

list of, for the Service of the Highlands) Twenty six Thousand three hundred and eighty three Men; 2^{dly}, That the Sum of 885,494 Pounds 9 Shillings and 4 Pence be granted for defraying their Charge; 3^{dly}, the Sum of 157,637 *l.* 16 *s.* 5 *d.* for the Garrisons in the Plantations, *Minorca* and *America*, and for Provisions for the Garrisons of *Annapolis Royal*, *Placentia*, and *Gibraltar*, for the Year 1727; 4^{thly}, and the Sum of 30,750 *l.* 19 *s.* 5 *d.* for defraying several extraordinary Expences and Services incurred, and not provided for by Parliament: which Resolutions being the next Day reported, were agreed to by the House.

On Friday the 27th of *January*, Copies and Translations of several Memorials, Letters, &c. relating to the Courts of *Vienna* and *Spain*, were laid before the House, and order'd to lie on the Table; after which in a grand Committee, the Commons consider'd of Ways and Means to raise the Supply, and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer having shew'd the Necessity of laying four Shillings in the Pound on Land, the same was opposed by some Members, who alledg'd, That it were more eligible to apply the Produce of the Sinking Fund, towards the present Necessities; but, at last, by a Majority of 190 Voices, against 81, it was resolv'd, That towards raising the Supply, the Sum of four Shillings in the Pound be raised in the Year 1727, upon Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Pensions, Offices and Personal Estates, in *England* and *Wales*, and a proportionable Cess on *Scotland*: Which Resolution being, the next Day reported, was agreed to by the House; and a Bill was order'd to be brought in accordingly; and then the House adjourn'd till the Tuesday following, by Reason of the Martyrdom of King *Charles I.*

Being met again, on the 31st of *January*, the Commons order'd the Thanks of their House to be given to the Reverend Dr. *William Baker*, for the Sermon by him preach'd before the House, the Day before, and that he be desired to print the same. Then Mr. *Farrer* presented to the House the Land-Tax Bill, which was receiv'd, read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time.

On Wednesday the first of *February*, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer laid before the Commons, the Convention between his Majesty and the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, dated March 12th, 1725-6, as also the Convention between *Great-Britain*, the States General, and the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, dated the 13th of *February*

1701-2; and then the Land-Tax Bill was read the second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

After this, the Commons went into a grand Committee to consider of the Supply, and resolv'd to grant, 1st, the Sum of one Hundred Thousand Pounds for the Charge of the Office of Ordnance, for Land-Service for the Year 1727, and towards the extraordinary Stores sent to *Gibraltar* and *Port-Mahon*, upon account. 2^{dly}, The Sum of 199,071 l. 7 s. 8 d. for the Ordinary of the Navy (including half Pay for Sea Officers) for the Year 1727: Which Resolutions being the next Day reported, were agreed to by the House. The same Day, Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue out his Warrants for two new Writs, one for electing a Burgess for *Ludlow*, in the County of *Salop*, in the Room of *Alton Baldwin*, Esq; deceased; the other for electing a Burgess for *Higham-Ferrers*, in the County of *Northampton*, in the Room of the Hon. *John Finch*, Esq; who had accepted the Office of one of his Majesty's Counsel Learned in the Law.

That Day, *Febr. 2d*, the Commons in a grand Committee, made a Progress in the Land-Tax Bill; as they did also the next Day, and then adjourn'd to Monday the 6th, when Mr. *Sandys* moved, 'That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to communicate to this House, Copies of the Declaration, Letter, or Engagement, which in the *Marquess de Pozobueno's* Letter to the Duke of *Newcastle* of the 21st of *December* last, is asserted to be a Positive Promise, upon which the King of *Spain* founds his peremptory Demand for the Restitution of *Gibraltar*, which had been so solemnly yielded to the Crown of *Great-Britain* by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and was afterwards confirm'd and granted to *Great-Britain* by the King of *Spain's* Accession to the *Quadruple Alliance*.' This Motion was strenuously seconded and supported by Sir *William Wyndham*, Mr. *Hungerford*, and Mr. *William Pulteney*, who, among other Particulars, took Notice of a Letter written in 1721, to one of the Emperor's Plenipotentiaries at *Cambray*, wherein a Promise for the Restitution of *Gibraltar* was expressly mention'd: But they were strongly opposed by Mr. *Pelham*, Mr. *Thomas Broderick*, Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, and his Brother Sir *Robert Walpole*. The latter did not disown, 'That such a Promise might indeed have been made, in a former Administration; but this he was sure of, that if there was such

such a Promise, it was upon certain Conditions, which not having been perform'd, within the limited Time, was thereby become invalid; and as for the Declaration, or Letter, the Communication of which was insisted on, the same was altogether impracticable and unprecedented; the *private Letters of Princes* being almost as sacred as their very Persons.' After a Debate, that lasted till about four in the Afternoon, the previous Question was put, whether the Question upon Mr. *Sans*'s Motion should be put? Which was carried in the Negative, by a Majority of 204 Voices against 97.

The next Day, (*Febr. 7th*) the Commons resolv'd to address his Majesty for Copies of such Memorials and Representations as have been made to the Court of Vienna, concerning the Charter granted to the Ostend Company, with the Answers thereto: After which, the Lord Morpeth (Eldest Son to the Earl of Carlisle) moved, 'That another humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to direct Copies to be laid before this House, of all such Memorials, or Representations to his Majesty, from the Crowns of Sweden and Denmark, as did induce him to send the Squadron of Ships the last Year into the Baltick, at so great an Expence to this Kingdom.' This Motion was seconded by Sir William Wyndham; but the Question being put thereupon, the same was opposed by Sir William Yonge, Mr. Verney and Mr. Horatio Walpole. This last Gentleman in a set Speech that lasted an Hour and a half, with great Vehemence, endeavour'd by Arguments chiefly taken out of a Pamphlet lately printed, intitled, *An Inquiry into the Reasons of the Conduct of Great-Britain, &c.* to justify all the Steps that had been taken by Great-Britain, since his Majesty's happy Accession, particularly from the Opening of the Congress of Cambray, to this present Time, to preserve the Balance of Power, the Peace of Europe, and the Tranquillity of the North; and with this last View to prevent the *Czarina's* Designs against Sweden and Denmark, in favour of the Duke of Holstein. Mr. William Pulteney answer'd this Speech; but was reply'd to by Mr. Broderick, and some other Gentlemen, so that the Debate lasted till about five of the Clock in the Afternoon, when the Question being put upon the Lord Morpeth's Motion, it passed in the Negative by a Majority of 196 Voices against 79.

On Wednesday, the 8th, the Commons, in a grand Committee, went through the Land-Tax Bill, and made

several Amendments thereto : The next Day, Mr. *Chocke* from the Exchequer, presented to the House an Account of such of the National Debts inturr'd before the 25th of December 1716, as are redeemable, and when such Interest, or Annuity will be reduced, and when the same are redeemable : After which, upon Mr. *Myddleton's* Report from the Committee, to whom the Petition of *Edward Conway Esq;* (one of the Masters in Ordinary to the High Court of Chancery) was referr'd, a Motion was made, and the Question put, That a Bill be brought in for enlarging the Time for *Edward Conway, Esq;* to pay in the Balance of his Account ? But the same was carried in the Negative ; so that, pursuant to an Act in that behalf, he was to be divested of his Place of Master, the Produce whereof was to be apply'd to the Payment of the said Balance.

On Friday, the 10th, Mr. *Farrer* reported the Amendments made by the grand Committee to the Land-Tax Bill, several of which were agreed to ; as were also the rest the next Day, and the said Bill order'd to be ingrossed. The same Day, Mr. *Pelham* Secretary at War, presented to the House, an Estimate of 4000 Horse and 8000 Foot of his Highness the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, from the 1st of April to the 24th of December 1727, stipulated by a Convention between his Majesty and the said Landgrave ; and then the House adjourn'd to Monday the 13th of February.

Upon that Day, Mr. *Rudge* presented to the House the Report of the Trustees for the South-Sea Company, which was order'd to lie on the Table : Then upon the Order of the Day, for the House to go into a grand Committee to consider of the Supply, several Papers were referr'd to the said Committee, viz. the Copy and Translation of the Convention between Great-Britain, the States-General, and the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, February 13th, 1701-2 : The Estimate of the Charge of 4000 Horse and 8000 Foot of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, from the 1st of April, to the 24th December 1727. The Estimate of the Charge of the Out-Pensioners of Chelsea-Hospital for the Year 1727 : and the List of the reduced Officers of his Majesty's Land-Forces and Marines upon Half-pay in Great-Britain, with an Estimate of the Charge thereof for the Year 1727. At the same time, a Motion was made by the Courtiers, and the Question was proposed, That the Account shewing how the Money given for the Service of the Year 1726, has been disposed of, distinguished under the several Heads, until the first Day

Day of February 1726, and the Parts thereof remaining unsatisfied with the Deficiency thereupon, be referr'd to the said Committee: But there being in that Account, an Article of the Sum of one hundred and twenty five thousand Pounds, charged, in general Terms, as issued out for other Engagements and Expences over and above such as are therein particularly specified, Mr. Shippen, Mr. Onslow, and Mr. William Pulteney strenuously insisted, that before the said Account of the Deficiency of the last Year's Grants, was referr'd to the Grand Committee (which Conference, according to the Usage of Parliaments, tacitly implies an Acquiescence in the Disposal of the Moneys therein mentioned) the House shall be acquainted with a particular Disposition of so considerable a Sum as that of 125,000 l. This was as strongly opposed by Sir William Strickland, Mr. Horatio Walpole, and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer; so that the previous Question being put, That the Question be put, upon the Motion before mention'd, the same occasion'd a Debate that lasted till about six in the Evening, when the said previous Question being call'd for, it was resolv'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 178 Voices against 78; and then the main Question being put, it was order'd, That the said Account be referr'd to the said Committee.

Then the House resolv'd it self into a grand Committee, to consider of the Supply, and came to the following Resolutions, viz. 1. That the Sum of 60,000 l. be granted upon Account, to reduced Officers of his Majesty's Forces and Marines for the Year 1727.

2. The Sum of 4847 l. 2 s. 6 d. upon Account, for Out-Pensioners of *Chelsea-Hospital* for the Year 1727.

3. The Sum of 50,000 l. to compleat the Sum of 125,000 l. due and payable to the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, for raising, maintaining, and keeping a Body of 12000 Men for his Majesty's Service, pursuant to the Treaty between his Majesty and the said Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, dated the 12th Day of *March* 1725-6.

4. The Sum of 170,000 l. upon Account for the Subsidy to the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, and the Pay of twelve Thousand Men of his Forces to be taken into his Majesty's Service, and the Pay of a Lieutenant General to command the said twelve Thousand Men, and for Forage-Money, Waggon-Money, and other necessary Charges relating thereto, pursuant to the same Treaty.

5. The Sum of 160,306 l. 17 s. 5 d. to make good the Deficiency of the Grants for the Service of the Year 1726.

This last Resolution having occasion'd a warm Debate, and being like to meet with great Opposition, by reason of the 125,000 Pounds above-mention'd, it was, the next Morning (*February 14th*) moved, and resolv'd, without dividing, to address his Majesty for a particular and distinct Account of the Distribution of the Sum of 125,000 l. which (in an Account laid before the House, shewing how the Money given for the Year 1726, has been disposed of) is charged to have been issued for other Engagements and Expences, over and above such as are therein particularly Specified, for the securing the Trade of this Kingdom, and preserving the Peace of Europe, and of the Time or Times when the said Sum of 125,000 Pounds was issued and distributed. After this, Mr. Farrer reported the five Resolutions on the Supply above-mention'd, the four first of which were readily agreed to, as was also the fifth, after a small Debate. This done, it was order'd, That the proper Officers lay before this House, an Account of all Exchequer Bills standing out at Christmas 1716, what have been since made out, what have been paid off and cancell'd, in what manner discharged, what has been paid for Interest, and for the Charge of Management, and of circulating and paying the said Exchequer Bills, and what Exchequer Bills are now standing out.

On Wednesday the 15th, the Commons read the third Time the Land-Tax Bill, which was pass'd, and sent up to the Lords. The next Day, a Petition of several Merchants trading to Leghorn in Italy, was presented to the House, and read, setting forth, That his Majesty's Consul, with the Majority of the British Merchants residing at Leghorn, have, for many Years past, used to receive from Merchants and Traders of all Nations, several small Duties on Tonnage, and Bale Goods imported into that Port, in British Shipping, to be apply'd to Pious and Publick Usages; but the Payment of the said small Duties hath, of late been avoided, by Consignments of Goods to Strangers and Foreigners, to the great Disadvantage of his Majesty's Subjects, and praying, That Leave may be given to bring in a Bill for charging the said Duties upon all Goods and Merchandizes imported into Leghorn in British Shipping, whether they be consigned to his Majesty's Subjects or Foreigners, in the Great Duke of Tuscany's Dominions, with such proper Powers for the receiving and recovering the same of the Masters of Ships, as shall be necessary, or that the Petitioners may be otherwise relieved, as to the House shall seem meet: Which Petition was refer'd

referr'd to the Consideration of a Committee, who were empower'd to send for Persons, Papers, and Records. After this, another Petition of *George Townsend*, junior, *Montague Bacon*, *John Atwood*, and *John Burton*, late Commissioners for Licensing Hawkers, &c. was presented to the House, and read, praying, That Leave may be given to bring in a Bill to enable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to compound with the Petitioners for a Debt due to the Crown, occasion'd by the Default of *Mr. Thomas Tomkins* late Cashier of the said Office, who hath withdrawn himself into Parts beyond the Seas, or that they may have such other Relief as to the House shall seem meet: And Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer having acquainted the House, That the Petitioners Case having been represented to his Majesty, his Majesty had commanded him to acquaint this House, That his Majesty gave his Consent, that such a Bill might be brought into this House, as was desir'd by the Petitioners; the said Petition was referr'd to a Committee of the whole House.

