaign between the Turks and the Republick of Venice.



### ITALY.

#### *The War between the Venetians and the Turks.*

ON the 26th of May Signior Lodovico Flangini, Captain Extraordinary of the Fleet of the Republick, sail'd from Zante with 27 Ships of the Line, (which were dispos'd into 3 Divisions or Squadrons) besides Fireships and other Vessels. On the 6th of June he anchor'd at the Island Lemnos, where he had

Oo Intelli-

Intelligence, that five Days before, the *Turkish* Fleet came to Anchor between the first and second Castles of the *Dardanelles*, on the Coast of *Asia*. Hereupon, he advanc'd on the 8th to *Imbro*, within six Leagues of the *Dardanelles*, and within View of the Infidels ; who on the 10th stood towards the *Venetian* Fleet, which prepar'd to receive them, but a violent Wind rising, the two Fleets were kept asunder, and sailing different Courses, lost Sight of each other 'till the 12th, when the *Venetians* came to an Anchor at *Imbro*, as did the *Turks* on the *European Coast*, five Leagues from that Island : The later happening to have the Advantage of the Wind, got under sail, and bore down upon the *Venetians*, with 37 Sultana's and several other Vessels. The first Attack was made by 8 Sultana's on the Rear-Division of the *Venetians*, which was under Signior *Marco Antonio Diedo*, who was the next in Command to Signior *Flangini*, by the Title of Captain-Ordinary, and who receiv'd the Enemy with great Bravery. His two Seconds were the *Colombe* and the *St. Lorenzo* ; the former, after an Hour and half's Engagement, had like to have been sunk by two heavy Shot, but the Damage was repair'd, and she serv'd in the Line in the other Actions afterwards. Signior *Diedo* sunk one of the Enemy's Fireships, and forc'd the Sultana's that had attack'd him, to retire. Soon after this Attack upon the Rear-Division was begun, the Captain *Bassa*, or Admiral of the *Turks*, with several Sultana's, engag'd Signior *Flangini*'s Ship, which being well sustain'd by those that were near her in the Line, the *Turkish* Admiral was beaten off ; but in a little Time he fell with the whole Fleet of the *Ottomans* on the Head or Van of the *Venetian* Line, which maintain'd a Fight of some Hours with such Resolution, that the *Turks* were forc'd to make off. This Engagement began about two Hours before Sun-set, and held 'till three Hours after. Signior *Flangini* order'd the Fleet to ply that Night to the Westward, in hopes of coming up again with the Enemy, and attacking them with the Advantage of the Wind. On the 13th in the Afternoon he came in Sight of them about five Leagues off *Lemnos*, when their Number appear'd to be three Sultana's less than the Day before : The Wind favouring the *Turks*, they approach'd the *Venetian* Fleet, and seven of their Sultana's attack'd Signior *Diedo*'s own Ship and the *St. Lorenzo*,

Lorenzo, which were a little distant from the Line ; and they might have suffer'd by the Enemies Superiority, had not Signior Flangini attack'd and come in to their Rescue ; upon which the *Turks* retir'd. The two following Days the two Fleets kept plying mostly within Sight of each other ; and on the 16<sup>th</sup> the *Turks*, having again the Advantage of the Wind, attack'd the *Venetians*, and the Engagement became general, and very bloody ; but after five Hours Action, tho' the *Turks* had the Wind, and 'twas then several Hours to Night, they stood away for *Lemnos*. Just as they were retiring, Signior Flangini was shot in the Neck with a Musquet-Ball, which taking away his Senses, he instantly dropt on the Deck, and was thought to be dead ; but in a little Time coming to himself, he sent for Sighior Diedo to come on Board his Ship, and take Directions from him for the Conduct of the Fleet. The *Venetians* kept in the Station where the Engagement had been, 'till the 18<sup>th</sup> in the Morning, the *Turks* not appearing ; and then it was resolv'd to go to St. *Zorzi di Schiro*, but the Wind coming contrary, and growing violent, it was judg'd convenient to make to *Termis*, there to refit, to wait for Supplies of Ammunition, a very great Quantity having been consum'd in the several Engagements, and to be join'd by the Auxiliaries and the lighter Ships of the Fleet under Signior Pisani, Captain-General of the Sea. On the 22<sup>d</sup> in the Morning two Ships were discover'd, which 'twas believ'd were the foremost of the Enemies Fleet, but it prov'd otherwise : However, on this Alarm, and Expectation of a new Engagement, Signior Flangini order'd his Attendants to carry him up on the Deck, that he might see the Action. But he was then in so weak a Condition, that soon after he was brought up, and plac'd on the Deck, he expir'd. The *Turkish* Fleet suffer'd extreamly in this last Engagement ; seven of their Sultana's had their Masts shot down, and others were much damag'd, particularly their Admiral's own Ship, which was tow'd off by two Gallies. Among the wounded of Distinction on the *Venetian* Side, were the Nobles Signior *Marco Flangini*, Nephew of the Captain-Extraordinary, and Signior *Zuanne Morosini*, both Volunteers ; and several Officers. The whole Number of their kill'd and wounded was reckon'd to be about 1500 Men. This is the Account the *Venetians* thought fit to give us

of these Engagements ; for the good Success whereof, the Senate caus'd publick Thanksgivings and Rejoycings to be made as for a compleat Victory ; as the *Turks* did likewise. Who had the clearest Title to it, the Reader may judge by what follows.

There happen'd another Engagement between the two Fleets ; and this was on the Coast of the *Morea*, nearer the Mouth of the *Adriatick Gulph*, than that of the *Arches*, where the first Engagements were ; which gives a shrewd Suspicion, that the *Venetians* had no great Reason to make Rejoycings for them, since 'tis evident that the *Turks* were in the best Condition to fight after the first Engagements, because they follow'd the *Venetians* to attack them again, which they did on the 10th of July, and were then the Aggressors, as they had been before. This Fight happen'd in the Gulph between the Island of *Cerigo* and the Cape of *Matapan*, being the most Southern Point of the Coast of the *Morea*.

For some Time we were amus'd, by Letters from *Venice*, with a formal Story of a compleat Victory obtain'd by the *Venetian* Fleet over that of the *Turks*, and the Account we had was flourish'd with these Particulars : That the Senate had receiv'd Advice from Signior *Capello*, by the Way of *Otranto*, import-ing, that the *Venetian* Fleet had been again engag'd with the *Turks* in the Gulph of *Modon*, which happen'd as follows : Their Captain-General *Pisani* having Intelligence over Night, that six Saicks, convoy'd by two Sultana's, laden with Ammunition, and having a Body of Troops on Board, were to sail the next Morning from the *Morea* to join their Fleet, caus'd that of the Republick to sail in order to intercept them ; that accordingly early the next Morning they came in Sight of the said Convoy, who seeing the *Venetian* Fleet, steer'd directly into the midst of them, mistaking them for their own : That the *Venetians* firing their Guns by Way of Triumph for this Booty, the *Turkish* Fleet, which was lying at Anchor under *Cerigo*, hearing the Fire, cut their Cables, and made all the Sail they could to get away, but were pursu'd by the *Venetians*, with whom thirteen Sultana's that were separated from the rest of their Fleet, fell in, and were all either taken or destroy'd ; and lastly, that the Captain-General *Pisani* was in Pursuit of the rest of

of the *Ottoman* Fleet, not without Hopes of destroying them all likewise.

This went current for about a Fortnight, when on a sudden this glorious News was dash'd all to Pieces by an Account of this Action written to the Senate by Signior *Pisani* himself; and then it appear'd that the Report of the six Saicks being taken, the 13 Sultan's being separated, &c. were meer Fictions, without the least Glimmering of Truth to ground those Stories upon. The true Account of this last Action is as follows:

The Captain-General *Pisani* sail'd from *Corfu* on the 8th of July, with the *Portuguese*, *Maltese*, and other Auxiliaries, together with the light Part of the *Venetian* Fleet, to join the Men of War, who after having suffer'd pretty much in the first Engagements, were retir'd to *Termis*, under the Command of Signior *Diedo*, whom the Senate had appointed their Captain-Extraordinary, in the Room of Signior *Flangini*, who was kill'd. These two Fleets being join'd, made together a Fleet of 43 Men of War of the Line, 23 Gallies, 6 Firehips, 2 Bomb-Vessels, and 12 Tenders. The *Turkish* Fleet having on the 17th weigh'd from *Napoli di Maluafia*, under the Command of *Ibrahim Gevil Oglan*, Captain-Bassa or Admiral, (whom some will have to be *Ralph Benson*, an *English* Boatswain of a Merchant-Ship, who being taken into Slavery some Years ago, had turn'd *Turk*, and advanc'd himself to that high Post) upon the Advice they had receiv'd over-land, that the *Venetians* were upon the Coast, stood to Sea in Search of them. On the 19th in the Morning the two Fleets met in the Gulph of *Colchina*. The *Turks* having form'd their Line, had the Gulph or Bay on their Starboard-Side, and the Isle of *Cerigo* on their Stern. The *Venetians* were lying in the Gulph, with Cape *Metapan* on their Stern, and the Land on their Larboard-Side; but soon after they drove farther into the Bay. The *Turks* having the Weather-gage, drove directly down on the *Venetians*. The Attack begun about seven in the Morning, and was sustain'd by the Christian Fleet with great Firmness for six Hours, chiefly by the *Portuguese* and *Maltese* Men of War, who fought very bravely. In the Heat of the Action the *Algerines* and *Tripolins*, singling out the Christian Gallies, fell on them with great Fury, and divided them entirely from the Fleet, endeavouring

deavouring to drive them on the Shore of the *Morea*, where they must have perish'd or been made Prisoners; but a sudden Squall of Wind rising, oblig'd the *Turks* to stand off for more Sea-room, and gave the Gallies the Opportunity of sheeting away, and to get off by the Help of their Oars: In short, they cross'd the Gulph to the Eastward, and made the Isle of *Cerigo*, where they would have stay'd to take in fresh Water; but hearing that the *Turkish* Frigats were in Pursuit of them, they stood away to the Southward, to make the Island either of *Maltha* or *Sicily*: In order to which, they steer'd for *Candia*, and passing by that Island, were making out to the Main Sea for *Maltha* when on the 22d (for so long they had been wandering that Way) a terrible Storm ro'e from the South East, which separated them entirely, every one shifting for themselves. In this Distress, the Order for the general Rendezvous being at *Zinte*, most of them made thither, after having been nine Days tost about, and in a miserable Condition; but 'tis not known what is become of some of them. Mean while the Men of War who were left engag'd, fell into Confusion. The *Portuguese* and *Maltese* fought with great Courage, and sustain'd the Fire of above thirty Sultana's together; while the *Venetian* Men of War kept at a Distance, and being without their Captain-General, (for Signior *Pisani* was on Board the Gallies) made but sorry Work on't, and at length separated and fled. Two of them, *viz.* the *Marguerita* and *Triumphant Lyon*, were sunk, and most of the Tenders fell into the Hands of the *Turks*. The Men of War being thus scatter'd, shifted away for *Corfu*; and the Auxiliary Squadrons, tho' they gave over the Fight, yet they kept better together, and the next Day, without acquainting the *Venetians* with their Resolutions, sail'd away for their own Countries. Thus this War at Sea seems to be at an End for the present. At Land, nothing considerable has pass'd between either Party this Campaign, which is the more surprizing, because the *Turks* had very much weaken'd their Forces on that Side, to strengthen their Army in *Hungary*; of which the *Venetians*, nevertheless, made but little Advantage.

FRANCE.

## F R A N C E.

**I**N our *Register* Nº VI, we took Notice of the Controversy between the Princes of the Blood, and the Legitimated Sons of the late King. This Controversy arose to a great Height, and occasion'd many Memorials and Petitions from both Parties to the King, the Regent, and the Parliament of *Paris*, which will not come within the Bounds of this Volume; and therefore we shall only acquaint our Readers, that the Duke Regent fearing the ill Consequences of leaving this Affair any longer undetermin'd, thought fit to interpose the Royal Authority to decide the Dispute, which was accordingly done by the King's Edict, register'd in Parliament in *July* last. It begins with a Recital of the Tenour of the late King's Edict of *July 1714*, and his Declaration of *May 1715*, which conferr'd on the Duke *du Maine* and the Count *de Toulouse*, all the Privileges and Honours of Princes of the Blood, and made them and their Heirs capable of the Succession to the Crown, on Failure of the lawful Princes of the House of *Bourbon*. It takes Notice, that after the Death of the late King, the Duke of *Bourbon*, the Count *de Charolois*, and the Prince of *Conti*, did by a Petition to his present Majesty and several subsequent Memorials, insist upon the Revocation of the said Edict and Declaration. And that on the other Hand the Duke *du Maine* and the Count *de Toulouse*, did by several Memorials assert the Rights given them by the late King; and not only petition'd his Majesty, either to defer the Decision of this Affair 'till he came to Majority, or, if he should think fit to determine it in his Minority, to take first the Opinion of the States of the Kingdom, lawfully assembled; but deliver'd to the Parliament a Petition and Protestation to the same Effect; which last Proceeding the Parliament laid before his Majesty, in order to receive his Pleasure thereupon. And then the Edict goes on in the following Words. " Thus we see with Concern, " that the Disposition which the late King, our most " honour'd Lord and Great Grandfather, had made, " as he himself declares by his Edict of *July 1714*, " for

“ for preventing the Calamities and Troubles which  
“ might hereafter happen in this Kingdom, in case  
“ of Failure of all the Princes of his Royal Blood,  
“ is become, contrary to his Intentions, the Grouud  
“ of a present Contest between the Princes of our  
“ Blood, and the Legitimated Princes; the Effects of  
“ which begin to be felt, and which the Welfare  
“ of the State requires should be suppress'd in its  
“ Birth. We hope that God, who has preserv'd the  
“ House of *France* for so many Ages, and has in  
“ all Times given it such signal Marks of his Protec-  
“ tion, will not be less favourable to it for the Fu-  
“ ture; but that, upholding it as long as the Monar-  
“ chy endures, he will by his Goodness avert the Evil,  
“ which the late King design'd to provide against.  
“ But if the *French* Nation should ever be under  
“ that Misfortune, the Nation itself would have  
“ the Right to redress it by the Wisdom of its own  
“ Choice: And since the fundamental Laws of our  
“ Kingdom, put us in a happy Want of Power to  
“ alienate the Domains of our Crown, we count it  
“ our Glory to acknowleige that we are yet less at  
“ Liberty to dispose of our Crown itself: We know  
“ 'tis ours only for the Good and Welfare of the  
“ State, and consequently that the State alone would  
“ have Right to dispose of it in a dismal Exigency;  
“ the forming any Prospect of which is painful to  
“ our People, and we see the Imagination only of it  
“ afflicts them. We think therefore that we owe to  
“ a Nation so faithfully and inviolably devoted to  
“ the Family of their Kings, the Justice not to prevent  
“ the Election, which it would belong to them to  
“ make, should this Misfortune happen; and for this  
“ Reason we have judg'd it needless to consult them  
“ on this Occasion, when we are acting only for  
“ them, in revoking a Disposition, upon which they  
“ were not consulted; our Intention being to secure  
“ to them all their Rights, and prevent even their  
“ Wishes, as we should always have thought our  
“ selves oblig'd to do, for maintaining the publick  
“ Order, tho' the Princes of our Royal Blood had  
“ made no Representations to us. But after having  
“ taken Care of the Interests and Laws of the State,  
“ and after having declar'd, that we own no other  
“ Princes of our Blood, but those who being law-  
“ fully descended from Kings, may themselves be-  
“ come

“ come Kings, we think we may also have a favourable Regard to the Possession which our most dear and most belov'd Uncles the Duke *du Maine* and the Count *de Toulouse*, are in of the new Honours which they have enjoy'd in our Parliament since the Edict of *July 1714*; the Continuance of which, during their Lives, may be the less envy'd them, because the Favour we grant them, is founded on a Motive so peculiar and singular in their Case, that it cannot be drawn into Consequence. ‘Tis upon this Consideration that we yield with Pleasure to the Impulses of our Affection for Princes who so well deserve it by their personal Qualities, and by their Attachment to us.’ For these Causes his Majesty revokes and annuls the before-mention'd Edict of *July 1714*, and Declaration of *May 1715*; yet allowing the Duke *du Maine* and the Count *de Toulouse*, during their Lives, the Honours they enjoy in Parliament, but forbidding the styling themselves, or being styled Princes of the Blood, and reserving to himself the declaring at what Time the Prince of *Dombes* and the Count *d' Eu*, the two Sons of the Duke *du Maine*, shall have Session in Parliament, and what Honours shall be allow'd them there.

This is the Purport of the Edict that had been so long expected, and so earnestly insisted upon by the Princes of the Blood, who nevertheless were not entirely satisfy'd with it; for to declare, said they, that the Bastard Princes are no Princes of the Blood, and to order at the same Time that they shall enjoy the Honours due only to that Rank, is a seeming Contradiction, and not easily to be accounted for. This Edict, however, thews that *Lewis XIV* intrench'd on the fundamental Laws of the Nation, by taking upon him to dispose of the Succession to the Crown; and we have in this Affair a remarkable Instance of the Vainness of human Prudence and Foresight, for that Prince had taken so many Precautions for uniting all the Branches of the Family of *Bourbon*, by Intermarriages and other Bands, that he had Reason to believe their Union cemented even beyond a Possibility of Division; but the very Day after his Decease, the Discord broke out, and tho' it was silenc'd for some Time by the Prudence of the Regent, yet it was again so warmly reviv'd, that it produc'd at

lait this Edict, which forbids the Legitimated Sons of the late King to take the Title of Princes of the Blood, and declares them incapable to succeed to the Crown; tho' several Instances might be produc'd to shew, that in the first and second Race of the Kings of *France*, that is, from *Clavis* down to *Hugh Capet*, Bastards were sometimes call'd to the Crown, as well as the lawful Issue of those Kings; nor even in the third Race are they excluded from the Succession, by any positive Law for that purpose; tho' the Custom has since been not to suffer the natural Children of their Kings to succeed to the Crown, even in case of Failure of lawful Princes.

The other Transactions in *France* are not of much Moment, except only that of the Constitution *Unigenitus*; but as that Affair began several Years ago, before we undertook to publith this Collection, and being besides too voluminous for us to insert, we shall forbear speaking of it, at least not 'till it comes to be decided; of which at present there is but little Prospect.



### H O L L A N D.

In our last *Register* (page 189) we gave you an Abstract of the Treaty of Triple Alliance between *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Holland*, to which we will here add a separate Article, sign'd and ratify'd between *France* and *Holland* only.

**W**Hereas in the Vth Article of the Treaty of Alliance concluded this Day between the most serene the most Christian King, the most serene King of *Great Britain*, and the high and mighty Lords the States-General of the united Provinces, there is an Agreement for a mutual Guaranty for the Execution of all the Conditions mention'd in the same Article, and likewise for maintaining and defending of all the Kingdoms, Provinces, States, Rights, Immunities, and Advantages which each of the said Allies respectively shall really possess at the Time of signing this Alliance; the under-written Embassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of his most Christian

stian Majesty, and the Deputies and Plenipotentiaries of the said Lords the States-General, have stipulated, That without any manner of Derogation from the first Article of this Alliance, according to which, there shall be an inviolable Peace, and a strict Alliance between their said Majesties, and the said Lords the States-General, their Dominions and Subjects as well within *Europe* as out of it; the Guaranty stipulated in the Vth Article of this same Treaty, shall not take Place in regard of his most Christian Majesty and the Lords the States-General, but only for the Dominions and Possessions which they have respectively in *Europe*; which is also to be understood of the Succours stipulated and promis'd mutually in the VIth Article of this Treaty; which Succours shall also be limited within *Europe* with respect to his most Christian Majesty, and the Lords the States-General.

This present separate Article shall be of the same Force, as if it were inserted Word for Word in the Treaty, and shall be ratify'd at the same Time with the Treaty, and the Ratifications shall also be exchang'd at the same Time with those of the Treaty.

In Witness whereof, we under-written, being vested with full Powers from his most Christian Majesty, and the Lords the States-General of the united Provinces, have in their Names sign'd this present Article, and caus'd thereto to be affix'd our Seals with our Arms.

Done at the Hague this 4th of January, in the Year 1717,  
and sign'd by the Plenipotentiaries of France and the  
States-General.

The following Letter from the Grand Signior to the States-General, written at *Adriano* in *February* last, and receiv'd by their High-Mightinesses the Beginning of *July*, deserves to be inserted in this Collection.

**E**minent among the great Princes of the Belief of Jesus, most powerful among the most puissant Princes of the *Messiah*, Mediators of the Differences among the principal Sovereigns of the Christian Nation, Lords of Honour and Power, and Possessors of

considerable Countries, the States-General of the United Provinces, may it be well with you. When this sublime Imperial Testimony shall be come unto you, we make known, that the most famous *Ottoman* Line, and his sublime Porte, by the Grace of Almighty God, and the Benediction of his greatest Prophet *Mahomet, Mustapha, &c.* is the Refuge and the Protection of the most puissant Kings and Princes, always fill'd with Sincerity and Amity. Your sincere and friendly Letter, translated according to Custom into our Language, has been presented to our most sublime Imperial Throne, by our Grand Visier *Geliel Pascia*. We have found it fill'd with Testimonies of a sincere Amity, and have seen by its Contents, that heretofore, while you were in Disunion, War, and Enmity with the Inhabitants of *Barbary* and the *French*, one of your Captains nam'd *Sampson*, met and took upon the Sea a *French* Bark, which had been laden with Merchandise in the Port of *Alexandria*; whereupon two Persons who call'd themselves the Procurators of the Merchants of *Egypt*, came into your Country, accompany'd by another on the Part of the Captain *Pascia Osman*, to reclaim the Cargo of the said Bark. Which Affair having been also represent'd to our happy Seat by the Count *de Colliers*, your Embassador, has been remitted to the Captain *Pascia*, who having, in the Presence of all the Officers of our Arsenal, examin'd it, found that the Pretensions form'd upon that Affair by the pretended Merchants of *Egypt*, were destitute of all available Proofs, and declar'd their Demand null, as tending only to acquire Goods by unjust Ways. Upon this Affair, thus discover'd and represent'd, it has been order'd, that for the Future, no Injury, or the least Vexation shall be offer'd to your said Embassador, nor to your Merchants, or other of your Subjects, concerning that Affair, nor any Prosecution in Justice upon that Subject. But that if such Sort of People come again to produce the like false Pretensions, they shall be sent back to our Imperial *Divan*, to have this Answer remitted to them: Whereupon the necessary Orders have been already given.

Moreover, it having been represent'd by your Embassador, that the Regency of *Algiers* has committed Violences and Hostilities against your Consul, your Merchants, and other Persons, who dwell there, contrary

trary to the Tenor of the Imperial Capitulation, by pillaging them, and taking away their Goods and Effects; it is order'd thereupon, That all the said Goods and Effects pillag'd and taken away from the said Consul, Merchants; or other of your Subjects, shall be re-deliver'd and restor'd according to Law and Justice, the Ships taken restor'd to their Proprietors, those that have been made Slaves, and others of your Subjects, set at Liberty and reimburs'd the Damages they have sustain'd, and the Consul restor'd, as in Time past, to his Employment, with Order to keep him from all Danger, or Apprehension of it; that no Infraction be made of the Imperial Capitulation, by the like Attempts for the future: To which End it has been expressly order'd, under our Imperial Signature, to the *Pascia*, Governors, *Dey*, *Aga* of the Janifaries, and others Officers of *Algiers*, to render prompt Obedience thereunto. And this Letter of our Imperial Majesty has been written, in the Hopes we have in Almighty God, that the Articles of the Capitulations granted in the Time of our Lord and Father, of glorious Memory, and of our glorious Ancestors, whose Souls are in Repose with the Almighty, shall be maintain'd according to their Tenor, and in like Manner honour'd and respected for the Time to come on both Sides, to the End that your Merchants, and others of your Subjects trading in our Dominions, under the Protection of our Imperial Majesty, going and returning in Peace and Quietness, may enjoy the Fruits of their Labours. And after all this shall be come to your Knowledge, we salute those who walk in the right Way. Given at Adrianople, &c.

The Sultan himself writ a circular Letter to the three Republicks of *Algier*, *Tunis*, and *Tripoli*, on the Subject of their renewing the Treaty of Peace with the States-General, which is on the Point of expiring. The Copy of this Letter was brought to the *Hague* in *August* last by the Secretary of Mr. *Collier*, their High-Mightinesses Ambassador at the *Porte*, and is as follows.

**W**E &c. are credibly inform'd, that you make Difficulty of prolonging the Peace which you have with the most high and mighty Lords the States of *Holland*, whose boundless Government extends

extends thro' so many vast and considerable States, which being so rich and formidable, have not their Equal either by Sea or Land. It is therefore that we, &c. expressly will and ordain, That you renew and confirm without Delay, with those most high and mighty Lords, the Peace, in such a Manner as may be convenient to them, upon Fain, in Case of Failure, of our Indignation. And in case you shall refuse to follow our Example towards those mighty Lords, with whom we have concluded a perpetual Peace, we shall be oblig'd to look upon you as an Enemy of our most high Friends, who possess such vast and distant Dominions. For these Causes we promise our selves, that you are dispos'd to preserve conjointly with us, the Friendship of those high Lords, &c.

In our former *Registers* we took Notice of the Misunderstanding between the Elector of *Cologn* and the States-General of the United Provinces, concerning the Demolition of the Fortifications of *Bon*, *Huy*, and the Citadel o<sup>c</sup> *Liege*. The Emperor interpos'd to reconcile this Difference; and the Baron *de Heoms*, his Imperial Majesty's Envoy at the *Higue*, having had many Conferences with the Deputies of their High-Mightinesses, at length brought that Affair to an amicable Conclusion; the chief Articles of which were, 1. That his Electoral Highness should write a Letter to the States-General, to excuse the Affront offer'd them by the Usage given to their Troops that were in Garrison at *Bon*. 2. That the States should be oblig'd to withdraw their Garrisons from the Citadels of *Huy* and *Liege*; and that the Fortifications of those Places should be demolished. 3. That the Elector of *Cologn*, as Bishop of *Liege*, should renounce all Pretensions to the Fort of St. *Peter* before *Maastricht*, and that all the Fortifications of this last Place should remain intire. In Consideration of which, the Elector, on his Part, should not be oblig'd to demolish the Works of the City of *Bon*.

We will conclude the Affairs of this Country with a remarkable Piece of Justice done by the Czar of *Moscovy*, in regard to *Great Britain*. The Case was as follows. A *Russian* Man of War being Convoy to some Merchant Ships coming from *Copenhagen*, having met in the North Sea, a *Scotch* Ship of 150 Tuns, nam'd the *Concord*, coming from *Gottemberg*, and going to

to *England*, seiz'd the said Vessel, and brought her into the *Texel*, on Pretence that she had double Bills of Lading, one of which was for Count *Gyllenborg*, who, as the *Russian* Captain pretended, had sent her from *England* laden with Corn, to *Gottemberg*, from whence she was now returning with a Cargo of Iron. As soon as the *British* Minister Mr. *Whitworth* was inform'd of this Affair by the Master of the *Scotch* Vessel, he presented a Memorial to the States-General, desiring them to cause the said Ship to be releas'd. The *Russian* Captain, on the other Hand, insisted that she was good Prize, in regard that she went to carry Corn to *Sweden* without Permission of the Admiralty of *Great Britain*, and only with the Passport of Baron *Gortz*. To all which the *Scotch* Master reply'd, That it was not true that he had double Bills of Lading; and as to the Passport of Baron *Gortz*, he took it from Count *Gyllenborg* when he came from *England*, to secure himself from being expos'd to the *Swedish* Privateers. The States General, fearing to give Offence to either Party, referr'd Mr. *Whitworth*'s Memorial to the States of the Province of *Holland*; but before they had determin'd it, the Czar himself took Cognizance of the Matter, and not only order'd the *Russian* Captain to release the Ship, but, by Way of Satisfaction, to convoy her safe to the Coast of *England*.

It may perhaps be expected that we should say something of the Hostilities begun by the King of *Spain* against the Emperor, by attacking the Island of *Sardinia*, but we being still in the Dark as to that Affair, purposely omit it 'till we can speak of it with greater Certainty.

**Moneys**

Moneys advanc'd and paid off in the *Exchequer*, on the following Funds, to *Sept. 24, 1717.*

<i>I.</i>	<i>Exchequer.</i>	<i>Advanc'd</i>	<i>Paid off.</i>	<i>Numb.</i>
5	4th 2 Shilling Aid	940000	938782	1282
6	16th 4 Shilling Aid	1880000	1718811	2500
5	5th 3 Shilling Aid	1410000	82362	115
6	Hops	180000	171409	264
4	Malt 1715	700000	556505	1017
	Malt 1716	700000	571716	765
6	Low Wines 1705	700000	638292	1522
6	Candles, &c.	500000	185708	528
6	Clas. 1711 Bla. & Pri.	2602200	76350	658
6	Classis 1712	2341990	30045	251
6	Lottery 1711	1928500	280360 21 Paym. 84	3364
6	Ditto 1712, in 3 Lot.	2341740	71280 5th { 1 Lot. 25 2 ditto 20 3 ditto 8	
4	Dit. 1713, Civil List	633000	39270 4th Paym. 6	
4	Dit. 1714, Benefits	1876400	71290 6th Paym. 43	
5	Dit. 1714, Blanks	3		
6	Subsidies 1710	1210000	610510	1000
	Coals for Churches	70000	71160	277
	Sale of Tin	1217290	1141890	

Blanks 1710, of 14*s.* per *Annum*, for 27 Years, 10*l.* 16*s.*  
Blanks 1710, due *Sept. 29, 1716*, are paid down to 3660*9*

	<i>Annuities for 99 Years.</i>	<i>Years Purchas'd.</i>
1693,	14 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Excise	19 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
1705,	3700 <i>l.</i> per Week Excise	20 $\frac{1}{4}$
1706,	$\frac{1}{4}$ additional Customs and Excise	20 $\frac{1}{4}$
1707,	Low Wines, Sweets, Pedlars, and Customs	20 a $\frac{1}{3}$
1708,	80000 <i>l.</i> 1 Moiety of old Ton. & Pound.	20 $\frac{1}{4}$
1708,	40000 <i>l.</i> Surplusles	20
9 <i>l.</i> per C. 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ Years Excise, Raisins, Spices, Snuff	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Prizes 1710,	for 26 Years $\frac{1}{2}$ , Coals and Windows	15 $\frac{1}{4}$

Bank Transfer-Books open the 11th of October next.

*F I N I S.*

# THE *Historical Register.*

NUMBER VIII.

## GREAT BRITAIN.



ONE of the most remarkable of this present Year's domestick Occurrences, which therefore we must not wholly pass over in Silence, was what happen'd in Relation to the Right Reverend Father in God Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, Lord Bishop of Bangor, who having publish'd a small Treatise which he call'd, *A Preservative against the Principles and Practices of the Nonjurors, both in Church and State*; and preach'd a Sermon before the King at the Royal Chapel at St. James's on the 31st of March, intituled, *The Nature of the Kingdom or Church of Christ*, the Lower House of Convocation took so great Offence, and were so highly scandaliz'd, at some of the Doctrines advanc'd by that Prelate in those two Discourses, that they unanimously appointed a Committee of six of their Members, who were Dr. Moss, Dr. Sherlock, Dr. Friend, Dr. Sprat, Dr. Cannon, and Dr. Biss, to draw up a Representation to be laid before the Archbishop and Bishops of the Province of Canterbury, against the said Politicks and Doctrines; which the Committee having accordingly done, it was read in the Lower House on the 10th of May, and voted, *nemine contradicente*, to be receiv'd and enter'd in the Books of the said House: This Representation is as follows.

*To his Grace the Lord Archibishop of Canterbury, and to the Lords the Bishops of the Province of Canterbury, in Convocation assembled, this Representation from the Clergy of the Lower House of Convocation,*

*Humbly streweth.*

THAT, with much Grief of Heart, we have observ'd, what, in all dutiful Manner, we now represent to your Grace and your Lordships, That the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bangor hath given great and grievous Offence, by certain Doctrines and Positions by him late'y publith'd, partly in a Sermon entitled, 'The Nature of the Kingdom or Church of Christ, and partly in a Book entitled, 'A Preservative against the Principles and Practices of the Nonjurors, both in Church and State.'

The Tendency of the Doctrines and Positions contain'd in the said Sermon and Book, is conceiv'd to be,

(1.) To subvert all Government and Discipline in the Church of Christ, and to reduce his Kingdom to a State of *Anarchy* and *Confusion*.

(2.) To impugn and impeach the regal Supremacy in Causes Ecclesiastical, and the Authority of the Legislature, to inforce Obedience in Matters of Religion, by civil Sanctions.

The Passages in the Sermon and Book aforesaid, which are conceiv'd to carry the evil Tendency express'd under the first Article, are, principally, these that follow:

Sermon, Page 11. Octavo Edit.

His Lordship affirms — 'As the Church of Christ is the Kingdom of Christ, he himself is King: And in this it is imply'd, That he is himself the sole Law-giver to his Subjects, and himself the sole Judge of their Behaviour, in the Affairs of Conscience and eternal Salvation; and, in this Sense therefore, his Kingdom is not of this World: That he hath, in those Points, left behind him no visible human Authority, no Vicegerents, who can be said properly to supply his Place; no Interpreters upon whom his Subjects are absolutely to depend; no Judges over the Consciences or Religion of his People.' This Passage seems to deny all Authority to the Church, and, under Pretence of exalting the Kingdom of Christ, to leave it without any visible human

human Authority to judge, censure, or punish Offenders in the Affairs of Conscience and eternal Salvation.

Which will be confirm'd by the Passage next to be produc'd, Page 15, 16. — ‘ If therefore the Church of Christ be the Kingdom of Christ, it is essential to it, That Christ himself be the sole Law-giver and sole Judge of his Subjects, in all Points relating to the Favour or Displeasure of Almighty God, and, that all his Subjects, in what Station soever they may be, are equally Subjects to him; and, that no one of them, any more than another, hath Authority either to make new Laws for Christ's Subjects, or to impose a Sense upon the old Ones, which is the same Thing; or to judge, censure, or punish the Servants of another Master, in Matters relating purely to Conscience or Salvation. If any Person hath any other Notion, either through a long Use of Words with inconsistent Meanings, or through a Negligence of Thought, let him but ask himself, Whether the Church of Christ be the Kingdom of Christ or not? And, if it be, whether this Notion of it doth not absolutely exclude all other Legislators and Judges, in Matters relating to Conscience, or the Favour of God? Or, whether it can be his Kingdom, if any mortal Men have such a Power of Legislation and Judgment in it?’

To the same Sense he speaks, Page 25. — ‘ No one of his Subjects is Law-giver and Judge over others of them, in Matters relating to Salvation, but he alone.’

If the Doctrine contain'd in these Passages, be admitted, there neither is, nor hath been, since our Saviour's Time, any Authority in the Christian Church, in Matters relating to Conscience and Salvation; not even in the Apostle's themselves: But all Acts of Government, in such Cases, have been an Invasion of Christ's Authority, and an Usurpation upon his Kingdom.

To which Effect his Lordship farther expresses himself, Page 14. — ‘ When they (i. e. any Man on Earth) make any of their own Declarations or Decisions, to concern and affect the State of Christ's Subjects, with regard to the Favour of God, this is so far the taking Christ's Kingdom out of his Hands, and placing it in their own. Nor is this

‘ Matter at all made better, by their declaring themselves to be Vicegerents, or Law-makers, or Judges under *Christ*, in order to carry on the Ends of his Kingdom.’

Which Words are not restrain’d to such Decisions as are inconsistent with the Doctrines of the Gospel; as appears, not only from the general Manner in which he hath express’d himself, but from his direct Words, Page 15. — ‘ And whether they happen to agree with him, or to differ from him, as long as they are the Law-givers, and Judges, without any Interposition from *Christ*, either to guide or correct their Decisions, they are Kings of this Kingdom, and not *Christ Jesus*. —

Whether these Passages exclude the sacred Writers, as well as others, from making Decisions, and interpreting the Laws of *Christ*, your Lordships will judge by a Passage, Page 12. — ‘ Nay, whoever hath an absolute Authority to interpret any written or spoken Laws, it is he who is truly the Law-giver, to all Intents and Purposes, and not the Person who first wrote or spake them.’ When a Distinction is made between the Interpreters of the written and spoken Law, the sacred Writers only can be meant by the latter: Others have had the written Law; They only, of all Interpreters, heard it spoke by *Christ*. And his Lordship has left us only this Choice, either to deny their Authority to interpret the Laws of *Christ*, or to charge them with setting up for themselves, in Opposition to their Master.

These Doctrines naturally tend to breed, in the Minds of the People, a Disregard to those who are appointed to rule over them: Whether his Lordship had this View, the following Passages will declare, Page 25. — ‘ The Church of *Christ* is the Number of Persons who are sincerely and willingly Subjects to him, as Law-giver and Judge in all Matters truly relating to Conscience, or eternal Salvation. And the more close and immediate this Regard to him is, that they are of his Kingdom. — And Page 31. If *Christ* be our King, let us shew ourselves Subjects to him alone, in the great Affair of Conscience and eternal Salvation: And, without Fear of Man’s Judgment, live and act as becomes those who wait for the Appearance of an all-knowing

‘ing and impartial Judge; even that King, whose Kingdom is not of this World.’

To these Doctrines his Lordship’s Description of a Church doth well agree: He asserts, Page 17. — ‘That it is the Number of Men, whether small or great, whether dispers’d or united, who truly and sincerely are Subjects to *Jesus Christ* alone, as their Law-giver and Judge in Matters relating to the Favour of *God*, and their eternal Salvation.’ — And Page 24. ‘The grossest Mistakes in Judgment, about the Nature of *Christ’s* Kingdom, or Church, have arisen from hence, that Men have argu’d from other visible Societies, and other visible Kingdoms of this World, to what ought to be visible and sensible in his Kingdom.’ — And Page 25. ‘We must not frame our Ideas from the Kingdoms of this World, of what ought to be, in a visible and sensible Manner, in his Kingdom.’

Against such Arguings from visible Societies, and earthly Kingdoms, his Lordship faith, our Saviour hath positively warn’d us, Page 25, and yet the Scripture-Representations of the Church, do plainly express its Resemblance to other Societies, in many respects. And we presume his Lordship could not be ignorant of the 19th Article of our Church, entitled, Of the Church, *viz.* ‘The visible Church of *Christ* is a Congregation of faithful Men, in the which the pure Word of *God* is preach’d, and the Sacraments be duly administer’d, according to *Christ’s* Ordinance, in all Things that of Necessity are requisite to the same.’ Though, in Disparagement of this Article, by himself solemnly and often acknowledg’d, he asserts, Page 10, — ‘That the Notion of the Church hath been so diversify’d, by the various Alterations it hath undergone, that it is almost impossible so much as to number up the many inconsistent Images that have come, by daily Additions, to be united together in it.’

We wish, that in his Lordship’s Account, no Images, necessary to form a just and true Notion of the Church, had been left out; he omits even to mention the preaching the Word, or administering the Sacraments: One of which, in the Words of the 27th Article of our Church, ‘is a Sign of Regeneration, or new Birth, whereby, as by an Instrument, they that receive Baptism rightly, are grafted into the Church.’

W.

We could wish also, that his Lordship, whilst he was writing on the Subject of the Power of the Church, had remember'd his solemn Profession, made at his Consecration, in which he promis'd, by the Help of God, to correct and punish, according to such Authority as he hath by God's Word, and as should be committed to him by the Ordinance of this Realm, such as be unquiet, disobedient, and criminous in his Diocese.'

Your Grace, and your Lordships, have seen the Tendency of the Doctrines, in the Sermon, to throw all Ecclesiastical Authority out of the Church. We now proceed to shew, that the Doctrines before deliver'd in the Preservative, &c. have the same Tendency.

Where, not to trouble your Lordships with the Contempt thrown on a regular Succession of the Ministry, and of your own Order in particular, for which his Lordship has found no better Words, than Trifles, Niceties, Dreams, Inventions of Men, &c. we observe, That as, in the Sermon, all Rulers and Judges in the visible Church are laid aside; so, in the Book, all Church-Communion is render'd unnecessary, in order to entitle Men to the Favour of God; and every Man is referr'd, in those Cases, to his private Judgment, as that which will justify even the worst Choice he can make.

Which strange Opinion his Lordship grounds on what he calls a Demonstration in the strictest Sense of the Word, in Paragraph Page 89, 90. — Which is indeed, nothing but the common and known Case of an erroneous Conscience, which was never, 'till now, allow'd wholly to justify Men in their Errors, or in throwing off all the Authority of lawful Governors; for this is putting all Communions on an equal Foot, without regard to any intrinsick Goodness, or whether they be right or wrong; and making every Man, how illiterate and ignorant soever, his own sole Judge and Director on Earth, in the Affair of Religion.

The Use his Lordship intends from this Doctrine, is express'd Page 90. — ' Every one may find it in his own Conduct to be true, that his Title to God's Favour, cannot depend upon his actual being or continuing in any particular Method, but upon his real Sincerity in the Conduct of his Conscience, and

and of his own Actions under it.' And Page 91, is laid down this general Proposition, ' The Favour of God follows Sincerity, consider'd as such; and consequently, equally follows every equal Degree of Sincerity.'

If Sincerity as such, [i. e. meer Sincerity] exclusive of the Truth or Falshood of the Doctrine, or Opinion, be alone sufficient for Salvation, or to entitle a Man to the Favour of God; if no one Method of Religion be, in it self, preferable to another; the Conclusion must be, that all Methods are alike, in respect to Salvation, or the Favour of God.

His Lordship has apply'd this Principle himself, in a Point of the tenderest Concern to the whole Reformation; and in Virtue of it, has left no Difference between the *Popish* and our reform'd Church, but what is founded in personal Perswasion only, and not in the Truth of the Doctrines, or in the Excellency of one Communion above the other. The Place we refer to, is at Page 85. ' What is it that justify'd the Protestants — in setting up their own Bishops? Was it, that the *Popish* Doctrines and Worship were actually corrupt? or that the Protestants were perswaded in their own Consciences, that they were so? The latter, without doubt: As appears from this Demonstration; take away from them this Perswasion, they are so far from being justify'd, that they are condemn'd for their Departure; give them this Perswasion again, they are condemn'd if they do not separate: Or, in another Manner, suppose a Papist not perswaded of that Corruption to separate, he is, for the want of that Perswasion alone, condemn'd: Suppose a Protestant, or one thoroughly perswaded of that Corruption, to separate, and he is justify'd in so doing; or not to separate, and he is condemn'd.' From this pretended Demonstration, his Lordship infers, ' If this were duly and impartially consider'd, it would be impossible for Men to unchristian, unchurch, or declare, out of God's Favour, any of their Fellow-Creatures, upon any lesser, or indeed any other Consideration, than that of a wicked Dishonesty and Insincerity; of which, in these Cases, God alone is Judge.'

If it be true, that there is but one Consideration, viz. That of wicked Dishonesty and Insincerity, which

which will justify unchristianing, unchurching, or declaring out of *God's Favour*, and of that one Consideration, in these Cases, *God* alone is Judge, there is evidently an End of all Church-Authority, to oblige any to external Communion, and of all Power, that one Man, in what Station soever, can have over another, in Matters of Religion. And this will shew what his Lordship's true Meaning is, under the many Colours and Disguises he makes use of, when he speaks of Excommunication; and that he does not write more against the Abuse, than the Use of it. Your Lordships will judge from hence, what View he has in pronouncing, at Page 101, 'Human Bene-  
dictions, human Absolutions, human Denuncia-  
tions, human Excommunications, have nothing to  
do with the Favour or Anger of *God*: And in treat-  
ing them as human Engines, permitted to work  
for a Time (like other Evils) by Providence, Page  
101, as meet Outcries of human Terror, Page 99, as  
the Terrors of Men, and vain Words, Page 98.