After this it was order'd, that the House be called over on Tuesday the 28th Day of this Instant *February*; and a Bill to enforce the Laws for the Transportation of Felons, &c. was read the second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The next Day (*February 17.*) after the reading of several Petitions, which were referr'd to Committees, a Bill was order'd to be brought in for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters; as also another Bill for the better Regulation of the Woollen Manufacture, and for preventing Disputes among the Persons concern'd therein. After this, in a Grand Committee on Ways and Means to raise the Supply, it was resolved to continue the Malt-Tax from the 23d Day of June 1727 to the 24th Day of June 1728; and then the House adjourn'd to Monday the 20th of *February*.

That Day, Mr. *Frecker*, from the Treasury, presented to the House, A Copy of the Report made to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, by *Edward Harley* and *Thomas Foley*, Esqrs. and by Mr. *Nicholas Paxton*, dated the 26th of *February* 1723-4, relating to the Debt due to the Crown, occasion'd by the Default of *Mr. Thomas Tomkins*, Cashier to the late Commissioners for Licensing Hawkers, Pedlars, and petty Chapmen, with several Papers thereto annexed, which were all referr'd to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House.

Mr.

Mr. Pelham presented to the House a *Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c.* which was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time: by which Time the King being come to the House of Lords, with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to *An Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty by a Land-Tax to be raised in Great Britain for the Service of the Year 1727, and to Two Naturalization Acts.*

The Commons being return'd to their House, Mr. Farrer reported the Resolution for continuing the Malt Tax a Year longer, which was agreed to, and a Bill ordered to be brought in thereupon.

The next Day (*February 21.*) Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue out his Warrant for a New Writ, for electing a Burgess for the Borough of Buckingham in the County of Bucks, in the Room of Richard Grenville, Esq; deceased. Mr. Farrer presented to the House, a *Bill for continuing the Duties upon Malt, &c.* which was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time: And then Mr. Treasurer reported to the House, That their Address of Tuesday last (that his Majesty would be graciously pleas'd to direct the proper Officers to lay before this House, a particular and distinct Account of the Distribution of the Sum of One hundred and twenty five thousand Pounds, which (in an Account laid before this House, shewing how the Money given for the Year 1726 has been dispos'd of) is charged to have been issued for other Engagements and Expences, over and above such as are therein particularly specify'd, for the securing the Trade of this Kingdom, and preserving the Peace of Europe, and of the Time or Times when the said Sum of One hundred and twenty five thousand Pounds was issued and distributed) had been presented to his Majesty; and that his Majesty had commanded him to acquaint this House: That the Sum of Money mention'd in this Address has been issued and disburs'd, pursuant to the Power given to his Majesty by Parliament, for necessary Services and Engagements of the utmost Importance to the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, and the Tranquillity of Europe, and which require the greatest Secrecy; and therefore a particular and distinct Account of the Distribution of it, cannot possibly be given, without a manifest Prejudice to the Publick.

Hereupon Mr. William Pulteney endeavour'd to shew the Insufficiency of that Answer, alledging, among other Reasons, 'That he had an entire Confidence in his Majesty's great Wisdom, paternal Care, and Royal Word;

Word; but that, when in the last Session the House came to a Resolution, effectually to provide for and make good all such Expenses and Engagements as should be made, for the Security of the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, and for the Preservation of the Peace of Europe; the Commons did not thereby divest themselves of their undoubted Right of being acquainted with the Disposition of publick Money; that if they gave up so essential a Right, that House would become altogether useless; or serve only blindly to approve of, and register the Acts and Deeds of the Ministers. That he did not, in the least, doubt the issuing and Disbursement of the 125,000 l. in Question, for necessary Services: But that if they were satisfied with such a general Account, the same might, in future Reigns, prove a very dangerous Precedent, and serve to cover Imbezilments of the publick Treasure: Wherefore he moved, *That a further humble Address be made to his Majesty, humbly representing the indisputable Right of this House, to have particular and distinct Accounts laid before them of the Disposition of all Money granted by this House, for the Service of the Publick; and that this House did most earnestly beseech his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order such an Account of the 125,000 l. said to have been expended for securing the Trade of this Kingdom, and preserving the Peace of Europe, to be forthwith laid before this House.*

This Motion was seconded by Mr. Shippen, but was opposed by Mr. Doddington, Mr. Lewis, Sir William Yonge, and several other Gentlemen, upon which there was a high and warm Debate, from one till about six in the Afternoon. It was represented in general on the Court-side, That the Sum in Question was inconsiderable, and that it was impossible effectually to carry on important Negotiations, without expending a great deal Money in secret Service. And Mr. St. John Broderick mention'd, in particular, a Case in the late Queen's Reign, when the Commons acquiesced in such a general Answer, for a more considerable Sum. The Precedent by him quoted was read by the Clerk, as follows:

On the 16th of January 1710-11, Mr. Secretary St. John acquainted the Commons, that their Addresses of the 5th and 8th Instant, had been presented to her Majesty. That she would be pleased to give Direction to the proper Officers to lay before the House, Accounts relating to the Poundage and Days Pay, deducted out of the Pay of the Army; of the Deficiencies of the Grants,

Grants, and of the Funds since Michaelmas 1701; of
 the Payment of her Majesty's Proportion of Subsidies
 to her Allies; of all the Pensions, payable out of the
 Revenue, and Warrants and Directions for Pensions;
 and also of the Distributions of the Contingencies, and
 Forage and Waggon Money, granted for the Forces in Flanders,
 in her Majesty's Pay, and of the Distributions of the
 Money granted for Contingences of the Guards, Garrisons
 and Land Forces in Great-Britain: And that her Majesty
 had been pleased to give Directions for laying all the
 said Accounts before this House, (except the Accounts
 of Contingences) and that the Account touching the
 Deficiencies of the Grants and Funds, had already been
 laid before the House; and that other of the Accounts
 were preparing, and would soon be laid before the
 House; but that as to the Account of Contingencies, it
 was not possible from the Nature of the Service, which
 requires the utmost Secrecy, for any Account of them to
 be made; but that they were really distributed.

Some Objections were raised to this Precedent, as if
 the Case was not parallel: Besides which, Mr. Onslow,
 and some other Gentlemen, chiefly insisted on the Promise
 made to the House the last Session, by a great Man
 in the Administration, That they should have a particular
 Account of all the Money that should be expended upon that
 Vote of Credit, which Promise induced the House to come so
 readily into it. They were answer'd by Sir William Strickland,
 Mr. Trelawny, Mr. Conduit, and Mr. Chancellor of
 the Exchequer, to whom Sir Thomas Hanmer reply'd;
 after which the Question, upon Mr. Pulteney's Motion,
 being call'd for, the House divided, and it was carried
 in the Negative, by a Majority of 235 Voices against
 110. Then it was moved, and resolv'd, without dividing,
 That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty,
 to return his Majesty the Thanks of this House, for his great
 Care and Wisdom, in taking such Steps, and entering into such
 Engagements, as his Majesty thought would best conduce
 to the Security of the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom,
 and to the Preservation of the Peace of Europe; And to
 assure His Majesty, That this House, placing an entire
 Confidence in His Majesty's Goodness and Regard for the
 true Interest of his People, will stand by and support his
 Majesty in all such further Measures as his Majesty shall find
 necessary and expedient for preventing a Rupture, and for
 the Honour and Advantage of these Kingdoms.

THE *Historical Register.*

NUMBER XLVI.

P E R S I A.

IN a Repository of this Nature, it may well have been expected, that we should have given some Account of the late Revolution in *Persia*: But the Advices from thence were so various and contradictory, that they might in no Manner be rely'd upon. But now we have an Opportunity to oblige our Readers not only with a very curious, but also with a faithful and particular Relation of the first Rise and Progress of that War, which very late laid all *Persia* desolate, and entirely overthrow'd the Government of one of the greatest and most flourishing Monarchies of *Asia*. This Relation is taken from a Letter written by a Missionary in *Persia*, (who had been an Eye Witness of most of the Events he relates) to M. Mairé, the Consul of France at Tripoli in Syria.

The History of the late Revolution in Persia in the Years 1722, 1723, 1724, and 1725.

THE *Persians*, who are almost all *Mahometans*, are divided into two Sects, the one follows the *Koran*, according to the Explanation and Commentaries of *Hali*, whom they call the Coadjutor, or the Lieutenant of God; and the other obeys the Doctrine of *Omar*. The First are those who are properly called *Persians*, and in this Sect are the King, the Princes, and most of the Nobility of the Kingdom: The Second are called *Aghues* or *Aghuans*, and this Sect never made any considerable
M Progress,

Progress, except in the Provinces of *Candahar*, *Korestan*, *Sizistan*, and *Kirman*; yet are they always declared Enemies to the *Persians*, by whom they are very often ill treated, and therefore are continually wishing for an Opportunity to revolt, and to shake off their Yoke; this was their Case, now they wanted only a Person of a firm Heart, and a cool Understanding, to conduct and support them in any Enterprize. They had not been long in this Search, before they found what they wanted, in the Person of *Mahmoud*, the Son of *Mirveis*, and one of their own Sect.

This Man, tho' born among the lowest of the People, had a most ambitious Soul; he had meditated several Years under the Pretext of supporting the Rights and Privileges of his Religion, a Design of making himself independent in the Province of *Candahar*, and of seizing the Throne, if Fortune would second his Attempts; therefore he gladly made Use of this Disposition of the *Aghas*, and began to assemble a considerable Number of Troops in the Mountains; and to secure his Success in this prodigious Undertaking, he made an Attempt to bring over the *Guebres*, or what they call the *Old Persians*, who are always reckon'd very valiant, and the best Soldiers in the Kingdom.

This succeeded to his Wishes, and *Mamoud* now finding himself supported by these People, to the Number of about 10,000, he join'd them to the Body of his *Aghas*, who now consisted of about 15,000 Men more; and with this Army, in the Beginning of *January*, 1722, he invested *Kirman*, the Capital of the Province of that Name; this Town did not hold out long, whether they did not expect so sudden an Attack, or that they saw so large an Army of *Guebres* before them, or that they found among themselves a great Number of that Sect, which obliged them to surrender the Town to the Enemy; however it was, this Place made *Mamoud* Master of the Province of *Kirman*, gave great Encouragement to his Army, and caused him to form a Resolution of marching directly to *Ispahan*, the Capital of the whole Kingdom.

He began his March at the Head of 40,000 Men, leaving only 1000 to garrison the Town; he found no Opposition in his Route, his Army encreased daily by great Numbers of Fugitives who join'd it; the People every where frighted, leaving their Towns and Villages, to avoid the Spoil of an Enemy. Two Men only, *Mirguam*
Reflom,

Rostom, Brother to the Prince of *Georgia*, and Commander of the *Persian* Cavalry, and *Alimerdan Kan*, Prince of *Larriflan*, voluntarily stopped his March; they advanced towards the Rebel with about 4 or 5000 chosen Men; they attack'd him warmly, but when they had gain'd some little Advantage, finding themselves surrounded by the Enemy, they were obliged to save their Lives by Flight, with a few of their Followers, who had with Difficulty escaped the Fury of the Enemy; 7000 Men, or thereabouts, were slain in this Action on both Sides, but the greatest Loss fell upon the Rebels.

After this, *Mahmoud* continu'd his March towards *Isphahan*; this City was in the last Consternation, unprovided of Troops, Ammunition, or Provisions, and not knowing in any Manner to make Opposition to a formidable Enemy, from whom they could expect no Quarter. The King was likewise struck with Horror, his *Armies* being dispersed in the different Provinces of his Kingdom, he saw it was utterly impracticable to draw them together in any Time, he was obliged to inroll immediately among the Citizens, 40,000 Men; he divided them into two Bodies, the Command of one he gave to Prince *Havouza*, called *Vali*, and the other to *Iktimadoulet*, his first Minister. The two Generals marched out of the City at the Head of their Troops to give Battle to the Enemy, which came nearer to *Isphahan* every Day: On the 8th of *March*, 1712, the two Armies met, and halted before one another, within four Leagues of the City; neither of them cared for the Onset, and while they survey'd each other without any Action, confused and distant Shouts were heard from both Armies, and several small Arms here and there discharged to no Purpose; when about Nine in the Evening, the Prince *de Havouza* advanced to the Attack; the Action was sharp, and very soon he laid every Thing before him that was in his Way; and notwithstanding all the Precaution that *Mahmoud* had taken to fortify his Camp, the Prince forced it Sabre in Hand, and made himself Master of all the Treasure of the Enemy's Camp; this dazzled his Eyes, rather than animated his Courage; and employing his Thoughts rather how he should preserve the Wealth, than pursue the Enemy, and compleat his Victory, he shamefully retired into the City, satisfy'd with the Plunder of the Day.

But this Avarice cost *Persia* very dear; for the Enemy perceiving his Retreat, took Possession again of their

Camp, killed the *Persians* they found there, and pursu'd the main Army so warmly, that they came up with their Rear-Guard, attack'd them, and retook all the Baggage and the Treasure, and brought it back with them to their Camp.

This Defeat of Prince *Havouza*, animated the Spirits of the Rebels, and weaken'd those of the Body commanded by *Iktimadoulet*; this General, who had fought very bravely, and likewise had Advantage of the Enemy, finding it was out of his Power, by Reason of the Flight of the other General, to resist any longer, resolved to make an honourable Retreat, and to encamp himself advantageously under the Walls of the City, where he could not easily be attack'd; this he did, but he was vigorously pursu'd, and with very great Loss.

The News of this Defeat, in which more than 15000 *Persians* perish'd, besides the Loss of their Baggage, and 25 Pieces of Cannon, soon spread all over *Ispahan*, and struck such a Terror into the Inhabitants, and the King himself, that if the Rebels had follow'd their Blow, they might have been immediately in Possession of the City, and the King: But *Mahmoud*, who could hardly credit his own Happiness, and fearful of an Ambush, contented himself to advance slowly, and stopped here and there, to pillage the Riches of the Grandees of *Persia*, as he found them on his March in their Country Houses round the City.

But when the Spies that he had sent into the City, reported the Disorders they found there, he repented his Delay, but too late; however, without amusing himself any longer with hunting after Plunder, which must be his at last if he succeeded, he marched at the Head of his Army, and encamped on the 19th of March, at *Zulpha*, a great and populous Town, inhabited by *Armenians*, about a League from *Ispahan*, of which he was Master without Difficulty, the Inhabitants immediately submitting to a Man whom they knew they could not resist with Impunity.

From hence he detached a Body of 10,000 Men, to endeavour to enter the City, and take it by Surprise, and follow'd himself with the main Army: That if the first succeeded, they might be ready to sustain them; but this had no Success, the Negligence of *Mahmoud*, in not pursuing his Victory, and taking the Advantage which lay before him, was look'd upon by the People of *Ispahan*, as the Effect of excessive Fear, which had seiz'd

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the Hearts of the Rebels, and gave them Hopes of defeating an Enemy, at whose first Approach they trembled. They fortify'd the City in the best Manner they could in their Circumstances, and posted their best Troops in the most advantageous Manner: Their Carcs were not useless, for the 10,000 Men sent by *Mahmoud* to attack them, were repulsed vigorously, and with Loss, so that not only they, but the Army which supported them, were oblig'd to retreat with Precipitation.

The General of the Rebels, who reflected with Uneasiness on the Opportunity which his Negligence had given to the Citizens, to recover their Courage, and to fortify their Town, was determin'd to give them no longer Time, and resolv'd to march with his whole Army, which now consist'd of 100,000 Men, and make a general Storm. This Resolution was to have been executed on the 2^d of *March*, 1722, but the little River *Zendera*, upon the Banks of which the City *Isfahan* is situate, swell'd this Day so high, that the Enemy durst not undertake to ford it. They waited till the 23^d, when the Waters subsided, and left the Passage of it not dangerous. The *Aguanes* began the Attack, under the Command of *Jagues Curland*, otherwise known by the Name of *Charvon*. This Christian, when he had some Time before hand of the Success of *Mehmoud*, with whom he always held Intelligence, quitted his Employments, and join'd the Rebel at the Head of a good Number of *Aguanes*. The Storm was made with great Vigour, every Thing gave Way before them, and the whole Army had that Day certainly enter'd the City, if the *Aguanis*, upon the first Advantage, believing themselves entirely Masters of the Place, had not dispersed themselves, and ran about without any Order, from one Part of the City to the other, shouting and discharging their Pieces continually; when a Body of *Persians* taking Advantage of their Want of Discipline, charged them in close Order, and warmly, after a little Resistance, oblig'd them to retire.

This first Attack being unsuccessful, the Rebels had no Stomach as yet to attempt a second; they were too late Witnesses of the vigorous Defence of the Besieged, not to be very sensible how much another Assault would cost. Thus having changed their Resolution, they now thought only of turning the Siege into a Blockade; in Order to which they resolv'd to seize all the Passages by which any Provision or Succours might enter; that,

so they might reduce it by Famine, tho' they could not take it by Force; but this was not so easy to execute.

The City of *Ispahan* is indisputable one of the greatest in the World, it is about 30 *English Miles* in Circuit, without reckoning very large Suburbs, and well fortify'd: It is true, it is not peopled in Proportion to its Bigness; for besides the Publick Buildings, which are in great Number, and of great Extent, the House of every common Tradesman has a handsome Court-yard before it, and a large Garden planted with Trees behind it; so that when you look from the rising Grounds about the City, it appears like a great and wide Forest intermixt with Buildings.

The Army of the Rebel, tho' numerous, was not sufficient without venturing the Loss of it, to be divided into so many Bodies as would be necessary to guard every Avenue to the City, to form a perfect Blockade; Nor durst they seize them, for fear of a Defeat, and weakening too much the main Body.

Mahmoud therefore resolved to keep himself quiet in his Intrenchments, which were upon the River between *Zulpha* and *Ispahan*, and to undertake nothing until he had receiv'd a considerable Reinforcement, which he expected from the Provinces of *Candahar*, *Sixestan*, and *Kirman*; however, from Time to Time he was continually making Attempts, and endeavouring to render himself Master of some advantageous Posts, that might facilitate his Enterprize. The Months of *March* and *April* were both thus wasted in little useless Skirmishes on both Sides.

The King of *Persia* sensible that the Design of *Mahmoud* was to reduce the City by Famine, consider'd seriously of the best Means to prevent this Misery: In Order to succeed, he resolved to solicit the *Grandees* and the People, to endeavour to collect their whole Strength at once, and make a Sally with 100,000 Men, to force the Enemies Intrenchments, or at least to oblige them to encamp, with more Respect, at a greater Distance: He propos'd his Design to *Iktimadouer*, and to the Prince *Havouza*: The first was entirely of the King's Opinion, and the other of an Opinion quite contrary: The Prince *Havouza*, who occasion'd by his Avarice (as we have said before) the Loss of the first Battle, fearing, not without Reason, if the King should be successful, he might be disgraced, was now in the Interest of *Mahmoud*, and endeavour'd as secretly, and with as much Art as he could,

could, to prevent every Thing that might be prejudicial to the Rebel: The King, who really had a Value for the Prince, for his Valour and Skill in Military Affairs, and who had no Manner of Suspicion of his Infidelity, came over unfortunately to his Opinion, and gave Directions that no Sally should be made without special Orders from the General *Vali*, to whom he had intrusted the Government of the City: This Order of the King surpriz'd and afflicted all the Inhabitants, and shew'd at the same Time, how well disposed they were to have attacked their Enemies: But they received a little Consolation on the Departure of Prince *Thamas*, Son of the King of *Persia*: This Prince was endow'd with all the Virtues necessary to a Hero; he was well-natur'd, affable, generous, magnanimous, and wanted nothing but a Crown worthy of him; he was presumptive Heir, and declar'd by the King his Successor, and acknowledged as such by the Princes of the Blood, and the ~~Grandes~~ of the Court. He went out of the Town on the first of *April*, accompany'd only by 400 chosen Men. His Design was to gather together in the Provinces, as many Men as he possibly could, and to march with them to succour the City. Nobody doubted but the Presence of so amiable a Prince would draw many to his Party, and that the Affection they had for him, would make them use their best Endeavours to put him into a Condition to oppose his Enemies. But how slight a Foundation is the Fidelity of Man! Princes in Prosperity have Crowds of Courtiers, pressing all to give Proofs of inviolable Attachments to their Persons; but when the Cloud of Adversity darkens this Sun-shine, the Flatterers are fled, and leave them Victims to their Misfortunes.

Of this the young Prince whom I have mention'd, was a terrible Example. The melancholy Condition to which he was reduced, without present Succours, made little Impression on the Minds of his Subjects. The Provinces nearest to *Ispahan*, being struck with a Panic, upon the News they had received of the Defeat of the *Persians*, had quitted their Houses, and were scatter'd here and there among the Mountains, and neither could, nor were willing to be re-united. And others who were at a greater Distance, under the Pretence of their Frontiers on the *Turkish* Side, excused themselves from appearing; and the rest of the Governors of Provinces fancying this was a proper Occasion to gratify their Ambition, thought of nothing but making them-
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selves absolute and independent : Thus this unfortunate Prince beholding himself forsaken by every Body, and not having, by Reason of these Disorders in the Kingdom, sufficient Authority to make himself obey'd, resolv'd to return to *Ispahan*, and defend the City the best he could, with the Succour of the Inhabitants, and Strangers who had taken Refuge there in great Numbers ; but then it was too late to return, the City being entirely invest'd, and every Avenue possess'd by the Enemy.

When *Mahmud* was apprised of the Departure and Design of Prince *Thomas*, he easily imagin'd what he had to fear upon the Return of that Prince, and was resolv'd, if possible, not to be attack'd ; he had but two Ways, either wholly to abandon his Enterprize, and retire, or to press on the Siege with so much Vigour, as to oblige the City to capitulate before any Succours could arrive : The first Way did not relish at all, he was too far advanced to go back, and yet the other appeared extremely dangerous ; the Resolution which he knew the Besieged had taken, to hold out to the last Extremity, gave him great Apprehensions for his Army, which he could not think of weakening under these Circumstances : However, under the Necessity he found himself, either of conquering or perishing soon, it was out of all Question that he must storm the City ; and Fortune, in the Destruction of *Ispahan*, seconded his Resolution.

There was over the River, at the Extremity of the City, a very wide Bridge, at the Foot of which stood a Fort, which not only commanded the Country, but some Part of the City ; if this Fort was once taken, *Mahmoud* might easily make himself Master of the other Forts successively, batter the Town as much as he pleas'd, and cut off all Manner of Provisions.

He consider'd therefore how to make himself Master of this Fort ; an Opportunity presented, and he made Use of it : The Georgians, to whom the Guard of the Bridge and the Fort was intrusted, having taken by Accident some Brandy which was going to *Mahmoud's* Camp, drank so excessively, that they were quite gone, and left in their Drunkenness the Fort utterly defenceless : *Mahmoud* being advertized of this by his Spies, sent immediately 1500 *Aghuanis*, who on the last of April, seiz'd on the Bridge and Castle, destroy'd the Georgians, and turn'd the Artillery against the City ; this facilitated the Passage

stage of *Mahmoud's* Army cross the River, where it was necessary for him to incamp, to take away from the *Persians*, especially from *Iktimadoulet*, the advantageous Posts of which they were possessed, and without which it would have been very difficult to have taken the Town.

A Reinforcement of 20,000 Men, which *Mahmoud*, as has been said, expected from the Provinces of *Candahar*, *Sizistan*, and *Kirman*, came during this Enterprize, but was not at all serviceable on the Occasion: After having assign'd to these Troops the Posts they were to guard in the Intrenchments, which he had caused to be made in the Beginning of the Siege, between *Zulpha* and *Ispahan*; he divided his Army into two Bodies, he caused them to ford the River at the Extremities of the City, and in a little Time saw himself Master not only of the Fortifications that defended *Ispahan*, but of all the Avenues by which Provisions or Succours could possibly enter it.

The Besieged beholding their Town thus blocked up on every Side, without Hope of any Succour from Prince *Thamas*, whom they had learned was in a great deal of Embarras himself, began a little to reflect on the Miseries of the approaching Famine, demanding earnestly that they might be permitted to sally and engage the Foe: But the Prince *de Havouza*, who as we said, was secretly in the Interest of *Mahmoud*, did all in his Power to prevent it; telling them this was not a proper Time, that he waited the Command of the King; and that as soon as ever there was a favourable Opportunity offered, he would not fail to advertise the King of it: This Opportunity however was slow in coming, Provisions began to fail, they diminish'd daily, and several of the People were already dead by Famine: The Nobles as well as the Common People, were sensible how absolutely necessary it was to sally, and to open a Passage whereby Necessaries might be brought into the City: But the King, whose Fear and Indolence had shut him up in his Palace, would give no Ear to any Instances; on the contrary, he seem'd to take Offence, as if their Petitions to save themselves by their Arms, had been an Insult upon his Authority, and behaved towards his People in this Distress, with Imprudence and Cruelty hardly to be parallell'd.

This unaccountable Conduct of the King had certainly occasion'd a general Insurrection in the City, if *Achmet*

Aga, a Man valiant and generous, and extremely attached to the King, had not appeased the Minds of the discontented, by putting himself at the Head of the Troops, to go forth immediately, and give Battle to the Enemy.

In the Beginning of July, this Sally was made with about 30,000 Men, tho' they were sustain'd but weakly by the Prince *de Havouza*, they had all the Success they could hope for, they slew 2000 *Aghuanis*, and obliged more to retire, they seized on several of the Avenues, and open'd Passages for Provisions to enter the City.

This fortunate Expedition gave great Joy to the Inhabitants, but it was not long-liv'd; the Prince *de Havouza*, who before only privately favour'd the Cause of *Mahmoud*, now declared openly for him, and joining his Forces with the Enemy, they charged *Achmet Aga* in Front, drove him from the Posts he had taken, and put all the *Persians* they found there to the Sword, and pursu'd the rest so fast, that they could hardly save themselves in the City: This Treason of the Prince *de Havouza*, and the Defeat of *Achmet Aga*, damp'd at once the Courage of the Besieg'd, and took from them all Hope of ever being reliev'd.

The King of *Persia*, more sensible than any of this Misfortune, and not knowing, oppress'd with Grief, what to undertake, order'd *Achmet Aga* to be called, and publickly blamed him for giving too easily into the Desires of the People; he charged him with Imprudence, and want of Duty, in attacking the Enemy's Intrenchments without special Orders; and said, the Revolt of Prince *de Havouza* was occasioned by his Rashness in putting himself at the Head of the Troops, when the General *Havouza* might with Reason believe himself injured, and his Authority slighted. *Achmet Aga* said what he could in his Defence, and endeavour'd to make the King sensible that Necessity, the Publick Welfare, and the Safety of his Majesty's Person, were the sole Motives that urg'd him to this Enterprize. That as to the Prince *de Havouza*, he was known a long Time to have kept a secret Correspondence with the Rebel. That the little Desire he always shew'd to oppose him, and his great Application to remove every Thing that might check his Victories, were evident Proofs of his Infidelity. But the King unwilling to bear *Achmet Aga* on that Head, and the brave Man uneasy at his Master's unjust Reproaches, the next Night, believing he could no longer live

live with Honour, swallowed Poison, of which he dy'd in three or four Days.