How his Lordship can, consistently with these Opinions, make good his solemn Promise made at his Consecration, ' To be ready, with all faithful Dilige-  
nce, to banish and drive away all erroneous and  
strange Doctrines, contrary to *God's Word*, and  
both privately and openly, to call upon and en-  
courage others to do the same ; ' and how he can exercise the high Office intrusted to him in the Church, or convey holy Orders to others, are Difficulties which himself only can resolve : And we humbly hope your Grace and your Lordships will think it proper to call for the Explication.

(2.) In Maintenance of the second Article, we offer your Lordships the following Particulars :

That whereas his Majesty is, and by the Statutes of this Realm declar'd to be, supream Head of the Church, and it is by the Statute in *Elizabeth*, Cap. 1. enacted, ' That such Jurisdictions, Privileges, Supe-  
riorities, and Preheminences, spiritual and ecclesiasti-  
cal, as by any spiritual and ecclesiastical Power or  
Authority, hath heretofore been, or may lawfully  
be exercis'd, or us'd, for the Visitation of the ec-  
clesiastical State and Persons, and for Reformation,  
Order, and Correction, of the same, and of all  
Manner of Errors, Heresies, Schisms, Abuses, Of-  
fences, Contempts, and Enormities, shall for ever,  
by

‘ by Authority of this present Parliament, be united and annex’d to the Imperial Crown of this Realm.’ In Consequence of which, the Kings and Queens of this Realm have frequently issu’d forth their Proclamations, Injunctions, and Directions in Matters of Religion ; and particularly his Majesty that now is, did issue his Directions for preserving of Unity in the Church, and the Purity of the Christian Faith, concerning the Holy Trinity ; bearing Date December 11, 1714. *Georgii primo.*

Yet his Lordship, in Contradiction to this, affirms, Page 14, Sermon. — ‘ If any Men upon Earth have a Right to add to the Sanctions of his (i. e. Christ’s) Laws, that is, to increase the Number, or alter the Nature, of the Rewards and Punishments of his Subjects, in Matters of Conscience or Salvation, they are so far Kings in his stead, and reign in their own Kingdom, and not in his. And to the same Purpose, Page 18. The Sanctions of Christ’s Law, are Rewards and Punishments. But of what Sort? Not the Rewards of this World, not the Offices or Glories of this State; not the Pains of Prisons, Banishments, Fines, or any lesser and more moderate Penalties; nay, not the much lesser negative Discouragements that belong to human Society. He was far from thinking that these could be the Instruments of such a Perswasion as he thought acceptable to God.

And whereas the Scripture, and our own Liturgy from thence, has taught us to pray for Kings, and all that are put in Authority under them, that they may minister Justice, to the Punishment of Wickedness and Vice, and to the Maintenance of true Religion and Virtue; his Lordship asserts, Page 20, Sermon, ‘ As soon as ever you hear of any of the Engines of this World, whether of the greater or lesser Sort, you must immediately think, that then, and so far, the Kingdom of this World takes Place. For it the very Essence of God’s Worship be Spirit and Truth; if Religion be Virtue and Charity, under the Belief of a suprem Governor and Judge; if true real Faith cannot be the Effect of Force, and if there can be no Reward where there is no willing Choice; then in all, or any of these Cases, to apply Force or Flattery, worldly Pleasure or Pain, is to act contrary to the Interests of true Religion,

as it is plainly opposite to the Maxims upon which Christ founded his Kingdom; who chose the Motives which are not of this World, to support a Kingdom which is not of this World.

The two first Cases here mention'd, relate to what is essential in the Worship of God and Religion; yet he declares, That to encourage Religion by temporal Rewards, is to act contrary to the Interest of true Religion, as it is opposite to the Maxims on which Christ founded his Kingdom. This is to set the Worship of God, and the Neglect of it, Religion and Irreligion, on an equal Foot in this World: As if because they shall hereafter be distinguih'd by Rewards and Punishments, by the great Judge, therefore the Magistrates were excluded from interpoling with Rewards and Punishments, to distinguih them here, and lay'd up from expressing any Concern for his Honour, by whom, and under whom he beareth Rule.

This his Lordship farther supports, Page 22. —

And therefore, when you see our Lord, in his Methods, so far remov'd from those of many of his Disciples; when you read nothing in his Doctrine about his own Kingdom, of taking in the Concerns of this World, and mixing them with those of Eternity; no Commands, that the Frowns and Discouragements of this present State, shoudl, in any Case, attend upon Conscience and Religion; — no calling upon the secular Arm, whenever the Magistrate should become Christian, to inforce his Doctrines, or to back his spiritual Authority; but on the contrary, as plain a Declaration as a few Words can make, that his Kingdom is not of this World: I say, when you see this, from 'the whole Tenor of the Gospel, so vastly opposite to many who take his Name into their Mouths, the Question with you ought to be, Whether he did not know the Nature of his own Kingdom or Church, better than any since his Time? Whether you can suppose he left any such Matters to be decided against himself, and his own express Professions?' Whether your Lordships will observe, that all Laws for the Encouragement of Religion, or Discouragement of Irreligion, are reckon'd to be Decisions against Christ?

The Passages produc'd under this Head, are as destructive of the Legislative Power, as of the Regal Supremacy: But the Acts for Uniformity of Publick Prayer,

Prayer, and the Articles for establishing of Consent touching true Religion, which, in the last of the said Acts, are enjoin'd to be subscrib'd, by several Degrees of Persons Ecclesiastical, being the main Fence and Security of the establish'd Church of *England*, they seem to be singled out by his Lordship, to be render'd odious. The Passage we refer to, is to be found Page 27, 28, 29, Sermon. ' There are some profess'd Christians who contend openly for such an Authority, as indispensably obliges all around them to Unity of Profession; that is, to profess even what they do not, what they cannot believe to be true. This sounds so grossly, that others, who think they act a glorious Part in opposing such an Enormity, are very willing, for their own Sakes, to retain such an Authority as shall oblige Men, whatever they themselves think, though not to profess what they do not believe, yet to forbear the Profession and Publication of what they do believe, let them believe it of never so great Importance. Both these Pretensions are founded upon the mistaken Notion of the Peace, as well as the Authority of the Kingdom; that is, the Church of *Christ*. Which of them is the most insupportable to an Honest and a Christian Mind, I am not able to say; because they both equally found the Authority of the Church of *Christ*, upon the Ruins of Sincerity and common Honesty; and mistake Stupidity and Sleep, for Peace; because they would both equally have prevented all Reformation where it hath been, and will for ever prevent it where it is not already; and, in a Word, because both equally divest *Jesus Christ* of his Empire in his own Kingdom; set the Obedience of his Subjects loose from himself, and teach them to prostitute their Consciences at the Feet of others, who have no Right, in such a Manner to trample upon them.

If your Lordships consider, by what Authority the Acts of Uniformity were enacted, by whom the Articles were made, and by whom ratify'd and confirm'd, you will discern who they are that are said to divest *Jesus Christ* of his Empire in his own Kingdom, and stand charg'd by his Lordship, in the indecent Language of trampling upon the Consciences of others.

Your Lordships have now seen, under the first Head, that the Church hath no Governors, no Censurers, no Authority over the Conduct of Men, in Matters of Conscience and Religion: You have seen, under the second Head, that the temporal Powers are excluded from any Right to encourage true Religion, or to discourage the contrary.

But, to do Justice to his Lordship's Scheme, and to set it before you in its full Light, we must observe, that he farther asserts, That *Christ* himself (the only Power not yet excluded) never doth interpolate in the Direction of his Kingdom here. After observing, Page 13, Sermon, That temporal Law-givers do often interpolate to interpret their own Laws, he adds, —

‘ But it is otherwise in Religion, or the Kingdom of *Christ*. He himself never interposeth, since his first Promulgation of his Law, either to convey Infallibility to such as pretend to handle it over again, or to assert the true Interpretation of it, amidst the various and contradictory Opinions of Men about it.’ To the same Purpose he speaks at Page 25, in a Passage before recited.

Since then there are, in the Church, no Governors left; in the State, none, who may intermeddle in the Affairs of Religion; and since *Jesus Christ* himself never doth interpolate, we leave it to your Grace and your Lordships to judge, whether the Church and Kingdom of *Christ* be not reduc'd to a mere State of Anarchy and Confusion, in which every Man is left to do what is Right in his own Eyes.

And we beg Leave to close these Observations in the Words of the thirty fourth Article of our Church, ‘ Whosoever, through his private Judgment, willingly and purposely, doth openly break (much more teach and encourage others to break) the Traditions and Ceremonies of the Church, which be not repugnant to the Word of God, and be ordain'd and approv'd by common Authority, ought to be rebuk'd openly, (that others may fear to do the like) as one that offendeth against the common Order of the Church, and burtheneth the Authority of the Magistrate, and woundeth the Consciences of weak Brethren.’

Having thus laid before your Grace and your Lordships the several Passages upon which this our humble

ble Representation is grounded, together with our Observations on them; we must profess our selves to be equally surpriz'd and concern'd, that Doctrines of so evil a Tendency should be advanc'd by a Bishop of this establish'd Church, and that too in a Manner so very remarkable. — That the Supremacy of the King should be openly impeach'd, in a Sermon deliver'd in the Royal Audience; and that the Constitution of the Church should be dangerously undermin'd, in a Book professedly written against the Principles and Practices of some who had departed from it.

But so it hath happen'd, this Right Reverend Bishop, in his extream Opposition to certain unwarrantable Pretensions to extravagant Degrees of Church-Power, seems to have been so far transported beyond his Temper, and his Argument, as not only to condemn the Abuse, but even to deny the Use, and to destroy the Being of those Powers; without which, the Church, as a Society, cannot subsist, and by which our national Constitution, next under *Christ*, is chiefly supported.

Under these Apprehensions, we could not but hold our selves oblig'd to represent our own Sense, with that of our Brethren of the Clergy, to your Lordships; and to submit the whole to your much weightier Judgment, which we do, as with the most unfeign'd Sorrow for the unhappy Occasion, and all becoming Deference to our Superiors; so with the most sincere and disinterested Zeal, and with no other View in the World, but to give Check to the Propagation of these erroneous Opinions, so destructive of all Government and Discipline in the Church, and so derogatory to the regal Supremacy and legislative Authority, as we presume may have been sufficiently evinc'd. Of which our honest and loyal Intentions, we doubt not but your Lordships, in your known Goodness, will favourably apprise his Majesty, if it shall be thought needful or expedient, in order to set this Matter, together with our Proceedings thereupon, in a true and proper Light.

We are by no Means insensible that there are divers other offensive Passages in the Sermon and Book above-mention'd, which we, for the present, omit, as not falling so directly under the two Heads propos'd; nor are we ignorant, that several offensive Books have of late Time been publish'd by other Writers,

Writers, whose Confidence doth loudly call for the Animadversions of the Synod ; to which also we shall be ready to contribute our Endeavours. But we apprehended this to be a Case very singular and extraordinary, such as deserv'd a separate Consideration, That a Bishop of this Church shou'd, in his Writings, make void, and set at nought those very Powers with which he himself is invested ; and which, by Virtue of his Office, he is bound to exercise : In particular, as often as he confers holy Orders, institutes to any Ecclesiastical Benefices, or inflicts Spiritual Censures. Nor were we less apprehensive, that the Eminence of his Lordship's Station and Character, as it aggravates the Scandal, would also help to spread the ill Influence, both farther and faster, under that Colour of Argument, with which he endeavours to cover these his pernicious Tenets.

If your Grace and your Lordships, after having maturely weigh'd the Premises, shall find just Cause for the Complaints which have given Rise to this Representation, we rest assur'd, that, in your godly Zeal and great Wisdom, you will not fail to enter upon some speedy and effectual Method, to vindicate the Honour of *God* and Religion, that hath been so deeply wounded ; to assert the Prerogative given to all godly Princes in holy Scriptures, that hath been so manifestly invaded ; and to resettle those weak and wavering Minds which may have been insnar'd or perplex'd by any of the unsound Doctrines taught and publish'd by this Right Reverend Bishop. Which your Lordships pious Counsels and Endeavours will be attended with the united Prayers of us, our Brethren, whom we represent, and of all good Christian People.

This Representation was not carry'd up to the Upper House ; for the King being inform'd of the Matter, took Care to prevent the Heats and Animosities which this Dispute, if not timely check'd, might have occasion'd ; and therefore sent a Writ to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to prorogue the Convocation to the 19th of *November* following ; which was accordingly done the same Day, (*May 10.*) Thus ended this Affair for that Time in the Convocation : As for the Consequences it produc'd afterwards among the contending Parties, who, upon a trivial Incident, in which

which indeed their own Reputations were concern'd, but the Merits of the Cause not in the least affected, grew so outrageous, as by Advertisements in the publick News-Papers, sign'd by their own Hands, to give one another the Lye, and thereby not only expose themselves to the Derision of the sober Part of Mankind, but even the Church of *England* it self to the Insults of her Enemies ; as for these Things, we say, we have neither Room nor Inclination to insert them ; and therefore we will now proceed to make good our Promise in the last *Register*, by giving our Readers an Account of

*The Tryal of Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer.*

THIS Tryal came on in *Westminster-Hall*, before the House of Peers, on the 24th of June ; but that we may be the more exact in our Account of it, we are oblig'd to go a little backwards, and take Notice, that on the 22d of the preceding Month, the Earl of *Oxford*, who had been a Prisoner near two Years in the *Tower of London*, caus'd a Petition to be presented to the House of Lords, setting forth, ' How long he had been confin'd, upon an Impeachment brought up against him to their Lordships House, by the Commons of *Great Britain*, for High Treason and other High Crimes and Misdemeanors ; submitting his Case to their Lordships Consideration, and praying, that his Imprisonment might not be indefinite.' The Lord *Trevor*, who presented this Petition, made a long Speech in behalf of the Petitioner ; and was seconded and back'd by the Duke of *Buckingham*, the Lord *Harcourt*, the Earls of *Nottingham* and *Abingdon*, and the Lord *North* and *Grey*. It was, among other Arguments, suggested, That the Impeachment was determin'd and superseded by the Prorogation of the Parliament ; which being oppos'd by the Lord *Coningsby*, a Committee of Lords was appointed to search Precedents ; and May 25, the Lord *Trevor* made his Report from the said Committee ; upon which the Question was put, Whether the Earl of *Oxford*'s Impeachment was superseded, or determin'd by the Prorogation ? Which occasion'd a long Debate. The Dukes of *Buckingham* and *Argyle*, the Earls of *Nottingham*, *Abingdon*, *Aylesford*, and *Ilay*, the Lord *North* and

and *Grey*, and some others, were for the Affirmative: But the Earl of *Sunderland*, the Lord *Coningsby*, and several others, maintain'd the Negative; and the Lords *Harcourt* and *Trevor* being of this last Opinion, the Question was carry'd in the Negative by 87 Voices against 45. After this, the Duke of *Buckingham* mov'd for fixing a Day for the Tryal of the Earl of *Oxford*; upon which a Committee was appointed to search the Journals of the House for Precedents of the Lords Proceedings in the like Cases.

*May 27.* The Earl of *Nottingham* ask'd Leave to enter his Protest against the above Resolution, which was granted; and then the Lord *Trevor*, from the Lords Committees, made a Report, containing several Precedents from the Year 1666, to the Year 1716, of the Lords appointing the Day of Tryal upon Impeachments of the House of Commons. The Clerk having read the said Report a second Time, the Duke of *Buckingham* made a Speech, wherein, among other Things, his Grace represented, ' That it concern'd the whole Peerage of Great Britain, to put a speedy End to this Affair, because the Peers are chiefly liable to Prosecutions of this Nature. That he would not enter either into the Merits of the Cause, or into the Reasons which the Commons had for not prosecuting their Impeachment; but that it was certain, that the Peer who occasion'd this Debate, had been confin'd about two Years; that unless this House interpos'd, his Imprisonment might become perpetual; and therefore, since it appear'd by so great a Number of Precedents as had been laid before them, that the Peers have an uncontested Right to appoint the Day of Tryal, they ought, in his Opinion, to make use of that Right on this Occasion. That he doubted not but all the Members of that Assembly would readily agree with him as to the Thing it self; and if there were any Difference of Opinions amongst them, it would be as to the Day. That considering the advanc'd Season of the Year, and the Approach of Summer, which render'd the being in Town very disagreeable and incommodious, he thought not only both Houses of Parliament, but the King himself, would be glad of a Recess, to go and enjoy the Country Air; and therefore he was for appointing a short Day, and nam'd the 6th of June following.' The Lord *Ferrers* seconded the Duke

Duke of *Buckingham*; but the Earl of *Sunderland* answer'd, That no Man had a greater Regard to the Rights and Privileges of the Peerage, or would do more to maintain them, than himself: That on the one Hand, he had a hearty Concern for the Sufferings of those who have the Misfortune to lie under Impeachments: That he had already complain'd, in the Case of the Earl of *Strafford*, of the Delays of the Commons in these Prosecutions, because he thought the whole Peerage concern'd therein; but that, on the other Hand, there might be just Reasons for these Delays; and therefore, in order to preserve a good Correspondence between the two Houses, he was either for sending a Message to the Commons, to know whether they were ready for the Tryal of the Earl of *Oxford*, or to fix the 12th of *June* next for the said Tryal. The Lord Viscount *Townshend*, who spoke next, said, ' That the Saturday before, when another Question relating to this Affair, was under Debate, the House seem'd inclin'd to appoint a short Day; that a noble Lord had made a Motion for it; and so he was for the 6th of *June*.' Altho' his Lordship back'd the Duke of *Buckingham's* Opinion, yet his Grace said, That noble Peer ought not to bring in a Motion made before, as an Instance of the Sense and Inclination of the House; urging, That a Motion is nothing of it self, unless it be seconded, and afterwards confirm'd by a Vote; but that any Member of that Assembly was at Liberty to name what Day he pleas'd. After this, my Lord *Coningsby* made a Specch, importing in Substance, ' That it appear'd, indeed, by the Report of the Committee that had been read to them, that, in Cases of Impeachments, the Lords have the Right to appoint the Day of Tryal; but that it appear'd, at the same Time, that they had seldom exercis'd that Right, 'till after they had been acquainted by the Commons, that they were ready for the Tryal. That if the Peers acted otherwise, on this Occasion, it might create a Misunderstanding between both Houses, which might be attended with dangerous Consequences. That the Instance of the four Peers who were impeach'd towards the End of the late King *William's* Reign, which was much insisted on, was an odious Precedent, and such as, he hop'd, would not be follow'd at this Time: That therefore it was his Opinion, before

S<sup>t</sup> they

they proceeded farther in this Matter, to send a Message to the Commons, to give them Notice to prepare for the Tryal of the Earl of *Oxford*; and then, upon the Answer of the Commons, the Peers might determine what they should think proper. Urging, that this Method appear'd the more reasonable, because several Accidents had interven'd which had interrupted the Proceedings of the Commons, and in particular, the Prorogation of the Parliament. That he would charge no Body with such a Design; but that he could not forbear saying, That the said Prorogation seem'd to have no other View, than to screen great Offenders from the Justice of the Nation; and that this was the more apparent, from the great Struggle there was in that House, the Saturday before, to procure a Vote, That the Impeachments were superseeded by the Prorogation. That this, however, was certain, that the Commons had thereby lost the living Evidence they had in their Hands; one *Prior*, one *Harley*, &c. having been set at Liberty by the Favour of the Prorogation.—— Several Members seem'd offended at his Lordship's naming Persons in that Manner; and the Lord *North* and *Grey*, who spoke next, said, among other Things, That that noble Lord had been so long among the Commons, that he appear'd to be very well acquainted with, and be much concern'd for their Privileges; but that he must give Leave to those who were born Peers, to take Care of their own. That the greatest Prerogative of the Peers, was to be the supreme Court of Judicature; and as they were the *dernier Ressort* of Justice, so he doubted not but they would ever make Justice the Rule and Standard of their Proceedings. That the whole Peerage was concern'd in the Earl of *Oxford's* Case; and therefore he was for appointing the short Day that had been nam'd for his Tryal. The Duke of *Buckingham*, who back'd the Speech, animadverted, in particular, upon what the Lord *Coningsby* had insinuated about the Prorogation, saying, That such an Insinuation was arraigning either the Royal Prerogative of Proroguing and Dissolving Parliaments, whenever the Crown thinks it convenient, or the King's Privy Council, who might advise the Exercise of the said Prerogative. My Lord *Harcourt* made afterwards a very fine Speech, wherein having, in the first Place, shew'd the Necessity

sity of putting an End to this Affair, he said, ' They ought, in his Opinion, to give the Commons a longer Day than had yet been proposed ; that on this Occasion, they ought to proceed according to the Rules of Equity and Justice, and even of the inferior Courts, who, the longer a Cause had been suspended, by unforeseen Interruptions, allow'd the more Time to the Counsel to prepare for Tryal. That it was his Opinion, that the longer Day, provided it were peremptory, was the shortest Way to make an End of this Business ; for if they appointed a short Day, it might occasion Disputes, and Conferences between the two Houses, which would take up a great deal of Time. Concluding, it was to be hop'd, that if the Peers allow'd a reasonable Time for the Tryal, it would not be prevented by a Prorogation ; especially considering how long the Peer who lay under the Impeachment, had been confin'd.' The Duke of *Buckingham* said thereupon, ' That he did not understand the Paradox that was just now advanc'd, viz. that the longest Day was the shortest Way to come to a Determination of this Affair ; that let the Peers appoint what Day they think fit, yet the Commons have still a Right to demand more Time ; nor can the Lords, in Justice, deny it, if the Commons shew just Reasons for their Demand. And as for the Prorogation, which twas apprehended might prevent the Tryal, that entirely depended on the Royal Prerogative ; and if such a Thing shou'd happen, no Body could say any Thing to it ; concluding, That whatever he had said on this Occasion, was merely out of Regard to publick Justice, and to the Prerogatives of the Peerage ; for, he hop'd, no Body would suspect him of Partiality to the Lord who occasion'd this Debate.' His Grace having done speaking, the Question was put, *That the 6th of June be appointed for the Tryal of the Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer* ; which being carry'd in the Negative by 85 Votes against 44 ; then it was carry'd, without dividing, that the 13th of June be the Day appointed ; and a Message was immediately sent to the Commons to acquaint them therewith.

*May 30.* The Commons having taken the said Message into Consideration, appointed a Committee to consider of the State of the Impeachment against the said Earl. Several Members of the Secret Committee, who

first putt'd on that Prosecution, being call'd up to the House of Peers, as Sir *Richard Onslow*, the Lord *Coningsby*, and Sir *Robert Marsham*; others absent, and others grown remiss and indifferent in the Matter, it was thought proper to supply those Defects, by adding to the remaining Members of the said Secret Committee, the following Persons, *viz.* *Lawrence Carter* Esq; Sir *William Thompson*, Knt. Sollicitor-General and Recorder of London, Mr. Serjeant *Birch*, Mr. Serjeant *Pengelly*, Mr. Serjeant *Reynolds*, and *William Guidott*, Esq; all eminent Lawyers: And it was order'd, That the said Committee have Power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records, and to adjourn to such Times and Places as they should think fit.

June 3. This Committee met for the first Time at the Cockpit in Whitehall, and chose Mr. *Carter* for their Chairman, in the Room of *Robert Walpole*, Esq; who, like several others, absented himself; and General *Stanhope* happening at this Time to be indispos'd, the Committee met several Times without being able to do any Business. This was the Reason why four other Persons were, on June 7, added to the rest, *viz.* Mr. Secretary *Addison*, *James Craggs, jun.* Esq; Secretary at War, Sir *Nathaniel Mead*, Serjeant at Law, and *William Jeffop*, Esq; an eminent Lawyer.

June 7. The Lords took into Consideration a Petition of *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, presented the Day before, praying, 'That the Council formerly allow'd him by their Lordships, might be continu'd to him; and that Sir *Robert Raymond* and Mr. *Reeves* might be added to them.' But several Lords having represented, that this last Demand was irregular, it was rejected. The Duke of *B.* said, however, on this Occasion, 'That as the whole Peerage was concern'd in a Prosecution of this Nature, he would readily give his Vote for granting the Earl of *Oxford's* Request, if he thought it of any Use to him; but that, in his Opinion, all those who had impeach'd him of High Treason, were, by this Time, altham'd of it; except, perhaps, one single Person, who could be altham'd of nothing.'

About this Time, the Lords address'd his Majesty, that he would be pleas'd to appoint a High Steward for the Tryal of the Earl of *Oxford*. In Compliance to which Address, his Majesty was pleas'd to appoint the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord *Cowper*, to execute that Office.

June

June 12. Mr. Carter reported from the Committee appointed to consider the State of the Impeachment against *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*,  
That the Committee had met several Times, and  
made some Progress in the Matters to them referr'd ;  
but that the Prosecution of the said Impeachment  
having been interrupted for so many Months, by the  
Intervention of many weighty and urgent Affairs,  
which more nearly and immediately concern'd the  
Welfare, Defence, and Security of the Kingdom ;  
it was become absolutely necessary for those who  
should be appointed to manage the said Impeach-  
ment, to review, and carefully peruse all the Treaties,  
Records, Letters, and other Papers proper and ne-  
cessary for supporting this Prosecution ; which being  
very voluminous, it would be impossible within the  
Time appointed for the Tryal, to adjust and apply  
the proper Evidence to the several Articles. Here-  
upon it was moved, That a Message be sent to the  
Lords, acquainting them with the Reasons why this  
House could not proceed on the Tryal of *Robert Earl*  
*of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, at the Time appointed ;  
and to desire that the same might be put off to a farther  
Day. Upon this there was, for two or three Minutes,  
a Silence in the House, the Members looking upon  
one another, waiting who should speak first. At last,  
Mr. Hungerford, being call'd upon by several Gentlemen,  
rose up, and, in particular, took Notice of the great  
Hardships which the Earl of *Oxford* had undergone.  
Then Mr. Boscawen express'd his Concern, That a  
Prosecution which the Commons had begun in so  
solemn a Manner, and which was thought so necessary  
to vindicate the Honour and Justice of the Nation,  
should, at last, be dropp'd ; which, he was sure,  
would be a Reflection on that House. — Here  
again was a deep Silence ; and Mr. Speaker rising, in  
order to put the Question, Mr. Samuel Tufnel took that  
Opportunity to speak to the Effect following :

Mr. Speaker,

I Have not as yet troubled the House upon any of  
the Impeachments : However, since I have gi-  
ven my Assent to every Article exhibited against this  
Noble Lord, I think it, in some Measure, incumbent  
upon me, to declare the Reasons why I did so. I  
am sure there is no Gentleman in this House, that  
at

at any Time more unwillingly comes into any Thing, that has the least Appearance of Severity towards his Fellow-Subjects, than my self. And I can, with a great deal of Sincerity affirm, that no personal Pique, Prejudice, or Resentment ever did, and I hope never will, influence my Vote; especially when either the Life, the Fortune, or the Reputation of any Man is concerned. What I did, I did out of a disinterested Zeal; out of an indispensable Love and Duty to my Country: And whatever may be the Fate of this Prosecution, I then thought, and still am of Opinion, that the Measures which this Noble Lord enter'd into, as Prime Minister, have, if I may be excus'd the Impropriety of the Expression, laid a Foundation for the Ruin of his Country. I have already declar'd, that I have, in every Part of the Accusation, voted against this Noble Lord. As to the Articles of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, I believe there's no Body but thinks there was sufficient Ground for them: As to the High Treason, where lay the only Difficulty, I must freely own, had I consulted only my private Opinion, I could scarce have thought it included in the 25th of Edw. 3. But when an honourable Gentleman, who was then Chairman of the Secret Committee, undertook, in a Fact which the House had already adjudg'd to be High Treason, to bring that Matter as home to my Lord of Oxford, as the Report had done to the then Lord Bolingbroke; when he gave us all the Assurances imaginable, that they had living and legal Evidence to support the Charge; such as it was almost the unanimous Opinion of the Committee, might be given in Westminster-Hall; and he hop'd, that since the House had thought fit to repose a Confidence in them, 'twould not be expected the Evidence should be discover'd, lest it might give them an Opportunity of being seduc'd: This, I say, and this alone, sway'd my Opinion. I then consider'd my self acting, not as a Judge, but as a Prosecutor. And when that very ingenious Gentleman, (whom I always hear with the greatest Pleasure, and to whose Judgment I always pay the greatest Deference) I say, when his Honour, his Understanding, his Veracity, his every Thing was so far engag'd, the only Question with me was, Whether it was reasonable to undertake the Prosecution, or no? And upon these Considerations

Considerations I can't but think I should have been extremely wanting in that Duty which I owe to my Country, if I should have declin'd giving my Vote to bring an Offender to publick Justice; when, at the same Time, I was fully convinc'd that he had betray'd the Honour and Interest of this Nation.

This pathetick Speech róuz'd the House out of that kind of Lethargy they seem'd to be in; and Mr. *Bromley* taking Notice, that the Dint of it was principally levell'd at Mr. *Walpole*, endeavour'd, in some Measure, to vindicate him, by saying, 'That tho' he was Chairman of the Secret Committee, yet, if any Thing were done amiss among them, it were hard to lay all the Blame at his Door, since the whole Committee were equally concern'd in the Impeachments.' As to the Matter now under Consideration, Mr. *Bromley* added, 'That they had been told above a Year and a Half ago, that the Evidence was ready; but that they ought not to give the Lords the Trouble of going thro' the whole Impeachment, since, in his Opinion, twenty of the Articles were altogether vain and needless.' Some Members being shock'd at this Assertion. Mr. *Bromley* immediately explain'd himself, saying, 'That if the two Articles that were for High Treason, could be made good, the other twenty would be needless and insignificant.' Mr. *Shippen*, who spoke on the same Side, said, among other Things, 'That this Impeachment had been depending so long, that every Body expected it would be dropt; and, indeed, unless the two Articles of High Treason could be made good, he thought it unreasonable to give the two Houses an unnecessary Trouble about the other Articles, by keeping them sitting in the hottest Part of the Summer: That, after all, those who had first begun the Impeachments, ought to be satisfy'd with having got the Places of those that were impeach'd; which, indeed, seem'd to be what they had principally in View: That the Truth of this appear'd evidently from the Behaviour of the Gentleman who was the most forward and active in the Impeachments, whose Warmth was very much abated since he was out of Place: That he did not mention this as a Reflection on that Gentleman, for whom he ever had a great Respect; but that he was afraid this would lessen him

in

in the Esteem of others: That, for his own Part, he was not in the least surpriz'd at his Conduct; of which he had, of late, observ'd many Instances; but that he ever disapprov'd it: That if he would have been a Time-server, he might, as well as other People, have got some good Employment; but that he rather chose to be contented with a small private Fortune, than betray his Sentiments: And as an Instance, he added, he could never be guilty of so much Adulation, as to compliment a certain Person with the Rank of Second General, (meaning the Lord *Cadogan*) to the Prejudice of an honourable and worthy Member of that House, (meaning General *Webb*) whose glorious Actions had gain'd him an immortal Name.

Mr. *Hungerford* then said, 'That for his own Part, he ever was against Impeachments, because he had observ'd that they generally come to nothing; and as for the Reflection made by the worthy Gentleman who spoke last, he suppos'd it was meant for some Body else: Looking, as he spoke this, towards *Sir Joseph Jekyll*, who sat near him, and who, some Days before, had spoken in behalf of the Lord *Cadogan*. *Sir Joseph* justify'd himself, both as to this, and as to the Share he had in the Impeachment of the Earl of *Oxford*; which 'twas easy for him to do, having, from the Beginning, been against the Articles for High Treason. After this, Mr. *Walpole* made a feint Apology for himself, saying, among other Things, 'That he had of late look'd over some of the most material Papers relating to this Impeachment, and he was still convinc'd in his Conscience, that the late Ministry had given themselves up entirely, and were ready to deliver up the Nation to *France*.' But having let drop an Insinuation, as if many who follow'd his Opinion in the Busines of the Impeachments, did it rather out of Compliment to his Power, than to his Person, Mr. *Tufnel*, justly resenting this *Innuendo*, immediately repell'd the Dint of it, at least, in Relation to himself, by appealing to that honourable Member, 'Whether he ever made his Court to him? And whether he had not paid him more Respect since he was out, than when he was in Place? On the other Hand, Mr. *Lechmere* strongly supported the Motion for the Message, and, among other Things, said, 'It was no Wonder that a certain Set of Men, who had, at first, oppos'd the Impeachments, should now

now be for letting them drop ; and that this was yet the less surprizing, in that the same Gentlemen had constantly oppos'd all that had been propos'd for the Support of the present happy Settlement : But that for his own Part, he was of the same Opinion he ever had been of, *viz.* that the Nation could not prosper, 'till they had brought those to Justice, who betray'd its Allies in so scandalous a Manner, and brought it to the very Brink of Ruin ; and that he would venture his Life in this Prosecution.' After this, it was carry'd, without dividing, That the Message be sent to the Lords ; which being done the same Day, their Lordships took it immediately into Consideration. The Earl of *Sunderland* mov'd to allow the Commons a Fortnight longer ; but the Duke of *Devonshire* said, twelve Days were sufficient ; and so mov'd, That the Tryal be farther adjourn'd to *Monday* the 24th of *June*. The Lords *Trevor, Harcourt, North and Grey*, and some others, insisted, That the Lords having fix'd a peremptory Day for the Tryal, they ought not to grant any farther Time : But the Question being put upon the Duke of *Devonshire's* Motion, it was carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 79 Voices against 57.

*June 13.* The Lords sent a Message to the Commons, to acquaint them with the said Resolution; which the Commons having, on the 14th of *June*, taken into Consideration, it was order'd, 1. That Managers be appointed to make good the Articles of Impeachment against *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*. 2. That the Committee who were appointed to consider of the State of the said Impeachment, be the said Managers. (*To whom four other Gentlemen were this Day added by the House.*) 3. That the said Committee have Power to send for such Persons, Papers, and Records, as shall be thought necessary to be us'd at the Tryal of the said Earl ; and that they have Power to sit *de Die in Diem*, and to adjourn to such Time and Place as they think fit ; and they to prepare Evidence, and proceed in the most speedy and secret Way they can, for the Advantage of the Prosecution. And 4. That *Anthony Crotch-rode* be appointed Sollicitor to attend the Managers in prosecuting the Articles of Impeachment against the said Earl.

*June 18.* The Commons order'd, That such Members of the Committee appointed to be Managers at the Tryal of the Earl of *Oxford*, as are Justices of the

Peace for the County of *Middlesex*, be impower'd to examine, in the most solemn Manner, such Persons as shall be judg'd necessary to be produc'd at the said Tryal.

On the Day appointed by the Lords, *viz.* *Monday* the 24th of *June*, the Commons resolv'd, That this House will be present at the Tryal of *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, as a Committee of the whole House; and order'd, 1. That the Managers appointed to make good the Articles of Impeachment against the said Earl, do first go out of the House to the Places appointed for them in *Westminster-Hall*, before the other Members do go out of the House. 2. That after Mr. Speaker shall have left the Chair, the Members be call'd over by the Clerk, by their Counties, as usual, for their more regular Proceeding. 3. That no Member do presume to go out of the House, 'till the County for which he serves be call'd. 4. That no Persons but Members of this House do presume to sit in the Places appointed for the Members in *Westminster-Hall*. 5. That the Passages for the Members of this House to and from their Places in *Westminster-Hall*, be kept clear, &c. 6. That the Serjeant at Arms do take into his Custody all such Persons as shall be, or shall attempt to come into the Places prepar'd for the Members of this House, &c. And 7. That the Names of the Committee appointed to be Managers, be call'd over. Which being done accordingly, the House resolv'd it self into a Committee of the whole House, in order to be present at the said Tryal.

The Managers and other Members of the House of Commons, in a grand Committee, being come into *Westminster-Hall*, and having taken their respective Places; the Lords came likewise thither, in the like Solemnity as was observ'd at the Tryal of the Earl of *Wintoun*, (which see in *Register* No. 3. Pag. 237.) and being seated as usual, the Clerk of the Crown order'd the Serjeant at Arms to make Proclamation for Silence; which being done, another Proclamation was made for the Lieutenant of the Tower to bring his Prisoner to the Bar. Upon which the Earl of *Oxford* was brought to the Bar by the Deputy-Lieutenant of the Tower, having the Axe carry'd before him by the Gentleman Taylor of the Tower, who stood with it on the left Hand of the Prisoner, with the Edg turn'd from him. The Earl of *Oxford*, when he approach'd

proach'd the Bar, after kneeling, bow'd to the Lord High Steward, and to the Houfe of Peers, which Ci- vility was return'd to him by his Grace and their Lordships. Then, by the Lord High Steward's Commands, were read, 1. The Articles of Impeachment exhibited by the Commons. 2. The Prisoner's Answer to them; and 3. The Replication of the Commons; but these three Pieces we are oblig'd to omit, not only for want of Room, but likewise because being of the Year 1715, they are precedent to our Undertaking, and ex- cluded from it in Point of Time. After the Reading of those Instruments, the Lord High Steward address'd himself to the Prisoner at the Bar in the following Manner.

‘ Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, it has been usual, before the Commons proceed, to say something from this Place to Persons in your Lordship's present Condition, partly by way of Exhortation to a reasonable Confidence in the great Honour, Wisdom, Integrity, and Candour of their Judges, the Houfe of Lords in Parliament assembled, and partly by way of Direction, to assist them in their Behaviour and Conduct during the Course of their Tryal.

‘ But, considering the many great Offices your Lord- ship has born in the State, your long Experience, and known Learning in all Parliamentary Proceed- ings, I cannot but think it would seem improper for me to be speaking to your Lordship in that Manner.

‘ Wherefore I proceed barely to acquaint your Lordship, and others whom it may concern, with such Orders as the Lords have made, which 'tis fit should be taken Notice of thus early in this Tryal.

‘ 1. Your Lordship, and all other Persons who have occasion to speak to this Court, must address their Speech to the Lords in general, and not to any Lord in particular.

‘ 2. Your Lordship's Counsel may be present at the Bar, in order to be heard to any Point or Matter of Law, if such shall arise on either of the Articles for High Treason, and that you may make your full Defence by Counsel, if you think fit, on the Articles

- ‘ for High Crimes and Misdemeanors, as well on
- ‘ Matters of Fact, as of Law.
- ‘ 3. That your Witnesses are to be examin’d on
- ‘ Oath, as well to the Articles for High Treason, as
- ‘ those for High Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Then the Lord High Steward, with the Lords Leave, went down, and having seated himself by the Table, told the Gentlemen of the House of Commons, That they might proceed: And then Mr. *Hampden*, one of the Managers for the House of Commons, made the following Speech.

My Lords,

*T*HE Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, out of indispensible Duty to their Country, and Zeal for the Preservation of the common Liberties of Europe, have brought to your Lordships Bar, Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl *Mortimer*, late High Treasurer and Privy Counsellor of this Kingdom, charg’d with the highest Crimes and Misdemeanors by him committed and done against the Person, Crown, and Dignity of his Sovereign, the Peace and Interest of this Kingdom, and in Breach of the several Trusts reposed in him.

The Commons, in their Charge, set forth the many solemn Treaties and Alliances which had been enter’d into between the Crown of England, and other Princes and Potentates of Europe, for their mutual Safety, from the Considerations of the common Danger which then threaten’d all Christendom, from the immoderate Growth of the Power of France.

They likewise take Notice to your Lordships, of the prosperous and flourishing Condition which the Liberties of Europe were in, when, under these Treaties and Alliances, it pleas’d Almighty God to bless the Confederate Arms, under the Command of their great and victorious General the Duke of *Marlborough*, with such a Series of Successes, as far exceeded their own Expectations, and by the Wisdom and Unanimity of their Counsels, many signal Advantages, both by Sea and Land, were obtain’d against the common Enemy, whereby the Glory of the Confederate Arms in general, and the Reputation of

of Great Britain in particular, were rais'd to a higher Pitch than in any former Age.

That in this prosperous Condition of Affairs, the Prisoner at the Bar, with other evil-minded Persons, Enemies to the true Interest of their Country, as well as to the common Liberties and Welfare of Europe, did, by many wicked Arts and Insinuations, obtain Access to her late Majesty Queen Anne, got into her Councils, and into Places of the highest Trust, to make way for his and their pernicious Enterprises, form'd a treacherous Correspondence with the Emissaries of France, and gave false and pernicious Counsels to her Majesty.

The particular Articles exhibited by the Commons, to which proper Evidence will be apply'd, contain a Charge,

That this great Person at the Bar, having no REGARD to the Honour or Safety of his Sovereign, or these Kingdoms, wherewith he was entrusted, or to the many solemn Engagements with the old and faithful Allies of this Nation ; but being devoted to the Interest and Service of the common Enemy, did, by private and secret Negotiations, in Breach of all publick Faith, maliciously and wickedly cultivate and improve the Demands of the Enemies of his Country, more to their Advantage than they themselves could have ever hop'd for.

That by clandestine and secret Negotiations with the Enemies of England, he gave up the particular Interest of his own Country ; that he assum'd to himself regal Power, and in a Time of open War, took upon himself to meet and treat with the Enemy, without any Authority or Power from his Sovereign, and did what in him lay to subvert the ancient and establish'd Constitution of this Kingdom.

That he conceal'd the Advice and pernicious Influence, whereby he had engag'd his Sovereign, and prostituted her Honour, which had been rais'd to the highest Pitch of Glory abroad, and been justly held in Veneration with her Allies ; and the Royal Hand was, by the wicked Arts of the Prisoner at the Bar, made the Instrument to advance the Interest of the common Enemy.

That by deceitfully abusing the Allies of the Crown of Great Britain, and by private, separate, and

and unjustifiable Negotiations, enter'd into and carry'd on by the Prisoner at the Bar, a lasting Reproach was brought upon this Nation, and the publick Faith of many Treaties, wherein *England* was engag'd in the most sacred and solemn Manner, was notoriously violated, and the faithful Allies of the Crown amus'd and deceiv'd.

That the Prisoner at the Bar did, in the most fatal Manner, impose upon and delude his Sovereign, in accepting a pretended Expedient from the Enemy, which the Enemy at the same Time declar'd to be null and void. That the most unjustifiable and destructive Measures were taken by him to dissolve the whole Confederacy, without any Regard to Religion, Liberty, or the Faith of Treaties; and in Consideration of his wicked Advice, great Numbers of the Confederate Troops, who had, on many Occasions, signaliz'd themselves in the Defence of the Cause of *Europe*, were given up as a Sacrifice to the Fury and Revenge of the Enemy.

My Lords,

The Commons, in their Charge, set forth the particular Measures concerted and taken by the Prisoner at the Bar, to compleat the Destruction of the common Cau'e of *Europe*, and the Protestant Succession to the Crown of these Realms. And they charge,

That the Prisoner now before your Lordships, did traiterously aid, assist, and adhere to the Enemies of his Queen and Country, and advised and promoted the giving up to those Enemies the important Town and Fortress of *Tournay*, together with *Spain* and the *West-Indies*.