The Loss of this Great Man, whose Composition was Justice, Generosity and good Nature, added to the general Grief of the People, and the King too, who having too late corrected his Prejudices against him, had resolved to intrust to him the Care of defending the City, which had indeed Need of such a Governor, in the miserable Situation to which it was now reduced by Famine.

Nothing could be more deplorable, than to see to what Extremities Human Nature was reduc'd by want of Food. Imagine every Thing painted by *Josephus*, in the City of *Jerusalem*, when besieged by *Titus Vespasian*, and behold all those Horrors, I might add more, in the City of *Ispahan*.

The King, who had but little Experience in the Art of War, and who gave in too easily to the Opinions of People, not only unworthy of his Confidence, but incapable of giving Advice; had, in the Beginning of the Siege, publish'd an Edict, forbidding not only the Citizens, but even Strangers, to leave the City under any Pretence: Besides that, whatever People fled thither, thro' Fear of the Enemy, as they came in Crowds from the neighbouring Villages, were all received into the City; so that there were within it a Multitude of useless Mouths, and not only all the Houses, but the Court-yards, Gardens, Streets, and every Publick Building was full; yet notwithstanding this, and after the City was invested, and the Avenues stopped, Provisions were for a little Time at an easy Rate, but they soon became excessive dear.

Bread was sold in the Month of *July*, at 9 or 10 Piasters the Pound (about 20 s. *English*) in the Month of *August*, it rose to 30, in the Month of *September* to 100, and in the Month of *October*, when the City surrender'd, it was at 200 Piasters the Pound. Horse-flesh, on which the King himself was obliged to feed, was 12, or 1500 Piasters the Pound, and Cats and Dogs were Dainties, only to be eaten by a very few, and privately; in short, the Misery became such, that at last, without Horror or Shame, the People nourished themselves with human Flesh: And one might behold Wretches, Skeletons themselves, examining Human Carcases without Flesh, of which the Streets were full, to find a Morsel to sustain the feeble Remnant of their languishing Lives, and which Famine must soon make an End of: You might see others run-

ning thro' the Streets with Bars of Iron, or other Weapons in their Hands, and destroying the first they could meet, and greedily feeding upon them after; and Mothers insensible to the Cries of the very Infants they bore, massacred and eat them.

Nor was it only among the Vulgar that these unnatural Cruelties were used: People of the greatest Distinction were obliged to come to the like Extremities: Some Persons indeed of Honour, chose to die by Poison, and prevent their being reduc'd to these inhuman Necessities.

In this sad Situation was the City of *Ispahan* during two long Months and a half: The Number of the People who dy'd was very great; the Gardens and publick Places were now all turned into Cemiteries, and filled with dead Bodies; And so many Carcasses were thrown into the River, that in that Year after the Siege, Nobody could without Horror think of eating any Fish.

Mahmoud had in this melancholy Conjuncture, thought of attacking the Town, he must have taken it, and without much Loss; but he intent upon preserving the Royal Treasures, and those of the Nobles for his own Use, which would have been plundered by his Soldiers in the Heat of the Action, kept himself still for near forty Days, amusing the *Persians* with vain Capitulations; and yet assur'd as he was of the Success of his Enterprize, and though he expected every Day that the City would surrender, he waited 'till the 23d of *October*, 1722, when it was given up at Discretion, and in this Manner:

At first the King, to soften the Ferocity of the Victor, and to secure his Life, for which he was under the greatest Apprehension, chose out among the Princesses his Daughters, one who by her Beauty, her Wit, and her engaging Manners, he believed might prove most agreeable to *Mahmoud*, (accompany'd with very rich Presents) and beseeching him humbly and earnestly to accept her for his Spouse: After which, throwing off every Mark of Royalty, and cloathing himself in Black, he ran on Foot thro' all the Streets of the City, with Tears in his Eyes, in the most suppliant humble Manner, deploring his Misery, and the Ruin of his House, just now upon the Point of being reduced to the lowest Captivity.

Those few of the Inhabitants who still remain'd alive in *Ispahan*, touch'd with a Spectacle so surprising and worthy of Compassion, forgetting their own Misery, were afflicted anew with the Sight of their unhappy Prince:

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After this melancholy and mournful Ceremony, the Prince put on his Robes again, and placing the Crown on his Head, he marched out of the City, accompan'd only with 300 Nobles of his Court, and went directly to the Camp of *Mahmoud*.

He endeavour'd all that was in his Power, to make Impression upon the Rebel, but he could not gain upon him at all. The haughty Fierceness that glared upon his Visage, made it plain, that he looked upon his Duty as unworthy of a Conqueror; and when the King entered his Tent, he only rose from his *Sopha*, and gave him the common Salute, which he would not have refus'd to the lowest Person in his Court.

This insolent Behaviour gave Disgust to the Rebels themselves; and *Acherof*, one of the Leaders of the *Ag-huanis*, and a near Relation to *Mahmoud*, shew'd his Indignation at it, publickly. The King however, without discovering the Resentment that prey'd upon his Vitals, approached respectfully to *Mahmoud*, and saluted him as if he had been his best and particular Friend, acknowledged him for his Son-in-Law, adopted him, and by a formal Writing, made an *Authentick Cession* of his Realms to him and his Descendents, excluding himself and his Children which he then had, or should have, for ever.

And in Return for so considerable a Bounty, the King only desired two Things might be granted to him; first, That his Concubines might remain untouch'd and unseen; and, secondly, That he would give him his own Life, and the Lives of his Children, and the Princes of the Blood, whom he looked upon as his Brethren, and whom he had always found dutiful and affectionate to the utmost of his Wishes; *Mahmoud* gave him his Conditions without Hesitation; after which, the King taking off his Crown, placed it with his own Hand on the Head of *Mahmoud*, presented him his Sceptre, and at the same Time delivered to him the Keys of his Palace and his Treasures, assuring him, that he would from that Moment always look upon him, and obey him as his Master, and lawful and only Sovereign.

The Nobles of the Realm, and the Generals of the *Ag-huanis* and *Guebres*, according to their King's Example, made their proper Submissions: After which, *Mahmoud*, according to the Custom of the Country, having given Refreshments to the King of *Persia* and his Followers, order'd 40,000 Soldiers to march and take Possession of
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the Royal Palace, and all the Avenues and Gates of the City, into which he made his publick Entry on the 25th of the same Month, in the following Order :

Jaques Courland preceded by twelve Soldiers on Foot, began the Procession, he was mounted on a Horse richly caparison'd, he carry'd the Keys of the City, and of the Palace : He was follow'd by 350 *Pretorian* or Life-Guards marching two and two, with drawn Sabres. These were followed by thirty Officers of the Cavalry, richly cloath'd, and marching in a Semicircle, at the Head of whom rode the New King, the Crown upon his Head, and the Sceptre in his Hand, upon a Horse of very great Value, which Prince *Havouza* had presented him with some Days before : On each Side of him rode the two Commanders in Chief of his Armies, *Kier Soltan* and *Amanulla*, supporting a Canopy richly adorn'd, and glittering with precious Stones ; the March was clos'd by 100 more Soldiers of the Guard, as the first, Sabre in Hand. After which came the Nobles of *Persia*, having at their Head some of the Princes of the Blood, and the newly dethroned King, who then took the Name, and must, in the Course of this History, be called for the future *Schah Hassain*. The Streets which led to the Palace, were lin'd with Musqueteers, and at small Distances, Perfumes were burnt to dissipate by their Odours the noisome Smell which the numerous Carcasses of the People had left in the City.

As soon as they arriv'd at the Royal Palace, *Mahmoud* was conducted to a Hall, in which there was a magnificent Throne, and on which he placed himself, and was saluted a second Time as King of *Persia*, by *Schah Hassain*, by the Princes of the Blood, and the Nobles, who came in great Numbers to Court, when immediately they made a general Discharge of the whole Artillery of the City, which was answer'd by the Forts and Castles round it : There was nothing extraordinary in the publick Rejoycings ordered in the City for several Days, the Misery to which the Inhabitants were reduc'd, could not at once permit them to shew too much Joy at the Success of the Person who had occasioned it. The Scarcity however diminish'd daily, and Bread, which a few Days before was sold at two hundred Crowns the Pound, was now, by the Order of *Mahmoud*, sold at two : And soon after Provisions coming in Abundance, every Thing was at a usual reasonable Price.

The Success of the new King made him imagine every other Enterprize would now be easy: Master as he was of the Capital of *Persia*, in Possession of the King, the Princes of the Blood, and the Nobles, he doubted not but the other Cities and Provinces of the Realm would acknowledge him, and surrender at once. So that after he had regulated his Affairs in *Ispahan*, and placed *Schah Haffain* and his Children under a strong Guard, in the latter End of *November*, he order'd 10,000 *Aghuanis* to *Casain* or *Casbin*, a City which was formerly the Capital of *Persia*, and the ordinary Seat of its Kings, to engage them to surrender and give the first Example of Submission. The Inhabitants accordingly, not being in any Condition to sustain a Siege, submitted; but some Time after, not being able to endure the unworthy Cruelties of the *Aghuanis*, they conspired, revolted, and kill'd above 4000 of them on the Spot, and the rest were obliged to fly, with the Loss of all their Baggage many dy'd with their Wounds on the Road, or of the excessive Cold, and having no Assistance from Surgeons, a very few of them arrived at *Ispahan*, in the Beginning of *February*, 1723; and *Amanulla*, their General, was with much Difficulty cured of a Wound he received from a Musquet Ball in the Right Shoulder.

The News of this Defeat afflicted *Mahmoud* extremely, and made him sensible how necessary his Presence was to reduce the rest of the Realm to his Obedience: Yet he delay'd awhile his Departure from *Ispahan*, and fear'd least in his Absence, some sudden Revolution should at once lose him the Fruit of all his Victories; in Truth, he had nothing to fear from *Schah Haffain*, nor from the Princes of the Blood, who were shut up, and under the Guard of his own faithful Friends; but the Nobles of the Kingdom, who had their Liberty, might, when he was busy in distant Wars, raise a Spirit in the People, and make themselves once more Masters of the City and the Fortifications.

To prevent this, and secure the City, he immediately brought into the Town from the neighbouring Provinces, as many of his own Sect, as he could gather, whom he disposed in those Houses which were left vacant by *Famine*; after which, under the Pretence of giving an Entertainment to the Nobles, he got them all together in his Palace, and at once caused them and their Children to be murder'd: their Cartases, 300 in Number, were thrown into the Streets; and not content with this Barbarity,

city, he flew 1000 Soldiers of *Schah Haffain's* Guards, and 3000 *Persians*.

And a few Days after this, all those who were able to carry Arms, were massacred, some in their Houses, others in their Gardens, and many in the Streets, and publick Buildings; so that according to a moderate Computation, above 25,000 Men were thus slain in cold Blood.

Mahmoud, by this horrible Carnage, being rid of all he had to fear, and no People left alive in the Town, but those of his own Sect, of whose Fidelity he was assured, began now to think of making new Conquests; accordingly having given his Orders, and left a strong Garrison in the City and Forts, he put himself at the Head of his Army, in the Beginning of May, 1723, and march'd against the Citadel of *Guyz*.

This Place stands upon a little Eminence, and is very strong, and as it is not commanded from any Place, it is very difficult to take it but by Famine. *Zeberdert Kan* a General Officer of the *Aghuanis*, had attacked it often unsuccessfully; *Mahmoud*, on his Arrival, summoned it to surrender, and being refused by the Governor, he immediately ordered 4000 *Guebres* to take Possession of the Gates, to force them, and oblige the Garrison to capitulate; this Enterprize did not succeed to his Wish, the Guards in the Citadel mindful of what pass'd in the Army, viewing the *Guebres* with Hatchets in their Hands, advancing towards their Gates, gave them at once a Discharge of all their Artillery, more than 2000 of them were killed, and the rest terrify'd, retired to their Camp.

But *Mahmoud* considering, if the Besieged continued obstinate, how dear it would cost to take the Place by Storm, and believing it would be troublesome to invest it, and reduce it by Famine, took a different Method from what he did before at *Ispahan*, he sent a large Sum of Money to the Governor, with Assurances if he would surrender the Citadel, he should have more, and a very good Government, more considerable than that which he held: Neither did he forget to bribe the Soldiers of the Garrison, each had his Present, and soon after the Citadel submitted: *Mahmoud* immediately plac'd 1000 *Aghuanis* in Garrison there, turned out the Governor and Soldiers, and took them into his Army, under a Pretence to let them partake of his Victories.

From this Place he took his Rout to *Ben Ispahan*, a little Town situate on the Declivity of a Hill, at the Bottom

of which there is an agreeable and fertile Plain, watered by several Rivulets, which makes it the most delightful Place in the whole Province of *Airak*.

This Town made a gallant Defence, and many perished before, and in the Town, during a whole Month in which it was besieged; but then, press'd by Misery, it surrender'd at the Instance of *Ziberdert Kan*, on Honourable Conditions.

The *Aghuanis* now began to think of leaving *Ispahan*, and obliging the other Provinces to submit.