That he sacrific'd the Trade and Commerce of *Great Britain* to its common Enemy, without the least Shadow of Advantage procur'd to these Kingdoms; and betray'd the national Faith and Honour of the Crown, employing against his Imperial Majesty, (the great and faithful Ally of this Kingdom) the Naval Power of the Crown, and the Supplies granted by Parliament, in direct Violation of the Grand Alliance, and contrary to Her Majesty's repeated Declarations from the Throne, and her plain and full Instructions to her Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*.

That he took upon himself to exercise the most arbitrary and unwarrantable Authority; assuming to himself

himself the chief Direction and Influence in her late Majesty's Councils, and most wickedly prostituted the Honour of the Crown, and the Dignity of Parliaments, totally depriving her Majesty of the wholesome and necessary Advice of her Parliament, and misrepresenting the most essential Parts of the Negotiations of Peace, to obtain the Sanction of Parliament to his wicked and pernicious Proceedings, thereby fatally deceiving her Majesty, her Allies, her Parliament, and her People, by several false Speeches and Declarations, concerted and advised by him, to be made by her Majesty from the Throne to her Parliament, on the Subject of the said Negotiations of Peace; and by such wicked and unexampled evil Counsels, he did most ungratefully abuse the Favour of his Royal Mistress, and by Means of her Authority misled her Parliament into groundless and prejudicial Resolutions; and thereby not only prevented the just Advice of the Parliament to her Majesty, in that critical Juncture, but obtain'd the Approbation of Parliament to his mysterious and dangerous Practices; and did not only deprive her Majesty of the Confidence and Affection of her Allies, but expose her Majesty and her People to the Contempt of the Enemy.

That he had us'd his utmost Endeavours to subvert the ancient Constitution of Parliament, the great and only Security of the Prerogative of the Crown, and of the Rights, Liberties, and Properties of the People; and most wickedly attempted to destroy the Freedom and Independency of this noble House, the great Ornament and nearest Support of the Crown; disguising his mischievous Intentions under Pretence of Superior Zeal for the Prerogative of the Crown; but by his false Advice, her Majesty was depriv'd of the seasonable and wholesome Counsels of her Parliament, and the Prerogative perverted to the Dishonour of the Crown, and the irreparable Mischief to the Constitution of Parliament.

*My Lords,*

The Commons have farther charg'd the noble Lord with Corruptions, in illegally misapplying Moneys appropriated by Parliament, and with preventing any Parliamentary Enquiry into the same, to the Reproach and Scandal of Parliaments, in Breach of his Trust, the highest Abuse of the Goodness

ness of his Sovereign, and the greatest Injustice and Oppression of her Subjects; and that he defrauded her late Majesty of the publick Money with which he was entrusted, for the Support of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown.

That this great Person did assume to himself the supreme Direction in her late Majesty's Councils, and did introduce to her Majesty, for a pretended publick Minister, a Traytor in Disguise, nam'd in the Articles; and gave such Traytor several considerable Sums out of her Majesty's Treasure, in a fictitious and scandalous Manner; such Person being sent into this Kingdom, under false Pretences, secretly to promote the Interest of the Pretender, whereby the Prisoner at the Bar did ungratefully expose the Person of her Majesty, and notoriously encourage the Adherents of the Pretender, to the apparent Danger of the Protestant Succession to the Imperial Crown of these Realms. And,

*Lastly*, That this great Person at the Bar, did, by the most false and wicked Counsels and Practices, betray and give up, as a Sacrifice to the implacable Resentments of their enrag'd and powerful Enemy, a free and generous People, the faithful and useful Allies of this Kingdom, the brave *Catalans*; who, by the evil Measures concerted and taken by the Prisoner at the Bar, were betray'd into irrecoverable Slavery, and the Honour of the *British* Nation, always renown'd for the Love of Liberty, and for giving Protection to the distress'd Asserters of it, therein most basely prostituted by the pernicious and detestable Counsel of the Prisoner at the Bar.

Thus your Lordships have a View of the Guilt in which the Treasons and other Crimes committed by the Prisoner at the Bar, have involv'd him: And it is with Astonishment the Commons observe, that his Defence is an Attempt to asperse the Memory of his Royal Mistress with the Blame of what was transacted during his Administration, which by im- posing upon her, he had effected against her Honour, and the Good of his Country, thereby attempting to reflect upon the Justice of the House of Com- mons, and to cast an Odium upon their Proceedings against him. But we doubt not your Lordships Vindi- cation of the Honour of her late Majesty, and the Proceedings of the Commons in this Prosecution.

‘ The

‘ The Commons think it their Duty to express the  
‘ utmost Abhorrence of the traitorous and wicked Pro-  
‘ ceedings of the Prisoner at the Bar, and to shew  
‘ their Resentment against him, as the Author and  
‘ Promoter of them.

‘ They have found him abusing and betraying the  
‘ Honour of his Royal Mistress, into whose Favour he  
‘ had insinuated himself for the most destructive and  
‘ wicked Purposes. They have found him insidiously  
‘ dividing and weakening us and our Allies ; betraying  
‘ our Counsels, traitorously giving up our strong Holds,  
‘ Fortresses and Defences of *Europe*, and her most  
‘ wealthy and flourishing Countries, to the common  
‘ Enemy in Time of open War ; and contriving and  
‘ effecting the Dissolution of the greatest and most  
‘ noble Confederacy that ever was form'd and united  
‘ in Defence of the Protestant Interest, and the  
‘ glorious Liberties of *Europe*.

‘ They have found him attempting to deprive these  
‘ Kingdoms of the only Blessing left to their Hopes,  
‘ and which by the Providence of God only they  
‘ now enjoy, the most auspicious Government of his  
‘ present Majesty, the greatest and best of Princes,  
‘ whose Magnanimity, Wisdom, Piety, and other  
‘ Princely Virtues have fill'd the Imperial Throne of  
‘ *Great Britain* with a Lustre unknown in any former  
‘ Age. In this Attempt, the Noble Lord at the Bar  
‘ wickedly endeavour'd to defeat us of our happy  
‘ Prospect of lasting Felicities, in a long Succession of  
‘ Protestant Princes in the Royal Line of his most  
‘ excellent Majesty, the most illustrious Prince and  
‘ Princess of *Wales*, and their Issue, eminently endow'd  
‘ with all Graces and Accomplishments for  
‘ making a generous and free People happy : On the  
‘ Continuance of which Succession, next under God,  
‘ all that is dear and valuable to us entirely depends.

*My Lords,*

‘ The Commons justly resent and detest the Re-  
‘ proach brought upon the Faith and Honour of their  
‘ Country, by the great evil Minister at the Bar :  
‘ but they promise themselves, your Lordships will  
‘ ever be a Terror to all evil Ministers, how Great so-  
‘ ever ; and that your Lordships can never fail to do  
‘ Justice to your injur'd Country, upon all perfidious  
‘ Counsellors, who lie in wait to destroy our Reli-  
‘ gion, Laws, and Liberties.

U u

When

When Mr. *Himbden* had ended, Sir *Joseph Fekyl* stood up, in order to proceed on the first Article of the Impeachment; but as he was beginning to speak, he was interrupted by the Lord *Harcourt*, who signify'd to their Lordships, that before the Managers for the Commons proceeded farther, he had something to offer to their Lordships; who thereupon adjourn'd to their own House, and the Commons return'd to theirs.

When the Lords were return'd to their House, the Lord *Harcourt* represented to them, 'That to go thro' all the Articles of Impeachment, would take up a great deal of Time to little Purpose; for if the Commons could make good the two Articles for High Treason, the Earl of *Oxford* must forfeit both Life and Estate, and there would be an End of the Matter; whereas to proceed in the Method the Commons propos'd, would draw the Trial into a prodigious Length: Besides, it would be a great Hardihip upon a Peer, who had already undergone so long a Confinement, to appear every Day at their Bar like a Traitor, and be at last found guilty only of High Crimes and Misdemeanours: He therefore mov'd, That the Commons might not be admitted to proceed in order to make good the Articles against the Earl of *Oxford* for High Crimes and Misdemeanours, 'till Judgment was first given upon the Articles for High Treason.' The Lord *Harcourt* was seconded, and back'd by the Lord *Trevor* and the Earls of *Anglesey* and *Nottingham*: But the Lord *Parker* answer'd them, 'That in all Courts of Judicature, 'tis the usual and constant Method to go thro' all the Evidence before Judgment be given upon any Part of the Accusation. That tho' the House of Peers be the supream Court of the Kingdom, yet it has ever a Regard to the Rules of Equity and Justice, and even to the Forms observ'd in the Courts below: And as for the Prisoner's appearing in the abje&t Condition of a Traitor, it was but a Piece of Formality, which did him no Manner of Hurt, and to which Persons of the highest Rank had ever submitted, in order to clear their Innocence.' The Earl of *Sunderland*, the Lord *Coningsby*, and the Lord *Cadogan* speake on the same Side; but the Dukes of *Buckingham* and *Argyle*, the Earl of *Ilay*, the Bishop of *Rochester*, the Lord *North* and *Grey*, the Lord *Townsbend*, and

and several others, having strenuously supported the Lord *Harcourt's* Motion, it was carry'd in the Affirmative by a Majority of 88 Voices against 56.

The Lords being about to go down again to *Westminster-Hall*, sent a Message to the Commons to acquaint them therewith; upon which the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, return'd also to *Westminster-Hall*, where the Lord High Steward acquainted the Managers with their Lordship's Resolution: 'That the Commons be not admitted to proceed in order to make good the Articles against *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, for High Crimes and Misdemeanours, till Judgment be first given upon the Articles for High Treason.' Hereupon Sir *William Thompson*, Solicitor-General, one of the Managers for the Commons, acquainted their Lordships, 'That they conceiv'd it to be so much the undoubted Right of the Commons to proceed in their own Method, in Maintenance of the Articles exhibited by them, and did apprehend that this Resolution of their Lordships might be of fatal Consequence to the Rights and Privileges of all the Commons of *Great Britain*, that they could not take upon them to proceed any farther, without resorting to the House of Commons for their Directions therein.' Upon this the Lords and Commons went up to their respective Houses; and Mr. Solicitor-General having made his Report to the Commons of what had pass'd in *Westminster-Hall*, the said Report was order'd to be taken into Consideration the next Morning. It is to be observ'd, that upon a Report, that the Lord *Cadogan* had given Directions for the Earl of *Oxford* to be brought from the *Tower* by Water, the Earl of *Strafford* mov'd, that the Lieutenant of the *Tower* be examin'd about it; which being done accordingly, the later declar'd, that he receiv'd no such Directions from any Body. However, the Earl of *Oxford* was remanded to the *Tower* in a Coach.

June 25. The Commons having the next Morning taken Mr. Solicitor-General's Report into Consideration, order'd their Managers to search Precedents in Relation to the Proceedings of the Commons in Prosecution of Impeachments; after which they receiv'd a Message from the Lords, to acquaint them, 'That their Lordships had order'd *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, to be brought to the Bar of

their House in *Westminster-Hall* that Day at Eleven a Clock in the Forenoon.' Hereupon it was resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, 'That a Message be sent to the Lords, acquainting their Lordships, that the Commons have taken into Consideration their Lordships Resolution communicated to their Managers, relating to the Proceedings on the Tryal of *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*; and being desirous to preserve a good Correspondence between the two Houses, have appointed a Committee to search Precedents upon a Matter of this great Importance, and desire that their Lordships will not proceed at the Time appointed.' Mr. *Carter*, who was order'd to carry this Message, being return'd, reported, 'That their Lordships having taken the same into Consideration, would not proceed on the Tryal of the said Earl at the Time appointed, but would proceed farther on the said Tryal on *Thursday Morning* next, (June 28.) at Eleven a Clock.

*June 26.* Mr. *Nicholas Lechmere*, Chancellor of the Dutchy, was added to the Committee appointed to be the Managers to make good the Articles of Impeachment against the Earl of *Oxford*.

*June 27.* Mr. *Carter*, from the Committee appointed to search Precedents, reported the Matter they had directed him to report to the House: Upon which it was resolv'd, 'That a Conference be desir'd with the Lords, relating to Proceedings in the Prosecution of Impeachments; and order'd, that the same Committee, that is, the Managers, do draw up what is proper to be offer'd to the Lords at the said Conference, and that they do withdraw immediately into the Speaker's Chamber to draw up the same.' Mr. *Carter* having, some Time after, made his Report, of what the Committee thought proper to be offer'd to the Lords, and the same being agreed to by the House, the Lord *Morpeth* was sent to desire a Conference with the Lords, which their Lordships having readily agreed to, and appointed the same presently in the *Painted-Chamber*, the Managers for the Commons went thither, and deliver'd to the Lords a Paper, containing their Reasons, as follows.

'The Commons having taken into their Consideration your Lordships Resolution communicated to their Managers, relating to the Proceedings on the Tryal of *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, and

and being desirous, as far as in them lies, to maintain a good Correspondence with your Lordships, have desir'd this Conference, and have commanded us to acquaint your Lordships, That they conceive it to be the undoubted Right of the Commons, to impeach a Peer, either for High Treason, or for High Crimes and Misdemeanours; or, if they see Occasion, to mix both the one and the other in the same Accusation,

The Impeachment preferr'd against *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, is one continu'd Accusation, consisting of High Crimes and Misdemeanours, and also of Charges of High Treason. The Facts on which the Articles preceding those of High Treason are grounded, are laid together in order of Time, and follow one another successively in the Manner they were committed.

As the Commons thought this the most natural Method for exhibiting the several Articles against the said Earl, they were of Opinion, That they should proceed in the Proof of these several Facts after the same Method, since it is manifest, that in laying open the Course of such a wicked Administration, the preceding Parts of it gave Light to those which follow; and that, the Proof of those of High Treason.

Your Lordships receiv'd these several Articles of Impeachment, without making any Exception against the Form in which they were exhibited. The said Earl made his Answer to them in the same Order, and has no where insisted to be try'd in any other Method; so that the Commons are surpriz'd to find a Stop put to their Prosecution by an Objection which has never been started by the said Earl, and which your Lordships had given them so little Reason to expect.

To this must be added, That as the Commons only are Masters of the Evidence, and as, upon that Account, they are best able to determine what to charge first, and what next; so they are most proper to determine in what Method to proceed for the Advantage of the Prosecution, in the Event of which all the Commons of *Great Britain* are so highly concern'd.

To which they farther add, That they see no Reason but that your Lordships may as well invert the whole

whole Order of the Articles, as prescribe to the Commons those particular Articles on which they are first to proceed; which will necessarily produce such a Confusion both in the Facts and Evidence, as is by no Means consistent with that Clearness and Perspicuity, in which the Commons think this Affair ought to appear.

The Commons, upon examining Precedents, do find divers Precedents of Impeachments for High-Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours in the same Accusation; and do not find that the Lords ever objected to such Proceeding, or ever gave Judgment upon any particular Article of an Impeachment, before the Commons had gone thro' and concluded their Evidence upon all the Articles; or so many of them as they thought fit; and the Commons are at a Loss to conceive what Arguments or Precedents can be brought to support the Resolution of your Lordships, to give Judgment upon one Part of the same Accusation, reserving the other Part for a subsequent Tryal; as they are to know what your Lordships mean by admitting the Commons to proceed upon the Articles of High Crimes and Misdemeanours, after the Judgment is given upon the Articles for High Treason, supposing the Judgment proper for High Treason should be given against the said Earl.

For these Reasons, the Commons assert it as their undoubted Right to proceed on the Tryal of *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, after the Method in which their Managers were proceeding, when interrupted by your Lordships Resolution.

These Reasons were read by the Clerk in the House of Peers; and after Debate, and reading the Resolutions of this House communicated to the Commons on the 24th, viz. That the Commons be not admitted to proceed in order to make good the Articles against *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, for High Crimes and Misdemeanours, 'till Judgment be first given on the Articles for High Treason; the Question was put, Whether to insist on the said Resolution? which was resolv'd in the Affirmative. After which another Motion was made, and the Question put, That the Lords do give to the Commons Reasons for their Lordships adhering to their former Resolution: Which was also carry'd in the Affirmative,

tive, tho' it was strenuously oppos'd by the Lord *Harcourt*, and some other Peers, who urg'd, That such a Condescension was derogatory to the Prerogatives of the Peerage. However, it being propos'd, ' That a Committee be appointed to prepare what is to be offer'd to the Commons at a Conference, in communicating to them the Resolutions for insisting; and a Question being stated thereupon, it was mov'd to add these Words to the said Question, *viz.* ' And also ' to prepare such Reasons as shall be thought proper to be then us'd in Maintenance hereof.' And after Debate, the Question was put, Whether these Words shall be added to the said Question? which was resolv'd in the Affirmative. It was also resolv'd upon the Question, and order'd, ' That a Committee be appointed to prepare what is to be offer'd to the Commons at a Conference, in communicating to them the Resolution of this House, for insisting on their Lordships Resolution above-mention'd, and also to prepare such Reasons as shall be thought proper to be then us'd in Maintenance thereof.' And order'd, that all the Lords present be the said Committee.

June 28. The Lord *Trevor* reported from the Committee appointed to prepare what was to be offer'd to the Commons at a Conference, that they had prepar'd Reasons accordingly, as follow, *viz.*

' Their Lordships, in order to preserve a good Correspondence with the House of Commons, (which they shall always endeavour to do as far as lies in their Power) have desir'd this Conference upon the subject Matter of the last Conference, and have directed us to acquaint you, That their Lordships judge it a Right inherent in every Court of Justice, to order and direct such Methods of Proceedings as such Court shall think fit to be observ'd in all Causes depending before them, which can have no Influence to the Prejudice of Justice; and where such Methods of Proceedings are not otherwise settled by any positive Rule. The Power of Judicature on all Impeachments, being a Right unquestionably inherent in their Lordships, and it not being determin'd by any positive Rule, whether the House of Commons may proceed to make good the several Articles exhibited for Misdemeanours, in such Order as they shall think fit, before they proceed to make good

good the several Articles exhibited for High Treason; and there being no Precedent where the Commons, upon the Tryal of any such Impeachment, attempted to proceed in the first Place, to make good any of the Articles contain'd in such Impeachment for High Crimes and Misdemeanours; their Lordships considering the Nature of the Impeachment now depending before them, and the Method wherein the Managers for the House of Commons were beginning to proceed upon the Tryal, to make good the first Article thereof, which is a Charge for High Crimes and Misdemeanours only; and also considering the very different Methods of proceeding on an Impeachment of a Peer for High Treason, as well before as upon the Tryal thereof, and the Circumstances attending such a Tryal, thought themselves oblig'd to come to the Resolution communicated to the Commons on the 24th Instant, as well for the doing Justice in the Case depending before them, as for the preventing a new Precedent to be made on this Tryal; in Consequence whereof, a new and unjustifiable Form of Proceedings against a Peer, upon an Impeachment for High Treason and High Crimes, might be introduc'd at his Tryal upon those Articles in which he is charg'd for High-Crimes and Misdemeanours only, to the Prejudice of the Peerage of *Great Britain* in all Time to come, viz. The trying a Peer on Articles for High Crimes and Misdemeanours without the Bar, the detaining in Custody a Peer so accus'd, and repeated Commitments of him to the *Tower* during the Time of such Tryal, and subjecting a Peer to as ignominious Circumstances on his Tryal, on Articles for Misdemeanours, as if he was then on his Tryal on Articles for High Treason: Whereas a Peer, on his Tryal on Articles for Misdemeanours only, ought not to be depriv'd of his Liberty, nor sequester'd from Parliament, and is entitled to the Privilege of sitting within the Bar during the whole Time of his Tryal: In all which Particulars, the known Rule of Proceedings in such Cafes may be evaded, should a Peer be brought to his Tryal on several Articles exhibited against him on High Crimes and Misdemeanours, and for High Treason mix'd together, and the Commons be admittted to proceed, in order to make good the Articles for High Crimes and Misdemeanours.

Misdemeanours, before Judgment be given upon the Articles for High Treason. Their Lordships have fully consider'd the Matters offer'd to them by the House of Commons at the last Conference relating to the Proceedings against *Robert Earl of Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*; and their Lordships are fully satisfy'd, That the Resolution they have taken and communicated to the Commons on the 24th Instant, is just and reasonable; and that the House of Commons are not put under any real Inconvenience thereby, in carrying on their present Prosecution. Their Lordships have commanded us to let you know, That they do insist on their said Resolution, *viz.* That the Commons be not admitted to proceed in order to make good the Articles against *Robert Earl of Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* for High Crimes and Misdemeanours, 'till Judgment be first given upon the Articles for High Treason.

This Report being read by the Clerk, was agreed to by the House; and the said Reasons were that Day deliver'd to the Managers of the Commons at a Conference. These last being return'd to their House, and Mr. *Carter* having reported the Conference, it was resolv'd to take the said Report immediately into Consideration. Mean while a Message was brought from the Lords, to acquaint the Commons, that they had order'd the Earl of *Oxford* to be brought to the Bar of their House in *Westminster-Hall* the next Morning, being *June 29*, at Eleven a Clock, in order to proceed farther on the Tryal of the said Earl. This was very surprizing to the Commons, who thereupon sent Mr. *Yonge* with a Message to the Lords, to desire that their Lordships would continue sitting for some Time; which the Lords having readily agreed to, the Commons took their Lordships Reasons into Consideration, and then resolv'd, That a free Conference be desir'd with the Lords upon the subject Matter of the last Conference.

Mr. *Pelham*, who was order'd to go to the Lords, and desire the said free Conference, reported the next Morning, *June 29*, That having perform'd that Order, the Lords answer'd, That they would send an Answer by Messengers of their own. The same Day, the Lords took the Desire of the Commons of a free Conference into Consideration, and after a long Debate, it was resolv'd, 'That the Subject Matter of the

‘ last Conference, concerning a Point of Judicature determin’d by their Lordships after the Tryal began, their Lordships did not think fit to give a free Conference on the subje<sup>t</sup> Matter of the said Conference, as was desir’d by the House of Commons.’ The Lords would have sent that Evening a Message to the Commons, to acquaint them with this Resolution; but the Commons having timely Notice of it, immediately adjourn’d ‘till the 1<sup>st</sup> of July. The Lords having on that Day sent a Message to the Commons, to acquaint them with the said Resolution, and withal, ‘ That their Lordships had order’d *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, to be brought to the Bar of their House in *Westminster-Hall* that very Day, at eleven a Clock in the Forenoon, in order to proceed farther in the Tryal of the said Earl.’ The Commons thereupon order’d their Serjeant at Arms to summon the Members in *Westminster-Hall*, *Court of Requests*, and Places adjacent, to attend the Service of the House; which done, it was resolv’d, *nemine contradicente*, ‘ That a Conference be desir’d with the Lords upon the subje<sup>t</sup> Matter of their Lordships Message, relating to the free Conference desir’d by this House; and order’d the Committee or Managers immediately to draw up Reasons to be offer’d to the Lords at the said Conference.’ At the same Time a Message was sent from the Commons to the Lords, by *Mr. Gibbon*, to desire their Lordships to defer their going into *Westminster-Hall* for some Time; and *Mr. Carter* having, from the Managers, reported the Reasons by them drawn up, the same were agreed to, and *Mr. Craggs* was sent to the Lords to desire the said Conference. Some time after, *Mr. Gibbon* reported, That the Lords would defer going into *Westminster-Hall* for some Time, as was desir’d by the Commons; and *Mr. Craggs* reported also, That their Lordships agreed to a Conference, and had appointed the same presently in the *Painted-Chamber*. Hereupon the Managers on the Commons went to the said Conference, and being return’d, *Mr. Carter* reported, That they had deliver’d the Reasons directed by the House to the Lords. These Reasons were carry’d into the House of Lords by the Lord Privy Seal, and are as follow.

¶ The

‘ The Commons having taken into Consideration  
‘ your Lordships Message, *viz.* That your Lordships did  
‘ not think fit to give a free Conference on the Subject  
‘ Matter of the last Conference, as was desir’d by the Com-  
‘ mons; and they being still desirous, to the utmost  
‘ of their Power, to preserve a good Correspondence  
with your Lordships, have ask’d this Conference; and have commanded us to acquaint your Lordships,  
That they are very much surpriz’d to find your Lord-  
ships deny a free Conference, after your Lordships  
have already agreed to a Conference desir’d by the  
Commons on the same subject Matter, and after your Lordships  
have on your Parts also desir’d a Conference  
upon the same Subject. That free Conferences are the  
most ancient and establish’d Methods for adjusting the  
Differences that have at any Time arisen between the  
two Houses, and, as the Commons conceive, is the  
only Method to preserve a good Correspondence be-  
tween them on such Occasions, which, at this Time,  
is of the highest Importance, because a Misunder-  
standing on this Account would tend to defeat the  
Tryal of the Impeachment of the Commons. That  
the Commons conceive clearly, that the subject Matter  
of the last Conference is not a Point of Judicature, but  
a Point relating only to the Prosecution of the Com-  
mons, it having arisen before any Matter of Judg-  
ment had come before your Lordships upon the Tryal.  
For which Reasons the Commons conceive, that  
your Lordships ought not to have deny’d them a free  
Conference upon the subject Matter of the last Con-  
ference.

The Lords took these Reasons immediately into  
Consideration; and in the mean Time sent a Message  
to the Commons, to desire them to continue sitting  
for some Time; which the Commons consenting to,  
another Message came soon after from the Lords, to  
desire a present Conference with the Commons in the  
*Painted Chamber*, upon the subject Matter of the last  
Conference. This being likewise agreed to, the  
Managers of the Commons went to the Lords, and  
being return’d, Mr. Carter reported, That the Lords  
did insist to deny a free Conference. This put the  
House of Commons into a Flame; and it being there-  
upon order’d, That the said Report be now taken  
into Consideration, several warm Speeches were  
made on that Occasion by General Stanhope, Mr. Criggis,

and Mr. *Tusnel*. In the Middle of this Debate, another Message was brought from the Lords, to desire that the Commons would continue sitting sometime, which the Commons agreed to. After this, Mr. *Lechmere* made a Speech, ' wherein having, among other Things, lamented the unhappy *Dilemma* to which they were brought, either to see so great an Offender as the Earl of *Oxford*, escape unpunish'd, or to acquiesce in proceeding on his Tryal in the Manner prescrib'd by the Lords, he said, he thought the later the more eligible of the two, with a Saving to the Rights and Privileges of the Commons; and therefore made a Motion for it.' He was seconded and back'd by Mr. *Hinden*, and several other Members; but the Question being put thereupon, it was carry'd in the Negative. Then a Message was brought from the Lords, to acquaint the Commons, That their Lordships intended presently to proceed farther on the Tryal of the Earl of *Oxford* in *Westminster-Hall*, of which the Commons took no Notice; but being sensible that the Lords would discharge the Prisoner, Sir *William Strickland* mov'd, That Leave be given to bring in a Bill to inflict such Pains and Penalties upon *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, as his traiterous Practices and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours do deserve, and as shall be thought reasonable: Upon which a Debate arising, it was adjourn'd to the third of *July*.

About Seven in the Evening, the Lords went from their own House into *Westminster-Hall*, where three several Proclamations were made for the Accusers of the Earl of *Oxford* to appear, and make good the Articles of Impeachment against him: But the Commons not appearing, their Lordships went back to their House, where the Lord High Steward put the Question, whether the Earl of *Oxford* should be discharg'd of the High Crimes and Misdemeanours as well as of the High Treason of which he was impeach'd? This, after some Debate, being carry'd in the Affirmative, the Lords went again into *Westminster-Hall*; where the Lord High Steward said, ' My Lords, I shall now state the Question, upon which your Lordships are to give your Votes; it is this: That *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer* be acquitted of the Articles of Impeachment exhibited against him by the House of Commons for High Treason, and other High

High Crimes and Misdemeanours, and of all Things therein contain'd; and that the said Impeachment be dismiss'd? Then the Lord High Steward put the Question to the Lords, beginning at the youngest Baron in Manner following: ' My Lord, your Lordship has heard the Question stated, what says your Lordship, is your Lordship content or not content?

The Names of the Lords present who were all content, are as follows: 40 Barons, *viz.* *Newburgh, Parker, Cobham, Carleton, Bingley, Bathurst, Foley, Massam, Lansdowne, Trevor, Middleton, Mansel, Mountjoy, Hay, Boyle, Harcourt, Belhaven, Gower, Haverhaim, Herbert, Ashburnham, Guilford, Stawell, Carteret, Lumley, Osborne, Cornwallis, Berkley of Stratton, Leigh, Bruce, Teynham, Compton, St. John, Hunsdon, North and Grey, Willoughby of Brooke, Fitzwalter, Delawar, Willoughby of Eresby, Aburgavenny. 12 Bishops, *viz.* St. Asaph, Chester, Bristol, Rochester, St. Davids, Hereford, Landaff, Bath and Wells, Carlisle, Lichfield and Coventry, Winchester, London. 7 Viscounts, *viz.* Caftleton, Tadcaster, Lonsdale, Longueville, Townshend, Say and Seal, Hereford. 32 Earls, *viz.* Halifax, Bristol, Carnarvon, Uxbridge, Dartmouth, Strafford, Ferrers, Illy, Deloraine, Orkney, Loudoun, Buchan, Cholmondeley, Poulet, Greenwich, Rochford, Plymouth, Abingdon, Rochester, Litchfield, Burlington, Carlisle, Anglesea, Cardigan, Clarendon, Scarsdale, Manchester, Northampton, Salisbury, Dorset, Pembroke, Derby. 12 Dukes, *viz.* Portland, Lancaster, Rutland, Buckingham, Devonshire, Shrewsbury, St. Albans, Grafton, Cleveland and Southampton, Somerset, Kent, as Lord Chamberlain of the Household, Kingston as Lord Privy-Seal. The two Archbishops, *viz.* Canterbury, York, in all 105 Peers; besides the Lord High Steward, who declar'd himself content, and then added, ' My Lords, Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, is acquitted of the High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours, wherewith he stands charg'd, by the unanimous Votes of all your Lordships here present.' Then the Earl being call'd to the Bar, the Lord High Steward address'd himself to him in these Words: Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, I am to acquaint your Lordship, that your Lordship is acquitted of the Articles of Impeachment exhibited against you for High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours by the House of Commons, and of all Things*

‘ Things therein contain’d ; and thereupon I am to pronounce this Judgment, which I pronounce accordingly: *It is consider’d, order’d, and adjudg’d, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, That Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer shall be, and is hereby acquitted of the Articles of Impeachment exhibited against him by the House of Commons for High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours, and of all Things therein contain’d ; and that the said Impeachment shall be and is hereby dismis’d.*

Then the Lord High Steward commanded the Lieutenant of the *Tower of London* to discharge his Prisoner ; and, declaring his Majesty’s Commission to be dissolv’d, broke his Staff.

Tho’ the Earl of *Oxford* was thus acquitted, the Commons seem’d resolv’d not to let him escape so out of their Hands ; for on *July 3*, they resum’d the adjourn’d Debate upon the Motion we mention’d above to be made the 1<sup>st</sup> of that Month by Sir *William Strickland*, who again insisting upon that Motion, had the Mortification of seeing, that not one Member would second him : On the contrary Mr. *Hungerford* said upon that Matter, ‘ That for his own Part, he had ever been against violent Proceedings : That, in his Opinion, where the Life, Fortune, or Reputation of any Man is concern’d, the Parliament ought to go upon Evidence as strong and as full as is requir’d in *Westminster Hall* ; and that he had observ’d, That all Bills of Attainder proceeded from Party-Piques.’ Sir *William Strickland* being offend-ed at this Speech, made some severe Reflections upon it ; and added, That for his own Part he had no personal Pique against the Earl of *Oxford* ; but look’d upon him as an Enemy to his Country ; and since the Commons could not bring him to Justice in the ordinary Way, they ought, in his Opinion, to have Recourse to an extraordinary Method ; for which, however, they did not want Precedents. Mr. *Hungerford* turn’d the Reflections made upon him into Railery ; and after some other Speeches, the Lord *Castlereamer* mov’d, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, setting forth the many great Crimes of which *Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer* has been impeach’d by this House, as likewise the Endeavours that have been us’d by the Commons to bring the said Earl to

to Justice; in which Proceedings the unhappy Differences that have arisen between the two Houses have disappointed their just Expectations. And likewise humbly to pray his Majesty, that he will except the said Earl out of *the Act of Grace*. The Lord *Castlcomer* being seconded by Mr. *Yonge*, and the Question put upon his Motion, it was carry'd in the **Affirmative**, and a Committee appointed to draw up the said Address. Another Committee was the same Day appointed to inspect the Lords Journals, in Relation to their Proceedings on the Tryal of the Earl of *Oxford*, and to report what they find therein, to the House. *July 4*, the Lord *Castlcomer*, Chairman of the Committee appointed to draw up the Address against the Earl of *Oxford*, reported the same, which being agreed to, it was resolv'd, That the said Address be presented to his Majesty by the whole House. Accordingly, *July 5*, the Commons, with their Speaker, presented the said Address to his Majesty, which is as follows:

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*  
WE your Majesty's most faithful Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled, do most humbly represent to your Majesty, That in our Impeachment exhibited against *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, we did set forth, That he the said Earl did traiterously adhere to, aid, and abet the late *French King*, then an Enemy to her late Majesty, and did begin and carry on a clandestine and separate Correspondence and Negotiation with the Ministers of the said *French King*; in consequence of which it is evident, that great Part of the Forces maintain'd at the Expence of so much *British* Treasure, in order to reduce the Power of *France*; as likewise great Part of the Subsidies granted by Parliament to foreign Princes for the same End, were, in Reality, made subservient and instrumental to awe the good Allies of her Majesty into a Compliance with the hard Terms dictated by *France*. The unhappy *Catalans* were abandon'd; the Emperor, Empire, and King of *Portugal*, were left to treat for themselves; the Kingdom of *Sicily* was given to the Duke of *Savoy*, as an Inducement and Reward to him for quitting the common Cause, in direct **Defiance** and **Violation** of the grand Alliance;

liance, and of the declar'd Sense of most of her good Allies, and especially of the *Dutch*, who, to this Day, have never assented to that Condition of the Treaty of *Utrecht*. A shameful and dishonourable Treaty of Peace was at last concluded, by which impracticable Terms of Trade were impos'd on *Great Britain*; the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, which had been address'd for by Parliament, was eluded by a treacherous Connivence, as the making of a new Canal at *Mardyke*; and the Security which was propos'd by removing the *Pretender* out of *France*, was, in the like Manner, evaded by a treacherous Connivence at his residing in *Lorrain*.

It is owing to your Majesty's unwear'y'd Endeavours for the Good of your Subjects, and that just Regard which is paid to your Majesty by foreign Princes and States, that we see our selves deliver'd, in a great Degree, from the Effects of those pernicious Measures, which might otherwise have prov'd fatal to your Kingdoms: But as we reflect with equal Gratitude and Admiration on your Majesty's being able to retrieve such Miscarriages, especially in a Time which has been disturb'd by publick Tumults and Rebellions: We think it is a great Aggravation of Guilt in those who gave up so many national Advantages, at a Time when they labour'd under no such Difficulties at Home, and when the continu'd Successes of a long and glorious War had put them into a Condition of gaining the most beneficial Terms from the Enemy.

Your faithful Commons did likewise exhibit several other Charges against the said Earl, representing him in many notorious Instances, as a Person who had abus'd the Trust and Confidence which her late Majesty had repos'd in him, and sacrific'd the Honour of his Sovereign, and the Good of her People, to private Views of Interest and Ambition.

Your faithful Commons have not been wanting in their Endeavours to bring the said Earl to Justice; but by Reason of the unhappy Differences that have, in this Proceeding, arisen between the two Houses, we have found our selves disappointed of our just Expectation, and reduc'd to the Necessity either of giving up Rights and Privileges of the highest Importance to all the Commons of *Great Britain*,

‘ Britain, or seeing this great Offender escape with Impunity for the present.

‘ For these Reasons, we do must humbly beseech your Majesty, that your Majesty will be pleas’d to except *Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer* out of the Act of Grace, which your Majesty has been graciously pleas’d to promise from the Throne, to the End the Commons may be at Liberty to proceed against the said Earl in a Parliamentary Way.

*To this Address, his Majesty was pleas’d to return the following Answer.*

Gentlemen,

I Will give Directions in Relation to the Earl of Oxford, as you desire; and it is with Pleasure I observe the Sense express’d in your Address of my Endeavours for the Security, Honour, and Advantage of these Kingdoms.

Mr. Speaker having the next Day reported this Answer to the House, it was resolv’d, That the Thanks of the House be return’d to his Majesty for his said Answer, by such of the Members as are of the Privy-Council.

\*\*\*

### IT ALT.

*Bologn.i.*

THE seizing of the Earl of *Peterborough* has made so much Noise in the World, that we may not pass it over in Silence: The Manner of it was thus: On the 11th of Sept. N. S. his Lordship being then at *Bologna*, where he arriv’d a few Days before from *Parma*, two *Irish* Officers, in the Service of the Pretender, (one of them call’d *Obryan*) enter’d his Room with their Swords drawn, threatening to kill him if he did not yield himself Prisoner, which his Lordship was forc’d to do, his House being surrounded with Soldiers and *Sbirri*; by Order of *Cardinal Oribi*, the Pope’s Legate at *Bologna*: They likewise secur’d his Papers, and all his Servants, and the Night following his Lordship and they were carry’d under a strong Guard

Y

Guard

Guard of Soldiers to Fort *Urbano*, between *Bologna* and *Modena*, where they were put under close Confinement. The Pretence given out was, That his Lordship was concern'd in some Conspiracy against the Person, and even against the Life of the Pretender, who was then at *Urbano*. In a few Days proper Officers were sent from the Pope to examine them; but not discovering any Thing against them, they were all set at Liberty; the Cardinal Legate sending his Coach to *Fort Urbano*, which on the 15th of October brought the Earl of *Peterborough* to *Bologna*, where the Cardinal endeavour'd to excuse the Affront that had been put upon his Lordship, by telling him, that he was extreamly sorry he had too credulously given Way to his being arrested, and that he had been reprimanded for it by the Pope, who disapprov'd of his Proceeding; adding, That he had been deceiv'd by false Reports, and had paid too much Regard to the repeated Instances that had been made to him on the Part of the Chevalier *de St. George*. But some Days before his Lordship was set at Liberty, some of his Friends in *Italy* thought fit to publith a Sort of Manifesto, by Way of Letter, in Vindication of his Lordship from the foul Accusation that was laid to his Charge; which being a curious Piece, and giving (besides) a full Insight into this Affair, we think fit to insert the following Translation of it from the *Italian* Original, desiring our Readers not to take Offence at certain Expressions in it, but to consider that it was written and publith'd in a Country, where they dare not make Use of other Terms.

SIR,

SINCE you seem desirous to know the Motives that induc'd the Lord Cardinal *Orsini* to take such a Step as the securing of the Person of the Illustrious Earl of *Peterborough*, I do my self the Honour of gratifying your Curiosity, by acquainting you not only with the Reasons for which his Eminence thought the proceeding in that Matter a Duty incumbent upon him; but also with what is alledg'd in justification of the Earl, by such as are best acquainted with the Matters of Fact.

In the first Place, therefore, you ought to be persuad'd, that there was a most evident Reason for this Arrest, which was perform'd on the 11th of

Sept.

‘ Sept. by two Irish Officers of the Court of the Chevalier de St. George, assisted by many armed Men, whom the Government furnish’d them with, upon their solemn Declaration, that they had Orders for their so doing from their Prince, who from certain Advices receiv’d from France and England, had Reason to suspect, that the said Earl was lately return’d into Italy with an ill Design against his Person.

‘ What they alledg’d to support that Suspicion, was, 1st, That the said Lord, in his late Return into Italy, had avoided the common Road, passing thro’ the Mountains, in the Territories of Genoa and Parme, with several armed Men.

2dly. ‘ That he had remitted a considerable Sum of Money to Venice.

3dly, ‘ Because he had receiv’d from his Majesty King George uncommon Marks of Confidence and Favour, before his late Departure from London for Italy; and that the said Lord, notwithstanding the Coldness between him and the Duke of Marlborough, liv’d at that Time in great Intimacy and Friendship with that General.

4thly and lastly, ‘ That the Queen-Mother had written from France for the securing of the said Earl.

‘ Before we shew the Insufficiency of these Reasons, it is not amiss to premise, that some of my Lord’s Domesticks, who were imprison’d on that Occasion, and others who were secur’d in his House, after the most strict Examination, reveal’d nothing that could give the least Air of Probability to the Accusation; nor was any Thing found in his Lordship’s Papers that could countenance this Suspicion, altho’ the said Papers were seiz’d in a Surprize, and on a Sudden, together with his Person.

‘ Moreover, it is certain, That upon the most diligent Enquiries that have been made in the Ecclesiastical State, particularly here in Bologna, and at Urbino, there has not been found any Accomplice in the suppos’d Enterprize of the said Earl; who being alone, and in a foreign Country, ‘tis evident he could not have put such an Action in Execution, unless he had been assisted by the Natives, especially against a Person so well guarded as the Chevalier de St. George.

‘ Besides all this, there are strong Presumptions in Favour of my Lord, who, throughout all *Europe*, and in all Courts, is known to be a Person of a most generous Spirit, incomparable Politeness, and untainted Honour; Virtues and Qualities which have shin’d in all the Course of his Life and heroick Actions, and which leave no Manner of Foundation for the chimerical Enterprize laid to his Charge.

‘ This being premis’d, you must know, in the first Place, That in his Journey to *Italy*, his Lordship thought fit to avoid the Imperial Dominions, by Reason of some Remonstrances and Complaints which he was inform’d had been made against him in *England*, by the *Austrian* Ministers, about his late Conduct and Management; and therefore it was Prudence in him to be upon his Guard; and as for that Purpose, he pass’d thro’ difficult and dangerous Mountains, he took for his Safety only three armed Men, *viz.* the Post-Master of *Sestri*, with two of his Servants, declaring, where-ever he came, both his Name and Quality, that he might be entertain’d in private Houses.

2dly, ‘ As for the Money which his Lordship had remitted to *Italy*, that ought not to give the least Umbrage, since it is only for his ordinary Subsistence, his Remittances amounting to no more than 600 Pistoles, and his Lordship having left his ready Money in *France*.

‘ As for the Favours shewn by King *George* to my Lord *Peterborough*, when he was last in *England*, it is to be observ’d, That in the present Juncture, all Persons of Quality and Distinction are treated with great Civility and Tenderness, altho’ they be of the Number, or of the Party of those who have left the Court, only by laying down their Employments.

‘ As for the late remarkable Correspondence between the Duke of *Marlborough* and the Earl of *Peterborough*, after so long a Coldness, that may be easily accounted for: The Marquess of *Huntley*, at present Duke of *Gordon*, one of the first Peers of *Scotland*, of one of the most illustrious Families in *Europe*, and a *Roman Catholick*, who had taken up Arms in Favour of the *Chevalier de St. George*, is marry’d to the Earl of *Peterborough*’s Daughter, by whom

whom he has many Children. King *George*, at the Request of the Duke of *Marlborough*, who went in Person to acquaint my Lord *Peterborough* with that Picce of Favour, not only gave the Duke of *Gordon* his Life, but likewise restor'd him to his Estate. Now, after so generous an Action, who can think it strange that the Earl, out of Gratitude, should sacrifice his private Resentments to the Preservation of the Life of a Son-in-Law, who had brought 600 Gentlemen into the *Chevalier's* Service, with other Soldiers, which made up the third Part of his Army in *Scotland*.

If at any Time the Queen-Mother ought to be free from any Apprehensions of ill Designs from my Lord *Peterborough* against the Prince her Son, it must certainly be at this Juncture; since my Lord, at his Departure from *England*, took along with him all his Family, and his two only Grandsons, to settle them, as he has done, at *Paris*, in a Catholick Country, and, as one may say, under the Eyes and Power of the said Queen: Can any Man of common Sense think, that my Lord *Peterborough* could undertake any Thing against the *Chevalier's* Life, after having left two such dear Pledges in his Mother's Hands?

Equally frivolous and chimerical are the Pretences on which are grounded the Suspicions that have induc'd the Court of *Urbino* to secure his Lordship's Person, and confine him in *Port Urbano*, viz. his having sent a considerable Remittance to *Venice*: For if his Lordship had any ill Design in his Thoughts, he knew very well he could be safe nowhere but in *England*, and therefore there he would have kept his Money and Estate. But his Lordship having lately sold a considerable Part of his Estate, he may very well have remitted Part of that Money to *Venice*, without giving any Suspicion; for if he had been charg'd with such a villainous Commission, having the Favour and Countenance of King *George*, he would not have had Occasion to sell his own Estate, as he has done, and for which he has already receiv'd above 5000 Pistoles.

To confirm the Groundlessnes and evident Falsity of that shameful Imposture, undoubtedly suggested either by some private Enemy of my Lord, or by such as are against the Interest of the *Chevalier de St. George*,

‘ George, who by wicked Arts and sinister Cabals would cause Troubles and Divisions : To confirm, I say, the said Falsity, it will be sufficient to consider, how odd and strange it would be for the same Person, at the same Time, to give Umbrage and Jealousy to two Interests diametrically opposite. Tis not long since my Lord was divested of all his Employments in *England*, with some Marks of Disgrace, and that upon no other Pretence, but that he had spoken in *France* disadvantageously of King *George*, and with Partiality of the Prince his Rival. Now, by what a strange Metamorphosis, and contrary to all Probability, can it be pretended, that the same Lord should be capable of so black, so detestable, and so perilous an Action, to promote the Interest of those who have treated him unkindly, against a young Prince, to whom he was thought partial, and who, indeed, never did him any Prejudice ?

‘ The Groundlessness and Inconsistency of the Suspicion laid on his Lordship, farther appears, by considering, That since the Death of Queen *Anne*, he came four Times into *Italy* before the *Chevalier de St. George* was there, and before it could be thought that he ever should go out of *France* : Why then should any Umbrage be taken at my Lord’s coming a fifth Time into *Italy*, in the same Manner he did before, that is, Post, and with all possible Speed ? Why is he suspected in this Conjunction only ?

‘ Tis six Years since his Lordship has entertain’d in his Service an *Italian* Secretary, who, at other Times, accompany’d him to *Italy* ; but in his last Journey, my Lord left him with his two Grandsons at *Paris* ; which undoubtedly he would not have done, had he had in his Thoughts the ill Design, of which he is suspected, and to compass which, it was very improper for my Lord to be alone, without a Companion, or any Domestick of Confidence, and only with six ordinary Servants, all Strangers, five of whom, besides, were *Roman* Catholicks, and on whom therefore he could not depend so much as if they had been Protestants.

‘ In fine, between this last, and the preceding Journeys of my Lord into *Italy*, there is a notable Difference, which shews his Lordship’s natural Tem-

Temper. When at other Times he came from *London* into these Parts, his Motions were sudden and unforeseen, unknown to every Body, and his Arrival therefore unexpected: But in this last Journey, he has pass'd publickly thro' the Court of *Turin*; and his Return into *Italy* has been known, not only to many in *France*, but also to several Great Men of *Italy*, both at the Court of *Rome*, and at *Venice*, *Genoa*, *Parma*, *Modena*, and *Bologna*. It was known to all his Bankers every where, who had certain Advice of his Return at such a Time; and that even before his Lordship could know in what Manner he should be receiv'd, and treas'd by King *George*; all which is sufficient evidently and fully to prove, that his Conduct was not mysterious, but, on the contrary, plain, open, and free from any Machinations and Deligns, that should stand in Need of Artifice and Secrecy to be put in Executio-  
n. But Providence has still so order'd it, on this Occasion, that three Weeks before his Lordship's Departure from *London*, his Journey was publickly talk'd of at Court, and in other Places; and as all the foreign Ministers in *England* knew very well his Intention of going for *Italy*, so, in all Probability, all the Princes of *Italy* were early inform'd of it by their Ministers.

Such strong Reasons and solid Arguments, free from Ornament and study'd Oratory, ought to convince not only you, but all the World, how much my Lord and his Character have been wrong'd, by suspecting him of so base and unworthy an Attempt, since 'tis well known to every Body, that in the whole Course of his Life, and in all his former Actions, he has had no other Object in View but true Honour and Glory; and therefore there's no Room to doubt, that you, and all Men of Probity and Sense, will look with Horror and Contempt upon the Authors of so vile and detestable a Calumny, which, even at the Court of *Urbino*, has obtain'd but little Credit; the *Chevalier* having declar'd, *That he could hardly believe a Thing so injurious to the Reputation of that Lord; but that the repeated Advices he had receiv'd, oblig'd him to be upon his Guard, and to take some Precautions for his own Security.*

## SARDINIA.

WE come now to speak of the Conquest of *Sardinia* by the K. of *Spain*: But, first, we will give a short Account of that Island, and then proceed to the Reasons alledg'd in Behalf of his Catholick Majesty, in Justification of his making War upon the Emperor, especially at a Time when his Imperial Majesty's Arms were wholly employ'd against the common Enemy of the Christian Name.

*Sardinia* is an Island and Kingdom of *Europe* in the *Mediterranean*: It lies betwixt the 27th and 29th Degrees of Longitude; and Lat. 30 and 41 15. Geographers vary about the Length and Breadth of it. Some make it 170 Miles long, from South to North, and 92, where broadest, from East to West: Others make the greatest Length but 135 Miles, and the greatest Breadth but 52. 'Tis separated from the Isle of *Corsica*, which belongs to the *Genoese*, by a Streight, not above six Miles over. It is commonly divided into two Parts by the Rivers *Cedro* and *Tissi*; the one call'd *Cabo di Lugori*, which is the North; the other, *Cabo di Cagliari*, which is the South Part of the Island. The Soil is very fertile, but the Air very unhealthy, by Reason of exceeding high Mountains on the North Side of it, which keep out the North Wind; upon which Account the *Roman* Emperors us'd to banish such Persons as they had a Mind to be rid of to this Island, the Air being esteem'd pestilential: However, it produces Corn in such abundance, that in some Years they are computed to have transported a Million of Bushels to *Spain* and *Italy*. It abounds likewise with Wine and Oil, breeds Plenty of black Cattel and Horses, less than those of *Italy*, but more swift. This Island, alone, produces those Animals call'd *Mafrones* or *Mastriones*. They have Plenty of wild Beasts for Game; but no Wolves, or other Beasts of Prey, except Foxes; nor is there any venomous Creature in it; but they have a very small Animal, call'd *Solifugus*, which resembles a Frog. It had formerly a Silver Mine, and still affords Coral in several Places on its Coasts. The Antients tell us, that *Sardus*, the Son of *Hercules*, having settled a Colony here, call'd it *Sardinia* from his own Name, and that it before was call'd *Sandalioris* and *Ichnusia*, from

from the Sole of a Foot, which the Figure of this Island represents. Since those Times, it was inhabited by divers Nations, 'till the *Carthaginians* made themselves Masters of it ; and from whom it was taken by the *Romans*, in whose Possession it continu'd a long Time, and was taken from them by the *Greeks*, from whom the *Saracens* took it ; out of whose Hands the *Genoese* and *Pisans* having wrested it, fell into Dispute which of them should possess it : Upon which Pope *Boniface VIII.* gave Leave to King *James II.* of *Arragon* to conquer it, which he accomplish'd after a stout Resistance made by four Princes of the Island, assisted by the *Genoese* and *Pisans* ; and it has ever since been annex'd to the Crown of *Spain*, and govern'd by a Viceroy ; 'till in the late War the whole Island submitted in 1708, to the Confederate Fleet, for the Use of King *Charles III.* (as he was then call'd) the present Emperor. It was made a Kingdom in the 13th Century, by the Emperor *Frederick II.*, for his Son *Elzo*, who never enjoy'd it, nor have any of its Kings ever resided in it : In the late Treaty of Peace it was agreed to be given to the Elector of *Bavaria*, who was to have been King of it, to which the Emperor never consented. The ancient Inhabitants were accounted a very mercenary People, from whence the *Latine* Proverb, *Sardi venales*. It has 11 Ports, and had 94 Watch-Towers on the Sea-Coast. There were formerly 18 Bishopricks in this Island, and they have now no less than seven, three of whom are Archbishops. It has now only seven Towns of Note, which are, 1. *Cagliari*, the Capital of the Island, an Archbishop's See, and Seat of the Viceroy : It is situate on the Side of a Hill, at the Bottom of a Bay, near the South-East Corner of the Island. This Town was founded by the *Carthaginians* and destroy'd by *Gracchus* ; but is now a large, handsome, and populous City, divided into three different Boroughs, and has a spacious and goodly Haven, much frequented by Merchant Ships : Besides its natural Strength, it is defended by a Cittadel, in which is usually a Garrison of four or 500 Men. It is the Seat of an University, has a very beautiful Cathedral, exempted from the Jurisdiction of the Viceroy, being govern'd more immediately by its own Common-Council. The Town it self has many particular Privileges, as ha-

ving been a Metropoltian See for a long Time; for it is recorded, that the famous Bishop *Lucifer* was Prelate of it, in the Reigns of *Constantine the Great*, and of *Constantine the Young*, and assisted at the Council of *Milan* in 355, where he strenuously defended the *Athanasian* Creed. 2. *Oristano*, seated in the West Part of the Island, 45 Miles N. W. from *Cagliari*. This too is the See of an Archbishop, has the Title of a Marquisate, and was govern'd by its own Princes under the Name of Judges, when the Island was conquer'd by *James of Arragon*. The French took and destroy'd it in 1639; but it has been since so well rebuilt, that it is now a very neat Town. 3. *Villa d'Iglesia*, situate at the Bottom of a Gulph on the S. W. Corner of the Island, about 28 Miles W. from *Cagliari*. 'Tis the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of the Metropolitan, and defended by a Castle. 4. *Sassari*, in a pleasant Plain, near the N. W. Corner of the Island, about 10 Miles from the Sea, 60 Miles N. from *Oristano*, and an Archbishop's See: It was sack'd by the French in 1657, but is now a large City, tho' not strong, being defended only by a Castle. 5. *Castel-Arragonese*, a small fortify'd Town, with a good Harbour, 41 Miles N. E. from *Sassari*, of which it is a Suffragan Bishoprick. 6. *Alguero*, on the W. Side of the Island, defended by a strong Castle; it is 15 Miles distant from *Castel-Arragonese*, and a Suffragan Bishoprick likewise of *Sassari*. 7. *Bozzi*, 20 Miles S. from *Alguero*, situate at the Mouth of a River of the same Name. 'Tis the See of a Bishop Suffragan also of *Sassari*. There are likewise two Islands belonging to *Sardinia*: One of them call'd *St. Peter*, lies about six Miles from the S. W. Corner of the main Island, is 15 Miles in Compass, and has a good Harbour, and several populous Villages. The other, call'd *St. Antiochus*, lies at the Mouth of the Gulph of *Villa d'Iglesia*, is about 10 Miles long, and three broad, with several Villages, and Bays good for Anchorage.

No sooner was it known at the Court of *Rome* that the King of *Spain* intended to employ his Forces against *Sardinia*, than Cardinal *Paulucci*, Secretary of State to the Pope, writ the following Circular Letter to all the Nuncio's residing in foreign Courts.

SAS

As it is very likely that upon the first Advice of the Resolution of the Court of *Spain* to turn against *Sardinia* the Men of War, which, according to so many Promises, were design'd for the *Levant* against the *Turks*; and which that Court assur'd to have sail'd that Way, People will be curious to know what his Holiness has done in so important a Juncture, as well upon Account of his own Honour as that of the Holy See. I think it necessary to acquaint your Lordship, that his Holiness was no sooner inform'd of that horrid Breach of Promise, than he resolv'd to send an Express to his Nuncio at *Madrid*, with Orders to deliver to King *Philip V.* a Brief, of which the Copy is annex'd hereunto, and to declare to him besides, in relation to the Indulgence granted to him by his Holiness for two Subsidies, one to raise two Millions and a half on the Ecclesiastical Estates in the *Indies*, and the other for raising 500000 Ducats, *Spanish* Money, on the Estates of the Clergy in *Spain*, to be apply'd towards the Charges his Majesty was to be at in the Expedition against the *Turks*; both directed to the Nuncio to be put in Execution; that if the said Briefs have not been yet executed, they ought to remain without any Effect, seeing the Cause which had procur'd the same had ceas'd. Your Lordship may, in Case of Need, duly represent the Importance of this Step of his Holiness, both in respect to the Brief, and the Resolution aforesaid added thereto, as also the Consequence that may ensue thereupon; that every one may be convinc'd of the Sincerity, as well as of the Vigour, which he has express'd on this Occasion.

*The Pope's Brief to the King of Spain, mention'd in the above Letter, is as follows :*

*Most dear Son in Jesus Christ, Health and Apostolical Benediction.*

As we could not in the least doubt that the Assurances which your Majesty has given us, more than once, that the Men of War which we desir'd of you with so much Earnestness, and which you caus'd to be equip'd, were design'd for the powerful Relief of the Christian Fleet against the *Turks*, so,

in this Perswasion, to contribute to the Increase of your Glory, we forthwith imparted it in a Confis-  
ter to our venerable Brethren the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, as well as what was afterwards told us on your Part, that those Ships were sail'd for the *Levant*, to support the Common Cause, as you had often promis'd us they should. We were the more inclin'd to believe this, because we earnestly wish'd it; especially, when we had Advice, that the *Venetian* Fleet, tho' it had valiantly defended the Cause of Christianity, impatiently expected the Arrival of those auxiliary Ships, having suffer'd pretty much in several bloody Engagements in the *Archipelago*.

Your Majesty may judge then of our Surprize and Grief at the Reports lately spread, That your Fleet had not taken the Route that you had signify'd to us, but another, directly contrary to your Promises; so that the Orthodox Religion can have no Hope of Relief from it; but, on the Reverse, has all Manner of Reason to dread the most dangerous Consequences.

We have indeed hitherto endeavour'd to alleviate our Affliction at this News, by persuading our Self, that we ought not to give an entire Credit to it, tho' it came confirm'd to us, by Complaints from many Hands; because we consider'd such an Enterprize as directly contrary to your great Piety, to the Faith of your Promises, and even to the Duty of a Catholick King, at a Time when the Church is in so great Danger.

But as the common Fame, that has gain'd Footing in all Parts about this Affair, makes us fear, that, contrary to your own Inclinations, you may have been prevail'd on by the Artifice of certain Persons about you, to enter into this mischievous and dangerous Delign, which 'tis even said you have already put in Execution; our sincere and paternal Affection to you permits us to be no longer silent; when not only your Reputation, but your Soul also is at Stake. For who sees not what an Account you will have to render to the King of Kings, and what a Blemish it will be to your Glory, if your Counsellors have been capable of prevailing with you to abandon the common Cause; and if having no Regard to the Perils

Perils of the Christian Religion, you so far forget yourself, as to carry elsewhere those Troops and Arms that were design'd to be employ'd in a Holy War, in Defence of our Holy Church; and lastly, if you set at Nought the Faith of the Provinces which you have so often made to us, or rather to God, who will not be mocked, and in whose Name we receiv'd those Promises? Those Counsellors will draw upon themselves the terrible Consequences of the divine Vengeance, if, on Pretence of any Injuries, or for any private Interest, they have given your Majesty such pernicious Counsels, as will tarnish the Glory of your Royal Name, elude the Endeavours and Efforts of our Pastoral Function, for the Defence of Christianity, and which, in the End, God, who is terrible towards the Kings of the Earth, will not suffer to go unpunish'd.

But what Injuries could your Ministers pretend to have receiv'd, that could induce them to advise you to prefer their Interests to the Cause of God? What Reasons could they offer that deserv'd to be put in Competition with the Welfare of the Catholic Religion, the Advancement of God's Glory, and the urgent Necessities of Christendom? Could they pretend that Jesus Christ had broke his Faith to them in the least Tittle, or that he had done them any Injustice, that could warrant them in violating their Faith to him, and in abandoning the Defence of his Name and Laws, which it is their Duty to revere and obey?

Wherefore we most earnestly intreat your Majesty, and conjure you in the Name of the Lord, as we have already, with a paternal Affection freely represented to you, that according to your Equity and singular Prudence, you would seriously reflect on the Dangers of Christendom, of the Church and Religion; and that you would be pleased to hearken to us, to us, who are as a Father to you, who love you tenderly, and who give you true and wholesome Advice, rather than to those Sons of Infidelity, who only care for the Things of this World, and who, having your Glory less in View than to gain Renown to themselves, put you upon Designs advantageous in Appearance, but that will prove very pernicious in their Consequences: We therefore once more conjure you to let

let all Things rest as they are ; and if any Alteration has already happen'd, to restore them to the Condition they were in before, that so you may secure your own Honour and the Quiet of your Conscience, contribute to the publick Tranquillity, and, in a Word, prevent the just Complaints of all good Men.

Our venerable Brother *Pompeoi*, Archbishop of *New Cesarea*, [Adrianople] will say more to you on this Head ; and we request you always to give him a favourable Hearing, according as you are wont. In the mean Time we will pour out our incessant Prayers to the Almighty, in whose Hands are the Hearts of Kings, that he would give our Words and Advice the Power to bend your Majesty's Heart, and cause you to form such Designs as may not stop the Course of Celestial Blessings upon your Head, but draw them down more and more upon you, to the lasting Happiness of your Kingdoms. And, as a Pledge of our Pontifical Love, we most affectionately give you our Apostolical Blessings.'

*Given at Rome, at Santa Maria Maggiore, under the Seal of the Fisher, August 25, 1717, and in the 17th Year of our Pontificate.*

The Manifesto which the Court of *Spain* thought fit to publish in Justification of the Invasion of *Sardinia*, was, by Way of circular Letter, written by the Marquess of *Grimaldo*, Principal Secretary of State to his Catholick Majesty, to the several Ministers of that Prince, residing in foreign Courts ; of which Letter here follows a Translation.

THAT at a Time when all *Europe* was perswaded that the Preparations that were making in *Spain*, threaten'd the common Enemy of *Christendom*, and that his Majesty's Forces were design'd to second the Efforts of the Christian Army, pursuant to the generous Offers the King had made for that Purpose to the Pope ; that at such a Time, I say, the King should resolve to send his Fleet and Troops to conquer the Island of *Sardinia*, I doubt not but your Excellency, and all *Europe*, will be surpriz'd, as indeed I my self am. I know (and indeed who does not?)

not) his Majesty's Equity and Sincerity, his punctual Observance of his Royal Promises, the Tenderness of his Conscience, and his Constancy in Adversity; Qualities that are the true Picture of this Monarch, and which render him the worthy Successor of the greatest Kings that ever sway'd the Sceptre of *Spain*. 'Twas my knowing this that caus'd my Surprize, and I could scarce conceive that a Prince endow'd with so many Virtues, could determine to attack the Archduke at a Time when he was in War with the *Turks*, and when the Coasts of the Ecclesiastical State were threaten'd with an Invasion. But since the King has taken this Resolution, he must have been forc'd to it by superior Reasons, and more powerful Motives. This, indeed, I have learn'd from his Majesty's own Mouth, and am order'd to inform your Excellency of it, which I now am going to do, in as few Words as possible.

The King has, with unparaleld Magnanimity, borne the dismembering of his Dominions, which the Plenipotentiaries for treating the late Peace thought fit to sacrifice to the publick Tranquillity: But his Majesty well hop'd, that such a Sacrifice would have secur'd the Peace of a Nation, whose Valour was not seconded by Fortune; and that what was stipulated, would have been, at least, religiously observ'd. His Majesty nevertheless, to procure the Tranquillity of *Spain*, yielded up the Kingdom of *Sicily*, on Condition that his Enemies should evacuate *Catalonia* and the Isle of *Majorca*; but he soon saw, that those who commanded there, conceal'd the Dispatches and Orders which they receiv'd: And when the King caus'd the Allies to be inform'd of it, those very Commanders feign'd, that they would execute the Treaty, by Virtue of which the Restitution of those Places was demanded of them.

In Conformity to that Treaty, the Archduke's Garrisons had nothing to do but to deliver up the Gates of every Place to the King, as is usual in the like Case among other *European* Powers: But the Archduke's Generals, without having Regard to the Faith of Treaties, abandon'd those Places to the *Catalans*, and gave them Hopes of returning soon to their Assistance; by which Promises they support-

ed

ed the Audaciousness of that People, who were inclin'd to a Revolt, and urg'd them on to a Resistance as unjust as it was obstinate. Besides, what was yet more outrageous against his Majesty, the Archduke's Generals, to enable those Rebels to persist the longer in their Rebellion, permitted them, at the Time of their embarking, to seize the Horses belonging to their Troops. They attempted also to deliver up *Ostalrick* to them; a Place which they themselves had desir'd of the King, and which his Majesty had granted them, as a Place of Refuge and Security to the Archduke's Troops that were to embark.

What Expences! What Calamities has not *Spain* suffer'd by these Breaches of Faith, this Violation of so solemn a Treaty? It had been a less Evil to have continu'd the War, and more glorious to have run the Hazards of it. But his Majesty's real Desire to maintain the publick Tranquillity prevail'd over his just Resentments. The King unwillingly saw the continual Succours that were sent from *Naples* to the Support of his revolted Subjects, and to heighten the Insolence of the Rebels; but conceal'd his just Resentments, in Hopes of procuring, by Decrees, Repose to his Subjects after so long and so destructive a War. How much more easy would it have been to his Majesty to have invaded both by Sea and Land the Territories possest'd by the Archduke, and by that Means to have made him sensible of the injurious and ungenerous Treatment he had receiv'd from him? But notwithstanding all this Moderation on the Part of the King, the Archduke continu'd in his Breach of Faith to his Majesty; for tho' Letters were indeed sent to the Generals and Governors in *Majorca* to surrender that Island to the King, yet contrary Orders were privately given them; upon which they delay'd the Performance, in hope that Succours would arrive from *Germany*, which would involve *Spain* in a new War, and plunge that Kingdom into new Expences and Miseries; but at length the King made himself Master of the City, and then indeed the Island was deliver'd to him.

It is natural to believe, that then at least the Ministry at *Vienna* would willingly have conceal'd the Share they had in the Revolt of the King's

Sub-

Subjects; but by the Rewards that were given to the most obstinate of the Rebels, and those who had most distinguishb'd themselves by the unnatural Rebellion against their undoubted lawful Sovereign, the said Ministry sufficiently declar'd themselves the Authors of a Rebellion, committed by a People so vile and perfidious.

The War which the *Turks* declar'd against the Archduke, open'd to his Majesty the Gate of Revenge, and presented him with a fair Opportunity to recover the Territories which the Archduke had usurp'd upon him: His Majesty however took no Advantage of that favourable Conjunction; for he not only condescended not to disturb the Peace of *Italy*, but in Opposition to his own Interest, contributed to the aggrandizing of his Enemy, by granting, out of a Principle of Religion and a truly Christian Zeal, Succours to the Archduke's Allies, which enabled them to conquer their common Enemy.

The King perswaded himself, that if so generous a Conduct on his Part did not inspire in the Archduke a Desire of Peace, it would at least have engag'd him to shew as great a Regard for his Majesty as is observ'd even between declar'd Enemies, and the Generals of Armies, when in Sight of one another: But, on the contrary, injurious Declarations have been publith'd in *Italy*, *Flanders*, and at *Vienna*, highly reflecting on his Majesty's Person and Dignity; and that Words and Actions might be all of a Piece, the Archduke has caus'd the Grand Inquisitor of *Spain* to be feiz'd, even tho' he was furnish'd with his Holiness's Passports, authoriz'd and approv'd by Cardinal *Scrottenbach*: This last Affront has renew'd the Remembrance of all the former, and awaken'd the Obligations that a King lies under to revenge himself, and to obtain Satisfaction for the Indignities and Injuries he has receiv'd, and which he cannot calmly put up without lessening his Authority in the Minds of his People, who will look upon him as incapable of securing their Repose, if he pass by such Affronts that are offer'd to his own Crown. In a Word, this Insult offer'd to the King, in the Person of the Grand Inquisitor of *Spain*, has convain'd his Majesty, that the Ministry at *Vienn*

A a a have

have at all Times sought Occasions of humbling the Minds of a Nation, who have always been most sensibly affected in Points that touch their Honour, and who take these Injuries as open Affronts offer'd to the Person of their King. Nothing but these serious Reflections could have diverted his Majesty's Intentions of sending the powerful Succours that were prepar'd against the *Turk*, the Enemy of the Archduke, nor have excited his Justice to employ them in a lawful Revenge.

Your Excellency knows how ardently his Majesty wilhes the Increase of the Church's Glory ; and therefore you are commanded to make known, that nothing, but the most powerful Motives, could have suspended the Efforts which his Piety excited him to contribute towards it. It is to me a sensible Mortification to see the Succours design'd for the Pope, employ'd otherwise for a while ; nor am I less concern'd at the just Resentments the King is compell'd to shew, and which are the Cause of that Delay. I heartily wish, that the Ministers of so great a Prince as the Archduke, had form'd Projects worthy of their Master, instead of drawing upon themselves the Blame of all *Europe*, by a continu'd Series of manifest Violations of the most solemn Treaties.

The Prince *de Caraman*, Ambassador of *Spain* at the Court of *France*, presented likewise, in his own Name, a Memorial about the Invasion of *Sardinia*, to the Marshal *d'Huxelles*, President of the Council for foreign Affairs, when he communicated to him the preceding Letter of the Marques *Grimaldi* ; which Memorial is as follows :

S I R,

THE confus'd Reports and surprizing News that for some Time past have been current at this and all the other Courts of *Europe*, that the King my Master design'd to employ the Sea and Land-Forces he was assembling at *Barcelona* on some Secret Enterprize, together with the pressing Instances, continual Representations, and uncommon Applications, which I know were made at *Paris* as well as at *London*, by the German Ministers and their Adherents, the Reinorse of whose Consciences

sciences, upon the first Advice of such an Enterprise, rung the Alarm, have hitherto kept me under no small Uneasiness, as your Excellency, who very well knows how zealous I am for the Glory of the King my Master, and how entirely I am devoted to his Service, may very well judge, as well as by the extream Agitations I was in on the first hearing of those Reports: But that Ferment was thoroughly calm'd by a Letter I receiv'd from the Marques *Grimaldo*, a Copy whereof I have annex'd to this Memorial, which I have now the Honour to deliver to your Excellency.

In that Letter, I have the Satisfaction to see the Reasons that have induc'd the King my Master to attempt the Recovery of *Sardinia* by Force of Arms, set forth in such a Manner, as must convince the whole World of the Justice of that Expedition. Even I my self, whose Penetration is but weak, do nevertheless already perceive the Solidity of those Reasons, which are grounded on the Infracti-  
ons made by the Court of *Vienna*, of the solemn Treaties concluded for the Evacuation of *Catalonia* and *Majorca*, and on the Non-performance of the Conditions agreed upon for the Cessation of Arms in *Italy*: Such Contraventions as ought never to be forgotten!

I therefore put into your Excellency's Hands a Copy of the Marques *Grimaldo*'s Letter, that you may be entirely convinc'd of the Justice of his Catholick Majesty's Arms, and be the better able to inform the Regency more exactly of it. I can only add one Reflection to the Contents of this Letter, which is, that as the King my Master has hitherto forborn to attack the Archduke in the Dominions he usurps upon him, upon two Motives equally wise and important; so he does not do it at present, but at the utmost Extremity, and after the Archduke has violated all the Respect due to crown'd Heads, and affronted him by violently seizing the Grand Inquisitor of *Spain*.

The first Motive is, that the King my Master whose Courage and Greatness of Soul are worthy of his High Birth and Throne, is more sensibly touch'd at the Indignities that wound his Honour, than at any Attempts that were level'd chiefly against his Interest; of which Truth I am an undeni-  
A a a 2 niable

niable Witness, having seen to what a Degree his generous Courage was provok'd, when he heard the Account of those unjust Violences and odious Treatments, which, after the Loss of the Kingdom of *Naples*, the *Germans* gave in the Prisons of *Milan*, to the Viceroy, the Marquess *de Villena*, and the general Officers who serv'd under him; among whom I had the inestimable Honour to be distinguish'd by the special Care the King's Enemies took to abuse me.

Your Excellency will soon perceive the Merit and Justice of the second Motive. The last Affront which the Archduke has put upon the King my Master, at a Time when he least expected to receive another, is like an additional Weight thrown into one Side of a Pair of Scales that stood equally poised before, and has unavoidably borne down the Balance: Nevertheless, his Catholick Majesty would have sacrific'd his just Resentments to those holy Maxims, which are the Rule of his Conduct, and would have offer'd another Victim to the Good of Christendom, if he had not seen the naval Forces of the *Venetians*, and the Potentates their Allies, Masters of the Sea in the *Levant*; and if, after all, he had not been fully convinc'd that he was under an inevitable Necessity of making a considerable Effort, in order to prevent fresh Affronts, and to confound the Pride of his Enemies, who, to testify their inveterate Hatred, have fallen upon a Clergy-man, whom his old Age and Infirmities ought rather to have render'd an Object of their Compassion, and in the Outrages they have committed upon his Person, have trampled under Foot the Laws of Nations, and the Treaties which ought to have shelter'd him from all Manner of Imprisonment; the rather, because it was by the express Consent of the Archduke's Minister at *Rome*, that he took his Way thro' the State of *Milan*, with a Passport given him by the Pope: The Archduke, in violating that Passport, has shewn but little Respect to the supream Head of that Church, against whose Enemies he so much boasts of being engag'd in War at this Time.

*I pray God to preserve your Excellency as long as I wish it.*

*Sign'd,*  
*The Prince of Cellamare.*  
*Abour*

About the same Time the Marques *de Beretti Landi* deliver'd the following Memorial on the same Subject to the States-General.

YOUR High-Mightinesses having done the under-written Embassador of *Spain*, the Marques *Beretti Landi*, the Honour to tell him in a Conference Yesterday, that you desir'd to have in Writing the Reasons which the said Embassador then alledg'd, in Demonstration of the just Causes of the King his Master's sending a Fleet and Troops to possess themselves of *Sardinia*, he will endeavour in this Memorial to set down, at least, the most weighty of those Reasons; but first of all to declare in it his Majesty's generous Intentions for the publick Tranquillity, and his entire Confidence in your High-Mightinesses.

The Marques *de Grimaldo's Letter*, drawn up in Form of a Manifesto, which the Embassador left in your High-Mightinesses Hands, must have given you a fuller Information; but you will have the Goodness to hear, if you please, a very remarkable Particular; namely, that when his Holiness, to remove all Scruples from the Mind of the Archduke in Relation to the War with *Turkey*, obtain'd the King my Master's Consent, that nothing should be attempted on his Part in *Italy*, against the Neutrality during the said War; and, on the other Hand, desir'd of the Archduke, that he would not (by his Emissaries and *Spanish* Rebels at *Vienna*) form any Intrigues to disturb the Repose of *Spain*, the said Prince never gave the least Answer to his Holiness upon that Head; but, on the contrary, when the King of *Spain* had sent a Squadron to the *Levant*, the said Archduke us'd all his Endeavours to excite Mutinies and Troubles in *Spain*; but let him continue his Efforts of that Nature as long as he pleases, and tho' he may possibly find in so vast a Monarchy some corrupted Minds, yet he may rest assur'd, that his Intrigues will come to Nothing, in a Nation full of Honour and Fidelity. However, it evidently appears, that at the same Time that his Catholick Majesty engag'd on his Part to maintain the Neutrality of *Italy*, notwithstanding so many former Injuries and Provocations, the Archduke thought himself at Liberty to sow all the Divisions in *Spain* that

that, possibly he could. The Neutrality of *Italy* appears already to all the World, as a Treaty slighted, and even violated, contrary to the Respect due to the Potentates who were pleas'd to be Guarantees of it.

In Regard to Signior *Molinez*, Great Inquisitor of *Spain*, tho' he be mention'd at large in the Marques's *de Grimaldo's* Letter, I have the Honour nevertheless to remind your High Mightinesses, that that Prelate might, by Virtue of the Neutrality alone, have gone undisturb'd thro' the *Milaneze*, without any Pass, tho' he had one of his Holiness, grounded on the Assurances given to the Holy Father by Cardinal *Scrottenbach*.

Your High-Mightinesses are likewise desir'd to reflect on the excessive Contributions that are at this Time demanded by the Court of *Vienna* of the Princes of *Italy*, contrary to what is stipulated in the Treaty of Neutrality.

Your High-Mightinesses will be pleas'd likewise to consider the late Declaration publish'd at *Vienna*, in Form of an Edict, against the peaceful and undoubted Dominion of the Republick of *Venice* over the *Adriatick* Sea. This is a very surprizing Case: The Republick of *Venice* is engag'd, as well as the Archduke, in a War against the *Turks*: *Venice* makes an Alliance with that Prince, and God knows to what mean Terms she was forc'd to submit. The Archduke and the Republick find themselves united in one common Interest, and involv'd in one common Danger; and the Archduke takes this very Opportunity to make that insulting Declaration against the Republick, which in a Manner stabs her to the very Heart, as will evidently appear to any who will read the History of that Commonwealth. I take the Liberty most humbly to represent to your High-Mightinesses, that this Instance alone, attended as it is with such aggravating Circumstances, is a sufficient Lesson to instruct all those who shall be sought to by the Court of *Vienna*, to beware how they make Alliances with them.

The King my Master has discover'd many other under-hand Designs of that Court, who now without Cause complain aloud of the pretended Infraction of the Neutrality of *Italy*, made by his Catholick Majesty. Will your High Mightinesses be

be pleas'd only to know, that Consultations are daily held at *Vienna*, by the Council call'd there, *The Council of Spain*, to seize the Port of *Leghorn* this approaching Winter? Who does not thudder at this dreadful News, the dismal and fatal Consequences of which are easy to be imagin'd? Who will not conclude from these Proceedings, and from the other Particulars which I have had the Honour to represent to you, that the Archduke is the Infrautor and Aggressor, and that the King of *Spain* ought no longer, for the Welfare of *Europe*, to content himself barely with making Representations to the Potentates in Friendship with him? For all that has been alledg'd by Way of Proposal to reconcile Differences, was mere Amusement; flung in by the Archduke, to gain the Good-will of the Mediators. It ought therefore to be maturely weigh'd, that if the Archduke shoud once make himself Master of *Leghorn*, he will soon be able to get a Naval Force; and if afterwards he can but make himself Master of all *Italy*, (to which 'tis evident his Ambition eggs him on, and that he will not stick at the most violent Methods to compass that Design, without Regard to any Person whatsoever) all *Europe* will, at last, tho' too late, feel the Effects of it, and bewail their own Negligence. How many Princes, both of *Italy* and *Germany*, were invited to send their Plenipotentiaries to *Baden*, to represent their Grievances, because, as they were told, those Masters could not be determin'd in the Congress at *Utrecht*? And yet those Ministers were sent Home with a mortifying Intimation, that their Masters must apply themselves to the Court of *Vienna* for Justice? To mention the Fate of some of those Princes. Your High-Mightinesses know, that the Archduke keeps *Mantua*, (which, by its Situation, is in a Manner the Citadel of all *Italy*) from a House that has always been entirely devoted to him, tho' not all the Shuffling of the Aulick Council can find the least Colour to justify that Usurpation. I desire your High-Mightinesses to permit me to make Use of these Expressions: The Approaches are made on all Sides: If the Princes of *Europe*, who are so highly concern'd not to suffer such an Event, do not take proper Measures, *Italy* is on the Brink of utter Destruction.

The

' The King of *Spain*, my Master, (as his Majesty  
 ' has been graciously pleas'd to inform me) has caus'd  
 ' all the necessary Representations to be made to the  
 ' King of *Great Britain*; and promises himself, that  
 ' his *Britannick* Majesty, besides the Reflections ne-  
 ' cessary to the publick Tranquillity, will bear in  
 ' Mind the Advantages that *England* has gain'd by the  
 ' two Treaties concluded at *Madrid* after the Peace  
 ' of *Utrecht*, and several other demonstrative Proofs  
 ' which the King of *Spain* has given him of his good  
 ' Faith: Besides, his *Britannick* Majesty is already, or will  
 ' be shortly inform'd of what your High-Mightinesses  
 ' will now know from me, that notwithstanding the  
 ' above Reasons for the King my Master's taking  
 ' Arms, his Majesty will yet, to shew his Moderation,  
 ' content himself for the present with the Enterprize  
 ' of *Sardinia*; he having order'd the greater Expedi-  
 ' tions, for which, 'tis well known, all Things were  
 ' in a Readiness, to be suspended, to give Time and  
 ' Opportunity to the Potentates of *Europe* to take Mea-  
 ' sures, and concert proper Expedients to secure the  
 ' Repose of *Italy*, upon which the Ballance of *Europe*  
 ' depends: This is that very Balance upon which the  
 ' late War was grounded. His Majesty desires to  
 ' know, if this Balance has been obtain'd? Or, ra-  
 ' ther, If some Persons have not contributed to aug-  
 ' ment the Power of a Prince, who, by his Conduct,  
 ' seems to have no other View than his own Gran-  
 ' deur; and who, by what appears, would hardly scruple  
 ' to begin with those to whom he has the greatest  
 ' Obligations?

' The said Ambassador of *Spain* has a very agreea-  
 ' ble Order from the King his Master, to declare the  
 ' Consideration his Majesty has for the States-General.  
 ' During this Suspension of Arms, which his Ma-  
 ' jesty has been graciously pleas'd to order, to put it  
 ' in the Power of the Potentates of *Europe* to find out  
 ' Remedies agreeable to Justice and the universal  
 ' Tranquillity, and proper for securing a Balance, his  
 ' Majesty declares, That being satisfy'd with your  
 ' High-Mightinesses Conduct, and applauding the  
 ' Regard you have for him, in Consideration thereof,  
 ' his Majesty will, on his Part, encourage and protect  
 ' your Commerce, and have your Interest as much at  
 ' Heart as his own: He will make no Difficulty to put  
 ' his Pretensions into the Hands of the States-Gene-  
 ' ral;

eral; and how great an Honour will this illustrious Arbitration be to you? His Majesty will have a Complacency, a Moderation and Magnanimity beyond what can be imagin'd; and saving what is indispensible to his Honour, he will take Pleasure in giving to your High-Mightinesses, in so weighty an Affair, all possible Marks of his Friendship and Confidence.

*Hague, Sept.  
5, 1717.*

*Sign'd,*

*The Marques de Beretti Landi.*

The above Memorials, and other Pieces, contain the Reasons, which the Ministers of *Spain* thought fit to alledge in Justification of their Master's having attack'd the Emperor; who neither by himself, nor by his Ministers, has yet made any Reply to them. We proceed now to give a succinct Relation of the Conquest of *Sardinia*, by the Forces of his Catholick Majesty.

The Squadron that was fitted out in several Ports of *Spain*, as twas given out, to assist the *Venetian*, arriv'd at *Barcelona* in the Beginning of *July*; and then twas soon perceiv'd, that the *Turkish* War had been but the Pretence of that Armament; for the *Spaniards* caus'd most of their Troops to march to *Barcelona*, and other maritime Places on the Coast of the *Mediterranean*, and embark'd a considerable Body of them, with a Train of Artillery, and Arms for six or seven thousand Men, on Board the Transports they had prepar'd to go along with the Fleet; and the first Convoy, under the Command of the Marques *Miri*, sail'd from *Barcelona* on the 25th of *July*. They touch'd at *Majorca* on the 3d of *August*; but meeting with contrary Winds, foul Weather, and sometimes Calms, arriv'd not at *Cagliari* till the 21st of that Month; but the other Part of the Fleet, that was left at *Barcelona*, to take on Board the rest of the Forces, perform'd their Voyage with greater Success, and arriv'd there on the 10th. The very Day that the last Squadron arriv'd, the Marques *de Lede*, General of Foot, who commanded in Chief in this Expedition, sent an Officer on Shore to summon the Marques *de Rubi*, Vice-roy of *Sardinia*, to surrender the Town of *Cagliari* and the whole Island to his *Spanish* Majesty; which he absolutely refusing to do, the necessary Dispositions were

B b b

made

made for landing the Troops the next Morning, which was accordingly done near the Salt-Pits ; and by Three in the Afternoon they were all on Shore, to the Number of about 6000 Foot and 600 Dragoons, mounted. Mean while 500 Imperial Horse, of which 200 were regular Troops, appear'd at some Distance from the Place of landing ; but the Cannon of the Spanish Gallies firing upon them continually, kept them off, and the Descent was made without any Opposition. The same Day the Spanish Troops advanc'd towards *Cagliari*, and encamp'd in the Plain of *Lazaretto*, while the Fleet which had anchor'd off the Salt-Pits, during the Disembarkation, sail'd, and took their Station before the Town. On the 23d the Spanish Forces took Possession of the Convent of *Bon-  
aire*, the Imperialists retiring into the Suburbs of *Cagliari*, without firing a Shot ; and thence their Foot withdrew into the Town, the Horse marching off into the Country, to hinder the Spaniards from supplying themselves with Provisions from the Island. The 24th the General, with all his Dragoons, and a Detachment of Foot, march'd out of the Camp, to take a View of the Country in the Neighbourhood of *Cagliari*, and in his March fell in with a Party of Imperial Horse, whom he defeated, killing 12 of them, with the Loss of only one of his Dragoons, and return'd to the Camp with some Prisoners and Cattle. On the 25th and 26th the Spaniards were employ'd in landing their Artillery and Ammunition for attacking the Place by Land, while the Men of War came and moor'd before the Mouth of the Port in Form of a Half-Moon. On the 28th the Siege was form'd, but the Troops were oblig'd to keep in their Lines 12 Days, without any Military Operations, except throwing in of some Bombs, for want of Fascines which the Scamen of the Fleet were employ'd to cut and make in the Neighbourhood of *Palafino*, it being necessary to attack the Castle and the Lower Town in Form, in which were the Marquess *de Rubi*, the Marquess *della Guardia*, the Count *de St. Antonio*, the Marquess *de Pes*, the Count *de St. Martino*, and other Partisans of the House of *Austria*, with 400 Horse of the Regiment of *Carreras*, and the ordinary Garrison of 300 Foot ; as also a Company of *Miquelets*, *Catalonians*, *Majorcans*, and *Valencians*, with a few of the Militia of the Country, who all seem'd determin'd to defend them-

themselves to the last Extremity. On the 12th of September 20000 Fasines having been brought to the Camp, the Seamen were set to Work to raise a Battery of 4 Guns against the Bulwark of *Durfin* ; and the Line was extended towards the Castle *de la Contessa*, in order to open the Trenches on that Side : But the Grenadiers order'd on this Service, were repul's'd, by the Fire of four Cannon loaded with Cartridge-Shot, by which a Captain and four Men were kill'd, and five wounded. On the 13th several Villages submitted to the Obedience of the King of *Spain* ; as did also the Archbishop of *Cagliari*, the Marques of *Villarias*, the Family of *Maffoni*, and others ; and in *Upper Sardinia* the People in general rise in Arms, and declar'd for his Catholick Majesty. That Night the Trenches were open'd, and the Approaches were continu'd for several Days together with inconsiderable Loss, while the Bombs of the Besiegers did great Execution on the Houses of the Town, On the 16th arriv'd from *Barcelona* 16 Tartanes and 2 Men of War, with one Regiment of Horse and another of Foot, by which the *Spaniſh* Camp was reinfor'd to 8000 Foot and 800 Horse, without computing the Men belonging to the Fleet, who, by the Command of the Marques *Mari*, were very serviceable on Shore ; while several Prizes were likewise taken at Sea by the Vigilance of that Admiral On the 17th the Marques *de Rubi* caus'd the Suburbs of *Villanuova*, with the Convent call'd, *Il Jesu del Padri Oſſervanti*, to be burnt, in order to lay all open before the Walls ; and then observing that the *Spaniards* had advanc'd their Approaches within Pistol-Shot of the Place, he retir'd out of it with 150 Horse and some Gentlemen, leaving the Command to the Marques *della Guardia*, and Colonel *Carreras* ; soon after which, most of the rest of the Cavalry fled also out of the Place. Upon Notice of this on the 18th, the Marques *de Lede* detach'd the Count *de Pezuela* with 300 Dragoons, in Pursuit of the Marques *de Rubi* ; and the said Count us'd such Diligence, that he overtook him in the Road to *Alguero*, near a Village call'd, *Sciannana*, in the Neighbourhood of *Orestan*, where he attack'd and defeated them : The Marques himself was wounded in the Arm, but leaping a Ditch, made his Escape, and got into *Alguero*, with only 13 of his Men, the rest being either kill'd or taken. Among the Prisoners

ners was the Count *de St. Antonio*, General of the Galleys of *Sardinia*, who was put on Board a *Spaniſh* Man of War, and sent to *Barcelona*. The rest that were taken, who amounted to about 120, all listed themselves in the *Spaniſh* Troops. In the mean Time the Siege went on, and the new Gouvernour pretend-ed to defend the Place: upon which the *Spaniards* push'd on their Batteries with all Expedition, and fir'd continually, from the 22d to the 30th of *September*, with great Fury, in order to make a Breach in the Walls of the Castle; and threw in a good Number of Bombs. The Besieg'd made like-  
wise a very great Fire with their Artillery; but on the 30th in the Afternoon, the Breach being become al-  
most practicable, the Garrison beat a Parley, and Lieutenant-Colonel *Slopina* was sent out to offer to treat of a Capitulation; the Debate about settling the Articles held two Days; the *Spaniards* insisting on the Garrison's surrendering themselves Prisoners of War, and the Garrison, upon being conducted to *Alguero*, or transported to *Naples*, both which were flatly deny'd them; but at length it was agreed on the third Day, that the Soldiers should march out with their Baggage, but without Arms, and the Officers with their Arms and Baggage, and that they should be transported to *Genoa*. Accordingly the Castle was put into the Hands of the *Spaniards* the Day following, but 180 of the Garrison listed them-selves in the *Spaniſh* Troops. No other Terms could be obtain'd for the Town of *Cagliari*, and the open Country of the Island of *Sardinia*, than that the Inhabitants should submit to the Clemency of the Conqueror.