But as they every Hour were in Fear of some sudden Revolution in Favour of Prince *Thomas*, whom the People began to follow; it was thought necessary for *Mahmoud* to remain in the conquer'd Country with some Part of his Army, to be at Hand in Case any Troubles should arise suddenly, and that *Kier Soltan* with the other Part of the Army, should endeavour to make himself Master of the rest of the Provinces, and most considerable Cities of the Kingdom; thus the Army was divided into two Bodies, *Kier Soltan* with the greater Part had under him *Ziberdert Kan*; he march'd into the Province of *Faristan*, which after a generous Defence, submitted at last, as we shall see hereafter; *Mahmoud* kept only with him 25,000 Men, with which he march'd to attack *Kulpekin*.

This Town 30, or 35 Leagues from *Ispahan*, and situate in a Plain, barren for want of Water, held out stoutly for Prince *Thomas*: It was well provided with Men, Provision and Ammunition; the Citadel in particular was supply'd with every Thing for a long Defence.

When *Mahmoud* arrived, and was apprized by his Spies, of the good Condition of the Place, and the Resolution of the Inhabitants to make a good Defence, he began to have Apprehensions, and to repent he had advanced so far with so small an Army. But however, not willing to suffer the Shame of abandoning his Enterprize, he began the Attack in three Places at once, and with so much Order and Courage, that in Spite of the vigorous Resistance of the Besieged, he made himself Master of some Part of their Outworks, which were afterwards of great Use to him, in checking the continual Sallies that they made.

Prince *Thomas*, who was about two Days March from *Kulpekin* with 8000 Men, under the Command of *Fredron Kan*, of the Sect of the *Aghuanis*, having been apprized of the Danger of the Besieged, came with his Army to their Relief, and marched cheerfully, as if he were assured

red of Success: The small Army of the Enemy, whom the continual Rains, and extreme Cold had much incommoded, the Fidelity of the Inhabitants, and the Goodness of the Troops within the Town, confirmed Prince *Thomas* that his General must conquer; but he was deceived, for so soon as ever they arrived, *Fredron Kan*, by the blackest of Treasons, went over to *Mahmoud*, with the major Part of the Prince's Troops, which he commanded, and they immediately charged the Troops about the Person of the Prince, as well as those who guarded the Intrenchments, and seized all the advantageous Posts of which they were possessed: The Inhabitants of the Town, confounded at this unforeseen Revolt, and not knowing what to do, in the Confusion they were in, abandon'd their Works, and fled into the Fortrefs, which a little Time after was taken by the Enemy, and the Town given up to be plunder'd by the Soldiers, and the Citizens put to the Sword; and the Prince, with a few Followers, who yet remained faithful to him, retired into the Province of *Mezanderan*.

The Town of *Cassana* struck with Astonishment at this melancholy News, and fearing they should soon undergo the Fate of *Kulpekin*, sent the Keys of their Town to *Mahmoud*, and submitted, and were treated with the Gentleness which was due to their Submission.

After this Success, *Mahmoud* determin'd to return to *Ispahan*, as well to relax a little from the Fatigues of War, as to refresh and recruit his Army; and so having left Garrisons in both the Towns last mentioned, he arrived at *Ispahan*, in the latter End of March, 1724. 'Twas about this Time, that many were Eye-witnesses to the Courage and Virtue of a young Lady of *Georgia*; her Actions against the *Aghuanis* ought not to be lost in Oblivion.

This Lady having heard that her Spouse was kill'd by the Enemy, in the taking of the Bridge and Citadel of *Ispahan*, mentioned before, resolv'd to revenge his Death in the Blood of those who slew him. She gave the Care of her Estate, and the two young Children which she had, to her Brother, disguised her Sex, and in the Habit of an Officer well armed, without regarding the Rigour of the Season, or the Length of the Journey, it being near 400 Leagues, she came to *Ispahan*, about this Time when *Mahmoud* was making his second Entry; so soon as ever she saw the *Aghuanis*, and the Place on which her Husband was slain, her Desire of Vengeance worked so violently

violently upon her, that fatigued as she was, without reflecting at all, she threw herself with Impetuosity, and Sabre in Hand, upon a whole Body of them, and killed more than twenty, before they could seize her. *Mahmoud*, who was made acquainted with the Action of this determined Heroine, shut her up in Prison, not intending to punish her severely; but soon after the *Aghuanis*, ungenerously found Means to poison her.

As yet the Success of the Army which marched into the Province of *Farsistan*, was not known, tho' they had heard that the Town of *Schiras*, the Capital of that Province, was besieged by *Kier Soltan*, that the General was killed by a Musquet-Ball in the first Attack, and his Place was supply'd by *Zeberdert Kan*, who push'd the Siege on very vigorously, but nothing more was known, and *Mahmoud* waited with Impatience for News from thence. In the Beginning of May, News came, and such as gave great Joy to *Mahmoud* and all his Party.

Schiras was taken, and in this Manner: This Town, situate on the River *Bendimir*, not far from the ancient *Persopolis*, and reckoned with Reason, the second Town in all *Persia*, was intirely blocked up in the Beginning of the Siege. The *Kan*, the Governor, and one of the first Ministers in the Court of *Schah Hassan*, did all they could to hinder the Blockade.

There were a great many Skirmishes, but at last, after they had gained some slight Advantages over the Enemy, they were obliged to yield to Force, and abandon the Passages by which Provisions might enter the Town, though indeed they were not without Hope of Succour, they knew that *Baguirchagi*, Prince of *Arabia*, was marching with 6 or 7000 Men to relieve *Schiras*, but their Want of Discipline was such, that they were defeated and slain by 1400 *Aghuanis*.

The Governor having lost by this Defeat the only Resource they had, and knowing well that his Provision and Ammunition would soon fail, that three Parts of the Inhabitants had already perished by Famine and Sword, and that the Number of the Enemy instead of diminishing, increas'd daily, deliver'd up the Town on the 13th of April, after a Siege of eight Months: He supported the Siege with all the Diligence and Bravery that could be expected from a gallant and experienc'd Officer; there were 6000 *Aghuanis* and more killed in this Siege; the City, notwithstanding the fair Promises of the Enemy,

my, was given to the Plunder and Slaughter of the Soldiers, both of which were very great.

A Conquest of this Importance, flatter'd very agreeably the Vanity of *Zeberdert Kan*; and encouraged him to make new ones; accordingly having settled Affairs in *Schiras*, and plac'd a good Garrison there, he march'd to *Lahr*; this little Town gives Name to a Country round it, being formerly besieged by a Prince who took the Title of *Lahrstan*; this Town, after a small Resistance, surrender'd, and received 3000 *Aghuanis* for its Garrison.

From this Place *Zeberdert Kan* march'd to *Benderabassi*, the ancient *Gomra*, to which King *Schah Abbas* gives its Name in the Year 1622, and which formerly had Commerce with the Island *Ormus*, that was taken from the *Portuguese* by the Assistance of the *English*; this ~~Town~~ and the Citadel were taken in a few Days.

Mahmoud now having recovered his Fatigues, and refreshed and recruited his Army by several of his own Sect, who came into the City continually, resolved on his Part to pursue his Point, and to make an entire Conquest of the Province of *Kilan*.

He left *Ispahan* in the Month of *June*, at the Head of near 20,000 Men, but now his good Fortune began to forsake him, and this Expedition succeeded very ill: He was scarce arriv'd in *Kilan*, but whether the Badness of the Air, or the frequent Incursions of the *Arabs*, who killed great Numbers of his Soldiers, occasioned it, he returned to *Ispahan*, having lost all his Baggage and near three Parts of his Army.

If Prince *Thomas* had at this Time only been at the Head of 10,000 Men, to have pursued *Mahmoud* in his Retreat, he must have been entirely cut off, and the Prince would have found himself very soon Master of all the Enemy had deprived him: But the Terror was so great, not only among the Nobles, but the People, that nobody durst own himself of his Party, at least openly, and the Prince had not in all more than two thousand Men who followed him.

This Reverse of Fortune threw *Mahmoud* into a black Melancholy. The *Dutch*, who for Sake of Commerce had crowded to *Ispahan*, were the first who felt the Effects of his ill Humour, he caused them all at once to be seized, obliged them to fine for their Liberty 40,000 *Tomans*, tho' they had already paid him 20,000: After this, the *Armenians* were taxed 70,000, and obliged to

to send fifty chosen Virgins of their Nation to his Scraglio.

The French were treated very near as ill as others, for tho' they spared their Purfes, they took their Liberty: Monsieur *Gardane*, Consul of the French Nation at *Ispahan*, to whom without Injustice we cannot refuse the Praise which his Wisdom, his good Conduct, and his Zeal for the Interest of the Commerce of France merit, was forbidden, as were all the French Merchants, to go out of the City; not only not to go out of *Ispahan* on Pain of Death, but not so much as to send from thence one Word in Writing on the same Penalty: So that whatever Desire Mr. *Gardane* might have to inform the Court of France of the Affairs in *Persia*, it was not for the Interest of the Nation to run the Risque of giving that Satisfaction at such a Price.

But what chagrin'd *Mahmoud* most, was the News of the Revolt of *Yezed*, about ten Days Journey from *Ispahan*, on the Side of *Candahar*. The Inhabitants of this Town, at the Solicitation of the *Guebres*, who came before it in Numbers, had submitted, and received a Garriſon of 2000 *Aghuanis*, but when they learned the ill Situation of the Affairs of the Enemy, they fell upon the *Aghuanis*, slew many, and drove the rest out of the Town.

Mahmoud, as embarass'd as he was, would not suffer this Action to pass with Impunity; he collected his Troops, and having got together a Body of 18,000 Men, march'd on the 22d of December for *Yezed*; the Besiegers made frequent and fierce Attacks, but were bravely repulsed by the Besieged; each Side was wholly bent upon the Means of Conquest, and happily for the Besieged an Opportunity offered and was taken.

The Army of the Enemy had suffered very much, not only by the Snows which had fallen in Abundance, but likewise by the Want of all Sorts of Provisions, the Country People who had left their Villages, and were retired to Mount *Taurus*, having taken every Eatable along with them; so that *Mahmoud* was obliged to quarter a good Part of his Army at convenient Distances for Subsistence, which weaken'd him very much; the Besieged being sensible of this, made two Sallies at once of their Infantry and their Cavalry, and that so warmly, that they kill'd near 3000 of their Enemies: *Mahmoud* himself being surrounded by the Cavalry, escaped with Difficulty, but was obliged to quit all his Baggage, and

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make the best of his Way with the few who remained about him.

This second Defeat, which put it out of the Power of *Mahmoud* to enterprize any Thing, at least for some Time, seized him with so extream a Melancholy, it was believed it would kill him; and now, as he thought himself incommoded, and a Burthen to himself and others, he resolved to shut himself up and begin the *Riada*, a Sort of Spiritual Discipline sometimes used by the *Musselmans*.

These Exercises consist in voluntarily imprisoning themselves fourteen or fifteen Days, and eating nothing but Bread and Water, nor that neither 'till after the setting of the Sun, and repeating continually in a groaning Accent, and as if the Voice was drawn from the Bottom of the Stomach, these Sounds, *Hou, Hou, Hou*, 'till the Foam rises to the Mouth, and upon the Lips, and their Strength fails, then they fall into Epileptick Fits, which they call Ecstasies: And in these Sorts of Ecstasies they pretend that the Devil is forced by a superior Power, to discover the good or evil Events of the Enterprizes they are about. In this superstitious Exercise *Mahmoud* employed himself in the Month of February 1725, and when he came out he was very weak, and in a Disposition not very distant from Madness.

His Head was weaken'd with long and severe fasting, a settled Melancholy in his Blood, his Reason seemed much hurt, and he imagined he saw People every Moment, People who had a Design upon his Life, and suspected every Body, but especially the Princes of the Blood, whom he was determined absolutely to root out.

In Order to put this horrible Design in Execution, he was obliged to be assisted by all his Confidants, with whom he entered one Day after Dinner into the great Hall, where all the Princes of the Blood were assembled, and *Schah Haffain* their Father, with them; then transported with more than Hellish Fury, he with the Assistance of his armed People, cut in Pieces at once the whole Royal Family, excepting only two young Princes, one about four and the other five Years old, who to avoid their Fate, threw themselves into the Arms of their Father, as their last *Asylum*: *Schah Haffain* held forth his Arms to receive them, embraced them tenderly, and received a Wound in his Arm, in warding off a Blow aimed at them by one of the Assassins: The Sight of
the

the Blood that flowed from the Parent, softened even the cruel Mind of *Mahmoud*, who never intended to touch the Person of the King, and obliged him to leave these two young Princes to him to be the Consolation of his old Age. There were 105 Nobles slain thus, among whom were three Uncles of *Schah Haffain*, very old, and seven of his Nephews.

After this inhuman Slaughter, *Mahmoud* appeared as one possessed, and finding no Remedy for his Dislemper, he caused the *Armenian* Priests to be called in, and ordered them to consult their *Koran*; and to engage them to go heartily to work, he gave them 15,000 *Tomans* of Gold, and assured them, if he recovered his Health, he would restore to them all that he had taken away from them; he made some Reckitution to the *Dutch* Company, but all was taken again by his Successor.

Notwithstanding all this, his Sickness increased daily, his Body covered with a Leprosy, exhaled a most insupportable Smell, his Flesh peeled by little and little from the Bones, his Limbs could not support him, and in the Attacks of his Madness, he used to gnaw and tear his Hands and Arms with his Teeth, and Nature doing none of her Functions in the ordinary Manner, gave up his Excrements through his Mouth.

The *Aghuanis* seeing the Danger of the Life of *Mahmoud*, thought of appointing a Successor to him; they were inclined to desire the Brother of *Mahmoud*, who had been appointed his Successor on his Demise, to take the Government upon him, but he was at a great Distance in the Province of *Candahar*, and no possible Diligence that could be used, would bring him to *Ispahan*, in less than eight or ten Months: And it was absolutely necessary, that this Affair should be settled immediately: For the People apprized of the Condition of *Mahmoud*, began to lose their Fears, and declare openly in Favour of Prince *Thamas*; a Report was spread, that he was advancing with a powerful Army, that the *Arabs* having joined the *Persians*, were marching to their Relief, and that the Towns waited only his Arrival to submit to him.