The Capital of *Sardinia* being thus subdu'd, the Marques *de Lede* immedately sent a Detachment to attack *Alguero*, into which Place the Marques *de Rubi* had made his Escape, designing, as 'twas given out, to defend himself there to the last Extremity; but scarce were the *Spaniſh* Troops arriv'd before it, but he fled from thence into Castle *Arragoneze*; both which Places submitted to the *Spaniards* without ma-  
king any Resistance; the first of them on the 28th, the last on the 30th of *October*; and both on the same Capitulation as *Cagliari*; so that the Marques *de Rubi* was permitted to quit the Island, having got Leave to transport himself to *Genoa*, which he did accordingly; and thus the whole Kingdom of *Sardinia* was reduc'd to

to the Obedience of his Catholick Majesty : After which, the Marques de *Lede* having left 4000 Men in that Island, embark'd with the rest of his Forces, and return'd to *Spain*.

Continuation of the War between the Venetians and the Turks.

AFTER the Sea-Engagements mention'd in our last, the *Venetian* Fleet retir'd to *Zante* ; and that of the *Turks*, between *Modon* and, *Sapienza*, where they continu'd some Time, and then return'd to *Constantinople*. But the Campaign ended not thus at Land ; for the *Venetians* resolv'd to make themselves Masters of several Places in *Epirus*, and to this Purpose embark'd a strong Body of Men under the Command of General *Schuylembourg*, who landed with them near *Preveza*, a small Town with only a single Mud-Wall to defend it ; so that he flatter'd himself that he should be able to take it Sword in Hand ; but found himself disappointed, for he took it not 'till the *Turks* had abandon'd it, after they had made seven Sallies upon the Befiegers, and kill'd them 1500 Men, tho' the *Turks* were not in all above 800. Six of these Sallies were made during the first four Days of the Siege, but on the fifth Day of it, the *Venetians* having refus'd them honourable Terms, the whole Garrison came out, and pouring all at once upon one of the Quarters of the *Venetian* Camp, put all into Confusion in an Instant, drove the Befiegers clear away from their Posts, making a great Slaughter of them. After this they retir'd into the Town, which nevertheless they abandon'd in the Evening, marching off in View of the *Venetians*, who had been so roughly handled in the Morning, that they thought not fit to try their Fortune in a second Action on the same Day, but were glad on any Terms to take the Place, which being of no Strength, is consequently of small Importance. This happen'd on the 22d of October, N. S.

On the 26th of that Month, the Land-Forces, under General *Schuylembourg*, having again embark'd on Board the Fleet commanded by the Captain-General *Pisani*, proceeded from *Preveza*, and landing in the Neighbourhood of *Vonizza*, another Town in *Epirus*, made

made the necessary Dispositions for attacking it. This Town was defended by 1800 *Turks*; among them 400 *Spabi's*; and, by its Situation, is a Place of some Strength. The *Venetians* were first oblig'd to posse themselves of a Hill, in order to make a near Approach to the Place; and upon that Hill a Body of *Turks* appear'd, drawn up in good Order, as if they were determin'd to defend that Post: But the *Venetians* advancing in *Battalia*, the Infidels retir'd from the Hill into the Place where they held a Council of War, in which it was resolv'd to abandon it. This they accordingly did on the 2d of *November*, and manag'd the Matter with so much Conduct and Secrecy, that they had been some Time in full March, before it was known in the Camp of the *Venetians*; who at least made Use of this Pretext to excuse their not pursuing them or falling upon their Rear; by which, however, they tacitly own, that their Vigilance was not equal to the Diligence of the Infidels. After this, General *Schuylenbourg* took the small Town of *Atta* without Opposition. These Conquests made some Amends for the ill Success the *Venetian* Arms met with about the same Time in *Albania*: The Account of which is as follows: About the middle of *October*, General *Mocenigo* having assembled the grand Army of the *Venetians* in *Dalmatia*, amounting to about 10000 Men, and being join'd by near as many *Montenegrins*, who had submitted to the Obedience of the Republick, march'd with these Forces and a considerable Train of Artillery, to make an Invasion into the *Turkish* Territories on the Side of *Albania*. His first Design was to have attack'd *Scutari*, having some Intelligence in the Place; but that being discover'd, oblig'd him to alter his Measures, and he sate down before *Antivari*, which lies on the Side of *Albania*, towards the Sea, at a small Distance from *Dulcigno*. The Garrison of this Place was very strong, the *Turks* having reinforc'd it to upwards of 3000 Men, having had Intelligence, or at least mistrusting, that the Town would be attack'd. The *Venetian* Army had no sooner form'd the Siege, than, as is usual in those Parts at that Time of the Year, the great Rains began to fall, so that the Besiegers could sink no Trenches for the first 20 Days they came before the Place; during which Time the Garrison harass'd them with continual Sallies, in which they fought with

with such Bravery, such desperate Resolution, as gave the *Venetians* plainly to see it would be no easy Task for them to conquer the Place. Besides, the Hardships the Soldiers underwent in carrying on a Siege at that Season of the Year, discourag'd them so very much, that they deserted in whole Companies, and ran into the Town, from which they daily sally'd out again, and, in Conjunction with the Infidels, attack'd the *Venetian* Camp. In a Word, this Desertion of the Soldiers, as it weaken'd the Army of the Besiegers, so it doubly strengthen'd the Besieg'd, and cheer'd up their Hearts to that Degree, that the Governor of the Town being very sensible of the Condition to which the Enemies were reduc'd, resolv'd no more to make Sallies, now here, now there, upon this Quarter or that of their Camp; but marching out with his whole Garrison, attack'd them in all Places, and came to a general Engagement with them; the Effect of which was, that the *Venetian* Army was entirely defeated, compell'd to raise the Siege, and leave behind them their Camp, Baggage, and Artillery. The General, Signor *Mocenigo*, who was at the Head of the Cavalry, not beiug able, by Reason of the Situation of the Ground, to act with them in the Engagement, made his Retreat to *Cattaro*, a Place of Strength, where the Remains of the broken Infantry join'd him. And thus ended this unfortunate Campaign to the *Venetians*: Let us now see what has pafs'd between the Imperialists and the *Turks* since the Battel and taking of *Belgrade*, of which we gave an Account in the last *Register*.

\*\*\*\*\*

### *Continuation of the War between the Imperialists and the Turks.*

ATTER the glorious Victory obtain'd by Prince *Eugene* over the *Turks*, and the Surrender of *Belgrade*, which was the Consequence of it, the Campaign in *Hungary* drew to a Close, and nothing could reasonably be expected from thence, but to hear the usual Account of the vanquish'd Party's abandoning the Country, and of the Victor's extending his Conquests, and bringing all Things to a happy Conclusion: But Fortune, who seem'd to have secur'd to the

*Germans*

*Germans* all the Laurels they could have wish'd, shew'd them a slippery Turn; for towards the End of this Campaign, they met with several unlucky Rubs, when they expected nothing les. To take these Affairs where we left them, the Victory being gain'd, the routed *Turks* so entirely evacuated the Country, that it might be even said they disappear'd; for a great Part of the Foot were cut off in the Action, and the Horse being too fleet for the *Germans*, pass'd the *Morava* without being overtaken by their Pursuers. But the Defeat of the Infidels giving the *Germans* the Opportunity of enlarging their Conquests, Detachments were immediately sent to extend themselves over the Country, and the *Turks* fled in most Places before them. *Meadia*, *Vipalanka*, and *Orsova*, on the other Side of the *Danube*, were abandon'd, and the Infidels retir'd towards *Moldavia* and the River *Pruth*. *Sabaez*, on the River *Save*, was likewise abandon'd; and 15000 Horse, who had not been in the Battel, having been sent over that River to plunder the Country, retir'd that Way, taking the Garrison of that Place along with them, and made off towards *Bosnia*. *Semendria*, on the *Danube*, a Town far enough out of Reach, they also quitted; and, in a Word, all they were posseis'd of to the Banks of the River *Morava*.

And now the Imperial Army having no Enemy left to oppose them, had little else to do, than to repair the Fortifications of *Belgrade*, level their Works, and then march into Winter-Quarters; but they were so coop'd up in the Camp in which they lay, the Number and Stench of the dead Bodies grew so insupportable, and the great Rains that fell, so much incommoded them, that the Army grew very sickly, and both Men and Horses dy'd apace; upon which the General thought fit to remove his Camp; and re-passing the *Save*, march'd and encamp'd near *Semlin*, on the Banks of the *Danube*. They had not long lain here, 'ere such violent Rains fell for several Days together without ceasing, and swell'd the Rivers to such a Height, that both their Bridges on the *Save* were broken, and the Boats carry'd into the *Danube* by the Force of the Stream, which is always very violent on such Occasions, the *Save* being naturally a very rapid River. Their Bridge also upon the *Danube* was broken, and it was not without great Difficulty that the very Boats were sav'd, they being so hurry'd together, and

and dash'd against one another by the Impetuosity of the Water. This Accident made the General determine to send the Troops into Winter-Quarters, and accordingly, O<sup>r</sup>. 22. N. S. the Camp broke up.

Mean while Prince *Eugene* thinking it much for the Emperor's Interest to have a good Body of Troops quarter'd on the Frontiers, resolv'd to extend his Conquests into *Bosnia* a rich and fertile Country lying towards *Dalmatia*, and the Shores of the *Adriatick* Gulph: To this End he sent a Detachment of 1600 Horse that Way, not doubting but that the great Conternation the *Turks* were in, had spread it self even thither, and that they would abandon all on the first Appearance of his victorious Troops; but he found himself disappointed in his Hopes; for the Infidels assembling about *Zwornick*, appear'd in great Bodies, and seem'd resolv'd to stand upon their Defence. The Imperial Commanders seeing this, sent to Prince *Eugene* for more Troops, who accordingly sent them 3000 Foot, with 12 Pieces of Cannon and 4 Mortars. This Reinforcement encourag'd them to fit down before *Zwornick*; and having rais'd a Battery against the *Palinka*, or Suburbs, they made a small Breach; and, storming it, took it Sword in Hand; the *Turks*, after a very desperate Resistance, retiring into the Castle, which is a Place of great Strength. The *Germans* however, being determin'd to push on their good Fortune, resolve on the Siege, and send to Prince *Eugene* for still more Troops, who comply'd with their Request, and sent them 5000 Men more; so that they were now near 10000 strong. In the mean time the Bassa of *Bosnia*, a bold fighting Man, being reinforc'd by the 15000 Horse mention'd above, who came from *Sabatz*, had made a great Ravage on that Side of *Croatia*, which at that Time was unprovided of Forces. For when the *Turks* enter'd the Country, the Generals *Heiffer* and *Dackenberg*, two Officers of known Courage and Experience, who commanded there, had with them not above 2000 regular Troops; but the People of the Country running to Arms on the Approach of the Enemy, they made up about 7000 Men, and expected, in a few Days, to be join'd by as many more. The *Turks*, who were aware of this, resolv'd to be before-hand with them, and coming furiously upon them, put them to the Necessity of venturing a Battel; in

which, tho' they behav'd with great Bravery, yet, being overpower'd with Numbers and surrounded, they were entirely defeated ; near 3000 being kill'd on the Spot, and as many taken Prisoners ; the two Generals themselves escaping with great Difficulty, and with but very few of their Men. This terrible Blow gave the *Turks* the Opportunity to spread over the whole Country, to burn and lay it waste ; and, what was yet worse, to carry many of the poor Inhabitants away into Slavery.

Flush'd with this Success, the same Bassa resolv'd to attempt the Relief of *Zwornick*, and marching thither in great Diligence, he arriv'd there on the 8th of October, and attack'd the Besiegers in their Camp with such Fury, that after a desperate Defence, they were also entirely defeated, and oblig'd to raise the Siege, leaving the Enemy Masters of their Camp, and all their Artillery and Baggage ; and about 2000 Men were kill'd upon the Spot. And thus ended the Campaign in *Hungary*.

The Occurrences in other foreign Countries, that have happen'd since our last, are either of no great Moment, or such at least as we cannot speak of with any Certainty, for which Reason we think fit to say nothing of them : To instance only in *France*, where they are wholly employ'd in secret Negotiations at other Courts ; such as that of the Count *de la Marq* in *Sweden*, the *Abbot du Bois* in *England*, &c. which Negotiations being still kept secret, it is not our Business to amuse either our selves or our Readers with Scrimises concerning Transactions of that Nature ; but shall defer touching upon them 'till they come to be made more publick. And as for the Occurrences of less Importance Abroad, they are plac'd in Order of Time, in the Chronological Part of this *Register*. We therefore proceed now to the Affairs of

## IRELAND.

### *Proceedings of the Parliament there, continu'd.*

ON the 9th of Sept. the House being inform'd, that *John Leigh*, Esq; one of their Members, had sign'd an Address from the County of *Louth* to her late Majesty, in Opposition to the Address of the late House

House of Commons, for removing Sir *Constantine Phipps* from his Employment, Mr. Speaker, according to Order, call'd upon him to give his Reasons for signing the said Address: Mr. *Leigh* confess'd he had sign'd the said Address, but said, he was heartily sorry for his Fault, and humbly begg'd Pardon of the House. Then the Question being propos'd, that Mr. *Leigh*'s Submission should be accepted as a Satisfaction to the House, a Debate arose thereupon, which was adjourn'd till the 17th, when it was again resum'd; and the House being then inform'd, that the said Mr. *Leigh* was a Person disaffected to the Protestant Succession in the House of *Hanover*, Witnesses were call'd in, and examin'd relating to that Matter; and they being withdrawn, one of them, *viz.* Mr. *Henry Smith*, an Alderman of *Drogheda*, was order'd to be taken into Custody of the Serjeant at Arms, for prevaricating in the Testimony he had given. Then Mr. *Leigh* was heard in his Place and withdrew; and the former Question being again put, it pass'd in the Negative, and then the House resolv'd, That the said *John Leigh*, Esq; be expell'd the House for his notorious Disaffection to the Protestant Succession in the Illustrious House of *Hanover*.

Sept. 10. Upon Occasion of an Appeal lodg'd by one *Maurice Annesley*, in the House of Lords of Great Britain, during the last Session of Parliament, from a Decree of the Irish House of Lords, given in Favour of one *Sherlock*; a Prelate mov'd in their Lordships House, that the Person who serv'd the Warrant granted theronpon by the Lords of the British Parliament, might be taken into Custody; urging, 'That the Irish House of Lords had a Power to reverse and finally determine Appeals; which Power they had hitherto enjoy'd as an essential Privilege of their Peerage; that otherwise they were no Part of the Legislature; and if they were depriv'd of it, he knew not what Business they had in that House, unless it were only to give Money.' He was seconded by another Prelate, who spoke likewise very warmly in the Matter: But they were answer'd by several Temporal Peers, who urg'd, That tho' they were more nearly concern'd than that venerable Bench, in the Preservation of the Rights and Privileges of the Peerage, yet they were of Opinion, that they ought to proceed with great Deliberation and Cauti-

on, in an Affair of so nice a Nature: Upon which Consideration only, they got the Debate adjourn'd 'till the 25th; when it being again resum'd, several Peers, both Spiritual and Temporal, made very smart Speeches, asserting the Independency of their Supreme Judicature in that Kingdom, and some went so far as to insist, That they ought not to give their Consent to any Money-Bills, 'till they had due Satisfaction in a Matter wherein their Privileges were so nearly concern'd. At length, after a long Debate, it was resolv'd to appoint a Committee to examine Records, search Precedents, and report the same to the House, which was done accordingly: But in the mean Time their Lordships pass'd Heads of a Bill for taking off what is call'd there, *The Little Oath*, and voted, *That whoever shall appeal from any Decree of their House to the British House of Peers, are Enemies to their Country.*

Sept. 24. The House proceeded to hear the Matter of Complaint on the Petition of *Thomas Simcocks and Edward Barrett*, Aldermen, in Behalf of themselves and divers of the Protestant Aldermen, Common-Council Men, Free-Men, Commonalty, and Protestant Inhabitants of the Town of *Galway*, against *John Staunton*, Esq; (Recorder) *Mr. Cotes*, the present Mayor of *Galway*, and their Confederates; and Council were call'd in and heard, and Witnesses examin'd in Behalf of the Petitioners; and being withdrawn, the House adjourn'd 'till Five of the Clock in the Afternoon. *Post Meridiem*, Order'd, That Candles be brought in, which was done accordingly. Then the House proceeded in the farther hearing the Matter of Complaint relating to the Town of *Galway*; and Council were call'd in and heard, and Witnesses examin'd in Behalf of *John Staunton*, Esq; and *Mr. Cotes*, the present Mayor; and being withdrawn, Resolv'd, That the Petitioners have fully prov'd the Allegations of their Petition. Resolv'd, That for several Years past there hath been a Design form'd and carry'd on in the Town of *Galway*, to support a Popish, and discourage the Protestant Interest within the said Town. Resolv'd, That in Pursuance of the said Design, Nunneries have been conniv'd at and encourag'd within the Town of *Galway*, contrary to Law. Resolv'd, That the not putting the Laws in Execution against great Numbers of Papists, who have been and are permitted to inhabit in the Town of *Galway*,

con-

contrary to Law, is a notorious Neglect of Duty in the Magistrates of the said Town, and tends to the great Danger of the Town and Garrison, and to the Discouragement of Protestants from residing there. Then a Question being propos'd, That it appears by the Charter of the Town of *Galway*, that the Recorder is an annual Officer, and ought to be annually elected; and the previous Question being demanded and put, That that Question be now put, it was carry'd in the Affirmative. Resolv'd, That it appears by the Charter of the Town of *Galway*, that the Recorder is an annual Officer, and ought to be annually elected. Resolv'd, That the Mayor and Common-Council of the Town of *Galway*, not having proceeded to the Election of a Recorder since the 1<sup>st</sup> Day of *August*, 1714, have acted arbitrarily and illegally, and contrary to their Charter. Resolv'd, That *Robert Cotes*, the present Mayor of *Galway* being in Commission with Mr. Justice *Caulfield* at the last Assizes at *Galway*, immediately after reading his Majesty's Commission, insolently and contemptuously withdrew himself from the Court, by Means whereof there could be no farther Proceedings on the said Commission, to the great Obstruction of Justice. Order'd, That the said *Robert Cotes* be, for the said Offences, taken into Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House. Resolv'd, That Mr. Justice *Caulfield*, at the last Assizes at *Galway*, discharg'd the Duty of his Place with great Prudence and Integrity. Resolv'd, That by Reason of the Discouragement of the Protestant Interest in the Town of *Galway* for several Years past, there are not a sufficient Number of Protestant Freeholders to try Offenders against the Act to prevent the farther Growth of Popery, and for banishing Popish Regulars. Resolv'd, That *John Staunton*, Esq; has been a principal Instrument in preventing the Execution of the Laws for suppressing Popery. Order'd, That the said *John Staunton* be, for the said Offence, taken into Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House. Order'd, That Leave be given to bring in Heads of a Bill for the better regulating the Town of *Galway*, and for strengthening the Protestant Interest therein.

Mr. *Staunton*, Mr. *Cotes*, and their Friends, tho' they thought themselves aggrev'd, fled nevertheless from the Resentment of the House, and came away to *England*, where they publish'd their Case at large,

large, with the Petition against them; which being too tedious to be inserted, we shall only observe, that in their Answer they take Notice in general, That the Petition was presented in Behalf of divers of the Protestant Aldermen, Common-Council Men, Free-men, Commonalty, and Protestant Inhabitants of the Town of *Galway*; yet the greatest Part by far of the Common-Council Men, Free-men, Commonalty, and Protestant Inhabitants of the said Town, certify'd under their Hands, that they were no Way privy or consenting to the said Petition, but were ready and willing to assert, that the said *Mr. Cotes* and *Mr. Staunton*, during all the Time the first was Mayor, the other Recorder, behav'd themselves as became just, loyal, and honest Men. Besides, in hearing the said Matter, some of the Aldermen in whose Behalf the said Petition was preferr'd, were allow'd as Evidence to prove the Petition, tho' they were objected against; and some of the Witnesses for the Mayor and Recorder, were, by the House, refus'd to be examin'd, only because they were nam'd in the Petition.

Sept. 27. Mr. Secretary *Webster* laid before the House of Commons his Majesty's Answer to their Address at the Opening of the Sessions, [which see in our last *Register*, pag. 268.] which Answer is as follows.

*G E O R G E, R.*

• **H**IS Majesty thanks the House of Commons for their dutiful and loyal Address, and questions not but they will make good those Assurances they give his Majesty of their Affection for his Person and Government, which they have already shewn, by many seasonable and repeated Instances.

• His Majesty will omit nothing that may contribute to the Maintenance of their Religion and Liberties, and to the Welfare and Prosperity of a People who have deserv'd so well of his Majesty and of the Protestant Interest.

The Commons order'd this most gracious Answer to be enter'd in the Journals of the House, and return'd to his Majesty the following Address of Thanks for it.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

OUR Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects the Commons of *Ireland* in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty their humble Thanks for your most gracious Answer to their humble Address.

The daily Instances we have of your Majesty's consummate Wisdom, great Goodness, and unwearied Vigilance, for the Happiness of your Subjects, (by which they are deliver'd from the Misery and Destruction that lately threaten'd them) leave no Room to doubt of the entire Preservation of our Religion and Liberties, which we are truly sensible do wholly depend upon your Majesty's most auspicious Reign, and the Succession of the Crown in your Royal House.

Your Majesty's gracious Assurance, that you will omit nothing that may contribute to our Welfare and Prosperity, gives us the most pleasing Prospect of becoming a flourishing People under your just and happy Administration; and your Majesty's gracious Acceptance and Approbation of our Endeavours to shew our Zeal and Affection for your sacred Person and Government, fill the Hearts of your faithful Commons with the utmost Gratitude and Satisfaction, and confirm their inviolable Resolution in every Instance so to behave themselves, as becomes the most dutiful and loyal Subjects to the best of Princes.

About the same Time his Majesty's Answer to the Address of the House of Lords, (inserted in the last Register, pag. 267.) was read in their Lordships House, and is as follows :

GEORGE R.

HIS Majesty returns his Thanks to the House of Lords for their very loyal Address, which is fill'd with so many Expressions of Duty and Affection, that his Majesty hath Reason to believe they will continue to make his Government easy to him, as his Majesty will always endeavour, on his Part, to make it happy to his People.

Hereupon the Lords voted an Address of Thanks to his Majesty, which, when reported, was agreed to, as follows : *Most*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, do beseech your Majesty to accept our unfeign'd and humble Thanks for your Majesty's most gracious Answer to our late Address.

Every Day's Experience makes us more sensible of the Blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's mild and wise Government: And the best Way we have to demonstrate the deep Impression which your Majesty's Goodness has left in our Hearts, is to shew the most dutiful Regard and inviolable Attachment to your Royal Person and Family, and with unwearied and united Endeavours to do all that lies in us to make your Majesty's Reign easy and prosperous.

This we shall do in the most effectual Manner, by opposing, to the utmost of our Power, all your Majesty's avow'd Enemies, and detecting your more dangerous false Friends; and by supporting your Majesty's just Title to the Crown of these Kingdoms, the best Security we have (under God) to all that can be dear and valuable to us in this World.

May that Crown long flourish on your Majesty's Head, over a happy and obedient People, and be safe transmitted to your latest Posterity, who, by your Royal Example, may ever defend our excellent Constitution in Church and State to all future Generations.

About the Beginning of October the Parliament having pass'd most of the Bills that were before them, and deliver'd them to the Lord-Lieutenant to be transmitted according to Custom to *England*, to be approv'd there, they adjourn'd on the 12th of that Month to the 7th of *November* following, by which Time it was expected the Bills would be return'd from *England*.

Soon after their Meeting in *November*, there happen'd a remarkable Debate in the Lords House, about a Bill, entitled, *An Act for taking away the Oath, commonly call'd the Little Oath, on Members of Corporations, by the new Rules.* This *Oath*, which had been impos'd by an *Act* made soon after the *Restoration* of King *Charles II*, was taken away by an *Act* passed in *England* after the *Revolution*; but having continu'd unrepeal'd in *Ireland*, the Lords thought fit, at this Juncture,

to

to pass the Bill before-mention'd for taking away the said Oath. This Bill, however, met with great Opposition, particularly from the Archbishop of Armagh, Lord Primate of Ireland, who not only said, *That such a Bill was derogatory to the Rights of the Crown, and open'd a Door to Rebellion; and that King George could not give his Assent to it, without violating his Coronation Oath*; but caus'd a Protest to the same Effect to be enter'd in the Journals. The Marquis of Wharton, and some other Peers, looking on these Expressions as a Reflection on his Majesty, insisted, That the Archbishop either should be sent to the Castle, or beg Pardon; but the Lord Chancellor mitigated the Matter, and the Lord Primate came off with causing his Protest to be expung'd. The Bill in Question being pass'd, was, on the 15th of November, sent down to the Commons, who, on the 19th, gave it their Concurrence without Opposition.

November 14. The House of Commons, upon an Examination of a Petition of the Protestant Aldermen, Common-Council-Men, and Citizens of Kilkenny, resolv'd, in a Committee of the whole House, That Mr. Edward Murphey, by giving his Testimony against Persons who drank the Pretender's and other traitorous Healths, had acted with great Integrity, Loyalty, and Duty to his Majesty's Person and Government. That for several Years past, there had been a Design carry'd on to support the Jacobite, and discourage the Protestant Interest in Kilkenny. That for this End the Nomination of Persons for Mayors of that City, had been confin'd to the Aldermen only, exclusive of the Common-Council, contrary to the ancient Usage of the said City, to procure the Election of Persons notoriously disaffected to his Majesty's Person and Government. That Anthony Blount, one of the Sheriffs, was, before his Admision, oblig'd to take an Oath not to return any Juries, but such as should be approv'd of by John Birch, late Mayor, and Alderman Robert Connel, the Town-Clerk; which tended to the manifest perverting of Justice, was a great Encouragement to the Papists, and other Enemies to his Majesty's Person and Government, and was design'd to render all Prosecutions against them ineffectual. That Persons who stood as Candidates to serve as Members of that Corporation, were requir'd to enter into Engagements to support the said

D d d

Jacobite

*Jacobite* and *Popish Interest*, and to vote for the Re-election of such Magistrates as were notoriously disaffected to his Majesty. That in order to support the said *Jacobite Interest*, there had been a notorious Misapplication of the Corporation's Money. That the said *John Birch* and *Robert Connel*, together with Alderman *Edward Philips*, Alderman *Thomas Blount*, *John Doyle*, Common-Council Man and Deputy Town-Clerk, and *George Smith* a Freeman, had been principal Instruments in promoting the said *Jacobite Popish Interest*. That the said *Philips*, *Blount*, *Doyle*, and *Smith*, are notoriously disaffected to his Majesty and the Protestant Succession: and that they have manifested it, by frequently drinking the Pretender's and other traitorous Healths.

Upon this the Commons brought in a Bill to disfranchise the aforesaid *Birch*, *Philips*, *Connel*, *Blount*, and *Smith*, and for the better regulating the said Corporation; and order'd *Blount* and *Doyle*, with others, to be taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms; some for Contempt of the House, and others for reflecting scandalously on the Witnesses in this Affair, and for Prevarication in their own Testimonies. They also, by their Speaker, return'd the Thanks of the House to *Ebenezer Warren*, Esq; one of their Members, for the seasonable Service he has done the Publick, in detecting the Corruptions and *Jacobite* Proceedings of several of the Aldermen, Common-Council Men, and Members of *Kilkenny*.

Some Days before this, the News of the Princess of *Wales* being safe deliver'd of a Prince, having reach'd *Ireland*, the Lords and Commons severally attended his Grace the Lord Lieutenant with the following congratulatory Addresses to his Majesty on that Occasion.

*May it please your Majesty,*

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, being entirely sensible, that the Happiness and Welfare of these Kingdoms depend (next under God) on your Majesty and your Royal Family; and being desirous, on all Occasions, to express our unfeigned Zeal for your Majesty's sacred Person and Government, beg Leave, in most humble Manner, to congratulate your Majesty on her Royal Highness the Princess's safe Delivery, and

and on the happy Increase of the Royal Family by the Birth of a Prince.

We cannot but adore the divine Providence, which has, in so particular a Manner, disappointed the Hopes of your Majesty's Enemies, ever since your Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne; and we esteem it one of the greatest Blessings we enjoy, to see your Majesty's Government farther secur'd by a numerous Issue, who, we assure our selves, will, in Imitation of your Majesty's Royal Example, continue our Happiness to the latest Posterity.

*Most gracious Sovereign.*

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects the Commons of *Ireland* in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty, with Hearts full of the sincerest Joy, upon her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales*'s happy Delivery of a Prince.

It is with unspeakable Pleasure and Satisfaction we behold the numerous Issue of your Royal Son the Prince of *Wales*, whereby we have a delightful Prospect, that the many Blessings and Felicities of your Majesty's auspicious Reign, will not be confin'd to the present, but transmitted to future Ages, by an illustrious Race of Princes descended from your Majesty.

When we reflect on the Dangers that lately threaten'd our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, we cannot but adore that Providence which so seasonably plac'd your Majesty on the Throne of your Ancestors, and thereby secur'd those inestimable Blessings to which we were restor'd by the late happy Revolution.

Your faithful Commons will always endeavour to make your Majesty's Reign easy and prosperous, and desire nothing more, than that the Princes descended from your Majesty, may inherit your Royal Virtues, and fill the Throne of these Realms to the latest Posterity.

To which his Grace was pleas'd to return the Answer following :

IT is with Pleasure that I receive this dutiful Address, to congratulate his Majesty on the joyful  
D d d 2 Oct

Occasion of the Birth of a Prince: I shall lay it, without Loss of Time, before his Majesty, according to the Desire of the Commons.

On the 20th of November, his Grace the Duke of Bolton, Lord Lieutenant, went, with the usual State, to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to some Acts: On which Occasion the Speaker of the House of Commons made the following Speech to his Grace.

*May it please your Grace,*

His Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects the Commons, resolving to make an ample Provision for his Majesty's Establishment, and finding that the necessary Dispositions to hinder the late unnatural Rebellion from extending it self into this Kingdom, had laid the Nation under an unavoidable Debt, they have unanimously granted such Supplies as may honourably support the one, and be sufficient in a great Measure to discharge the other.

This the Commons have done with the greatest Cheerfulness, being fully perswaded that they can never sufficiently aprove their Gratitude and Fidelity to his most sacred Majesty, whose solicitous Care for the Prosperity of his People, fully answers the great Hopes his Princely Virtues had justly rais'd in the Minds of all honest Men.

The Commons, led by so great and good an Example, have shewn their tender Concern for the Interest of their Country, in raising the Supplies by Ways and Means the most easy and agreeable to his Majesty's Subjects.

And I must, in Justice to the Commons, observe, that their perfect Harmony and Unanimity, thro' the whole Course of the Session, not only demonstrates their inviolable Duty and Affection to his Majesty; but is also a convincing Proof of their just Regard for your Grace's Person and Administration.

The Protestants of Ireland can never forget those brave and worthy Patriots, who so gloriously defend'd their Religion, and the Liberties of their Country, at the late happy Revolution. And as your Grace eminently distinguisht your self upon that great and memorable Occasion, and has ever since steadily adher'd to the same Principles, your Grace will always

ways be esteem'd and honour'd by those who wish well to the Protestant Interest of Europe. /

*May it please your Grace,*

The Bills prepar'd by the Commons for the Supplies I have already mention'd, are entitled,

*An Act for continuing to his Majesty the additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Strong-Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes.*

*An Act for continuing to his Majesty an additional Duty on all Wines and 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 granting a further 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 Re-payment of Fifty Thousand Pounds Sterling, formerly advanc'd unto his Majesty for the Use of the Publick, together with the Interest thereof.*

Which they now humbly present to your Grace for the Royal Assent.

The Lord Lieutenant having given the Royal Assent to the said Bills, the House of Commons adjourn'd for a few Days; and the Beginning of December presented the following Address to his Grace, to be transmitted to his Majesty.

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Ireland in Parliament assembled, being deeply sensible of your Majesty's Care of the Welfare of your faithful Subjects of this your Kingdom, and of the Security they enjoy in all their Sacred and Civil Rights under your gracious Protection, do with great Humility approach your Royal Throne, to represent to your Majesty the fatal Consequences which will inevitably follow from the Reversal of any of the Outlawries of the rebellious Irish Papists.

We beg Leave to lay before your Majesty, that the greatest Part of the Titles which your British and Protestant Subjects of Ireland have to their Estates, are deriv'd under the Attainders for the Rebellion in 1641 and 1688; and as the Irish, by the

*For-*  
*p.*

‘ Forfeiture of their Estates, became less able to put in Execution their treasonable Designs; so, by corrupting the Blood of their Nobility, and depriving them and their Posterity of their hereditary Titles and Honours, by Force of the Outlawries for High Treason, they have had less Power and Credit with their Followers to lead them into Rebellion. And this was so well understood, that no Outlawry of any Person guilty of the Rebellion in 1641, was rever’sd until the Time of the Government of the late Earl of Tyrconnel, about the Year 1687, when the Design to extirpate the British and Protestant Interest, and to establish Popery as the National Religion, was openly and avowedly declar’d.

‘ We do with the greatest Gratitude acknowledge, that since your Majesty’s auspicious Reign, no Outlawry for either of the Rebellions of 1641 or 1688, has been rever’sd; but a very bold and dangerous Attempt having been lately made, by *Henry Power*, Son of *John Power*, commonly call’d *Lord Power*, as we conceive, towards the Reversal of his Ancestors Indictments and Outlawries for both Rebellions, we cannot, on this Occasion, but in Duty to your Majesty and our Country, humbly, and with the greatest Submission, represent, that it will be of the most fatal Consequence to your faithful Subjects of this Kingdom, if any such Applications should succeed, or even meet with the least Encouragement. And we rely on your Majesty’s Wisdom, Justice, and Goodness, that no Favours so dangerous to your Crown, and so destructive to your good Subjects, will ever be obtain’d from your Royal Clemency.

‘ We beseech your Majesty to be assur’d, that it is our Zeal for the Safety of your Government, the Peace and Security of this your Kingdom, and the faithful Discharge of the Trust repos’d in us by those we represent, which have oblig’d us thus earnestly to implore your Royal Protection, Grace, and Favour, on which your faithful Commons will at all Times most absolutely and entirely depend.

*Dec. 12.* The House of Commons attended his Grace the Lord Lieutenant with the following Address:

70

*To his Grace Charles Duke of Bolton, Lord Lieutenant-General, and General Governor of Ireland,*

*The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burghers in Parliament assembled.*

*May it please your Grace,*

‘ HIS Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Ireland in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to congratulate your Grace on the happy Conclusion of this Session of Parliament, and to assure you tis a sensible Pleasure to them to observe, That the same Unanimity and good Disposition, with which it began, has continu’d thro’ every Part of it.

‘ As this has proceeded from our steady and unalterable Resolution to do every Thing in our Power to make his Majesty’s Reign easy and glorious; so it is the most convincing Proof of the Wisdom and Justice of your Grace’s Administration, which has been to the entire Satisfaction of his Majesty’s faithful Commons, and for which we take this Opportunity of returning your Grace our humble Thanks.

‘ We are highly sensible of the many Obligations the Protestants of this Kingdom lie under to your Grace, for your favourable Representations of their Actions to his Majesty, and obtaining the many good Laws which have been transmitted this Session out of *Great Britain*, and particularly that for regulating the Corporation of *Galway*; and doubt not, but upon your nearer Approach to his Majesty, you will continue the same tender Regard for the Welfare of this Kingdom, which you have shewn thro’ the whole Course of your Government; and will lay all our Actions in such a Light before his Majesty, as may induce him to continue his Royal Favour and Protection to us.

To which his Grace was pleas’d to return the following Answer.

‘ I Have it in Command from his Majesty, to acquaint you, That the Unanimity and dutiful Behaviour of the Commons in this Session, are very acceptable to his Majesty; and that you may assure

‘ your

• your selves of the Continuance of his Royal Protection and Favour.

‘ It is a sensible Pleasure to me to find, that what I have done since my entering on the Government, hath been so entirely to your Satisfaction. I do assure you, that as I have taken every Opportunity to lay before his Majesty your Fidelity and Affection for his Person and Government, in the best Manner, so I will continue to make just Representations of your Zeal for his Service and Interest, and to do all that is in my Power for the Prosperity of the Protestant Interest of the Kingdom.

On the 13th the Commons resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, That the Thanks of their House should be given to the Right Honourable *William Conolly*, Esq; their Speaker, for his faithful and eminent Services perform'd in the Chair this Session of Parliament.

Dec. 16 The Lord Lieutenant went with the usual State to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for thither, his Grace gave the Royal Assent to the Bills following.

*An Act for exempting British Linnen imported, from all Duties, and granting to his Majesty an additional Duty on Cordage, and for the more effectual preventing Frauds and Abuses in the Hempen and Flaxen Manufactures of this Kingdom, and for the farther Encouragement thereof.*

*An Act for vesting in his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, the several Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, whereon the Barracks in this Kingdom are built, or building, or contracted for, and whereon Light-Houses are or shall be built, and for making reasonable Satisfaction to the several Owners and Proprietors of the same; and likewise for amending an Act made in the sixth Year of her late Majesty's Reign, entitled, An Act to prevent the Disorders that may happen by the marching of Soldiers, and for providing Carriages for the Baggage of Soldiers in their March.*

*An Act to oblige all Officers to return a List of their Fees by a Day certain.*

*An Act for reviving, continuing, and amending several Statutes made in this Kingdom, heretofore Temporary.*

*An Act for limiting certain Times within which Writs of Error shall be brought for the reversing Fines and common Recoveries.*

An

*An Act for the better Amendment of the Pavements, And more effectual cleansing the Streets of the City of Dublin, and for removing Encroachments and Nusances that are or shall be erected therein, and preventing Mischiefs occasion'd by Drivers of Carts, Drays, or Carrs, riding thereon; and for regulating the selling of Hay in the City of Dublin, and Liberties thereto adjoining:*

*An Act for repealing Part of a Clause in an Act made in the second Year of his Majesty's Reign, by which the Dimensions of Butter-Casks are ascertain'd; and for explaining and farther extending the Laws in relation to Butter-Casks.*

*An Act for explaining and amending an Act of Parliament made in the ninth Year of his late Majesty King William, entitled, An Act for the preventing frivolous and vexatious Law-Suits, and giving Remedy to the Parties griev'd, to recover their Costs at Law in certain Cases, where heretofore no Costs were given.*

*An Act for the better regulating the Town of Galway, and for the strengthening the Protestant Interest therein.*

And to three private Acts.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer to the Address of the House of Commons, congratulating his Majesty upon her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales being happily deliver'd of a Prince, was, by Order of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, communicated to that House the same Day, being as follows.

GEORGE, R.

• HIS Majesty thanks the House of Commons for  
• their dutiful and affectionate Congratulations  
• on the Birth of a young Prince, and hopes that every  
• Occasion of Joy to his Family will always prove  
• such to his People.

Whereupon the House attended his Grace on the 21st, with the following Address of Thanks to his Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

• WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Ireland in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our hearty Thanks for your most gracious Answer to our Address of Congratulation, upon her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales being happily deliver'd of a Prince.

• As your faithful Commons daily feel the many happy Effects of your Majesty's most auspicious Reign, so they doubt not but that every Increase

Ecc. of

‘ of your Royal Family, will be a Means to continue  
‘ to latest Posterity that Security and Happiness they  
‘ now enjoy.

‘ And we crave Leave humbly to assure your Ma-  
‘ jesty of our steady and inviolable Adherence to  
‘ your Royal Person and Government on all Occasions,  
‘ and of our firm Resolution to give such Testimony  
‘ of our Loyalty, as will contribute to render your  
‘ Majesty’s Administration easy and glorious.

About this Time the House of Lords presented the following Address to the Lord Lieutenant.

*May it please your Grace,*

‘ **W**E his Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal Sub-  
‘ jects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in  
‘ Parliament assembled, beg Leave to express our due  
‘ Sense of the Wisdom and Justice of your Grace’s  
‘ Administration, during your Continuance in this  
‘ Kingdom; and to return you our Thanks for the  
‘ Concern you have on all Occasions so remarkably  
‘ shewn, both for his Majesty’s Service, and our Wel-  
‘ fare and Prosperity.

‘ Tis with the greatest Pleasure we see that the Ma-  
‘ lice and Treachery of ill-designing Men (how-  
‘ ever they may have prevail’d elsewhere to disturb the  
‘ Quiet of his Majesty’s People) have had no other  
‘ Effect in *Ireland*, than to unite all loyal Subjects to  
‘ that becoming Zeal which they have shewn for his  
‘ Majesty’s Interest and your Grace’s Government.

‘ Upon this Occasion we cannot but take Notice of,  
‘ and with Thankfulness acknowledge, the great Care  
‘ which your Grace has taken in obtaining a timely  
‘ Transmission of the several good Bills prepar’d by  
‘ both Houses of Parliament, some of which have  
‘ been pass’d into Laws, and others are ready to re-  
‘ ceive the Royal Assent.

‘ We cannot conclude without assuring your Grace,  
‘ that we shall always preserve a just Sense of the great  
‘ Advantages we have receiv’d by your Grace’s Admi-  
‘ nistration, and shall, in our several Stations, endea-  
‘ vour to continue it honourable and easy.

*The Lord Lieutenant’s Answer.*

*My Lords,*

‘ I Am glad to find my Care and Concern for his  
‘ Majesty’s Service, and the good of this Kingdom,  
‘ have been so acceptable to your Lordships; and I do  
‘ assure you of the Continuance of my best Endea-  
‘ vours for the publick Welfare, to which your Lord-  
‘ ships

ships unanimous and steady Adherence to his Ma-  
jesty's Service and Interest, have so greatly contri-  
buted ; and I do hope, that his Majesty's Goodness  
and Clemency towards those who have disturb'd the  
publick Quiet, will continue to have their proper  
Effects, by bringing them to a due Sense of their  
Duty to the best of Princes.

On the 23d his Grace the Lord Lieutenant went  
to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent  
for thither, gave the Royal Assent to

*An Act for the better regulating the Corporation of the  
City of Kilkenny, and strengthening the Protestant Interest  
therein ; and punishing Alderman Robert Connell for  
withdrawing himself with the Books and Papers belonging  
to the said Corporation.*

And then his Grace was pleas'd to make a Speech,  
as usual, to both Houses of Parliament.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

IT is due to his Majesty's Goodness, and to the  
tender Regard he always hath to the Welfare  
of his People, that you have been call'd together to  
consult what may be necessary for the farther Securi-  
ty of the Protestant Religion and Interest of this  
Kingdom.

You have, with great Diligence and Success, ap-  
ply'd your selves to the Discharge of that Duty which  
you owe to his Majesty and to your Country ; so  
that we are now come to what we all earnestly de-  
sir'd, as well as promis'd our selves, an happy Con-  
clusion of this Session of Parliament, in which you  
have had the Satisfaction to be Witnesses of the  
Royal Assent to those Bills which have pass'd the  
two Houses.

It will be for his Majesty's Service, as well as the  
Good of the Kingdom and your private Advantage,  
that after having employ'd so much of your Time  
in the Affairs of the Publick, you may now be at  
Liberty to attend your own ; and be enabled, by  
repairing into your respective Countries, to put those  
Laws in due Execution, to which the Peace and  
Quiet we now enjoy are in a great Measure due.

But I have it in Command from his Majesty, to  
acquaint you, (before an End is put to the Session)  
that his Majesty is very well pleas'd with the hearty  
Assurances and zealous Expressions of both Houses  
of Parliament, of their Loyalty and Affection to  
his Majesty's Person and Government ; and with

the Supplies granted by you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, for the Support of the Establishment, and towards the Payment of the Debt of the Nation ; and that you may be assur'd, that the dutiful Deportment of so loyal a People will always find his Royal Protection and Favour.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

It is a sensible Pleasure to me, to find by the Addresses of both Houses, that my Endeavours for the Happiness and Prosperity of this Kingdom, hath given you entire Satisfaction. The most suitable Return I can make, will be to do every Thing in my Power for the Publick Peace and Welfare of the Nation, and to lay your loyal Behaviour and hearty Affections to his Majesty's Person and Government, in the best Manner before his Majesty ; which you may assuredly promise your selves I will not fail to do.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Grace's Command, prorogu'd the Parliament to the 14th of August following.



### *Proceedings of the Parliament of Great Britain.*

ON the 21st of November, the Parliament being, according their last Adjournment, met at Westminister, his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and open'd the Session as usual, by a most gracious Speech to both Houses, which is as follows.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I Am very glad I have been able to bring the Sitting of Parliament into a more proper and usual Season of the Year ; I hope such an early Meeting will not only be a Benefit to the Publick, but a Convenience to your private Affairs.

As I have always had at Heart the Security and Ease of my People, so I never kept up any Troops but for their Protection, and have taken every Opportunity to disband as many as I thought consistent with their Safety. I have reduc'd the Army to very near one Half, since the Beginning of the last Session of Parliament, and lessen'd them to such a Number as will neither be a Burthen to my good Subjects, nor an Encouragement to our Enemies to insult them.

“ Your

‘ You cannot but be sensible of the many Attempts which have been set on Foot to disturb the Peace of Europe, and of these Kingdoms: They only pretend not to see, who are not afraid of them. But as no Application has been wanting on my Part to preserve the publick Tranquillity, I have the Pleasure to find my good Offices have not been altogether unsuccessful, and have Reason to hope they will, in the End, have their full and desir'd Effect.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

‘ I question not but you are very well pleas'd to find that your Endeavours for lessening the National Debts, have at the same Time raised the publick Credit; and that whatever was propos'd for that End, is actually and compleatly effected. This Success must chiefly be attributed to that just and prudent Regard you have shewn to Parliamentary Engagements.

‘ It was with the View of procuring and settling a lasting Tranquillity, that I demanded the extraordinary Supply which you granted me last Session. The Credit which this Confidence repos'd in me, hath given us Abroad, has already been so far effectual, that I can acquaint you we have a much better Prospect than we had. I have order'd an Account to be laid before you of the very small Part of that Supply which as yet has been expended; any farther Issues that may be made of it, shall be also laid before you: And you may be assur'd, that every Part of it shall either be employ'd for your Service, or sav'd to the Publick.

‘ I have order'd to be laid before you a State of the Deficiencies of the present Year, and the several Estimates for the Service of the next; which you will find considerably diminish'd. I rely upon your making the necessary Provision for them; not doubting of the Continuance of that Zeal for the Good of your Country, which hath been so eminently conspicuous in every Session of this Parliament.

‘ I cannot in Justice avoid putting you in Mind, that several Arrears of Pay and Subsidy, incur'd before my Accession to the Crown, are claim'd by foreign Princes and States: I shall order them to be laid before you, to the End you may put them in a Method of being examin'd and stated; which will very much tend to the Honour and Credit of the Nation.

*My*

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

‘ I could heartily wish, that at a Time when the common Enemies of our Religion are, by all Manner of Artifices, endeavouring to undermine and weaken it both at Home and Abroad, all those who are Friends to our present happy Establishment, might unanimously concur in some proper Method for the greater strengthening the Protestant Interest; of which, as the Church of *England* is unquestionably the main Support and Bulwark, so will she reap the principal Benefit of every Advantage accruing by the Union and mutual Charity of all Protestants.

‘ As none can recommend themselves more effectually to my Favour and Countenance, than by a sincere Zeal for the just Rights of the Crown, and the Liberties of the People; so I am determin’d to encourage all those who act agreeably to the Constitution of these my Kingdoms, and consequently to the Principles on which my Government is founded.

‘ The Eyes of all *Europe* are upon you at this critical Juncture: It is your Interest; for which Reason I think it mine, that my Endeavours for procuring the Peace and Quiet of Christendom, should take Effect. Nothing can so much contribute to this desirable End, as Unanimity, Dispatch, and Vigour of your Resolutions for the Support of my Government.

The King being retir’d, and the Commons return’d to their House, both Lords and Commons unanimously voted Addresses of Thanks to his Majesty. To avoid the unnecessary Repetition of the Formalities usual on such Occasions, the said Addresses, and the King’s Answers to them respectively, are as follows.

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

‘ **W**e your Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, do return your Majesty our humble Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne, and for your Regard to the Convenience of your Subjects, in meeting them so early in Parliament; and beg Leave to express to your Majesty the just Sense we have of your great Concern for the Ease of your People, in disbanding so considerable a Number of your Forces; and of your Care, at the same Time, in consulting their Safety. We return your Majesty our most humble Thanks for

for your unwearied Endeavours and Application towards preserving and settling the Peace and Tranquillity of Europe, and of these your Kingdoms, against the many Attempts of all Kinds to disturb them; and cannot sufficiently express our Satisfaction, that there is a Prospect of Success: And do assure your Majesty, That as you have been pleas'd, in so gracious a Manner, to declare your Interests and those of your People inseparable; so nothing shall be wanting on our Parts, at this critical Juncture, towards supporting your Majesty with the utmost Zeal and Vigour, till your Majesty's Endeavours for the Quiet of Christendom, and the Good of your People, have had their full and desir'd Effect.

We have a grateful Sense of your Majesty's Concern for the Protestant Religion, and the Church of England as by Law establish'd; which, as it has always been the Chief of the Protestant Churches, so it can never be so well supported as by strengthening and uniting (as far as may be) the Protestant Interest.

To which his Majesty answer'd,  
My Lords,

I thank you for this dutiful and loyal Address. The Zeal you express for the Support of my Government, cannot but have the best Effect upon our Affairs both at Home and Abroad.

The same Day the Lord *Inchbinbrooke* reported to the House of Commons, the Address of Thanks drawn up in the Committee, of which his Lordship was Chairman; which was agreed to, and the next Day presented to his Majesty, by the whole House, as follows.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, crave Leave to express our Gratitude to your Majesty, for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

Our Minds are fill'd with the most lively Sense of your Majesty's Regard to your People, in bringing the Sitting of Parliament into a more proper and usual Season of the Year: And as your Majesty has been graciously pleas'd to consider the Convenience of our private Affairs in this early Meeting, we shall endeavour to answer your Majesty's gracious Intentions, by improving it, as much as we are able, to the Benefit of the Publick.

We are highly sensible of the Concern your Majesty has shewn for the Welfare of your People, by the Reductions you have been

been pleas'd to make from Time to Time, of the Land Forces, so soon as the Posture of Affairs render'd it safe to these your Kingdoms. It is our peculiar Happiness to see our selves govern'd by a Sovereign who is not influenc'd by any Notions of Greatness that are inconsistant with the Prosperity of his Subjects; and who purposes to himself the Ease of his People, as the chief Glory of his Reign.

We acknowledge, with Hearts full of Duty and Gratitude, your Majesty's unwear'y'd Endeavours to prevent the many Attempts which have been set on Foot to disturb the Peace of Europe, and the Quiet of these Kingdoms; and have the more Reason to apprehend the ill Consequences of such Attempts, since there are those who, as they would be thought to see no Danger in them, give no Reason to believe that they would not be troubled at their Success. We are therefore firmly resolv'd, in the most effectual Manner, to support your Majesty in such Measures as your Majesty, in your great Wisdom, shall judge necessary to procure the Establishment of the Tranquillity of Europe.

We receive, with the greatest Satisfaction, your Majesty's gracious Expressions and Assurances touching the extraordinary Supply granted last Year; and will chearfully grant your Majesty such Supplies as shall effectually provide for the publick Service.

It is with unspeakable Sorrow of Heart, that we observe the many Artifices which are made Use of by the common Enemies of our Religion, to undermine and weaken it both at Home and Abroad: And as we have the most grateful Sense of the tender Concern which your Majesty has been pleas'd to express for the Protestant Religion, and especially for the main Support of it, the Church of England as by Law establish'd; so we are resolv'd, on our Part, to consider of the most effectual Methods for strengthening the Protestant Interest of these Kingdoms.

It is a Pleasure to us, that the Eyes of all Europe are turn'd upon us at this critical Juncture, since we have thereby an Opportunity of shewing the World the just Confidence we repose in your Majesty, and our unshaken Resolutions to support your Government in such Manner as shall enable your Majesty to settle the Peace of Christendom.

To which the King return'd the following Answer.  
Gentlemen,

I thank you for the repeated Assurances you have given me in this dutiful and loyal Address, of your affectionate Support and Assistance in the present Juncture of Affairs. I expected no less from a House of Commons so affectionate to my Person, and so zealous for the publick Welfare.

T A B L E.

# TABLE TO THE SECOND VOLUME.

<b>A</b> bstract of the Act for his Majesty's General Pardon,	Page 247
Account of the publick Debts at the Exchequer,	132
Act anent the Clan Gregour,	256
Address of the House of Lords to the King, 65, 168, 400	
——— the House of Commons to the King, 62, 169,	
——— 345, 402	
——— the Archbifhop, Bifhops, and Clergy, of the Province of Canterbury, in Convocation afsembled, to the King,	74
——— the Merchants and other Inhabitants of the Town of Kington in the Island of Jamaica,	78
——— the Governor and Council of Jamaica,	80
——— the House of Lords in Ireland to the Duke of Bolton,	265, 396
——— the House of Commons in Ireland to the Duke of Bolton,	270, 393
——— the House of Lords of Ireland to the King, 267,	
——— 386, 388	
——— the House of Commons of Ireland to the King,	
268, 385, 389, 391, 395	
Bank of England, their Proposal to the House of Commons,	
	210
Battel of Belgrade,	275
Belgrade, Description of it, 274. Taken, p. 277.	
Continuation of the War between the Emperor and the Turks,	
271 to 283, 377 to 381	
——— between the Venetians and the Turks, 283 to	
292, 375 to 377	

<i>Edict of the Emperor for establishing a Free Port and Navigation in the Adriatick Sea;</i>	282
<i>Edict of the King of France, relating to the Princes of the Blood and legitimated Children of the late King,</i>	289
<i>Letter of Richard Gascoigne, Esq; to a Friend a little before his Execution,</i>	28
— <i>Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Foreign Ministers,</i>	67
— <i>the Marquess of Monteleone, Ambassador of Spain, to Mr. Secretary Methuen,</i>	68
— <i>of — to M. Pettecam, the Duke of Holstein's Minister,</i>	69
— <i>of the Caimacan of Constantinople to the Seraskier of the Morea,</i>	82
— <i>of the same to the Seraskier of Belgrade,</i>	83
— <i>Mr. Secretary Stanhope to M. Wesselowsky,</i>	179
— <i>the Chancery of Hanover to the same,</i>	181
— <i>the King to the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland,</i>	184
— <i>the General Assembly of Scotland to the King,</i>	185
— <i>Carà Hassan, Secretary of the Grand Vizier, giving an Account of the Battel of Belgrade,</i>	281
— <i>the Grand Signior to the States General,</i>	293
— <i>the same to the Republicks of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli,</i>	295
— <i>the Pope to the King of Spain,</i>	357
— <i>Cardinal Paulucci to the Nuncio's in Foreign Courts,</i>	ibid
— <i>the Marquess Grimaldo to the Spanish Ministers in Foreign Courts,</i>	360
<i>Memorial of M. Wesselowsky, Secretary of Embassy from the Czar of Muscovy to the King, 173. Answers to the same,</i>	
—	179, 181
— <i>the Abbot Du Bois to the States General,</i>	192
— <i>Mr. Preys, Secretary of Sweden, to the States General,</i>	194
— <i>the Prince of Cellamare, Ambassador of Spain, to the Court of France,</i>	364
— <i>the Marquess de Beretti Landi, Ambassador of Spain, to the States General,</i>	367
<i>Manifesto in Behalf of the Earl of Peterborough,</i>	348
<i>Orleans, (Duke of) his Declaration in relation to Count Gyllenborg,</i>	260
	Parlia-

Parliament. <i>Proceedings of the Parliament of Great Britain,</i> 58 to 66; 122 to 170; 203 to 248; 398 to the End.	
— <i>Against the Earl of Oxford.</i>	313 to 347
— <i>Proceedings of the Parliament of Ireland,</i> 263 to 271; 380 to 398.	
Peterborough (Earl of) <i>seiz'd in Italy</i>	347
Preamble of the Patent for creating James Stanhope, <i>Eſq.</i> , a Viscount of Great Britain	261
Proclamation for prohibiting Commerce with Sweden	170
 Representation of the Lower House of Convocation <i>against the</i> <i>Bishop of Bangor</i>	306
 Sardinia: <i>Description of that Island</i>	354
— <i>Conquest of it by the Spaniards</i>	371
South-Sea Company, <i>their Proposal to the House of Commons</i>	208
 Speech of Roger Moncaster, <i>at his Execution</i>	3
— Henry Oxburgh, <i>Eſq.</i> ; <i>at his Execution</i>	6
— John Hall, <i>Eſq.</i> ; <i>at his Execution</i>	19
— Richard Gascoigne, <i>Eſq.</i> ; <i>at his Execution</i>	30
— Mr. William Paul, <i>at his Execution</i>	41
— Capt. John Ruccié, <i>at his Execution</i>	49
— <i>the King to the Parliament</i> 58, 164, 246, 398	
— Samuel Shute, <i>Eſq.</i> ; <i>Governor of New-England,</i> <i>to the general Assembly of the Province of Massachusetts</i> <i>Bay</i>	77
— Mr. D'Avenant, <i>Envoy extraordinary of Great</i> <i>Britain, to the Doge and Senate of Génoa</i>	188
— <i>the Duke of Bolton, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,</i> <i>to the Parliament of that Kingdom</i>	263, 397
— Mr. Tuffnel, <i>relating to the Tryal of the Earl of</i> <i>Oxford</i>	319
— <i>the Lord Cowper, Lord High Steward, at the same</i> <i>Tryal</i>	325
— Mr. Hampden, <i>at the same Tryal</i>	326
— <i>the Speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland, to</i> <i>the Duke of Bolton</i>	390
States-General: <i>Their Answer to the Declaration made by the</i> <i>Chancery of Sweden to their Resident at Stockholm</i>	196
Treaty of Triple-Alliance between Great Britain, France, and Holland	189
Separate Article between France and Holland	292

<i>Trial of Henry Oxburgh, Esq;</i>	4
James Hume, Esq;	7
John Ferguson, alias Farquharson, Esq;	8
Alexander Menzies, Esq;	9
Francis Farquharson, Esq;	11
<i>Mr. John Innis</i>	12
Richard Townley, Esq;	12
Edward Tildesley, Esq;	15
John Hall, Esq;	17
Robert Talbot, Esq;	22
Richard Gascoigne, Esq;	22
Nicholas Wogan, Esq;	32
<i>Capt. Lancelot Mackintosh</i>	33
Charles Radcliffe, Esq;	34
John Dalton, Esq;	34
Richard Butler, Esq;	38
<i>Mr. James Swinburn</i>	39
<i>Mr. Edmund Swinburn</i>	39
<i>Mr. Duncan Mackintosh</i>	40
<i>Mr. William Paul</i>	40
George Gibson, Esq;	45
James Menzies, Esq;	45
Ralph Standish, Esq;	46
William Mackintosh, and Dr. Andr. Pitcairn	46
Francis Anderton, Esq;	47
Edward Howard, Esq;	48
<i>Mr. William Pitts, Keeper of Newgate</i>	51
<i>Mr. Francis Francia</i>	95
<i>Mr. Laurence Howel</i>	118
<i>the Earl of Oxford</i>	313

F I N I S.

THE  
*Chronological Register*  
For the Year 1717.

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,*

---



---

LONDON,

Printed by H. MEERE in Black Fryers. 1717.



## Advertisement.

**H**aving resolv'd for the future to vary somewhat in this Part of our *Register*, (which we call the *Chronological Register, &c.*) from the Method we have hitherto observ'd, by beginning a new Number of the Pages, and ending at the Bottom of an even Page where-ever we shall find it most convenient so to do; we judg'd it necessary to give our Readers this Intimation, that they may not think their Books imperfect, by reason of their ending in this Manner; for the following *Register* shall always continue where we break off in the preceding. The Reason that induc'd us to make this Alteration is, because, by this Means, this Part of our *Register* may, when the four for the whole Year are compleated, be bound up intirely by it self at the End of the Volume and not in several Places of it, as it was in the last; and therefore too this Title Page is printed, to serve as a general Title to the *Chronological Register* for the whole Year.





## The Chronological Register, &c.

### NUMBER V.

*Omitted in our last towards the End of the last Year.*

Dec. 10, **M**r. Charles Garden was arraign'd at *Carlisle*, for High Treason, and pleaded guilty.

The same Day Bills of Indictment were found against **Mr. William Murray, Mr. Patrick Gordon, Mr. John Lindsey, and Mr. Silvester Douglas.**

About this Time **Mr. Dawson** and **Mr. Biggs**, who were convicted for altering Bank-Bills, were repriev'd during Pleasure.

Dec. 11, **Mr. Robert Murray** and **Mr. James Carnegie**, being arraign'd at *Carlisle*, pleaded guilty; as did also, on the 12th, **Mr. Archibald Fotheringham, Mr. James Urquhart, and Mr. Alexander Hay**; and on the 13th **Sir Thomas Calder**. The same Day likewise Bills of Indictment were preferr'd against **James Burnet of Monbeddo, Esq; and Mr. James Spence**, but both of them were found *Ignoramus*.

Dec. 14, dy'd **Sir William Trumball**, Knight, in the 78th Year of his Age: He had been one of the Principal Secretaries of State to the late King *William*.

About the same Time dy'd likewise **Sir Thomas Morgan, Bart.** one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of *Hereford*. As did likewise

**Sir Benjamin Maddocks of Hertfordshire, Knight.**

Dec. 15, **Colonel John Balfour, Major Henry Balfour, Mr. Patrick Auchmontie, Mr. John Rattray, Mr. Robert Rolle of Bowhouse, Mr. Patrick Seaton, Mr. John Ross, Mr. John Gordon, and Mr. Alexander Carnegie**, being arraign'd at *Carlisle* for High Treason, severally pleaded guilty to their Indictments.

The same Day dy'd, at her Husband's Seat at *Kingston-Russel* in *Dorsetshire*, **Mrs. Arabella Mitchel**, Wife of the Honourable Colonel *John Mitchel*. She was the only Child of **Harry Bridges of Canesham in Somersetshire, Esq;** [formerly Member of Parliament for *Wells* in that County]

by the Right Honourable the Lady *Diana Holles*, Daughter of *Gilbert late Earl of Clare*.

About the same Time dy'd likewise, at *Shardelois* in *Buckinghamshire*, *John Drake*, Esq; Colonel of the Guards to the late King *James*.

Dec. 17, a Bill of Indictment was found at *Carlisle* against *Brigadier Colin Campbell*; and the following Persons were arraign'd and pleaded guilty, viz. *Mr. John Cartairs*, *Mr. Alexander Mackenzie* of *Prizerhale*, *James Carnegie*, Surgeon, *Mr. James Rollo*, *Mr. Alexander Forbes*, *Mr. Walter Grahme*, and *Mr. Thomas Drummond*.

The same Day *Mr. Thomas Tollack* was arraign'd, and pleaded not guilty: And *Mr. William Hay* demurr'd to the Jurisdiction of the Court; and the King's Counsel having join'd in Demurrer, *Mr. Grahme* and *Mr. Hay*, two *Scotch* Advocates, who were Counsel for the Prisoner, assign'd for Cause of Demurrer, That by the Articles of Union, the Courts of Justiciary of *Scotland* were to remain as formerly; and that no *Scotch*-man, for a Treason committed in *Scotland*, could be carry'd thence, and try'd in *England*; but the Court over-rul'd this Demurrer; and on the 19th *Mr. William Hay*, with Leave of the Court, withdrew his Plea, and pleaded guilty.

Dec. 19, nine Malefactors (all Men) were executed at *Tyburn*.

The same Day *Dr. John Kinlock*, *Mr. John Hamilton*, and *Mr. George Taylor*, were arraign'd at *Carlisle*, and pleaded guilty; as did the next Day *Mr. Patrick Gordon*, having withdrawn his former Plea of not guilty.

Dec. 20, *Mr. Booth*, Chaplain to the Earl of *Lincoln*, dy'd of a Fit of an Apoplexy.

This Day *Mr. Patrick Robison*, alias *Robertson*, *Mr. John Stuart of Fo's*, and *Mr. John Stuart of Glenbucket*, being arraign'd at *Carlisle*, pleaded not guilty.

The same Day seventy seven common Malefactors, convicted of several Felonies, &c. pleaded his Majesty's Pardon at the *Old Bailey*, but fifty nine of them were order'd for Transportation, the other eighteen absolutely pardon'd, and set at Liberty.

Dy'd *Sir Francis Compton*, in the 87th Year of his Age. He was the fifth Son of *Spencer Earl of Northampton*, by *Mary* the Daughter of *Sir Francis Beaumont*; a Lady that had the Resolution to behold her Lord and three of her Sons, fighting at the Battle of *Edghill*, for their Church, their King, and the Liberties of their Country. *Sir Francis*

Francis was then too young to bear a Part in that unhappy War; however, he betook himself so early to the Sword, that he dy'd the oldest Officer in *England*, a Lieutenant General, and Lieutenant Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse-Guards.

About the same Time dy'd Sir *John Thoreld*, Bart. late Member of Parliament for *Lincoln*.

About this Time Captain *Edward Cowley* was appointed his Majesty's Agent to the Dey of *Tripoli*.

Sir *William Wyndham*'s Lady was brought to Bed of a Daughter.

*John Capell*, Esq; one of the Exempts of his Majesty's Yeomen of the Guards, was marry'd to Mrs. *Davis* of *Westminster*.

Dec. 23, a Proclamation was publish'd for the Parliament to meet on the 17th of *January*, for the Dispatch of Business.

Dec. 24. This Day *William Ainsley*, a Serjeant in the Castle of *Edinburgh*, was hang'd over the Wall of the said Castle, near the Place where the Rebels made an Attempt to surprize it the last Year, for being privy to the said Design.

This Day a Treaty of defensive Alliance was sign'd at the *Hague*, between the Crowns of *France* and *Great Britain*, and the States General of the *United Netherlands*.

Dec. 26, dy'd the Dutchess Dowager of *Newcastle*: As did likewise

Mr. *Gibson* of *Stonercraft*, in *Northumberland*, one of the *Preston* Prisoners, of a Spotted Fever, in *Newgate*.

The same Day *Thomas Tallock* of *Tannashie*, Esq; was try'd at *Carlisle*, and acquitted.

Dec. 27, a Fire broke out in *Wind-street* in *Bristol*, which consum'd several Houses, and damag'd a great many others.



## JANUARY 1717.

About the Beginning of this Year Col. *Otway* was appointed Deputy-Governor of *Jamaica*; and the following Persons departed this Life, viz.

Mr.

Mr. Barret, who marry'd the Lady Anne Leonard, one of the Daughters of the late Earl of Saffex, of the Small-Pox.

Dr. Carr, Bishop of Killaloe in Ireland.

Mrs. Foley, Widow of Paul Foley, Esq; who was Speaker of the House of Commons in the Reign of King William.

William Arundel, Esq; in the 74th Year of his Age.

Mr. Thomas, Rector of St. Michael's Wood-street.

Mr. Arthur, Lecturer of the Lady Camden's Legacy of 60l. a Year, for preaching a Sermon every Wednesday at Grantham in Lincolnshire.

Mr. Major, Judge of the Sheriff's Court in London.

Mr. Tully, a noted Justice of Peace in Westminster, and his Wife.

Jan. 4<sup>r</sup> dy'd the Lady Tenham, Wife of the Lord Tenham.

Dy'd likewise the same Day at Edinburgh, the Lady Dowager Beihaven.

Jan. 8, the Parliament met at Westminster, and was prorogu'd to the 17<sup>th</sup> of that Month.

Jan. 9, dy'd Mr. James Ward of Coleman-street, an eminent Merchant.

Jan. 10, Mr. Hornby of the Pipe-Office, Mr. Weston, Clerk of Grays-Inn, and Mr. Sunderland, Keeper of a Coffee-House in Warwick-lane, were taken into Custody of Messengers, and on the 15<sup>th</sup> were committed to Newgate.

The same Day Mr. Mackintosh of Kelloch, and Mr. Gordon of Auchennachie, were committed Prisoners to Edinburgh Castle. The said Mr. Mackintosh had made his Escape some Months before, out of Newgate, and going by Sea to Inverness, was deliver'd by the Master of the Ship, to the Government there, who sent him to Edinburgh.

Jan. 12, Mr. Burdett and Mr. Winchurh were try'd at the Old Bailey, for the Murder of Capt. Faulkner, and found guilty.

The same Day Mr. Dawson and Mr. Biggs, who lay under Sentence of Death for altering Bank-Notes, having obtain'd his Majesty's Pardon, on Condition that they should transport themselves, and not return into England without the King's Leave, were discharg'd out of Newgate.

About this Time dy'd the Lady Harriot de Grey, Daughter to the Duke of Kent. And

Colonel

Colonel Deggimere was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Lord Windsor's Regiment of Horse, in the Room of Colonel Eaton, deceas'd.

Jan. 14, nineteen Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death at the Old Bailey, among whom were Mr. Burdet and Mr. Winchinch.

Jan. 15, dy'd of the Small-Pox, the Countess of Berkley, Daughter to the Duke of Richmond.

The same Day Charles Hornby, Esq; Mr. Weston, and Mr. Sunderland, were admitted to Bail before Mr. Justice Egge.

The Reverend Mr. Cosberg was elected Minister of St. Thomas's in Southwark. And

Peregrine Widdrington, Esq; Francis Anderton, Esq; Mr. Standish of Standish, Mr. Philip Hodgefon, Mr. James Talbot, who formerly escap'd out of Newgate, but was retaken, and Mr. Erington, were taken out of that Prison, and put into Custody of three of his Majesty's Messengers.

Jan. 16, the Dutchess of Argyle departed this Life; as did likewise

Dr. Wilmot, Father-in-Law to the late Lord Halifax.

Jan. 17, dy'd the Countess of Exeter.

The same Day the Parliament met, and adjourn'd to the 24th of that Month.

The Governors of the Charter-House met this Day in the Prince's Chamber, and elected Mr. Serjeant Rotherham to be Steward of the Courts, and Mr. Darison to be Auditor of the Accompts, of the Charter-House.

Jan. 19, Mr. Lockington, Treasurer of Christ's Hospital, dy'd of an Apoplyxy.

The King set from Hanover on the 8th of this Month, arriv'd the 11th at Utrecht, where he immediately went on Board a Yacht of the States-General, came that Night to Alphen, from whence he continu'd his Journey the next Morning through Leyden and Delft, to Haerlingen below Rotterdam, where he tarry'd till the 14th, and then embark'd on Board one of their High-Mightinesses large Yachts, which carry'd his Majesty to Hulvoetsluis, where on the 17th he went on Board a Yacht of his own, and setting Sail for England, arriv'd the 18th at Margate, lay that Night at Canterbury, and on the 19th in the Evening came to his Palace at St. James's.

About this Time dy'd Mr. Caplin, who had been one of the Pages of the Back-Stairs to King Charles the second; and

Sir Christopher Hales, Bart. formerly Member of Parliament for the City of Coventry.

His

His Majesty was pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *William Boys*, M. D. As he was likewise

*Jan. 21*, on *Charles Cook*, Esq; one of the Sheriffs of London.

*Jan. 22*, Mr. *Francis Francia* was try'd at the *Old Baily*, for High Treason. The Tryal lasted from eleven in the Morning 'till past ten at Night, when the Jury withdrew for near an Hour, and brought in their Verdict not guilty.

The same Day Mr. *Redmayne*, the Printer, was admitted to Bail.

*Jan. 23*, being the first Day of the Term, Sir *William Wyndham*, the Reverend Mr. *Spinckes*, and others, appear'd at the Court of King's-Bench, and were continu'd on their Recognizances.

At the same Time Mr. *Mynors*, the Minister, pleaded not guilty to an Information exhibited against him for several Expressions in a Sermon he had preach'd in *Kent*.

The same Day the Lord *Viscount Townshend* was declar'd Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

*Jan. 24*, the Parliament met, and was prorogu'd to the 20th of *February*.

This Day Sir *John Anstruther*, Baronet, was marry'd, at *Edinburgh*, to the Lady *Margaret Carmichael*, Daughter to the Earl of *Hyndford*.

About this Time — *Hill*, Esq; was appointed Master of all the Nails at *Chatham Dock*.

*Jan. 25*, dy'd Sir *John Parsons*, Alderman of *Bassishaw Ward*, in the City of *London*.

*Jan. 27*, the Solicitor-General, *John Fortescue Aland*, Esq; was appointed one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*; and the King was pleas'd to confer on him the Honour of Knighthood.

Sir *William Thompson*, Recorder of *London*, was made Solicitor-General, in the Room of *John Fortescue Aland*, Esq;

About this Time Dr. *Henry Downes*, Minister of *Brington*, in *Northamptonshire*, was appointed Bishop of *Killala* and *Achonry* in *Ireland*, in the Room of Dr. *Lloyd*, deceas'd.

*Jan. 29*, Sir *Charles Cook*, Sheriff of *London*, was chosen Alderman of *Bassishaw Ward*, in the Room of Sir *John Parsons*, deceas'd.

That Night the Count *de Gyllenborg*, Envoy from the King of *Sweden* to the Court of *Great Britain*, and his Secretary, were put under Arrest, a Guard was plac'd in his House, in *Charles-Street* near *St. James's Square*, and his Papers were seiz'd.

*Jan. 30*,

Jan. 30. Sir Jacob Banks, Baronet, a Native of Sweden, Charles Cesar of Hertfordshire, Esq; and Major Boyle Smith were taken into the Custody of Messengers.

About this Time Dr. Lancelot Blackburne, Dean of Exeter, was made Bishop of that See, in the Room of Dr. Offspring Blackhall, deceas'd.

The Lady Hinchinbroke was made one of the Ladies of the Bed-chamber to the Princess of Wales, in the Room of the Countess of Berkeley, deceas'd.

Feb. 1, four Men and two Women were executed at Tyburn; among whom were Mr. Burdet and Mr. Wintburch for the Murder of Capt. Faulkner.

The same Day William Hale, Esq; Member of Parliament for St. Albans, departed this Life.

Dy'd likewise John Jenyns, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Shire of Cambridge.

Feb. 2, the Preston Prisoners in Newgate, who lay under Sentence of Death, were farther reprieved 'till May following.

Feb. 4, an Embargo was laid on all outward-bound Merchant Ships.

The same Day the Thornby, Capt. Thomas Snow Commander, bound for Anteoa, having on Board some Recruits for Alexander's Regiment, was burnt at the Buoy in the Nere.

This Day dy'd at Oxford the Reverend Dr. Lancaster, of the Gout in his Stomach. He had been formerly Vice-Chancellor of that University; and at the Time of his Death, was Provost of Queen's College, Oxon. Arch-deacon of Middlesex, and Vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields.

The same Day dy'd the Lady Fiz-Williams.

Feb. 5, Sir George Mertyns, Knight and Alderman of London, was elected Treasurer of Christ's Hospital, in the Room of Mr. Lockington, deceas'd.

The same Day the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Lord Chancellor Broderick, and William Conolly, Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland, were sworn Lords Justices of the Kingdom.

That Night a Fire broke out at the House of Mr. Bates, a Merchant, in Mincing-Lane, near Tower-Street, which burn'd down that House entirely; and Sir John Lambert's, with one or two more, were very much damage'd.

This Day Capt. Roycroft, formerly the Law-Patentee, and City-Ptntee, dy'd of an Apoplexy, at his House in Bartholomew Close.

About this Time Sir William Aſburnham, Bart. was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Alienation-Office, in the Room of *Thomas Pott*, Esq; deceas'd.

The Reverend Mr. John Bonamy was made Dean of the Island of *Guernsey*.

Feb. 6, the Marchioness Dowager of *Wharton* dy'd at *Aylesbury*.

Feb. 7, *Charles Cesar*, Esq; was admitted to Bail, and Sir *Jacob Banks* and Major *Boyle Smith* were discharg'd out of Custody.

About this Time dy'd Dr. *Torrano*, Chaplain to the Princess of Wales, and one of the Deputy-Clerks of the Closet.

Feb. 8, the Lord *Lansdown*, having receiv'd his Pardon, was releas'd from his Imprisonment in the *Tower*.

Feb. 9, Baron *Gortz*, Minister of the King of *Sweden*, was feiz'd by Order of the States-General, at *Arnhem* in *Gelderland*.

Feb. 10, Dr. *Altham* was made Archdeacon of *Middlesex*, in the Room of Dr. *Lancaster*.

Feb. 11, dy'd the Lady *Colchester*, Widow of the Lord *Colchester*, and Sister to the Earl of *Derby*.

The same Day a Sentence of Outlawry was pronounc'd at *Edinburgh* against Mrs. *Mac-Farlane*, she not appearing to answer the Charge against her for the Murder of Capt. *Cayley*.

Feb. 12, Sir *William Wyndham* appear'd at the Court of King's Bench, and was discharg'd.

About this Time dy'd *William Roberts*, Esq; Pay-Master of the Works at *Windsor-Castle*.

*Richard Broadley*, Esq; was appointed Collector of the Duties on Salt at *Droitwich* in *Worcestershire*.

Feb. 13, the Earl of *Leicester* was appointed one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber, in the Room of the Earl of *Orsery*. And

Brigadier-General *Crofts*, the Lord *Hinchinbroke*, and Colonel *Lloyd*, were made Aid-de-Camps to his Majesty.

This Day dy'd Sir *Humphry Winch* of *Lincolnshire*, Bart.

Feb. 16, Dr. *St. George Ashe*, Lord Bishop of *Clogher* in *Ireland*, was translated to the Bishoprick of *Derry* in that Kingdom.

Mr. *Edward Trelawney* was appointed Dean and Archdeacon of *Exeter*.

About this Time —— *Milner*, Esq; was created a Baronet of *Great Britain*. And

Thomas

Thomas Brerewood, Jun. Esq; was marry'd to Mrs. Charlotte Calvert, Sister to the Lord Baltimore.

Feb. 20, the Parliament met at Westminster, and the King made a Speech to both Houses.

The same Day the Duke of Portland, the Lord Viscount Castleton, the Lord Viscount St. John, the Lord Onslow, and the Lord Newburg, were introduc'd into the House of Peers.

The Reverend Mr. Gibson was elected Provost of Queen's College, Oxon. in the Room of Dr. Lancaster, deceas'd.

About this Time the Earl of Abingdon was marry'd to the Widow of General Churchill.

The Lady Carteret was brought to Bed of a Son.

Robert Holditch, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Stamp-Office, was made Treasurer of the same Office, in the Room of Henry Lyddal, Esq; and John Schuler, Esq; was made Commissioner in the Room of Mr. Holditch.

Feb. 21, dy'd. of the Small-Pox, the Lord Viscount Kilmurrey of the Kingdom of Ireland.

Dy'd likewise Colonel Cornwall, Sen. Father of Colonel Cornwall of the Horse-Guards.

The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on — Bateman, Esq; of Red-Lyon-Street.

General Tatton was marry'd to a Daughter of Dr. Harvey.

Dy'd Dr. Peter Allix, a French Refugee, Treasurer of the Cathedral Church of Sarum, and universally esteem'd the greatest Master of the Age in Rabbinical Learning.

Feb. 22, the Reverend Mr. Smith, Lecturer of St. Sepulchre's, was elected Minister of St. Michael, Wood-Street.

Both Houses of Parliament presented Addresses to his Majesty.

About this Time dy'd Sir Andrew Kennedy of Clewburn, Bart.

Mr. Dugar, the Baker, and Mr. Derbyshire, his Lodger, were committed to Newgate for treasonable Practices.

The Corps of Admiral Baker was interr'd in Westminster Abbey.

The Embargo on the outward-bound Merchant Ships was taken off.

John Mottram, Clerk, was convicted in the Consistory-Court of the Bishop of London, for solemnizing clandestine Marriages within the Liberty of the Fleet-Prison, and suspended from the Execution of his ministerial Function for three Years.

The Earl of Bridgewater resign'd his Neg: as Lord Chamberlain to the Prince and Princeps of Wales.

Feb. 23, both Houses of Convocation presented an Address to his Majesty.

Feb. 24, Dr. Blackburne was consecrated Bishop of Exeter, at Ely-House-Chapel in Holborn.

Monsieur Bonet, the King of Brussia's Resident, had Audience of the King, to congratulate with his Majesty, in his Master's Name, on the Discovery of the Design of the Swedes to invade his Dominions.

Feb. 25, a Bill of High Treason was found at Hicks's Hall, against Mr. George Flint, for writing a treasonable Pamphlet, in which he maintain'd and assert'd the Pretender's Right to the Crown of these Realms.

At the same Time Bills of Indictment of high Crimes and Misdemeanors were found against Isaac Dalton and William Redmayne, Printers; the first for printing and publishing a seditious Pamphlet entitled, *English Advice to the Freeholders of England*; the other for printing and publishing another seditious Pamphlet, entitled, *The Case of Schism in the Church of England, truly stated*.

About this Time the Reverend Mr. William Trimmell was presented to the Rectory of Brington in Northamptonshire, in the Room of Dr. Henry Downes, lately promoted to the Bishoprick of Killaloe and Achonry in Ireland.

Feb. 26, dy'd Mr. Marsham, eldest Son of the Lord Romney.

Dy'd likewise Sir James Smith of the County of Sussex.

About this Time the Lord Grantham was appointed Lord Chamberlain to the Prince and Princeps, in the Room of the Earl of Bridgewater.

John Berkley, Esq: was marry'd to the Viscountess Dowager of Hereford.

Feb. 27, Mr. Graham Mac-Gregor, an Accomplice of the famous Robert Roy, was committed to the Tolbooth in Edinburgh, he having been some Days before taken in the Highlands.

Feb. 28, the King gave the Royal Assent to the Bill entitled, *An Act to enable his Majesty effectually to prohibit to restrain Commerce with Sweden*.

Feb. 28, dy'd the Countess Dowager of Rivers.

The same Day Lawrence Homel, Clerk, was try'd and found guilty at the Sessions-House in the Old Bailey, of writing and publishing a seditious Libel, entitled, *The Case of Schism in the Church of England, truly stated*.

March 1. About this Time the following Persons were discharg'd from being Chaplains in Ordinary to his Majesty;

jeſty; viz. Dr. Burton, Dr. Adams, Dr. Charlton, Dr. Stratford, Dr. Laney, Dr. Pelling, Dr. Sprat, Dr. Nursi, and Dr. Biffe; whose Places were supply'd by Dr. Carter, Prevoſt of Oriel-College in Oxford, Dr. Turner, Vicar of Greenwich, Dr. Waddington, Minister of Great All-Hallows, Dr. Watson, Prebendary of Westminster, Dr. Sydall, Prebendary of Canterbury, Mr. Gilbert Burnet, Prebendary of Salifbury, Mr. Ibbot, Minister of Shadwell, Mr. Bland of Chelſea College, and Mr. Lockhart; Dr. Leng was likewiſe made Chaplain in Ordinary to his Maſteſty, in the Room of Dr. Blackburne, lately promoted to the See of Exeter.

The Earl of Haddington was elected one of the Knights Companions of the auncient and noble Order of Scotland, call'd the Thistle, otherwise St. Andrew.

The Dutchesſ of Montague resign'd her Employment of one of the Ladies of the Bed-chamber to her Royal Highneſſ the Princess of Wales.

March 2, Laurence Howel, Clerk, receiv'd Sentence at the Old Bailey; which Sentence was, To pay a Fine of 500l. to the King; to remain in Prison for three Years; to find four Sureties of 500l. each, and to be bound himſelf in 1000l. for his good Behaviour during Life; to be twice whipp'd; to be degraded, and stripp'd of his Gown by the Hands of the Executioner, which was done in Court accordingly.

At the same Time twenty four Men and four Women receiv'd Sentence of Death.

This Day John Smith, Esq; formerly Speaker of the House of Commons, was sworn of his Maſteſty's most honourable Privy Council.