These Reports, tho' groundless, intimidated the *Aghuanis*, and shew'd the Necessity they were under of chusing immediately a Person to conduct them at this Juncture; not being able therefore to elect the Brother of *Mahmoud*, by Reason of the Distance, they elected his Cousin German *Aiherof*, who was then in Prison as we related above.

The deplorable Condition that *Shah Haffain* was in, at the Surrender of *Ispahan*, when he gave up his Crown and Sceptre to *Mahmoud*, touched every one with Compassion, his very Enemies felt so sensibly, as to be in Tears for him. But this *Acherof*, as we have said, did every Thing he could to oblige *Mahmoud*, to receive that unfortunate Prince in a Manner less fierce and haughty: This Liberty he took with *Mahmoud* on this Occasion, which tho' he then dissembled his Dislike of it, the soon after seized him, and clapt him in a dark Prison, and under the closest Confinement.

Upon this, on the 21st of *April*, the *Agbanis* assembled, and march'd Sword in Hand, to deliver *Acherof* from his Confinement, they conducted him immediately to the Royal Palace, placed him on the Throne, and saluted him King of *Persia*.

Acherof, to maintain himself in this unexpected Dignity to which he saw himself raised, began immediately by causing the Head of *Mahmoud* to be taken off, and the Heads of his principal Favourites: A few Days after this, being advertised of some seditious Words uttered by some of the Soldiers, who were of the Body Guard of *Mahmoud*, he ordered the Army to surround them, cut 300 of them to Pieces, imprisoned their Officers, and broke their Corps. *Zebardet Kan*, who about this Time returned triumphant from his Conquests, was honoured, and all his Offices and Dignities were preserved.

As to the *Persians*, *Acherof* pretended to shew particular Regard to them. The Design he had to draw Prince *Thomas* into his Hand, and by his Death to secure the Throne for ever to his Family, made it absolutely necessary for him to dissemble thus, and to make an outward shew of particular Zeal to the Royal Family, and to discover upon all Occasions, a Disposition whenever it should be in his Power, to place the Crown upon the Head of the lawful Prince: Therefore he began his Reign with a Visit to *Shah Haffain*, consoled him upon the bloody Assassination of his Family by *Mahmoud*, and gave him what Comfort he could; he caused the scattered Bones of his Relations to be collected and placed them under a magnificent *Mausoleum*, in the Town of *Kan*, the ancient Place of Sepulture of the *Persian* Kings.

He sent likewise rich Presents to the *Mosch*, in which they were placed, and 1000 *Tamars* to be distributed among the Poor: After this, with his Crown and Sceptre in

in his Hand, he came in the most submissive Manner, and threw himself at the Feet of *Schah Haffain*, imploring him earnestly to take the Government of the Realm again, or to oblige Prince *Thamas* to take it. *Schah Haffain*, who seemed very well to understand the Meaning of this Offer, and who knew if he discovered the least Inclination of remounting the Throne, his Life must answer it, answer'd *Acherof* thus, ' That he was obliged to him for the Zeal he expressed to his Person, but that having voluntarily quitted the Government, he could not by any Means think of taking it again; as to what regarded his Son, he would not intermeddle, nor oblige him to accept a Dignity which perhaps he might make a very ill Use of.

Acherof, still concealing his Purpose, seem'd as if he were uneasy at this Determination of *Schah Haffain*, however, that he might not be wanting, as he said, in his Respect and Duty, he sent a magnificent Embassy to Prince *Thamas*, with considerable Presents, and Horses richly caparison'd, inviting him to come and take Possession of the Throne, and praying that he would please to appoint a Place where they might meet, and settle Affairs in Order to it: The Prince too easy to credit what pleased him, came blindly into the Net, and appointed the little Plain of *Theran* for the Rendezvous.

Acherof transported with this successful Beginning of his Plot, march'd immediately at the Head of 12,000 Men, and arrived first in the Plain, and posted his Troops in such Manner as they could most easily execute his Purpose. The Prince advanced only with 3000 Men; but having happily heard that *Acherof* had a great Number of Troops with him, he began to fear and suspect; but however not being perfectly satisfied of the Truth of the Report, to be certain, he sent before him *Allam Kan*, with 2000 Men, reserving only 1000 about his Person. *Allam Kan* arrived, and perceiving not only a large Army of *Aghuanis*, but likewise that all the Avenues to the Camp were guarded, found it was very plain their Design was to seize the Prince. Upon this he immediately gave him Notice, and desired him to take Care of himself; and it was Time to give him Notice, for *Acherof* advertised by his Spies, of the near Arrival of the Prince, had privately posted 2500 *Aghuanis* behind a Hill to cut off his Passage, and every Possibility of an Escape: So that he was just upon the Point of seizing him,

him, when Notice was given the Prince to take Care of his Life.

This unfortunate Prince was upon this obliged to mount immediately, and take Refuge with about 200 Horse in the Town of *Theran*.

Acherof finding his Design discover'd, immediately attacked *Allam Kan*, who defended himself very gallantly, against so great Inequality of Forces, and repuls'd the Enemy twice with Loss; but at length the Night approaching, he retired and joined the Prince in *Theran*. The Enemy ignorant of the Roads, and fearing to be engaged in the Night too, near the Mountains, durst not pursue them.

In the mean Time *Allam Kan* foreseeing that *Acherof* would besiege the Town, advised the Prince immediately to leave it, upon which, having refresh'd their Troops, they march'd out, and the Prince at their Head, in the Beginning of the Night, and with such Diligence, that at Break of Day they were six Leagues from *Theran*, on the Side of *Mezanderan*: That which *Allam Kan* foresaw happen'd, for *Acherof* had invested the Town, to the great Surprise of the Inhabitants, before Day-break, imagining, he should seize the Prince on his March: He had taken some Peasants for his Guide, but finding the Prince escaped, he in great Fury storm'd the Town, and order'd his Soldiers to spare none, but to put all to the Sword.

After this the Town of *Kam*, or *Sava*, was taken; they were treated with less Cruelty than *Theran*, the Soldiers only plundered the Town, and saved the People.

Acherof not thinking it proper to push his Conquests farther, his Army not being great, returns now to *Ispahan*, where he meditated the Destruction of those few of the Nobility who had escaped the Sword of *Mahmoud*, in this Manner:

The Number of Soldiers which *Acherof* took with him to meet the Prince, gave a Jealousy to the Nobles, that this Interview was designed more for the Benefit of *Acherof* than of the Prince; therefore the Fears they had lest the Prince, whom they tenderly lov'd, should be surpriz'd, and be blindly led into some bad Measures, they resolv'd to give him their Advice; they wrote to him, and this Letter was intercepted by *Scedal*, one of the Generals of the *Aghuans*, and sent to *Acherof*, who to revenge himself of the Nobles for this Action, caused them

them all to assemble in the Royal Palace, under the Presence of asking their Advice in Matters of the last Importance, and there were they all murdered: At the same Time he put out the Eyes of an Infant, the Grandchild of *Schah Haffain*; and some say, he practis'd the same Cruelty on *Schah Haffain* himself, but this was not certain.

Every one expects the Brother of *Mahmoud* at *Ispahan*, when he comes, as he certainly will, a Civil War between the *Aghuanis* must infallibly be the Consequence: This may probably give an Opportunity to *Schah Haffain* to remount his Throne.

During these Troubles in *Persia*, the neighbouring Princes were not idle, but made Incursions, and seized the Provinces on their Borders.

The *Muscovites* took *Schriwan*, a fruitful and beautiful Country, extending itself along the *Caspian Sea*, and lying convenient for Commerce. The *Turks* were those who gain'd most, they have by little and little, got Possession of all *Georgia*, and of the Provinces of *Eriwan*, *Nakuan*, *Allderhesan*, *Kalan* and *Havadan*, with their several Dependencies, Cities, Towns, &c. Some of them made a generous and long Resistance; *Tauris* among the rest, which did not submit 'till after a long and vigorous Siege, and after having suffered very near the same Miseries as *Ispahan*.

The Conquests of the *Turks*, and their near Approach to the Capital, from which they were not more than five or six Days March, obliged *Acherof*, who was in no Condition to oppose them, to send on the 2d of September, 1725, an Embassy to the Porte, to desire Peace of the Grand Signior, at any Price, and on what Conditions he should please.

The Ambassador's Present was 20,000 *Tomans* in Gold, yet for all this, the *Turks* push'd their Conquests, intending when they had taken *Ispahan*, to place Prince *Thomas* on the Throne, garrison the strong Towns, and oblige that Prince to act as their Lieutenant in *Persia*. But they were totally defeated before they reach'd that City, as appears by the following Account from *Constantinople*.

Constantinople, February 5, 1727.

WE have received the following Account of the Defeat of the *Ottoman Army in Persia*.

The Bashaw of *Babylon* having made long Marches thro' several frightful Desarts, arrived in the Month of *October* last within four Leagues of *Ispahan* with 60,000 Men. After having rested some Days, he detach'd 4000 Janissaries; and 2000 Spahi's, to go and view the Camp of the Rebel *Esref*. Those Troops not knowing the Ground, and being moreover led by Guides who were affected to the Rebels, were intercepted by them, and cut in Pieces, two Miles from their Intrenchments. Mean Time our Army, which was marching to support the Detachment, perceiving this Loss, made a Halt, and try'd to draw Lines to cover themselves, thinking that the Rebels, flusht with their Success, would fall upon them with all their Forces. *Esref* being informed by his Spies of all that pass'd, artfully improved the happy Conjunction to scatter Libels in the *Ottoman Army* to this Effect:

That he was sorry to see Brethren worrying one another at such a Rate, and that it was high Time to put an End to a War which was a Reproach to good *Musselmans*; telling the Great God and *Mahomet* to witness, that he was ready to come into a reasonable Accommodation.

This Stratagem had all the Success he could desire. The *Turks* charm'd with such a Declaration, began to murmur loudly against their Generals, not sparing even the Grand Signor nor his Prime Vizier, and agreed at the Approach of the Rebels to retire. At this News *Esref* caused several thousand Men to march, preceded by several devout *Musselmans* without Arms, who cry'd to the *Turks* with a loud Voice, What is the Reason of all this Malice? Let us leave off to spill the Blood of Believers, and embrace as Friends. At these Words one of our Generals giving the Signal to his Troop, retired in Disorder with 12,000 Men, and was followed by an *Aga* at the Head of 8000 *Asiaticks*, so that the Bashaws *Omiaz* and *Caperli*, fearing the Menaces of the Janissaries, prepared to fly with the rest of the Army, abandoning their Camp with all that was therein. *Esref* who waited for this Rout, had caused the most important Posts to be taken Possession of by his *Aghuanis* (a People that inhabit

habit the Provinces of Candahar, Kirofan, Sigistan and Kirman) and his Guebres, the old Persians, esteem'd most courageous of all, and caused the Run-a-ways to be charged with such Vigour, that they cut a prodigious Number of them in Pieces, without being able to rally; so that he is absolutely Master of all the Neighbourhood of Ispahan. The Remains of our Army amount to about 30,000 Men in the whole, most of them without Arms, and are re-assembled at Madam, a Town near Bagdad on the River Tigris.

S W E D E N.

THE following Letter from the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp to the States of Sweden, bears an old Date, but was not delivered 'till the latter End of January last. It was written in the Swedish Language; and because it relates to, and gives Light into some Matters of the highest Importance now in Agitation in the North, 'tis proper to insert it at large in this Collection.

The Duke of Holstein's Letter to the States of Sweden.

<p><i>Right Noble,</i> <i>Right Reverend,</i> <i>Right Honourable,</i></p>	<p><i>Very Noble,</i> <i>Very Reverend,</i> <i>Very Honourable,</i></p>
<p><i>Honest and Faithful,</i></p>	

To the Very Respected and Esteem'd Assembly of the States of the Kingdom of Sweden.

WE could not, without being wanting to ourself, upon the agreeable Approach of the Meeting of the General Diet, decline giving the greatest Testimony we can, of our Good-Will to that most laudable Body by this our Letter; as we were at the Close of the last Session, consoled and comforted by the Declaration and Assurance full of Benevolence towards us from the said most laudable States, and sent us by his Majesty.

Our Mind and Heart both loaded by the hard Oppression of Denmark, revive at once, when we perceive we are

are not forgot by our dear Country: But when we become sensible, that the noble *Swedish* Blood so renown'd throughout the World, stirs in our Favour, in the Veins of our most beloved and dear Countrymen; we must assure them, that the same Blood now running through our Heart, does and will for ever move in Favour of *Sweden*.

The Sentiments of Gratitude, rooted in the Bottom of our Heart, cannot be sufficiently express'd, nor the Extent of them known, by any Words; therefore we shall leave to every sincere Patriot and Inhabitant of *Sweden*, such Words as are most answerable to his honest Inclinations, and such Gratitude as his right *Swedish* Heart shall suggest unto him, and which cannot be painted by any Eloquence.

Every Body must know that our Love to our Country is natural, reasonable, sincere, perfect and constant: And will for ever be proved so to be, when Occasion shall draw it into Action.

In this firm Confidence we promise ourselves that it will not be disagreeable to the laudable Estates of the Realm, that once more we open our Heart before them.

When the Defensive Alliance was concluded with *Russia* on the 22d of *February*, 1724, there was at the same Time secret Articles agreed on, in what Manner an Enterprize might be undertaken in our Favour for the Restitution of *Sleswick*; so that we might not only recover what is our Right, but likewise that by this Means the Peace in the *North* might be establish'd, when this Stumbling-Block, the Cause of all their Troubles and Disorders was once removed: Since that Time we have quietly waited, when by this Means, and the Blessing of the Almighty, there would be a happy Result of this Treaty: But such is the Will of God, according to his supreme Wisdom, to defer it thus long, in order to prove our Patience and Trust in him; since upon many Conjunctions and Incidents, sometimes we have met with one Obstacle, sometimes another, which not only hinder'd any Thing from being executed with Vigour, but even from being undertaken in our Favour.

The Pride of the Court of *Denmark* is increased to that Degree, that very lately a Declaration was made there, not at all agreeable to Equity, viz. — That nothing was due to us from his *Danish* Majesty relating to that *Dutchy*, and that he would not enter into any amicable Accommodation relating to that *Affair*.

Yet,

Yet, notwithstanding all these Obstacles, it looks as if this Cloud of Affliction, which has so long hover'd over our Head and threaten'd us, was about to dissipate, since by Divine Providence two of the greatest Powers in Europe have resolv'd to assist us with powerful Succours.

His Imperial Roman Majesty has not only acceded to the Alliance of *Stockholm*, as is well known, but likewise pursuant to his Love of Justice, and his invaluable Benevolence to our Person, enter'd into a new Engagement with her Imperial Majesty, our most Gracious Mother-in-Law, by Virtue of an Alliance concluded with her relating to our Interest, in a Manner with which we have great Reason to be well satisfy'd.

We have nothing more to wish to make our Happiness compleat, but that his *Swedish* Majesty, and the Estates of the Realm, would be pleas'd, out of their good Will and Affection towards us, To consent to what shall be propos'd to them in the Diet on the Parts of the Powers above mentioned.

We are perfectly assur'd, That the most laudable Estates of the Realm, so remarkable for their Piety, Compassion and Love of Justice, will without any Scruple, come into an Accession, which tends to our Prosperity and Deliverance, from an Oppression so hard and so long, as well as it relates to the publick Good; nor is there Occasion to mention what all the World knows, that our Hereditary Dominions were sacrificed only for the Service of *Sweden*; and what is likewise as well known, that we never pretended this Kingdom was oblig'd solely and separately to re-establish our Affairs.

We shall not enter into the Detail of what Importance 'tis to this Crown of *Sweden*, not to suffer *Denmark* to be in a Condition to stir up new Troubles and Disturbances in *Sweden*, by their Use of the Annual Revenues from the Dutchy of *Sleswick*, and leave it only to the most laudable Estates to reflect, how much Grief we must be assist'd with, if after so long Patience and Attendance upon favourable Conjunctions, we again find ourselves expos'd to the greatest Risques.

Some sinister Accident may again happen, if we miss this Opportunity of the Assistance of two of the greatest Powers in Europe, and upon whom we can certainly depend.

This must be of great Advantage not only for you, but for your Glory, and give us Leave to add, for the Interest

rest of Sweden in Regard to the present Conjunctions, if the most laudable Estates of the Realm would be pleased to make such Dispositions as might be hoped for, from the Activity of the next and the succeeding Diets.

Therefore we send these Presents to you, in the Honour and perfect Confidence we hold of the just and solid Deliberations of the Body of the most laudable Estates of the Realm, as well as for their Amity and cordial Affection to us; waiting the favourable Result of this Affair which we absolutely promise ourself from their Equity and Justice.

To conclude, we wish from the Bottom of our Heart, that the Almighty will be pleased to bless and crown all the Deliberations of the most laudable Estates of the Realm, with the most happy Success, for the general good of our Country, and the particular Prosperity of every Inhabitant thereof.

We remain with all Affection,

Tenderness and Esteem, &c.

*Petersbourg, Aug.
26, 1726.*

Charles Frederick.



SPAIN.

*A Journal of the Siege of Gibraltar, as publish'd by
Authority at Madrid.*

IN Obedience to the King's Orders brought by an Express dispatch'd from Madrid, Feb. 17, to the Count de las Torres, this General caused the Trenches to be open'd before Gibraltar in the Night between the 22d and 23d of that Month. The Governor of the Place having perceived on the 21st in the Afternoon, that we were erecting a Battery near the Tower of the Mill, on the West Side of the Town, and that on the 22d in the Morning, that Work was carry'd on with great Application, wrote to the Count de las Torres, protesting against these first Acts of Hostility: That General not having returned a satisfactory Answer, about Four in the Afternoon, a Cannon loaded

loaded with Ball was fired from the Town upon the Workmen, which serv'd as a Signal to the other Gunners, to make during the remaining Part of that Day, several Discharges of the Cannon on the Side of the *Spaniards* Battery, which they continued to erect, notwithstanding the Fire of the *English*: The Trenches were open'd by 1500 Workmen, directed by a Brigade of Engineers, and supported by five Battalions of Foot, commanded by the Marquess of *Alonche*, the eldest of the Lieutenant-Generals, by Don *Rodrigo Peralta*, Major-General, the Marquess *de Torre Mayor*, Brigadier-General, a Colonel and other Officers, at the Head of whom the Marquess *de las Torres* marched from the Camp to the Foot of the Rock of the Mountain of *Gibraltar*, where the Workmen began to turn up the Ground.

The 23d, at Break of Day, the Besieged made a great Fire of their Muskets from the Top of the Rock, and threw at the same Time from the Top of the Mountain many Bombs, and a great Number of Grenadoes and Stones upon the Besiegers; and two Hours after, they approached on the Shallow Shore towards the East with two Men of War and one Bylander; and with two other Vessels on the Western Shore, from whence they cannonaded and bombarded the *Spanish* Troops, seconded by the Artillery of the Old Mole, and by the Mortars from the Town, which made a continual Fire till Night came on. That Day, on the Side of the Besiegers, 19 Men were kill'd, among whom were two Captains and one Ensign; and 45 wounded, the chief of whom are, the Marquess *de Torre Mayor*, Brigadier-General, who received a Wound in his Arm, two Captains, and one Ensign: Towards the Evening, three Vessels arriv'd in the Camp, laden with Ammunition of War.

In the Night between the 23d and 24th, the Marquess *de Verboon*, Lieutenant-General of the King's Arms, and Engineer-General, the Count *de Zuevgen*, Major-General, and the Brigadier-General Don *John de Gages*, mounted the Trenches with the 2d Brigade of Engineers, 1000 Workmen, and a like Number of Troops as mounted the Night before, having the Count *de las Torres* at their Head. During this Night we secured ourselves from the Artillery of the *English* Ships, and open'd the Communication that was begun the Night before, and which the Bombs of the Besieged had hinder'd us from bringing to Perfection. They continu'd all the Day to fire very briskly; but our Batteries having begun about

Ten in the Morning to fire on the *English* Vessels, they were forced to retire: This Day four Men were kill'd, and 49 wounded; among them two Captains, two Lieutenants, and two Ensigns. Towards the Evening, the *English* cannonaded a small *Spanish* Vessel laden with six Brass Cannon and eight Pattereroes, and having attack'd her with armed Shallops at the Time she was going to unlade, a Detachment of the Troops of the Camp went to her Assistance, and forced the *English* Shallops to retire, who nevertheless took a *Spanish* Barque laden with Planks, which Barque was then on the Shallow between *Gibraltar* and *Algezira*.

In the Night between the 24th and 25th, the Trenches were mounted by the Count *de Glimes*, Lieutenant-General, Don *Jerome de Solis*, Major-General, Don *Gregory Cual-y-Pueyo*, Brigadier-General, and by six Battalions of 300 Men each: The Works were perfected, and the first parallel Line finish'd: The same Night the Battery of eight Cannon, very near the Tower of the Mill, was put in a Condition to fire: The Fire from the Town was very brisk the Day following: The Besiegers had four Men kill'd and six wounded by the Bombs: The *English* Ships retiring, went to the East of the Bay, to go and cruise in the Streight, and some of them cannonaded the *Spanish* Shipping in the Shallows of *Algeziras* and of the West. Towards the Evening there arrived in the Camp twenty Brass Cannon, twenty-four Pounds.

In the Night between the 25th and 26th, the Count *de Montemar*, Lieutenant-General, Don *Petro de Castro*, Major-General, and the Chevalier *de Sayve*, Brigadier, mounted the Trenches with a like Number of Troops as the Night before: They made a Branch of a Trench on the Side of the Sea, to cover themselves from the Cannon of the *English* Men of War: The Besieged made a dreadful Fire all the Day, and there was one Man kill'd and eight wounded.

In the Night between the 26th and 27th, the Trenches were mounted by the Lieutenant-General Don *Francis de Ribadeo*, by the Major-General the Marquess *de Montreel*, and by the Brigadier the Marquess *de Bay*; all the Works were perfected, and during that Night two Men were kill'd, and four wounded. The Battery of ten Guns that had been raised the 25th on the Eastern Shore, to hinder the Approach of the *English* Vessels, having secured from their Fire the Troops in the Trenches,

another

another Battery of a like Number of Guns was erected on the 27th, on the Left of that of eight Guns, which is near the Tower of the Mill on the Western Side, and on the Left of this, one of Mortars, both of them being designed to destroy the Fortifications of the Outworks of the Place: We continued to work thereon all last Night, and we believe they will begin to fire Tomorrow Morning. The Shallops of the *English* Men of War possessed themselves this Morning of two Barques laden with Fascines; and two *Catalonian* Barques have been in pursuit of two *English* Barques. The Trenches will be mounted this Night by the Marquess of *Alonches*, Lieutenant-General, the Duke of *Castro-Pinino*, Lieutenant-General, and Don *Lewis-Ferdinand Patinho*, Brigadier-General. Vice-Admiral *Wager* has sent two *English* Men of War with Letters for all the Consuls that are in the Ports of *Spain*; but we know not what Orders he has given them: He has also detached two Men of War of his Squadron, to convoy as far as the Entrance into the *Tagus* the *English* Merchant Ships that were in those Parts.

In the Night between the 28th of *February* and the 1st of *March*, the Trenches were relieved by the Count de *Montemar*, Lieutenant-General, the Count de *Aydie*, Major-General, the Brigadier Don *Francis Camillo*, and the Colonels Don *John Anthony d'Ordenal* and Don *George Facheco*, with 800 Workmen, and six Companies of Grenadiers: They work'd to perfect the second Parallel, and to erect three Batteries against the *English* Batteries of *Queen Anne* and of the Top of the Mountain; the Besieged made a great Fire, and wounded four of our Men.

On the 1st of *March* in the Night, Don *Francis de Ribadeo*, Lieutenant-General, Don *Rodrigo de Peralta*, Major-General, the Brigadier Don *John Gages*, the Colonels Don *Charles Casac* and Don *Francis Roben*, mounted the Trenches with 400 Workmen, and a Brigade of 20 Miners, supported by six Companies of Grenadiers: They perfected the Parallel that extends to the Sea on the West, and they work'd on two of the above-mention'd Batteries; to perfect that of the Mortars, and to finish that of the Sea towards the East, in order to their firing all at the same Time. The Fire from the Town kill'd a Gunner, and wounded some of the Workmen.

In the Night between the 2d and 3d, the Trenches were mounted by the Marquess d'Aloncher, Lieutenant-General, the Count de Zueweghen, Major-General, the Baron de Cerretani, Brigadier, the Chevalier de Lanoy and Don John d'Urbina, Colonels, 500 Workmen, 30 Miners, and the like Number of Troops as the Night before: The Works of the Batteries and of the Sap were very much advanced: The Fire from the Place was much more brisk than the Day before, and one Captain and four Soldiers were wounded, and one kill'd.

In the Night between the 3d and 4th, the Trenches were relieved by the Count de Glimes, Lieutenant-General, the Major-General Don Jerome de Solis, the Brigadier the Chevalier de Sayve, the Colonels Don Andrew de Burges and Don Anthony d'Yruista, 600 Workmen, and the like Number of Troops: They work'd on the Battery of the Mill, intended to batter the Defences of the Mountain; on the Battery of the Mortars, and on the two Lines of Communication which lead to the great Battery of thirty Guns, which was begun to be erected to batter the Curtain of the Land-Gate of the Town, which is between the Bastion of St. Peter and that of St. Paul: A Sub-Lieutenant of the Grenadiers of the Walloon Guards was dangerously wounded, as were likewise three of the Workmen, and one Serjeant was kill'd.

In the Night between the 4th and 5th, the Count de Montemar, Lieutenant-General, the Marquess de Montreal, Major-General, the Marquess de Bay, Brigadier, and the Colonels Don Lewis de Milan and Don Jasper de la Torre mounted the Trenches with 700 Workmen; the Sap was continu'd, and the Batteries perfected; some Places of the Trenches were deepen'd; the Ground design'd for the great Battery was levell'd; the Cannon were carry'd thither, and the great Communication, which is of 4000 Paces, was finish'd: The Besieged made that Day a very great Fire, and one Captain of Grenadiers was kill'd, and several Soldiers wounded.

On the 5th, about Ten in the Morning, the three first Batteries and that of Mortars began to fire: An English Man of War approached on the East Side, to play on the Trenches of the Besieged; but she retired after having made some Discharges of her Artillery.

In the Night between the 5th and 6th, the Trenches were relieved by the Lieutenant-General Don Francis Ribadeo, the Major-General the Duke of Castro Pignaro,

the Brigadier Don *Lucas Patinho*, the Colonels Don *John-Joseph de Leon-y-Luna*, and Don *Peter Faxardo*, by 1100 Workmen, and by six Companies of Grenadiers: They work'd to perfect the great Battery, the Lines of Communication, and the Flank that covers the Besiegers from the Fire of the *English* Men of War: Five Workmen were wounded.