About this Time Jaceline Sydwy, Esq; Brother to the Earl of Leicester, was marry'd to the Sole Heireſ of . . . . Thomas, Esq; of Glamorganſhire.

Dy'd the Lord Mount-Alexander, of the Kingdom of Ireland.

Dy'd likewiſe the honourable Henry Scott, Esq; Brother of the Earl of Dalkeith.

About this Time dy'd Dr. Broadreap, Prebendary of Norwich; by whose Death that Prebend fell to Dr. Sherlock, Dean of Chicheſter, as Master of Catharine-Hall in Cambridge; the late Queen having by Letters Patent dated April 26, in the 12th Year of her Reign, granted the Canonſhip or Prebend in the Cathedral Church of Norwich, that ſhould first happen to be void, and in the Gift of the Crown, to the Master of that Hall for the Time being, and his Successors, for their better Support for ever. Which ſaid

said Letters Patent were ratify'd and confirm'd by Act o  
Parliament.

March 3; Colonel *Thomas Pitt*, second Son of . . . . Pitt,  
Esq; Governor of *Jamaica*, was marry'd to the Lady *Frances Ridgeway*, Daughter to the Earl of *Londonderry*.

March 4, a Proclamation was publish'd to prohibit Commerce with *Sweden*, in Pursuance of an Act of Parliament pass'd the 28th of last Month.

This Day dy'd the Reverend Mr. *Whitfield*, Rector of St. *Giles's Cripplegate*, and of the Cathedral Churches of *Canterbury*, and St. *Paul's* in *London*.

March 5, M. *Wessolowski*, Secretary of Embassy from the Czar of *Muscovy*, presented a Memorial in his Master's Name, to congratulate his Majesty on the Discovery of the late Conspiracy against his Majesty's Dominions.

March 6, Lieutenant *Cardiff* and Ensign *Harriot* fought a Duel in *Spring-Garden*, and the last of them was kill'd on the Spot.

The same Day a Cobler was whip'd in *Westminster*, for reflecting on King *George*.

About this Time dy'd Captain *Wood*, Controller of *Chelsea Hospital*.

Dy'd likewise Mr. *Leonard Woodson*, one of the Gentlemen of the King's Chapel.

March 8. About this Time the Marques of *Winchester*, eldest Son of the Duke of *Bolton*, was appointed Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse, in the Room of the Duke of *Argyle*.

Dr. *Wise* was made Chaplain to the Princess of *Wales*, in the Room of Dr. *Torriano*, deceas'd.

March 11, Dr. *Lilly Butler*, Minister of St. *Mary Aldermanbury*, was made Prebendary of *Canterbury*, in the Room of Mr. *Whitfield*, deceas'd.

About this Time Mr. *Seaton of Barns*, one of the Prisoners, was taken out of *Newgate*, and committed into the Custody of a Messenger.

Colonel *Blackader*, was appointed Governor of *Stirling-Castle*, in the Room of Sir *James Campbell*.

March 15, the Admiralty made an Order to stop the impressing of Sea-men belonging to outward-bound Merchant-Ships.

This Day dy'd the Reverend Dr. *Henry James*, Regius Professor of Divinity in *Cambridge*, Master of *Queen's College* in that University, Prebendary of *Canterbury* and of *York*, and Chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty.

March

March 16. About this Time Dr. John Sterne, Bishop of Drummore in Ireland, was translated to the Bishoprick of Clogher in that Kingdom. And

Dr. Ralph Lambert, Dean of Downe, was promoted to the Bishoprick of Drummore.

The King was pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *Henry Bateman*, Esq;

Major General Wade was appointed Colonel of the Regiment of Horse that was the Lord Windsor's; and

The Regiment of Major General Wade was given to Colonel Hawley.

March 18, dy'd the Right Honourable *Basil Fielding*, Earl of Denbigh.

The same Day dy'd likewise Mr. Steward, one of the condemn'd Preston Prisoners.

This Day the King went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to a Bill, entitled, An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and False Musters; and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters.

The Count de Gyllenborg, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Sweden, was carry'd out of Town under a Guard, in order to be confin'd in *Plimouth Castle*.

About this Time came Advice, that the Sieur de Schonenberg, who had resided many Years at the Court of Portugal, in Quality of Envoy Extraordinary from the States General, dy'd at *Lisbon*.

Mrs. *Jonah of Canterbury*, who was brought from thence in Custody of a Messenger, was examin'd by a Committee of Council, and discharg'd.

About this Time Mr. *William Bradshaw*, Chaplain to the Bishop of Norwich, was made Prebendary of *Canterbury*, in the Room of Dr. *Henry James*, deceas'd. And

*John Lingard*, Esq; one of the Counsel of the City of London, was elected Judge of the Sheriffs Court of that City.

*Joseph Richardson*, Esq; was made one of the City-Council, in the Room of Mr. *Lingard*.

March 19. This Day dy'd the Right Honourable the Earl of *Broadalbin*, aged 81 Years.

March 20, fourteen Men and one Woman, all of them common Malefactors, were executed at *Tyburn*; among them was *John Tomkins* for the Murder of his Fellow-Servant, *Colonel Clayton's Cook-maid*.

About this Time came Advice, that on the 21st of this Month, N. S. the Queen of Spain was deliver'd of

a Prince, who was immediately baptiz'd, and nam'd *Francis*.

*March 22*, Dr. *Davis*, Prebendary of *Ely*, was elected President of *Queen's College* in *Cambridge*, in the Room of Dr. *Henry James*, deceas'd.

About this Time Dr. *Henry Lamb*, Chaplain to the Duke of *Marlborough*, was made Prebendary of St. *Paul's*, in the Room of Mr. *Whitfield*, deceas'd.

Sir *Thomas Wheate*, of *Oxfordshire*, Bart. was made Store-keeper of the Ordnance, in the Room of *Dixey Windsor*, Esq;

This Day Mr. *Johnson*, and several other Persons, who some Time before had been brought from *Whitney* in *Oxfordshire*, in Custody of Messengers, were discharg'd.

*Joseph Still*, alias *Cotterel*, was executed at *Stamford-Hill*, and hung up in Chains there, for Murder and Burglary.

About this Time Mr. *Flint*, the reputed Author of *The Shift Shifted*, made his Escape out of *Newgate*.

Mr. *Maffey* was elected Lecturer of St. *Alban Wood-Street*.

Mr. *Brigden* was chosen Lecturer of St. *Dunstan's in the East*. And

Mr. *Hays* made Curate of St. *Dyonis, Baek-Church*.

Two independent Companies of *Scots*, one of them commanded by Colonel *Campbel of Finah*, and the other by Colonel *Grant*, were broke.

*March 28*, dy'd the Lady *Dowager Carteret*.

*March 30*, Thomas Lord *Torrington*, and William Lord *Cadogan*, were sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

*April*. The Beginning of this Month and the later End of the last, such unusual Snows fell in the North of *England*, and in some Parts of *Wales*, as had not been known in the Memory of Man: In the Towns of *Leedes*, *Wakefield*, *Halifax*, and adjacent Parts, the Snow lay three Foot high perpendicular, without any Drift or Wind; and great Numbers of Cattle, especially Sheep, were lost, as well there as in *Lincolnsire* and other Places.

*April 2*, the Duke of *Newcasfile* was marry'd to the Lady *Hariot Gudolphin*.

The same Day Sir *George Byng*, with a Squadron of twenty-five Men of War, sail'd from the *Buoy in the Nore*, for the *Baltick*.

The Count *de Gyllenborg*, the King of *Sweden's* Minister, arriv'd at *Plimouth* under a Guard of Soldiers, and was committed Prisoner to the Citadel.

*Apri*

April 4, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's presented Dr. Bennet to the Living of St. Giles's Cripplegate, vacante by the Death of Mr. Whitfield.

About this Time dy'd John Inwood, Esq; High Sheriff of the County of Suffolk.

Major Pack, kill'd in a Duel at Newcastle upon Tine by Captain Henley.

April 5, John Dalton, Esq; one of the Preston Prisoners, who lay under Sentence of Death in the Marshalsey Prison in Southwark, was remov'd from thence into the Custody of a Messenger.

The same Day —— Molienoux, Esq; Secretary to the Prince of Wales, was marry'd to the Lady Elizabeth Capel, Sister of the Earl of Essex.

About this Time Mr. Isaac Graffinoux was made Purveyor of the Lamps to his Majesty, in the Room of Mr. Vernatti.

April 9, the Lord Townshend was remov'd from the Post of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

April 10, The King went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz.

An Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty, by a Land Tax in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year 1717.

An Act for enlarging the Time granted by an Act pass'd in the 8th Year of her late Majesty Queen Anne, entitled, An Act for making a convenient Dock or Basin at Liverpoole, for Security of all Ships trading to and from the said Port. And to

An Act for naturalizing Isaac Kuyck van Mierop.

The same Day Robert Walpole, Esq; first Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, Mr. Methuen, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, Mr. Pulteney, Secretary at War, Sir William St. Quintin and Mr. Edgecomb, two of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, resign'd their Employments. As did likewise about the same Time

The Earl of Orford, George Doddington, Esq; Sir John Jennings, Sir Charles Turner, and Abraham Stanian, Esq; who were Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland.

Horatio Walpole, Esq; one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, was remov'd from that Office.

Charles Widdrington, Esq; was taken out of Newgate, where he lay under Sentence of Death, and put into the Custody of a Messenger.

About this Time *John Mason*, Esq; was made Controller of the First-Fruits, in the Room of *John Babot*, Esq;

*Dy'd Arthur Champernoon*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Totnes* in *Devonshire*.

*Mr. Cordinier*, Curate of *St. Botolph's*, was presented to the Living of *Colraine* in *Ireland*.

*April 11*, The following Persons were chosen Directors of the *East India Company*, for this present Year, *viz.* *Robert Bristow*, Esq; *Mr. Robert Briscoe*, Captain *John Brown*, *Sir Robert Child*, Knight and Alderman, *John Cooke*, Esq; *William Dawsonne*, Esq; *Sir Matthew Decker*, Bart. *Sir John Eyles*, Bart. and Alderman, *Peter Godfrey*, Esq; *William Goffelin*, Esq; *John Gould*, Esq; *Nathaniel Herne*, Esq; *John Heathcote*, Esq; *Mr. Henry Kelsey*, *Henry Lyell*, Esq; *Mr. Robert Michel*, *Sir Robert Nightingale*, Bart. *Sir Gregory Page*, Bart. *Sir William Stewart*, Knight and Alderman, *Samuel Shepheard*, Jun. Esq; *Mr. John Styleman*, *Mr. Edward Turner*, *Sir Godfrey Webster*, Knight, and *Mr. Josias Woodworth*.

*April 15*, *Sir Gerard Conyers*, Knight and Alderman, was chosen Governor, *John Hanger*, Esq; Deputy Governor, and the following Persons, Directors, of the *Bank of England*, for the Year 1717, *viz.* *Sir Thomas Abney*, Knight and Alderman, *Mr. Robert Atwood*, *Richard Carey*, Esq; *Josuall Diston*, Esq; *Mr. Bayrington Eaton*, *Mr. John Francis Faquier*, *Nathaniel Gould*, Esq; *Sir Gilbert Heathcote*, Knight and Alderman, *Philip Jackson*, Esq; *Humphrey Morice*, Esq; *John Rudge*, Esq; *Moses Raper*, Esq; *Sir William Scawen*, Knight, *Sir Thomas Scawen*, Knight and Alderman, *Sir John Ward*, Knight and Alderman, *John Ward*, Esq; *Richard Chiswell*, Esq; *Sir Peter Delmé*, Knight and Alderman, *Mr. John Edmonds*, *Joseph Eyles*, Esq; *Sir Randolph Knipe*, Knight, *Christopher Lethuillier*, Esq; *Mr. John Shipman*, and *Sir George Thorold*, Knight and Bart. and Alderman.

About this Time his Majesty was pleas'd to appoint the Right Honourable *James Stanhope*, Esq; the Right Honourable *Thomas Lord Torrington*, and *John Wallop*, *George Baillie* of *Jeriswood*, and *Thomas Micklethwait*, Esqrs; to be Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of his Majesty's *Exchequer*. As also

The Right Honourable *James Stanhope*, Esq; to be Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, in the Room of *Robert Walpole*, Esq; and

*James Craggs*, Jun. Esq; to be Secretary at War, in the Room of *William Pulteney*, Esq;

This

This Day was taken up in the *Thames*, against *Arundel-Street* in the *Strand*, a Bag in which was the entire Body of one, and the Heads only of two other murder'd Children.

April 13, the Duke of *Newcastle* was appointed to be Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, in the Room of the Duke of *Bolton*.

This Day dy'd Mr. *Mountague*, Solicitor of the Stamp-Duties.

About this Time his Majesty was pleas'd to call, by Writ, to the House of Peers, the Honourable *Charles Pawlet*, (commonly styl'd *Marques of Winchester*) eldest Son of the Duke of *Bolton*. And

The Right Honourable *James Earl of Berkeley*, *Matthew Aylmer*, Esq; *Sir George Byng*, *John Cockburn of Ormiston*, and *William Chetwynd*, Esqrs; were constituted Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of *Great Britain and Ireland*.

About this Time the Earl of *Rothes* was constituted his Majesty's Commissioner in the General Assembly of the Kirk of *Scotland*, appointed to meet in *May* next.

*Joseph Mickletbwait*, Esq; was made Secretary to *James Stanhope*, Esq; as Chancellor of the *Exchequer*.

The Earl of *Haddingtoun* was made Governor of *Edinburgh Castle*, in the Room of the Earl of *Orkney*.

*Charles Cockburn*, Esq; was constituted one of the Commissioners of Excise in *Scotland*, in the Room of *George Drummond*, Esq;

*John Chetwynd*, Esq; was appointed his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of *Madrid*, in the Room of *George Bubb*, Esq;

The Lord *Alexander Hay* was made one of the Commissioners of Police in *North Britain*.

April 15, *William Coventry*, Esq; was appointed one of the Clerks of the Green-cloth, in the Room of *Sir William Forester*.

*Theophilus Blake*, Esq; was appointed by *Mr. Craggs* to be his Under-Secretary at War.

*Charles Stanhope*, Esq; was join'd with *Mr. Lowndes* in the Secretariship of the Treasury. And

*Matthew Duxy Moreton*, Esq; was constituted Under-Treasurer of *Ireland*.

April 16, the Parliament adjourn'd to the 6th of *May* next.

The

The same Day the Duke of *Devonshire* resign'd his Office of *Lord President of the Council*.

His Majesty, in his *Privy Council*, was pleas'd to declare *Charles Duke of Bolton*, *Lord Lieutenant of Ireland*.

*Charles Earl of Sunderland*, and *Joseph Addison*, *Esq;* were sworn *Principal Secretaries of State*. And at the same Time

*Thomas Duke of Newcastle*, *Thomas Earl of Westmorland*, *James Earl of Berkeley*, and *Joseph Addison*, *Esq;* were sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable *Privy Council*.

*Thomas Inwood*, *Esq;* was appointed *High Sheriff of Suffolk*, in the Room of his Brother *John Inwood*, *Esq;* deceas'd.

*April 17*, *Mr. James Sinnawitz*, the *Czar of Muscovy's Interpreter*, was taken into *Custody* of a *Messenger*, but was discharg'd on the *19th*.

*Mr. William Mowbray* appointed *Solicitor of the Stamp-Duties*, in the Room of *Mr. Mountague*, deceas'd.

*Thomas Pitt*, *Sen. Esq;* resign'd his Post as *Governor of Jamaica*.

*April 18*, dy'd the *Wife of James Lockart of Lee*, *Esq;* in the *Kingdom of Scotland*. She was *Daughter and Heiress of Sir William Luckyn of Essex, Bart.*

*April 20*, *Mr. John Hoadley*, *Archdeacon and Chancellor of the Church of Sarum*, made *Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty*.

About this Time dy'd — *Pitt*, *Esq;* formerly one of the *Masters in Chancery*.

*Temple Stanian* and *Thomas Tickell*, *Esq;*s; made *Under-Secretaries to Joseph Addison*, *Esq;* one of his Majesty's *Principal Secretaries of State*.

*Edward Webster*, *Esq;* one of the *Clerks of the Treasury*, appointed *Secretary to the Duke of Bolton*, *Lord Lieutenant of Ireland*. And

*George Tilson* and *Charles de la Fay*, *Esq;*s; made *Under-Secretaries*, and *John Wase*, *Esq;* *first Clerk*, to the *Earl of Sunderland*, one of the *Principal Secretaries of State*.

Dy'd the *Countess Dowager of Plymouth*, *Mother of the Lord Windsor*.

Dy'd likewise *Sir Alexander Rigby*. And  
The *Lady Forbes*, *Wife of Sir Francis Forbes*.

*April 21*, *Mr. Ogilby*, *Surgeon to a Man of War*, kill'd in a *Duel at Lambeth*, by *Captain Morehead of the Foot Guards*.

The

The same Day, dy'd Madam Bonet, the *Prussian* Resident's Lady.

April 22, Mr. Dalziel, Mr. Carnegie, and Mr. Tunstal, *Preston* Prisoners under Sentence of Death, remov'd, the two first from *Newgate*, the last from the *Marshalsey*, into the Custody of Messengers.

About this Time the *Preston* Prisoners, lying under Sentence of Death in *Newgate* and the *Marshalsey*, were farther repriev'd to the 26th of *July*.

Dr. Richard Bentley, Master of *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*, chosen *Regius Professor* in *Divinity* in that University, in the Room of Dr. *James*, deceas'd

April 21, Don *Francisco*, the youngest *Infante* of *Spain*, departed this Life at *Madrid*: He was but 30 Days old.

The same Day the Queen of *Prussia* was deliver'd of a Prince, who was christen'd on the 23d, and nam'd *Lewis-Charles-William*.

April 24, dy'd Captain *Mac-Lean* in the Castle of *Edinburgh*, where he had been confin'd ever since the Breaking out of the Rebellion in 1715, for the Attempt that was then made to seize the said Castle.

April 25. About this Time dy'd the Lord *Andover*, eldest Son to the Earl of *Berkshire*.

Dy'd likewise *Aubrie Porter*, Esq; one of the Members of Parliament for *Bury St. Edmond's*, in *Suffolk*;

The Lady *Hodges*, Widow of Sir *William Hodges*, Bart.

Sir *John Elwell* of *Exeter*, Bart.

Mr. *Sheperd*, Lecturer of St. *Mildred* in the *Poultry*; and

Mr. *Mays*, Minister of St. *Thomas's Hospital*.

A Bill of Indictment was found at *Hicks's Hall* against *Charles Hornby*, Esq; for writing and publishing a Libel call'd, *A Hymn to the Pillory*. And another against

*John Sunderland*, a Coffee-man, for writing and publishing a Libel call'd, *An Ode*.

April 26, The Lower House of Convocation appointed a Committee to draw up a Representation to be laid before the Upper House, against some Doctrines and Positions contain'd in a Pamphlet entitled, *A Preservative against the Principles and Practices of the Nonjurors*, written by the Right Reverend Father in God, Dr. *Hoadly*, Lord Bishop of *Bangor*, and likewise in a Sermon preach'd by him before the King, on the 31st of *March*. The Committee appointed to draw up the said Representation, were Dr. *Moss*, Dr. *Sherlock*, Dr. *Friend*, Dr. *Bisse*, Dr. *Dawson*, Dr. *Canon*, Mr. *Sprat*, Mr. *Davis*, and Mr. *Barrel*.

This

This Day Sir *William Rishurst* was elected President, Sir *Gilbert Heathcote* Vice-President, Sir *Charles Piers* Treasurer, Sir *Gerard Conyers* and Sir *Charles Cooke* Lieutenants, Major *Edward Sedley* and Major *Thomas Excelbe* Ensigns, of the Artillery-Company (of which the Prince of Wales is Captain-General) for the Year ensuing.

April 27, dy'd the Lady *Diana Bridges*, Wife of *Harry Bridges* of *Canesham* in the County of *Somerset*, Esq; She was the youngest of the sixteen Daughters of *John Holles* Earl of *Clare*, whom he had by a Daughter of the Lord *Horatio de Vere*, Baron of *Tilbury*.

*Isaac Dalton*, Printer, being convicted at the *Old Bailey*, of printing and publishing a seditious Pamphlet call'd, *English Advice to the Freeholders of England*, was fin'd 10 Marks, and 3 Months Imprisonment, after the Expiration of his former Sentence.

*Joseph Bowen*, a Grave-digger, fin'd 40s. and to be whipp'd from *Newgate* to *Smithfield-Bar*, for taking the dead Body out of a Grave, and selling it to a Surgeon to be dissected.

April 28, dy'd the Lady *Windfor*, Wife of the Lord *Windfor*. She was Daughter of the late Earl of *Pembroke*, and had been formerly marry'd to the Lord *Jefferyes*, Son of the Lord Chancellor of that Name.

April 29, Mr. *Leyburne*, one of the condemn'd *Preston*-Prisoners, remov'd from the *Marshalsey* into the Custody of a Messenger.

April 30, dy'd Dr. *Lilly Butler*, Rector of St. *Mary Aldermanbury*, Prebendary of *Canterbury*, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty.

May 1. *Robert Irvine* hang'd at *Edinburgh* (both his Hands being first cut off, according to Sentence) for the Murther of two of the Sons of Mr. *Gordon of Ellon*, to whom he was Tutor.

Mr. *Mayo* elected Minister of St. *Thomas's Hospital*, in the Room of his Father deceas'd.

May 2. The General Assembly of the Church of *Scotland* met at *Edinburgh*, and chose Mr. *William Mitchel* for their Moderator.

May 6, the Parliament met at *Westminster* according to their last Adjournment, and his Majesty came to the House of Peers, where he made a most gracious Speech to both Houses, which see in the *Historical Register*, N<sup>o</sup> 6. p. 167.

The same Day the Lord *Morpeth*, eldest Son of the Earl of *Carlisle*, being call'd up by Writ, was introduc'd into the House of Peers.

May

May 8, *Randal Stracey*, Esq; Controller of the Accoimpts of the City, elected Town-Clerk of London, in the Room of *James Gibson*, Esq; deceas'd.

*Mrs. Clarke*, a Printer, taken into Custody of a Messenger, for printing a Pamphlet, call'd, *To Day is yours, to Morrow is yours, &c.*

About this Time *Mr. Smith*, Lecturer of St. Mary-le-Bow, was chosen Minister of St. Mary Aldermanbury, in the Room of *Dr. Lilly Butler*, deceas'd.

*Mr. Jefferys*, Curate of Lambeth, was chosen by the Court of Assistants of the Company of Haberdashers, to be Tuesday-Lecturer of the Parish of St. Bartholomew behind the Royal Exchange, in the Room of *Dr. Lilly Butler*, deceas'd.

*Dr. Rawson* resign'd the Lectureship on Sunday Mornings, of St. Giles's Cripplegate, to the Court of Assistants of the Haberdashers Company, in whose Gift it is.

*Mr. Robert Talbot*, one of the Preston Prisoners, lying in Newgate under Sentence of Death, was remov'd into the Custody of a Messenger.

About this Time came Advice of the Death of *Major Cawfield*, Lieutenant-Governor of Annapolis Royal in North America, who dy'd there on the 2d of March last.

The Earl of Scarborough resign'd his Office of Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster.

May 10, the Committee appointed by the Lower House of Convocation to draw up the Representation against some Doctrines of the Bishop of Bangor's, presented the said Representation to the House, who read and receiv'd it *Nemine Contradicente*; but before it was carry'd to the Upper House, the King was pleas'd to prorogue the Convocation to the 10th of November following.

*Thomas Barlow*, Esq; of Barlow Hall, remov'd from Newgate into the Custody of a Messenger.

About this Time dy'd *John Cox*, Esq; Member of Parliament for Milburn-Port in the County of Somerset.

Dy'd likewise *Sir Walter Blount*, Bart. at Brussels.

The Marquess of Granby, Son and Heir apparent of the Duke of Rutland, marry'd to the Hon. *Briget Sutton*, only Child of the Lord Lexington.

*Mr. Littleton Burton*, appointed Chaplain of the Tower, in the Room of *Mr. William Hawkins*.

The Earl of Stairs, appointed to command the fourth Troop of Guards, in the Room of the Earl of Dondennold. And

Brigadier-General Bowles succeeded the Earl of Stairs, as Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Dragoons.

John Chetwynd, Esq; appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Spain, in the Room of George Bubb, Esq;

John Flyer, Esq; appointed Clerk of the Naval Stores in the Leeward Islands.

May 11, dy'd Mr. Claffen, first Groom of the Stables to his Majesty.

Dr. John Turner, Vicar of Greenwich, made Prebendary of Canterbury, in the Room of Dr. Lilly Butler, deceas'd.

George Wilcocks, Esq; made High Bailiff of Westminster, in the Room of Mr. Francis Mills.

Colonel Armstrong, Mr. Ackworth, and Mr. Lassels, appointed Commissioners to inspect the Demolition of the Works of Mardyke, in Pursuance of the late Treaty with France.

May 15, the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, broke up their Meeting 'till the 4th of May 1718.

May 16, the Right Hon. Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, marry'd to Mrs. Pelham, Sister of the Duke of Newcastle.

May 17, Mr. Charles Wheasley was chosen Lecturer of St. Mildred in the Poultry, in the Room of Mr. Shepherd, deceas'd.

Thomas Sebastian Turft, Esq; appointed Serjeant at Arms to attend the Court, in the Room of his Father Thomas Turft, Esq;

May 18, Mr. Stracey, Son of the Town-Clerk of London, made Controller of the City-Accompts, in the Room of his Father.

Mr. Whistler appointed Keeper of Guildhall, in the Room of Mr. Robert Walker.

About this Time the Duke of Argyle was marry'd to Mrs. Warburton.

May 19, dy'd Sir William Desbouevries, an eminent Merchant of London.

May 20, dy'd Sir John Trevor, Knt. Master of the Rolls, at the Age of about 80 Years. He had been twice Speaker of the House of Commons, twice Commissioner of the Great Seal, twice Master of the Rolls, and a Privy Counsellor in three Reigns: All which Places he fill'd with that Acuteness of Understanding, Solidity of Judgment, and great Sufficiency, especially in the Chair and upon the Bench, that few or none had ever excell'd him. He was a true Lover of his Country, and in all Reigns a firm and constant Patriot of our Constitution, both in Church and State.

The

The same Day eight Malefactors were executed at Tyburn: Their Names were *Francis Williams* and *Matthew Chessey*, for robbing the *Bristol Mail*, *William Wells*, *Thomas Price*, *Josias Conibatch alias Whitney*, *Martha Pilkow*, *Christopher Ward* and *John Leman*. The Bodies of the two first of them were hang'd in Chains, *Williams* at *Hounslow-heath*, and *Chessey* in the Parish of *Enfield*.

*Monieur Schmitz*, Resident from the Elector Palatine, had his first Audience of the King, and of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

*Dr. Henry Lambe* made Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, in the Room of *Dr. Lilly Butler*, deceas'd.

*May 21*, *Sir John Shelley* of *Michelgrave* in *Sussex*, Bart. was marry'd to a Daughter of *Sir Thomas Scawen*, Alderman of *London*.

*May 27*, *Sir Joseph Jekyll* appointed Master of the Rolls, in the Room of *Sir John Trevor*, deceas'd.

*May 29*, *Dr. Dunstar* preach'd before the King at the Royal Chapel at St. James's; *Dr. Blackburne*, Lord Bishop of *Exeter*, before the Lords in *Westminster Abbey*; and *Dr. Snape* before the Commons at St. Margaret's *Westminster*.

*May 30*, the Corps of *Sir John Trevor*, late Master of the Rolls, was interr'd in the Rolls Chapel in *Chancery-Lane*.

*Spencer Cowper*, Esq; appointed Chief Justice of *Chester*, in the Room of *Sir Joseph Jekyll*.

*Laurence Carter*, Esq; made Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, in the Room of *Spencer Cowper*, Esq;

— *Talbot*, Esq; Son of the Lord Bishop of *Sarum*, made Solicitor-General to the Prince of Wales, in the Room of *Laurence Carter*, Esq;

*June 1*, *Walter Chetwynd*, Esq; created a Peer of *Ireland*, by the Style and Title of Baron *Chetwynd* of *Rathdowne* in the County of *Dublin*, and Viscount *Fitzharding* of *Beerhaven* in the County of *Kerry*, in the Province of *Munster*.

*John Dowcet*, Esq; made Lieutenant-Governor of *Annapolis Royal*, in the Room of *Major Cawfield*, deceas'd.

*Mr. Halsey*, Jun. of *Hertfordshire*, marry'd to a Daughter of the late *Sir Nicholas Wade*.

*William Fuller*, who formerly pretended to discover the true Mother of the Pretender, committed to *Newgate* for several Cheats.

*June 3*, the Secret Committee appointed *Laurence Carter*, Esq; to be their Chair-man, in the Room of *Robert Walpole*, Esq;

*June*

June 5, Mr. Henry Gower, Clerk, convicted at Guildhall, of having solemniz'd three clandestine Marriages, and sent to prison.

June 8, a Fire happen'd in City Court, No 3, in Grey's-Inn, burnt down four Chambers, and very much damaged two others. Mr. Bonithan, in whose Chambers it began, having first stabb'd himself, leap'd out of his Window; and dy'd soon after. He was Son of Serjeant Bonithan, formerly Steward of Westminster, who shot himself some Years ago.

About this Time the Countess of Baltimore was brought to Bed of a Son, call'd the Lord Baltimore.

A License pass'd the Seals to permit Mrs. Carteret, who had been with the Pretender, to return from France.

Conyers Darcy, Esq; remov'd from his Employments of Gentleman of the Horse, Averner to his Majesty, and one of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Master of the Horse.

Mrs. Mohun, only Child of the late Lord Mohun, marry'd to — St. Leger, Esq; Son and Heir apparent of the Lord Viscount Doneraill of the Kingdom of Ireland.

Two Bills of Indictment found at Hick's Hall, against William Fuller; one for pretending to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Tower, and cheating Richard Jones of 18*l.* on Pretence of making him one of the Store-keepers; the other for defrauding Henry Parr of 40*l.* on Pretence of prosecuting him the Office of Searcher in the Customs.

Mr. Simbroke of Hertfordshire, marry'd to a Daughter of Sir William Forester.

June 10, dy'd the Wife of Brigadier-General Grant, Daughter of John Smith, Esq; of Hampshire.

The Honourable Mr. Berkeley, Brother to the Earl of that Name, was appointed one of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Master of the Horse, in the Room of Conyers Darcy, Esq;

His Majesty settled a Pension of 600*l.* a Year on the Lord Birken.

June 12, Colonel Steward, one of the Preston Prisoners, releas'd from Newgate, and committed to the Custody of one of his Majesty's Messengers.

His Majesty appointed John Roe, Esq; to be his Agent for establishing Commerce at the Port of St.ander in the North Part of Spain.

Nicholas Lechmere constituted by Patent, Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster for Life, in the Room of the Earl of Scarborough.

June

June 13. This Day dy'd at the Bath, John Child, Esq; of *Guilford*, in the County of *Surrey*.

About this Time the Marques of *Granby*, Son and Heir apparent of the Duke of *Rutland*, was marry'd to the Honourable *Bridget Sutton*, only Child of the Lord Viscount *Lexington*.

Dy'd *John Cox*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Milburn-Port*, in the County of *Somerset*.

Dy'd likewise Dr. *Watson*, formerly Bishop of *St. David's*; of which Dignity he was depriv'd for *Simony*, several Years ago, by the late Dr. *Teunison*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He departed this Life at *Wilbraham* in *Cambridgeshire*, on the 3d of this Month, aged 80 Years.

A Proclamation publish'd in *Ireland*, promising a Reward of 20*l.* each, for the apprehending of *Forbes Latimer*, *Christopher Brian*, *Daniel Murphy*, *John Hughes*, *Wright*, and *Francis Rottier*, the first of them a Serjeant, the other private Soldiers in the Regiment of *Montandrey*, and the Troop of Colonel *la Bouchelier*, who were the Ringleaders of a Mutiny, in which many others were concern'd, who refus'd to be disbanded according to the King's Orders.

About this Time came Advice from *Boston* in *New England*, that on the 10th of *May* dy'd there *John Hathorn*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Council of the Province of *Massachusetts Bay*, and one of the chief Judges of the said Province, aged 76 Years. And that on the 1st of *May*,

*Samuel Cranston*, Esq; was chose Governor of *Rhode Island*.

June 14. Signior *Giacinto Fiorelli*, Secretary from the Republick of *Venice*, had a private Audience of his Majesty.

About this Time Sir *John Jeunings* was marry'd to *Mrs. Britain*.

The Marques of *Wharton* was elected High Steward of the Corporation of *Malmesbury* in *Wiltshire*.

*Richard Aldworth*, Esq; appointed Verdurer of *Windsor Forest*, in the Room of *Sir William Trumball*, deceas'd.

June 17. Dy'd *John Mills*, Esq; one of the Six Clerks of the Court of *Chancery*.

The Reverend Mr. *John Clerk of Norwich*, appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty.

June 20. *Philip Horfield*, a Quaker, and his 4 Sons and 4 Daughters, were baptiz'd in the Church of *Stepney*, being reconcil'd to the Church of *England*.

June 22. *Anthony Lechmere* and *Francis Hawes*, Esqrs; appointed to execute the Office of Receiver-General and Cashier of his Majesty's Customs, in the Room of *Horatio Walpole*, Esq;

This Day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to several Bills, which see in the Hist. Regist. Page 238.

About this Time *Josiah Willard*, Esq; was appointed Secretary of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England in America, in the Room of *Samuel Woodward*, Esq; who resign'd that Office.

June 23. Dy'd the Lord Viscount Fermanagh of the Kingdom of Ireland, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son *Ralph Verney*, Esq;

June 24. The Earl of Oxford was brought by Water from the Tower to Westminster Hall, to take his Tryal, in which some Progress was made that Day, and about 10 at Night he was carry'd back to the Tower by Land.

Sir *Peter Delmé*, Knight and Alderman, and Sir *Harcourt Masters*, Knt. were elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the Year ensuing.

About this Time *Robert Davis* of *Guyssaney*, Esq; was appointed *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of Flint, and Constable of Flint Castle. In both which Places he succeeded *Sir John Trevor*, Master of the Rolls, deceas'd.

June 25. Dy'd at *Epsom* in *Surrey*, *Henry Browne*, Viscount Montacute, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his eldest Son, *Anthony Browne*, Esq;

Mr. *Charles Cobbe*, Chaplain to the Duke of *Bolton*, made Dean of Killaloe in the Kingdom of Ireland, in the Room of *Dr. Nap*, deceas'd.

The Earl of Oxford brought again to his Tryal, but no farther Progress being made in it, he was remanded back to the Tower.

June 26. *John Dean*, alias *Skull Dean*, *Gregory King*, *John Jones*, *Roger Moor*, *George Morris*, *Henry Sweet*, alias *Old Harry*, were executed at Tyburn, for several Burglaries.

June 27. The Earl of Oxford brought a third Time to Westminster-Hall, but, without any farther Proceedings against him, remanded to the Tower, and order'd to be brought up again on the first of July.

July 1. The Earl of Oxford acquitted by the Lords, the Commons not appearing to prosecute him.

The Parliament of Ireland was further prorogu'd by Proclamation, to the 15th of August.

About

About this Time *Francis Negus*, Esq; was appointed sole Commissioner for executing the Office of Master of the Horse.

This Day dy'd at *Lichtenbourg*, in the 69th Year of her Age, *Madame Royale Anna Sophia of Denmark*, Mother of the King of Poland.

July 2. Count *Guicciardi*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Modena*, had a private Audience of his Majesty, at which he deliver'd his Credentials.

About this Time the King was pleas'd to create the Right Hon. *James Stanhope*, Esq; a Baron of the Kingdom of Great Britain, by the Style and Title of *Baron Stanhope of Birston* in the County of *Derby*; and likewise a Viscount of Great Britain, by the Style and Title of *Viscount Stanhope of Mahon* in the Island of *Minorca*.

The Right Hon. *Henry Earl of Suffolk and Binden*, *John Chetwynd*, Esq; *Sir Charles Cooke*, Knt. *Paul Docmenique*, *John Molesworth*, *Thomas Pelham*, *Daniel Pulteney*, and *Martin Bladen*, Esqrs; constituted Commissioners of Trade and Plantations. The three last in the Rooms of Mr. Secretary *Addison*, *Sir Jacob Ashley*, and *John Cockburn*, Esq;

*Thomas Maynard*, Esq; appointed Commissary-General of Stores of War and Provisions, in the Island of *Minorca*.

July 4. Dy'd the Countess Dowager of *Derby*. She was Sister of the late Duke of *Ormond*, and Widow of the late Earl of *Derby*, Brother of the present Earl.

July 5. N. S. The Queen of *Portugal* was brought to Bed of a Prince.

July 6. *M. Wesselski*, Envoy from the Czar of *Moscow*, had a private Audience of his Majesty, at which he declar'd his Credential Letters.

Dy'd the Wife of *Edward Southwell*, Esq; She was the only Daughter of *William Blaithwaite*, Esq; formerly Secretary of War.

About this Time *Sir John Norris* was appointed his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Czar of *Moscow*.

*Mr. Maxwell*, *Mr. Hesketh*, *Mr. Walton*, *Mr. William Douglass*, *Mr. Patrick Douglass*, and *Mr. Hodgson*, all of them *Preston* Prisoners, were remov'd from the *Fleet* and *Marshalsey* Prisons, into the Custody of *Messengers*.

*Mrs. Flint*, Wife of *Mr. George Flint*, suppos'd Author of *The Shift Shifted*, was discharg'd out of *Newgate*, having paid her Fine.

Mr. Robert Dundois, Advocate, made his Majesty's Solicitor-General in Scotland, in the Room of Sir James Steward.

Mr. Thorold, formerly Minister of the English Church at Rotterdam, made Rector of St. Martin's near Ludgate, in the Room of Dr. Astrey, who resign'd that Benefice.

Edmond Kelly, Esq; appointed his Majesty's Attorney-General in Jamaica, in the Room of William Broderick, Esq;

July 9. The Lord Forrester appointed to succeed the Lord Deloraine, in the Command of his Troop of Horse-Grenadier Guards.

Owen Buckingham, Esq; appointed one of the Commissioners of the Victualling Office, in the Room of Walter Bacon, Esq;

Richard Barker, Esq; made Master of his Majesty's Buck-Hounds.

Sir William St. Quintin, Bart. John Ramsden, and William Jeffop, Esqrs; made Commissioners of Alienation.

About this Time dy'd Mr. Malpus, the King's Apothecary.

Major Brody, of Sir James Wood's late Regiment, kill'd by a Fall from his Horse, as he was riding down a Hill near Richmond in Surrey.

July 12. Ralph Bell, Esq; appointed Customer in the Port of Kingston upon Hull.

The Corps of the Countess Dowager of Derby, interr'd in King Henry the VIIth's Chapel in Westminster Abbey.

July 15. The King went to the House of Peers, and having given the Royal Assent to several Bills, and made a Speech to both Houses, (which see in the Hist. Regist. Page 246.) the Lord Chancellor, by the King's Command, prorogu'd the Parliament to the 12th of August.

About this Time Charles Earl of Carlisle was appointed Lord Lieutenant of and in all the Hamlets of the Tower of London, in the Room of Hatton Compton, Esq;

William Lord Cadogan made General of all his Majesty's Foot-Forces employ'd and to be employ'd in his Service.

Lieutenant General Henry Withers, appointed Governor of the Fort of Sheerness, in the Isle of Sheppey, in the County of Kent, in the Room of Brigadier General Grant.

Captain

Captain *de la Bene*, Lieutenant-Governor of the Castle of *Tinmouth*, in the County of *Northumberland*, in the Room of Colonel *Middleton*.

William *Jeffop*, Esq; made Receiver-General of the Alienation Office, in the Room of the Earl of *Orrery*.

July 16. Sir John *Anstruther*, Bart. made Master of his Majesty's Works in *Scotland*.

About this Time the Earl of *Dorset* was remov'd from all his Employments. He was one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to his Majesty, Lord Warden of the *Cinq-Ports*, and Governor of *Dover Castle*.

The Earl of *Scarborough* remov'd from the Office of one of the Vice-Treasurers of *Ireland*.

Came on a Tryal at *Guild-hall* before the Lord Chief Justice *Parker*, between Mrs. *Elizabeth Astrey* of *Oxford*, Plaintiff, and Dr. *Anthony Alsp* of the same Place, Defendant, upon an Action on the Case for Promise of Marriage. The Promise was fully prov'd, and likewise the Breach of it, the Doctor having marry'd another Person; so that the Jury found for the Defendant, and gave her 2000l. Damages.

About this Time most of the State-Prisoners in the *Fleet*, *Newgate*, and the *Marshalsey*, as likewise those in the Hands of *Messengers*, were discharg'd, in Pursuance of the Act of Grace.

July 17. The Earl of *Leicester* made Lord Warden of the *Cinq-Ports*, and Governor of *Dover Castle*, in the Room of the Earl of *Scarborough*.

Francis *Hill*, Esq; appointed Secretary to Sir Joseph *Jekyll*, as Master of the Rolls.

John *Rodbard*, Esq; made Receiver-General for the County of *Somerset*.

Thomas *Cornwallis*, Christopher *Tilson*, Nehemiah *Arnold*, Christopher *Rhodes*, Henry *Harcourt*, John *Dutton Colt*, Matthew *Vernon*, Esqrs; Sir Andrew *Chadwick*, Knt. Richard *Lee*, Ambrose *Philips*, William *Lechmere*, Thomas *Jett*, William *Lowndes*, Jun. John *Duncombe*, Lancelot *Burton*, Maurice *Abbot*, Gerrard *Bottomley*, Esq; William *Wyatt*, William *Borret*, Jun. George *Townshend*, Jun. and James *Hunt*, Gent. appointed Managers and Directors, in Pursuance of an Act of Parliament, to take the Option or Choice of the Proprietors of the Orders in the Lotteries, &c. either to have their Principal and Interest paid in ready Money, or to accept in Lieu thereof Annuities after the Rate of 5*l.* per Cent. redeemable by Parliament.

July

July 18. About this Time Brigadier *Thomas Stanwix* was appointed Colonel of the Regiment of Foot, late the Lord *Forrester's*.

Colonel \_\_\_\_\_ *Armstrong*, Colonel of the Regiment of Foot, late *Stanwix's*.

Sir *Charles Hotham*, Colonel of the Prince of Wales's Royal Regiment of Dragoons, late *Charehill's*.

Brigadier \_\_\_\_\_ *Ferrers*, Colonel of the Regiment of Foot, late *Hotham's*.

Brigadier \_\_\_\_\_ *Crofts*, Colonel of the Regiment of Dragoons, late *Rich's*.

Colonel \_\_\_\_\_ *Nassau*, Colonel of the Regiment of Foot, late *Grant's*.

Lord *Leslie*, Capt. Lieutenant in the third Regiment of Foot Guards, in the Room of Colonel *Montgomery*.

Lord *Frederick Howard*, Captain in the said third Regiment of Foot Guards, of the Company late *Campbell's*.

Captain *William Douglas*, Captain of the Troop of Dragoons, late the Lord *Leslie's*, in the Regiment of Major General *Wynne*.

July 19. The King went to reside for some Time at *Hampton-Court*.

July 21. Dy'd at *Paris* the Count *De la Marche*, Prince of the Blood Royal of *France*, only Son of the Prince of *Conti*, at the Age of 2 Years and 4 Months.

July 22. The Earl of *Carlisle* took Possession of the *Tower of London*, being appointed Constable thereof.

July 23. Robert *Scarsbrick*, Esq; Mr. *John Ashton*, and Mr. *John Gregson*, who were engag'd in the late Rebellion, and had never been apprehended, surrend'rd themselves to the Lord Chief Justice *Parker*, who committed them to *Newgate*.

July 25. The Prince and Princess of *Wales* went to reside at *Hampton-Court*.

About this Time, Alan Baron *Broderick of Midleton*, Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, was created a Viscount of that Kingdom, by the Name, Style, and Title of Viscount *Midleton* in the County of *Corke*.

Gustavus Baron *Hamilton of Stackallan*, created a Viscount of *Ireland*, by the Name, Style, and Title of Viscount *Boyne* in the Province of *Leinster*.

Trevor Hill, Esq; created a Baron and Viscount of *Ireland*, by the Name, Style, and Title of Baron *Hill of Killwarling* in the County of *Downe*, and Viscount *Hilleburrough* in the said County: Remainder, for Want of Issue

Issue Male of his Body, to the Heirs Male of his Father *Michael Hill*, Esq; deceas'd.

*John Allen*, Esq; created a Baron and Viscount of *Ireland*, by the Name, Style, and Title of Baron *Allen of Stillorgan* in the County of *Dublin*, and Viscount *Allen* in the County of *Kildare*.

*Sir Thomas Southwell*, Bart. created a Baron of *Ireland*, by the Style and Title of Baron *Southwell of Castle-Mattress* in the County of *Limerick*.

*Sir Ralph Gore*, appointed Chancellor of the *Exchequer* in *Ireland*.

*Colonel Cadogan*, Brother to the Lord *Cadogan*, was marry'd to a Daughter of *Sir Hans Sloane*, one of the King's Physicians.

This Day a great Quantity of Fresh-Water Fish, of all Sorts and Sizes, but chiefly Barbels, Flounders, and Eels, were taken up in the *Thames*, between *London-Bridge* and *Lambeth*, as they were floating, some quite dead, and others almost dead, on the Surface of the Water.

The Earl of *Bridgewater* made one of the Lords of the Bedchamber, in the Room of the Earl of *Dorset*.

*Colonel Montgomery* remov'd from being one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to the Prince of *Wales*.

The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *Nicholas Lawes*, Esq; and appointed him Governor of *Jamaica*, in the Room of the Lord *Archibald Hamilton*.

*July 26.* About this Time *Charles Otway*, Esq; was appointed Colonel of the Regiment of Foot, late *Gorges's*.

*Alexander Montgomery*, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel of the Earl of *Stair's* Regiment of Dragoons.

*John Pitt*, Esq; Captain in the first Regiment of Foot Guards, of the Company late Lieutenant-Colonel *Alexander Montgomery's*.

The Lord *Haverham* appointed Treasurer of the Excise, in Conjunction with *Edward Paunceford*, Esq; in the Room of the Lord *Delavar*.

The Duke of *Portland* made one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to his Majesty.

*M. Bretecher*, Minister from the Duke of *Wolfenbittel*, had an Audience of his Majesty.

*Henry Parry*, Esq; made Register of all the Deeds in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

*Sir Thomas Palmer*, *First. Sir William Gordon*, *Grey Nevill*, *John Plumtree*, *Daniel Smail*, *Robert Bristow*, and *William Young*,

Young, Esqrs; appointed Commissioners for taking, stating, and determining the Debts due to the Army.

July 29. John alias Joseph Mather, and James Owen, two common Malefactors, were executed at Tyburn.

July 30. John Creswell of the County of Bucks, Esq; was marry'd to Mrs. Care.

July 31. Sir Joseph Jekyll, Master of the Rolls, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

George Evans and Edward Webster, Esqrs; sworn of the Privy Council in Ireland.

August 1. About this Time Henry Cartwright, Stephen Byffe, John Baird, Samuel Tusnel, John Boteler, and James Lockhart, Esqrs; were appointed Commissioners for taking, examining, and stating the Debts due and growing due to Scotland, by way of Equivalent in the Terms of the Union, &c. the three last in the Room of John Forbes, Patrick Campbell, and John Selwyn, Esqrs.

John Way, Thomas Sutton, Moore Molyneux, John Idle, and Wavel Smith, Esqrs; made Commissioners for licensing and regulating Hackney Coaches and Hackney Chairs.

William Stanhope, Esq; appointed to succeed George Bubb, Esq; as Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Madrid.

Mr. Waddington made Clerk-Engrosser of the Works, in the Room of Mr. Mercer.

Mr. Robert Man, remov'd from being Paymaster of Chelsea Hospital.

William Molesworth, Esq; appointed Collector of the Duty of Alnage in Ireland.

August 7. Mary Dalton, Sister to Isaac Dalton the Printer, having paid her Fine and Fees, was discharg'd out of Newgate.

August 8. About this Time Robert Henley, Esq; was appointed Searcher of the Customs at the Port of Plymouth, in the Room of John Latton, Esq;

John Cross, Jun. Esq; appointed to reside as Consul in the Canary Islands, in the Room of John Poulsen, Esq;

The Lord Lonsdale made one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber, in the Room of the Duke of Grafton.

Colonel Philips made Governor of Placentia in Newfoundland, in the Room of Colonel Vetch.

George Townshend, Montague Bacon, and Thomas Ferriese, Esqrs; appointed Commissioners for licensing, &c. of Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty Chapmen.

A License pass'd the Seals for granting Leave to James Forbes, Esq; who having been concern'd in the late Rebellion, was fled beyond Sea, to return into England.

A Patent granted to *William Churchill, Esq;* and *Mr. Edward Castle,* for the sole Furnishing several Offices of his Majesty's Revenues with Stationary Wares.

The Parliament of *Ireland* prorogu'd to the 27th of this Month.

*August 12.* The Parliament met at *Westminster*, and was farther prorogu'd by Commission, to the 11th of *September*.

*August 15.* *Vincent Shepherd, Esq;* High Sheriff of *Surrey*, departed this Life.

*Mr. Woodford*, a Clergyman, taken into Custody of a Messenger, on Suspicion of being the Author of a Libel, entitled, *Exceptions to the Act of Grace*.

Colonel *Hurst* made Captain of a Company in the second Regiment of Foot-Guards, in the Room of Colonel *Bisset*: The Lord *Herbert* made Captain of Colonel *Hurst's* Company, and Captain *Hammer* made Captain-Lieutenant, in the Room of the Lord *Herbert*.

*Henry Walker*, a Poulterer in *Clare-Market*, committed to *Newgate* for robbing on the Highway.

*August 16.* N. S. A Battel fought in *Hungary* between the Imperialists and the *Turks*, the later of whom were totally defeated. (See the Relation of the Battel in the *Hist. Regist.* page 273)

*August 17.* Count *Gyllenborg* sail'd from *Harwich* on Board the *Gibraltar* Man of War, to be transported to *Sweden*, and exchang'd for Mr. *Jackson*.

*August 18.* N. S. *Belgrade* surrender'd to the Imperialists.

*August 20.* — Purcell, Esq; marry'd to a Daughter of Sir *Marmaduke Wyvel*.

*Matthew Deric Moreton, Esq;* appointed one of the Privy Council in *Ireland*.

*Mr. Cope*, the Book-binder, admitted to *Bail*.

*Charles Hornby*, the Hawker, committed to *Newgate* by the Earl of *Sunderland*.

*Mr. Dayrolles*, his Majesty's Envoy at *Geneva*, recall'd.

*Sir Charles Cox* of *Southwark*, appointed High Sheriff of *Surrey*, in the Room of *Vincent Shepherd, Esq;* deceased.

*Monsieur d' Iberville*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Court of *France*, had Audience of Leave of his Majesty.

*August 23.* Dy'd *Mrs. Watson*, Sister to the Earl of *Rockingham*.

*August 25.* A Duel on Horseback fought at *Hampion-Court*, by *Mr. Merriot*, a Sub-Brigadier in the fourth Troop of

Horse-Guards, and Mr. Dentye, an Exempt in the second Troop; they were both slightly wounded.

M. de Massay appointed to reside at Geneva, in the Room of Mr. Dayrolles, in Quality of Agent from his Britannick Majesty.

Major Solley appointed Governor of Fort St. Anne in the Island of Minorca.

August 26. Mr. Smith, Rector of St. Michael's Wood-street, unanimously elected one of the four Lecturers of St. Magnus by London-Bridge.

About this Time dy'd William Blathwaite, Esq; one of the Clerks of the Council, and formerly Secretary of War.

August 29. John Philipson of Harwich, Esq; marry'd to a Daughter of —— Burton, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Navy.

About this Time dy'd —— Wybergh, Esq; Serjeant at Arms to the House of Commons.

August 30. Dy'd Dr. William Lloyd, Bishop of Worcester, in the 91st Year of his Age.

August 31. N.S. Dy'd at Alstadt in Thuringia, in the 47th Year of her Age, the Dutchess-Dowager of Saxe-Eysenach, Daughter of Eberhard III, Duke of Wurtemberg.

September 2. Dy'd the Lady Amelia Maria d' Orverquerque, third Daughter of the Earl of Grantham, in the 9th Year of her Age.

Charles Greenwood, Esq; appointed Clerk Extraordinary of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

A License pass'd the Seals for giving Leave to Mr. Farquharson, who went out of Scotland to the Pretender, to return Home.

September 3. About this Time the Lord Hillsborough was appointed one of the Privy Council in Ireland.

Came Advice, that Brigadier Corbet dy'd lately in France.

Abraham Stanyan, Esq; appointed Clerk of the Council, in the Room of William Blathwaite, Esq; deceas'd.

Horatio Walpole, Esq; made Auditor of the Trade and Plantation Accompts, in the Room of the said Mr. Blathwaite.

Thomas Spence, Esq; appointed Serjeant at Arms to attend the House of Commons, in the Room of —— Wybergh, Esq; deceas'd.

September 4. Charles Hornby, the Hawker, remov'd from Newgate, into the Custody of a Messenger.

September 6. Dy'd ——— *Rebow*, Esq; eldest Son of Sir Isaac *Rebow*.

September 7. The Works for stopping the Breach at *Dagenham*, were broke down by an extraordinary high Tide, and several thousand Acres of Land overflow'd.

*Charles Hornby*, the Hawker, was admitted to Bail.

About this Time a Pardon pass'd the Seals for the Lord *Charles Murray*, youngest Son of the Duke of *Athol*, who was sentenc'd by a Court-Martial held at *Preston*, to be shot to Death, for deserting his Majesty's Service, and joining the Rebels in the late Rebellion.

Dr. *Hough*, Lord Bishop of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, translated to the See of *Worcester*, in the Room of Dr. *William Lloyd*, deceas'd.

September 8. Dy'd Mrs. *Biße*, Mother to the Lord Bishop of *Hereford*, in the 80th Year of her Age.

September 11. The Parliament met at *Westminster*, and was farther prorogu'd by Commission, to the 5th of October following.

Dy'd Sir *Robert Cotton* of *Cambridgeshire*, Bart. formerly Master of the Post-Office.

*John Wentworth*, Esq; appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of *New Hampshire* in *New England*.

The Marquess of *Wharton* sworn of the Privy Council in *Ireland*.

*John Collison*, Esq; appointed one of the Council in *Barbadoes*.

*Patrick Campbell* of *Menzie*, Esq; made one of the Commissioners of Equivalent in *Scotland*, in the Room of Sir *William Kerr*, deceas'd.

About this Time arriv'd from *Spain* the Chevalier *Eon*, to demand of the South-Sea Company the Money due to the King of *Spain* on the *Affento*, or *Treaty* of Commerce, pursuant to the *Treaty* of *Utrecht*.

September 13. A Proclamation publish'd, promising his Majesty's most gracious Pardon to any Pirates, Subjects of *Great Britain*, who shall surrender themselves on or before the 5th of September 1718, for any Piracies committed before the 5th of January next. And farther promising, that any Person who on or after the 6th of September 1718, shall take any Pirate, shall, upon his Conviction, receive the following Rewards, viz. for every Commander of any Pirate Ship or Vessel, the Sum of 100l. for every Lieutenant, Master, Boatswain, Carpenter, and Gunner, 40l. for every private Man, 20l. And lastly promising the Reward of 200l. to any Person belong-

ing to the Crew of such Pirate Ships, who on or after the said 6th of September 1718, shall deliver up any Commander of such Pirate Ship or Vessel. All the said Rewards to be paid at the Treasury.

September 14. Ended the Sessions at the Old Bailey, where 14 Men and 1 Woman receiv'd Sentence of Death.

At this Sessions one Panton, a Weaver in Southwark, was found guilty of a Misdemeanour, in uttering a large Parcel of light Guineas; for which Offence he was fin'd 200l. and sentenc'd to remain two Years in Prison; and 125 Guineas that he had diminish'd in Weight, and paid to Mr. Eyles, a Banker in Lombard Street, were order'd to be broke to Pieces in Presence of the Lord Mayor, and to remain in the said Mr. Eyles's Hands 'till the Offender had paid his Fine.

William Redmayne, the Printer, withdrew his former Plea of Not Guilty, and pleaded Guilty to the Indictment against him for printing the Book of *Laurence Howell*, Clerk, entitled, *The Case of Schism in the Church of England truly stated*; upon which he was committed to Newgate, and receiv'd Sentence to remain a Prisoner five Years, to pay a Fine of 500l. and to find Sureties for his Good Behaviour during Life.

At the same Sessions the notorious Impostor *William Fuller*, was found guilty of two Indictments; one of them was for defrauding *Richard Jones*, a Victualler in *Grub-street*, of eighteen Pounds five Shillings, on Pretence of helping him to an Office of 60l. a Year in the *Tower*, of which Place he pretended to the said *Jones* that he was Lieutenant-Governor, and likewise Warden of the Mint: The other Indictment was for cheating *Henry Parry*, a Drawer, of 40l. on Pretence of procuring him a Land-Waiter's Place in the Port of *London*; and the better to carry on this Fraud, pretending to be one of the Commissioners of the Customs; for which Crimes he was fin'd 50l. and order'd to remain two Years in Prison.

*Henry Walker*, the Poulterer in *Clare-Market*, was indicted for robbing on the Highway, but none appearing to prosecute him, he was acquitted.

September 15. Dy'd *Richard Taylor*, a famous independent Teacher.

September 17. The Countess of *Rochford* brought to Bed of a Son, call'd the Lord *Tunbridge*.

About this Time came Advice, that the Earl of *Clincharty*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, dy'd lately at *Hamburgh*.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, of *Stroud*, in *Kent*, appointed Chaplain-General of the Army.

Mr. *Archer*, Fellow of *Clare-Hall* in *Cambridge*, chosen Lecturer of the united Parishes of *St. Gregory* and *St. Mary-Magdalen* in *Old Fish-street*, in the Room of Mr. *Zinzano*.

Sept. 18. *Colin Campbell*, Esq; laid the first Stone of a New House to be built for the Master of the Rolls for ever, at the *Rolls-Office* in *Chancery-Lane*. On the said Stone was laid a large cast Plate, with this Inscription: *Georgius Rex fundavit, A. D. 1717. Josephus Fekyl Eques, Sacrorum Scriniorum Magister.* The King gave 5000*l.* towards the rebuilding of this House.

The same Day dy'd Mr. *Squire*, a noted Coffee-man in *Fuller's-Rents*.

Sept. 20. The Abbot *Du Bois*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of France, had a private Audience of his Majesty.

The Lord *Townshend*'s Lady brought to Bed of a Son.

The same Day Count *Volkra*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor, had his private Audience of Leave of his Majesty.

About this Time *John Fuller*, Esq; was appointed Consul at *Leghorn*.

Dr. *Edward Chandler* made Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

*Mary Hunt* and *Jane Wood* committed to *Newgate* for Coining.

Mr. *Eckersall* made Gentleman-Waiter to the Princess, in the Room of Mr. *Fry*, deceas'd.

Sept. 22. Dy'd Sir *Ralph Ashton* of *Lancashire*, Bart.

Col. *Lucas* appointed Colonel of the Regiment of Foot, late *Alexander's*.

Lord *Hinchinbroke* made Colonel of the Regiment of Foot late *Lucas's*.

Sept. 26. Dr. *Laughton* made Prebendary of *Worcester*, in the Room of Dr. *Edward Chandler* promoted to the See of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*.

Mr. *Ibbetson* made Rector of *Lambeth* in the Room of Dr. *Gibson*, Lord Bishop of *Lincoln*.

Sept. 28. Sir *William Lewin* elected Lord Mayor of *London*.

A Fire broke out in *Threadneedle-street* which burnt down the *Sun Tavern* and *Sun Coffee-House*, and much damag'd several other Houses.

Oct. 1. Dy'd at Edinburg the Earl of Errol, Great Constable of Scotland.

Oct. 2. George Hutchinson, John Mash, Charles Powel, William Smith, John Dickenson, and William Rose, six common Malefactors, executed at Tyburn.

The same Day the King went from Hampton-Court to New-Market.

Oct. 3. A Fire broke out at the House of a Cork-Cutter in Durham-Court near Smithfield, and did considerable Damage to several Houses, Stables, Warehouses, &c.

Oct. 4. The Lord Duffus having obtain'd his Pardon, was discharg'd out of the Tower.

John Stone, of Row-Alley in Holborn, committed to Newgate for Coining.

Thomas Wightwick, Esq; made York-Herald at Arms in the Room of Lawrence Crump, Esq; deceas'd.

Mr. Fennes appointed Chaplain to the four Independent Companies at New-York.

Mr. Paris appointed Chaplain to the first Troop of Horse-Grenadier Guards.

Mr. Nathaniel Moreau made Surveyor of the Land-Waiters, in the Room of Mr. William Baines, deceas'd, Mr. John Harris Land-Waiter, in the Room of Mr. Moreau, and Mr. Stephen Scot restor'd to his former Employment of Surveyor of the Art of Navigation, in the Room of Mr. Harris.

Oct. 5. Dy'd William Hale, of King's-Walton in Hertfordshire, Member of Parliament for St. Albans in that County.

Oct. 6. The King went from New-Market to Cambridge, din'd with the University, and return'd to New-Market in the Evening.

The King confer'd the Honour of Knighthood on — Thompson of Trompington in the County of Cambridge, Esq;

Oct. 7. The King return'd from New-Market to Hampton-Court.

John Cockburn, Esq; one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, marry'd to Mrs. Isabella Rowe.

Oct. 8. A Proclamation publish'd to prorogue the Parliament to Nov. 21 following.

Dr. Bennet marry'd to Mrs. Hunt of Salisbury.

Mr. George Barnerdiston, one of the eight City-Attorneys, marry'd to a Daughter of George Wilcocks, Esq; High Bailiff of Westminster.

Mr.

Mr. Richard Baynton made one of the Land-Waiters in the Port of London, in the Room of Mr. Anthony Scawen, deceas'd.

Oct. 12. Mr. Lane, Master of the Goldsmiths Company, dropt down dead suddenly near the Royal Exchange.

Dy'd Sir Thomas Hobson at Weybridge in Surrey, aged 75 Years.

The Parliament of Ireland adjourn'd to Nov. 6.

Oct. 13. Mr. Bolt, an Attorney, broke his Skull by a Fall in Fleet-street, and dy'd immediately.

Thomas Gage, Esq; elected Verder of the Forest of Dean, in the Room of Sir William Trumball, deceas'd.

Ensign Gore, of the first Regiment of Foot-Guards, sentenc'd by a Court-Martial to be shot to Death for Mutiny and Desertion.

Oct. 17. Dy'd Horatio Walpole, Sen. Esq;

Dy'd likewise Sir John Middleton of Northumberland, Bart.

Charles Greenwood, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Wine-Licences, sworn Clerk Extraordinary of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council.

Dr. Bowers, Prebendary of Canterbury, appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty.

Colonel Hanmore, of the 2d Regiment of Foot-Guards, marry'd to Mrs. Chudleigh, Sister of Colonel Chudleigh.

Colonel Congreve, of the 2d Regiment of Foot-Guards, marry'd to Mrs. Hanmore, Sister of Colonel Hanmore.

Capt. Griffish Jones, of the Prince of Wales's Regiment of Welsh Fusileers, commanded by Major General Sabine, try'd by a Court-Martial and broke, for disobeying the Orders of his Colonel, and causing a Mutiny in the Regiment

Oct. 19. Monsieur Le Ferre, a French Musician, being extreamly afflicted with the Gout, shot himself thro' the Head, and dy'd immediately.

Oct. 21. Francis Heat, whipt from Charing-Cross to the Upper End of the Hay-Market, in Pursuance of the Sentence he receiv'd at the Sessions at Hicks's Hall, where he was convicted of speaking the following traiterous Words in St. James's Park, viz. God save King James the Third, and send him a long and prosperous Reign. He was likewise fin'd ten Groats, and to suffer a Month's Imprisonment.

Mr. Popplewell made Chaplain to Col. Armstrong's Regiment of Foot.

Matthew Squinney, Esq; Lieutenant in Stanhope's Dragoons, made Adjutant of the same Regiment.

This Day dy'd *Bernard Howard*, Esq; Great Uncle to the Duke of *Norfolk*.

*Oct. 22.* *Edward Pole*, Esq; appointed Captain in the Regiment of *Welsh Fusileers*, in the Room of *Capt. Griffith Jones*.

*Capt. John Keck*, who had been missing from the 17th of this Month, on which Day he receiv'd 300l. at the Bank, was found murder'd in the Fields near *Ratcliffe High-way*.

*Dr. Grey*, Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, made Prebend and Residentiary of *Chichester*, and Master of the Hospital of *St. Mary's*: All which Preferments had been held in *Commendam* by *Dr. Edmund Gibson*, Lord Bishop of *Lincoln*, from the Time of his Promotion to that See.

*Col. Henry Luttrell* assassinat'd between the Hours of 10 and 11 at Night in the City of *Dublin*, as he was going Home in a Hackney-Chair, by a Person unknown, who fir'd a Pistol, or Gun loaded with Ball into the said Chair, and wounded the said Colonel, who dy'd the next Day of his Wounds.

*Oct. 23.* *Capt. Rogers*, who took the *Aquapulca* Ship in the *South-Sea*, made Governor of the *Island Providence* in the *West-Indies*.

*Oct. 24.* Dy'd *Sir John Gibson*, Lieutenant-Governor of *Portsmouth*, being upwards of 80 Years of Age.

— *West*, Esq; appointed one of his Majesty's Council, learned in the Law.

A Proclamation publish'd in *Ireland*, promising a Reward of 300l. and his Majesty's most gracious Pardon, to any one (except the Assassin) who shall discover or take the Person who murder'd *Col. Henry Luttrell*, or any of his Accomplices, &c.

*Oct. 25.* The Common-Council of *London* unanimously voted Thanks to *Sir James Bateman*, Lord Mayor of that City, for his prudent and impartial Administration.

*Oct. 26.* *John Raymond*, a Mate in the *East-India Ship Borneo*, lately arriv'd, committed to *Newgate* by the Lord Chief Justice *Parker*, for the Murder of *Mr. John Gregg*, by driving him with a Cane over-board into the Sea, where he was drown'd.

The Rectory of *Pulham*, in *Norfolk*, a Living of 400l. per Ann. in the Gift of the Crown, given to *Mr. Claget*, Chaplain to the Earl of *Sunderland*.

*Sir Robert Montgomery* made Lieutenant-Colonel of *Sir Thomas Armstrong's* Regiment of Foot.

Dy'd at the *Bath* *Elizabeth Countess of Dorchester*: She was only Child of *Sir Charles Sedley*, Bart. and created

Ba-

Baroness of *Darlington*, in the County Palatine of *Durham*, and Countess of *Dorchester* for her natural Life only, in the first Year of King *James II.* by whom she had one Child, the present Duchess of *Buckingham*. She was marry'd several Years ago to the Earl of *Portmore* in *Scotland*, by whom she left several Children.

A Patent pass'd the Seals for granting to *William Benson* and *Wortley Mountague*, Esqs; the Reversion of the Office of Auditor of the Imprests and Foreign Accompts.

Oct. 27. The King was pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *Timothy Lanoy*, *Philip Jackson*, *William Hammond*, *John Lock*, *John Bull*, and *Charles Vernon*, Esqs; all of them Merchants trading to the Levant.

About this Time *Basil Hamilton*, Esq; obtain'd a Grant of his Estate, which he had forfeited by being in the late Rebellion.

Oct. 29. Dy'd Sir *Robert Jenkinson* of *Walcot* in the County of *Oxon*, Bart.

About this Time —— *Price*, Esq; of *Buckinghamshire*, marry'd the eldest Daughter of Dr. *Cade*.

*Samuel Barwick*, Esq; restor'd to his Place of one of the Council of *Barbadoes*.

*Thomas Bernard*, Esq; appointed Deputy-Governor of *Jamaica*.

*Woodes Rogers*, Esq; made Captain of the Independent Company in the *Bahama Islands*.

*Stephen Cotton*, Esq; made Cornet of Dragoons in the Regiment of *Molesworth*.

*Samuel Hinton*, Esq; made Cornet of Dragoons in the Regiment of *Honywood*.

A Pension of 400*l. per Ann.* settled on the Lord *Lovat*, in Consideration of his good Services in the late Earl of *Mar's* Rebellion in *Scotland*.

His Majesty remitted the Sentence of Death pass'd on *Ensign Gore* by a Court-Martial.

*Abraham Elton*, Sen. of *Bristol*, Esq; created a Baronet of *Great Britain*.

*John Elton*, Esq; appointed Receiver-General of the Tenthis of the Clergy.

Oct. 31. Dy'd *Francis Tyffen*, Esq; of *Shackiewell*, near *Hackney*, in *Middlesex*, and left behind him an Estate of 10000*per Ann.*

Dy'd also *John Praed* of *Treverhon* near *St. Ives* in *Cornwall*, Esq;

Nov. 1. The Mercers Company made Choice of *Mr. Thomas Andrews* to be Lecturer of *Hexham* in *Northumberland*. Dy'd

Dy'd Col. *George Hay*, Captain of a Company in the Foot-Guards.

About this Time Orders were given for the disbanding of 15 Men out of each Company of the three Regiments of Foot-Guards, ten out of each Troop of light Horse and Dragoons, and ten out of each Company of the marching Regiments.

*John Trippock* whipt from *Holborn Bars* to *St. Giles's Pound*, for firing a Pistol at, and wounding *Robert Willis*, whom a Constable had commanded him to assist him in beating up the Quarters of a House of ill Fame in *Colson's Court* in *Wild-street*.

Nov. 2. being Saturday, a little before Six in the Evening, her Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales* was safely deliver'd of a Prince in the Royal Palace of *St. James's*.

Nov. 3. The Lord *William Hay*, Major of the third Regiment of Foot-Guards, made Lieutenant-Colonel of that Regiment, in the Room of Brigadier-General *Stewart*; Col. *Scot*, second Major, succeeded the Lord *William Hay*, and Col. *Murray* succeeded Col. *Scot*.

Nov. 4. Dr. *Gouch*, Master of *Gonville and Caius College* in *Cambridge*, elected Vice-Chancellor of the University.

The Lady *Mary Degenfeld*, youngest Daughter of the Duke of *Schonberg*, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

Nov. 5. Dr. *Sherlock*, Dean of *Chichester*, and Dr. *Snape*, Master of *Eaton-School*, remov'd from being Chaplains in Ordinary to his Majesty, and

Dr. *Davies*, Master of *Queen's College* in *Cambridge*, and Dr. *Laughton*, Fellow of *Clare-Hall* in that University, made Chaplains in their Room.

A Patent granted to *Stephen Bisse* and *Thomas Bray*, Esqs; for the Reversion of the Office of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Col. *Henry Hawker* appointed Lieutenant-Governor of *Portsmouth* in the Room of Sir *John Gibson*, deceas'd,

Nov. 6. Dy'd Mrs. *Hall*, Widow of *John Hall* of *Ottersburne* in the County of *Northumberland*, Esq; who was executed at *Tyburn* for High-Treason *July 13, 1716*.

Nov. 7. The Dutches of *Argyle* brought to Bed of a Daughter.

The Parliament of *Ireland* met according to their last Adjournment.

Nov. 8. The Convocation of the Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, which stood prorogu'd from the 12th of *May* last to this Day, met accordingly, and was farther

farter prorogu'd by his Majesty's Writ to the 14th of Feb. following.

Nov. 11. Dy'd William Hosier, Esq; Keeper of his Majesty's Stores at Deptford.

The Earl of Cromartie in Scotland, marry'd to a Daughter of the Lord Lovat.

Nov. 12. Dy'd the Lady Frechville, Widow of John Lord Frechville, Baron of Stavely, in the County of Derby, in a very advanc'd Age. She was Daughter of Henry de Vick, formerly Chancellor of the Garter, and Lady of the Bed-chamber to the late Queen, in whose Service she had been many Years, while Princess of Denmark.

Nov. 13. The King return'd from Hampton-Court to St. James's.

Nov. 14. The Countess of Abingdon brought to Bed of a Son, call'd Lord Norris.

The same Day the Widow of Francis Tyffen of Shacklewell near Hackney, Esq; was deliver'd likewise of a Son.

Dr. Philip Bisse, Lord Bishop of Hereford, elected President of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, in the Room of Dr. Lloyd, Bishop of Worcester, deceas'd.

Nov. 15. Dy'd the Baron of Kilmansegg, Master of the Horse to his Majesty, as Elector of Hanover.

Col. Adam Williamson appointed Captain in the third Regiment of Foot-Guards, in the Room of Brigadier-General Stewart. And

The Lord Leycester appointed Captain in the Room of Col. George Hay, deceas'd.

About this Time the Lord Brook's Lady was brought to Bed of a Son.

Nov. 17. Dr. Edward Chandler, Lord Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury in his Grace's Chapel at Lambeth.

About this Time John Smith, Esq; was appointed Keeper of the Stores at Deptford in the Room of William Hosier, Esq; deceas'd.

Nov. 19. Dy'd Dennis Lyddel, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Navy.

Nov. 21. The Parliament met at Westminster, and the King made a most gracious Speech to both Houses, which see in the Hist. Regist. No. 8.

The same Day Dr. Lancelot Blackburne, Lord Bishop of Exeter, and Dr. Edward Chandler, Lord Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, were introduc'd into the House of Lords.

Nov. 22. The Lord Widdrington and the Earl of Carnwath pleaded his Majesty's most gracious Pardon at the Bar of the House of Lords. About

About this Time *William Dalrymple*, Esq; *Sir John Swinton*, *Sir James Smaliet*, *Sir Patrick Johnston*, *Barts*. *Alexander Abercrombie*, *Patrick Campbel*, and *Robert Johnston*, Esq's; were appointed Commissioners of the Equivalent.

Dy'd *Sir William Whitlocke*, Member of Parliament for the University of *Oxford*, in a very advanc'd Age.

*Mr. John Hughes* made Secretary to the Commission for appointing Justices of the Peace, in the Room of *Mr. Woolaston*.

Dy'd at *Edinburgh* the Earl of *Kilmarnock*, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son the *Lord Boyd*.

*Nov. 23.* A Proclamation publish'd at *Dublin*, in Pursuance of an Address of the House of Commons of that Kingdom, promising the Reward of 1000*l.* to the Discoverer of the Murderer of *Col. Henry Luttrell*.

*Nov. 24.* Dy'd *Dr. Horsman of Hatton-Garden*.

*Mr. Thomas Andrews*, Fellow of *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*, chosen Chaplain to the *Turky Company*.

*Nov. 25.* There happen'd a most dreadful Storm of Wind, Rain, Thunder, and Lightning in the *West of England*, which did great Damage to *Pendennis Castle*; it ripp'd off the Lead from the Covering in several Places, struck thro' the Walls, and carry'd with it Stones of five or six Hundred Pounds Weight; broke off the Staples and Iron-Bars from the Doors; afterwards darted into the Cellars, where it again pierc'd thro' the Walls, forcing away a Stone of the Foundation five Foot long and three Foot thick.

*Nov. 27.* The *Lord Morpeth*, eldest Son of the *Earl of Carlisle*, marry'd the *Lady Frances Spencer*, Daughter of the *Earl of Sunderland*, by his first Wife, who was Sister of the late *Duchess of Newcastle*.

The same Day the Right Honourable *George Mountague*, Earl of *Halifax*, was sworn one of the *Lords of his Majesty's Privy-Council*.

*Nov. 28.* The young Prince, Son of the Prince and *Princess of Wales*, was baptiz'd at *St. James's*, in her Royal Highness's Bed-chamber. The King stood Godfather, and nam'd him *George-William*. The *Duke of New-Castle*, *Lord Chamberlain* of his Majesty's Household, was the other Godfather, and the *Duchess of St. Albans*, first *Lady of the Bed-chamber* to the *Princess of Wales*, Godmother.

The same Day the *Grand-Jury of Middlesex* presented at the *Court of King's-Bench* a *Weekly-Paper* call'd, *The Scourge*, upon which Orders were given to the *Attorney-General* to prosecute the *Author*, *Printer*, and *Publisher* thereof.

*Nov.*

Nov. 29. Dr. *Sands*, Minister of the Chapel in *Bond-street*, accidentally fell into a Hole, where a Cellar was making, and bruised himself so much, that he dy'd soon after.

Mr. *Smith*, Chaplain to the Embassy in *Holland*, made Chaplain-General to the Army. And

Mr. *Hall*, Fellow of *St. John's College* in *Cambridge*, made Chaplain to the said Embassy, in the Room of Mr. *Smith*.

Sir *John Ingles* of *Craymond*, Bart. made Post-master General of *Scotland*, in the Room of *James Anderson*, Esq;

Sir *Barnham Rider*, of *Bouighton* in *Kent*, Bart. marry'd to a Daughter of Rear-Admiral *Littleton*.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales* remov'd from their Apartments in *St. James's*, to the *Earl of Grantham's* in *Arlington Street*.

Dec. 3. Dy'd Dr. *Paul Chamberlen*.

Dec. 4. Dy'd the Lord *Henry de Grey*, second Son to the Duke of *Kent*.

*William Shippen*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Salisbury* in *Cornwall*, committed Prisoner to the Tower by the House of Commons, for speaking disrespectfully of his Majesty in the said House.

Dec. 5. Dy'd Richard Lord *Onslow*.

The Earl of *Sunderland* marry'd to *Mrs. Tichburn*.

Dec. 6. The Lord *Nairne* pleaded the Act of Grace at the Bar of the House of Lords, and was discharg'd.

Dec. 7. At the Sessions at the *Old Bailey* nine Men and two Women receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *Thomas Bingley*, *Joseph Sherrier*, and *Edward Motte*, for robbing on the Highway; *Peter Mercy*, for robbing his Master; *Joseph Smith*, *James Dickenson*, *James Hayes*, and *William Aldridge*, for Burglary; *John Mounstiers*, a Dutch-Man, for murdering and robbing near *Marybone* Mr. *John Hemingrill*, a German; *Ann West* and *Sarah Coates* for Shop-lifting.

Dec. 10. Dy'd Count *Guicciardi*, Envoy extraordinary from the Duke of *Modena*.

*Thomas Lord Onslow* appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Surrey*, in the Room of his Father deceas'd.

*Denzil Onslow*, Esq; appointed Out-Ranger of *Windsor Forest*, in the Room of *Thomas Lord Onslow*.

Dec. 11. Dy'd *Charles Egerton*, Esq; Uncle of the Earl of *Bridgewater*.

Dec. 13. The Tide ebb'd so low, that there was not Water enough in the *Thames* for Boats to cross over near *London Bridge*; and the next Morning it swell'd so high, that it carry'd away several Casks that were lying on the

Keys: *Westminster Hall* was a Foot deep in Water; and the Gardens at *Lambeth, Fulham, &c.* next the River, were all overflow'd.

*John Raymond*, Mate of the *East-India Ship Borneo*, discharg'd out of *Newgate* upon Bail. [See before, Oct. 26.]

Dec. 14. *Sir John Bull*, an eminent *Turky Merchant*, marry'd to a Daughter of . . . *Turner*, Esq; Barrister at Law.

*Colonel Fane*, appointed Captain of the first Troop of Grenadier-Guards, in the Room of the *Lord Lumley*.

*Colonel Cosby* made Colonel of the Regiment of Foot, late *Stearn's*.

About this Time dy'd *Sir Nicholas Sherburne of Lancashire*, Bart. Father of the *Duchess of Norfolk*.

Dy'd likewise *Sir Henry Bellasye*.

*Daniel Pulteney*, Esq; marry'd to *Mrs. Tichburne*, Sister to the *Countess of Sunderland*.

Dec. 16. *M. Bonet*, the *Prussian Envoy*, had a private Audience of his Majesty, and deliver'd a Letter of Congratulation from the King his Master on the Birth of the young Prince.

Dec. 19. Three Fires broke out; one at *Charing-Cross*, another near the Horse-Ferry at *Westminster*, and the third in *Southwark*; but were all soon extinguish'd.

Dec. 20. *Thomas Bingley*, *Joseph Sherrier*, *Edward Motte*, *James Dickenson*, and *John Monsieurs*, executed at *Tyburne*. [See before, Dec. 7.]

The *Abbot du Bois* return'd from *France*.

Dy'd the *Lady Henrietta Maria Sheffield*, only Daughter of the *Duke of Buckingham*.

Dy'd likewise the *Lady Dorothy Savil*, Daughter of the *Duchess of Roxburghe*, by her first Husband the *Marquess of Halifax*.

About this Time dy'd also *Marmaduke Conway*, Esq; in the Hundred and Ninth Year of his Age, having retain'd his Senses to the Moment of his Death. He had always been in the Service of the Kings and Queens of *England*, from the three last Months of the Reign of King *James the First*, to the Day of his Death.

Dec. 21. *Jasper Andrews*, Clerk of St. *Andrew's Holbourn* stood in the Pillory before that Church, for tearing a Leaf out of the Register-Book of Marriages in that Parish; as did likewise at the same Time and Place, *William Goddard*, who had brib'd him to commit that Crime.

The *Lord Irwyn* made Colonel of the Regiment of Horse late *Lumley's*.

Co-

Colonel Cholmley made Colonel of the Regiment late Irwyn's.

Major Robinson made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of Cholmley.

About this Time was taken up out of the Ground near the new Church at Rotherhithe, a Stone Coffin of a prodigious Size, in which was the Skeleton of a Man 10 Foot long.

George Wilcocks, Esq; High Bailiff of Westminster, made Bailiff of the Dutchy of Lancaster, in the Room of Mr. Wentworth.

Thomas Coleby, Esq; appointed one of the Commissioners of the Navy.

A License pass'd the Seals for granting to James Maclean, Esq; Leave to return from beyond Sea, either to Great Britain or Ireland.

Dec. 23. The King went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to *A Bill for granting an Aid to his Majesty, by a Land-Tax in Great-Britain, for the Service of the Year 1718.*

The Parliament adjourn'd to the 13th of January following.

A Proclamation publish'd, declaring the Rates at which the Gold Coins of this Kingdom should for the future be current in Payment, viz. the Guineas at one and twenty Shillings, and no more, each Guinea; and so proportionably Half Guineas, Double Guineas, and Five Pound Pieces. And the other Pieces of ancient Gold Coin of this Kingdom, which had been receiv'd and paid for three and twenty Shillings and six Pence, for three and twenty Shillings, and no more; and the Pieces of five and twenty Shillings and six Pence, for five and twenty Shillings, and no more; and so proportionably the smaller Pieces of the like Gold Coin.

This Day dy'd Brooke Bridges, Esq; in the 74th Year of his Age: He had been above thirty Years one of the Auditors of the Imprests.

The Parliament of Ireland prorogu'd to the 14th of August following.

Dec. 24. His Majesty was pleas'd to cause his Royal Pleasure to be signify'd to all the Peers and Peeresses of Great Britain and Ireland, and to all Privy Counsellors and their Wives, that any who should go to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, should forbear coming into his Majesty's Presence.

*Robert Scarsbrick, Esq; remov'd from Newgate, into the Custody of a Messenger. [See before, July 23.]*

*Dy'd Sir Eustace Peyton of Norfolk, Bart.*

*Dec. 25. Dy'd the Right Honourable Robert Shirley, Earl Ferrars, in a very advanc'd Age, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son the Lord Tamworth.*

[Dec. 25. N. S.] This Day and the Day before, the Sea broke in in several Places of the Dominions of the States-General, whereby a fourth Part of *Friseland*, and half the Province of *Groningen*, were entirely ruin'd, many Villages being wholly swept away, and an infinite Number of Persons and Cattle perish'd: At the Town of *Groningen* only were bury'd the Bodies of 2500 Persons that were drown'd in that Neighbourhood. Part of *Zealand* was likewise overflow'd, and one Village there entirely destroy'd with 1300 Inhabitants. The Countries of *East Friseland*, *Oldembourg*, *Brethen*, and *Holstein*, suffer'd very much by this Inundation, the Number of Souls that perish'd in those Parts, amounting to many Thousands, and the Loss in Houses, Goods, Cattle, and Lands, being exceeding great. The City of *Hambourgh*, *Gluckstadt*, and all the flat Country lying near the *Elbe*, receiv'd likewise very great Damage. In a Word, the Desolatation was so great as can hardly be express'd.

*Dec. 27. The Lord Viscount Stanhope's Lady brought to Bed of a Son.*

His Majesty's Ship the *Sorlings*, of 46 Guns, Captain *Goodall* Commander, was cast away in a Storm on the Island of *Borkum* in *East Friseland*. The Captain and 30 of his Men were sav'd; but the rest of the Crew, being 155 Men, all perish'd.

The Marques *du Quesne* made Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain of the first Troop of Horse-Grenadier-Guards, in the Room of Colonel *Fane*.

The Lord *Hinchinbroke* made Colonel of the Regiment of Foot late *Fane's*.

*Henry Berkely, Esq; made Colonel of the King's own Regiment of Foot, late Seymour's.*

— *Syng, Esq; made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of Meredith.*

— *Pinfold, Esq; made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of Handaide.*

*Capt. William Hanmer made Captain of a Company in the second Regiment of Foot-Guards, in the Room of the Lord Herbert.*

Dec.

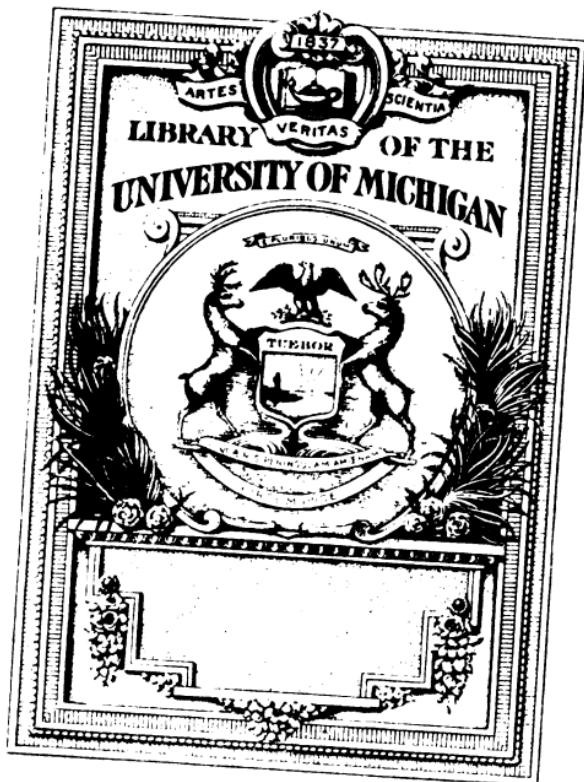




UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



3 9015 01676 8528



A 525788