In the Night between the 6th and 7th, the Marquess *d'Aloncher*, Lieutenant-General, the Count *d'Aydie*, Major-General, the Brigadier Don *Andrew d'Afflino*, the Colonels Don *Peter de St. Maurin*, and Don *Austin Brus*, reliev'd the Trenches with 697 Workmen; the Works already begun the Night before, were continu'd, and two Soldiers were wounded, and one Gunner kill'd.

In the Night between the 7th and 8th, the Trenches were reliev'd by the Lieutenant-General the Count *de Glimès*, the Major-General Don *Rodrigo Peralta*, the Brigadier Don *Francis Carillo*, the Colonels the Baron *de Haen* and *Anthony Salus*, at the Head of 1300 Workmen, and a Detachment from the Army of 750 Men; they perfected the great Battery.

In the Night between the 8th and 9th, the Count *de Montemar*, Lieutenant-General, the Count *de Zueveghen*, Major-General, the Brigadier Don *John Gages*, and the Colonels Don *Eugene de Lobo* and Don *Francis Wamulle*, mounted the Trenches with 1300 Workmen, and 600 Men: They continued the making another Battery of ten Guns, under the Direction of the Colonel Don *Francis Balvasor*, with Design to batter the old Mole.

In the Night between the 9th and 10th, the Trenches were reliev'd by Lieutenant-General *Ribadeo*, the Major-General *de Solis*, the Brigadier *Ceretani*, the Colonels Don *Peter Dabarle*, and Don *Lewis de Bon Amour*, at the Head of 1750 Men, and 1200 Workmen. So great an Abundance of Rain fell that Night, that the Trenches were overflow'd, and some of the Works born down by the Current, so that they were wholly taken up in repairing the Damages, and in cleansing the Communications with the Batteries. The *English* having armed the *Spanish* Barque which they took on the 24th of last Month, and having put on Board her, a Lieutenant, a Commander in Second, a Guard-Marine, 18 Seamen, a Sergeant, and 15 Grenadiers, they attack'd on the 10th, at Break of Day, another *Spanish* Barque that was coming from *Malaga*, with Provisions for the Camp; but a Storm arising, hinder'd the Success of that Enterprize.

In the Night between the 10th and 11th, the Trenches were mounted by the Marquess *d'Aloncher*, Lieutenant-General, the Marquess *de Montreal*, Major-General, the Chevalier *de Sayve*, Brigadier, and the Colonels Don *Peter d'Avila*, and Don *William Lacy*, 650 Men, and 1500 Workmen: On the Right of the great Battery, they have drawn a Parallel of 150 Fathom, advancing towards the Town a second Communication from the same Battery, to that which is intended to batter the Old Mole, and 'tis believed the first of them will be in a Condition to fire by the 13th, and the other by the 15th. The Place was also mark'd out, where they are to make their last Battery, under the Direction of the Colonel Don *Austin Braus*. It will be near the Cover'd Way, in Order to make a Breach in the Curtain of the Gate, towards the Land, from whence is obliquely seen half the Battery which is near the Tower of the Mill.

In the Night between the 11th and 12th, the Lieutenant-General Count *de Glimes* mounted the Trenches with the Major-General Duke of *Castro Pignano*, the Brigadier Marquess *du Bay*, the Colonels Don *Charles Niederist* and Don *Raymond Bourk*, and other Officers in Proportion, with 1250 Soldiers for the Trenches, 3000 Men for several Posts, and for the Batteries, 100 Men of Reinforcement, 100 Horse, and 760 Workmen. The Communications and the Batteries were repaired, and the great Battery was finish'd, upon which they could plant but three Cannon, the sandy Ground having hinder'd their bringing any more thither during that Night; and we had but one Gunner and one Sutler wounded. The Mine that is carry'd on towards the Fort of *Queen Anne*, was advanced 12 Geometrical Feet in Length, six in Breadth, and five in Depth, notwithstanding the Hardness of the Rock. That Day the Besieged made several Discharges of their Artillery, to celebrate the Birth-day of the Princess of *Wales*.

In the Night between the 12th and 13th, the Trenches were reliev'd by the Lieutenant-General Count *de Montemar*, the Major-General Count *d'Aydie*, the Brigadier Don *Luke Patinho*, and the Colonels Don *Peter Fidalgo* and Don *James Salande*, with 1650 Soldiers, that is to say, 1200 for the Trenches, 300 to occupy several Posts, and to guard the Batteries, and 100 Men of Reinforcement, 100 Horse, and 737 Workmen. A Parallel was drawn from the Right of the Battery, commanded by the Provincial Lieutenant Don *Francis Baldafer*, to the

Sea, and they work'd to perfect the same, as also the Parallel, for its Communication with that of the Count *de Mariani*, in which they left 12 Cannon. They continued the Work of Repairing the Communication of the Trenches; and the Ground there being Sandy, the Wind blew away the Sand, and left the Fascines bare: The Enemy made a great Fire from their Muskets on the Workmen, as well from the Curtain of the Land-gate, as from the Forts on the Mountain; and tho' some of our Soldiers spoke with the Enemies, their Bodies openly expos'd, we had but one Lieutenant of Grenadiers of the Regiment of *Victoria*, and one Granadier of that of *France* wounded.

In the Night between the 13th and 14th, the Trenches were relieved by the Lieutenant-General *Don Francis de Ribadeo*, the Major-General *Don Rodrigo de Peralta*, the Brigadier *Don Francis Carryl*, and the Colonels *Don Michael Roncali*, and *Don Francis Riquieri*, with 1650 Soldiers, 300 to possess several Posts, 100 Men of Reinforcement, 100 Horse, and 450 Workmen. At Break of Day they began to fire with 20 Cannon from our great Battery, with a pretty good Effect, on the Port-holes (or Embrazures) of the Land-Gate, and on the Bulwark of *St. Paul*; and notwithstanding the almost continual Fire of the Besieged, we had not the least Misfortune either in our Trenches or Batteries.

In the Night between the 14th and 15th, the Lieutenant-General *Marquess of Aloncher* went into the Trenches with the Major-General *Count de Zueveghen*, the Brigadier *Don John Baptist Gages*, the Colonels *Don Peter Sherlock*, and *Don John Bricani*, and the like Number of Troops as the Day before, without including a Company of Grenadiers, 500 dismounted Dragoons, and one Company of Carabiniers, designed to repulse the Sallies which the Besieged might make. The Work of the Sap was continued with 25 Sappers, one Lieutenant, one Serjeant, and 250 Workmen, 80 to carry Gabions (Baskets fill'd with Earth) from the Park of Artillery, to the Sea on the East Side, and the others to carry the Fascines and Stakes, as also the Shovels and Mattocks, which were distributed among the 25 Sappers, to finish the Parallel with Gabions; 150 Workmen were employ'd to strengthen the Way of Communications that was overflow'd; and the 100 others to deepen and cleanse the Communication on the Right, by beginning at the Mill Tower, and going forward from thence,

the Troops of the Trenches bringing the Fascines and the Stakes, to repair the Damage caused by the Rains that had fallen in great Abundance. The Mine was carry'd on three Fathoms and two Foot in the Rock, though it is very hard. The Provincial Commissary *Don Mark Peliza*, had that Day the Misfortune to be wounded by the Splinter of a Bomb, and two Soldiers were likewise wounded.

In the Night between the 15th and 16th, the Trenches were relieved by the Lieutenant-General Count *de Glimes*, the Major-General *Don Jerome de Solis*, the Brigadier Baron *de Cerretani*, the Colonels *Don Francis La Motte*, and *Don John Vander Veken*, with the same Number of Troops, and Companies of Grenadiers, Dragoons, and Carabineers as the Day before, and 50 Horse to support them, in Case the Garrison should make a Sally. Of the 750 Workmen, 500 were employ'd to drain the Water out of, and to perfect the Parallel of the Communication that reaches from the Battery of the Provincial Lieutenant *Don Francis Baldafor*, to the *Cantarilla*, where the Gallows stands; and 600 other Workmen began to raise a new Battery at the said Gallows, under the Direction of the Provincial Lieutenant *Don Austin Braus*, that Post being within Musket-Shot of the Land-gate of the Town; and 150 other Workmen were commanded to perfect the Battery which is to batter the old Mole. It was visible, that the continual Fire from our great Battery had wrought a wonderful Effect, since it silenced the Fire of the Intrenchments below the Fort of *Queen Anne*, and very much damaged the Embrazures and Battlements of the Curtain of the Land-gate, and of the Bulwark of *St. Paul*. That Day we had only two kill'd, and four Soldiers and two Workmen wounded.

In the Night between the 16th and 17th, the Trenches were relieved by the Lieutenant-General Count *de Montemar*, the Major-General the Marquess *de Montreal*, the Brigadier Chevalier *de Sague*, the Colonels *Don Lewis Muvoni*, and *Don Joseph de Smet*, with the same Number of Troops; and the Post of the Battery of the Mill was relieved by a Company of Grenadiers, 50 Dragoons of the Regiment of *France*, and 40 Carabiniers; and 50 Horse, who took Post at the Battery of *Tesse*, to support the Carabiniers. Of 1325 Workmen, 525 were ordered to repair the great Damage that had been caused by the Waters in the Trenches, and in the
Lines

Lines of Communication, and the remaining 800 to continue the Work of the Battery at the Gallows, from whence they carry'd on the Work of the Sap towards the Sea on the West, which is to be advanced as far as possible, to place a Post of Grenadiers at the Head, and to cover the Battery. This Fire from our great Battery must have caused this Day great Damage to the Fort of *Queen Anne*; for besides having dismounted some of the Enemies Cannon, 'twas seen that one single Cannon Ball, shot from the said Battery, kill'd four of the Enemies Men in the Intrenchments they have beneath the said Fort. A Cannon fired from the Town, loaded with old Nails and bits of Iron, upon our Battery which is to batter the Mole, wounded *Don Anthony Galen*, Commissary of our Artillery, besides whom we had also six Soldiers wounded, four of them dangerously, two of them having had their Legs shattered with Cannon Balls. Two Deserters, *Frenchmen*, who had served in the *English* Troops, came this Day and surrendered themselves to ours, and report, that the Captain of the Artillery of the Place, had been killed by a Cannon Ball shot from one of our Batteries; and that the Commander in Chief of the Artillery was dangerously wounded by the Splinter of a Bomb; so that our Batteries fire with much Success.

In the Night between the 17th and 18th, Lieutenant-General *Don Francis Ribadeo*, the Duke of *Castro Pignano*, Major-General, the Marquess *de Bay*, Brigadier, the Colonels *Don Alexander Brias*, and *Don John Mella*, mounted the Trenches with 1250 Men, including seven Companies of Grenadiers, and with a Guard of 50 Dragoons, and 100 Horse: The Works of the Sap were carry'd on; 300 Workmen were employed to perfect the Battery designed to play on the old Mole; and 500 on that which is near the Gallows. *Don John d'Heredia*, Aid-de-Camp to the Count *de Montemar*, Lieutenant-General, was dangerously wounded at the first of those two Batteries, where three Soldiers were killed, and nine Workmen were wounded. The Count *de las Torres* having that Day received the News of the Arrival of the Fleet from *New Spain*, drew up his Infantry in Battalia at the Head of the Camp, and made three general Salvo's of all his Artillery, to which the Infantry answered by as many Discharges of their Fire-Arms.

In the Night between the 18th and 19th, the Trenches were mounted by the Marquess *d'Aloncher*, Lieu-

tenant-General, the Count *d'Ayde*, Major-General, the Brigadier Don *Lucas Patinho*, the Colonels Don *Lewis de Croqui*, and Don *John Francis d'Orcañites*, at the Head of 1662 Men, 800 Workmen, and a Guard of Horse: We continued to work on the Batteries last mentioned; and that which batters the old Mole began to fire at Break of Day. We had that Day five Men killed, and eight wounded.

In the Night between the 19th and 20th, the Trenches were relieved by the Count *de Glimps*, Lieutenant-General, Don *Rodrigo Peralta*, Major-General, the Brigadier Don *Andrew d'Afflitto*, the Colonels Don *Albert Francis de Bie*, and the Baron of *St. Ygnon*, the same Number of Troops as the preceding Night, and 700 Workmen, 300 of whom were employed on the Battery near the Gallows; 150 to raise Merlons (a Part of a Parapet, in Fortification between two Portholes) before that commanded by Colonel *Balbaser*, to cover it from the Fire of the English Battery of *Queen Anne*, which killed there a great many Men; 50 others were employed by Count *Mariani*, to finish the Battery of six Mortars, which is before Colonel *Balbaser's* Battery of Cannon; and the remaining 200 to line with Stone the Lines of Communication of that Battery, the 2d Parapet which covers it, and the Line we have begun to defend the new Battery of Don *Austin Braus*. The Attacks could not be more advanced, because those that are nearest the Town, have been overflowed by the continual Rains we have had for 15 Days.

In the Night between the 20th and the 21st, the Count *de Montemar*, Lieutenant-General, the Count *de Zuerghen*, Major-General, the Brigadier Don *Francis Camillo*, the Colonels Don *John-Anthony de Ornedal*, and Don *George Pacheco*, relieved the Trenches with a like Number of Troops, and 900 Workmen; the Battery near the Gallows was much advanced, and will soon be brought to Perfection, the Troops there being much gauled by the Fire from the Place. We worked to repair the Battery designed to batter the old Mole, which was entirely ruined the Day before; and we made Shelters with Planks to cover the Workmen from the small Shot of the Besieged. This Day our great Battery demolished some of the Merlons of the Curtain of the Land-gate: Three Mortars were added to a Battery where there were only four; and we had two Soldiers killed, and ten wounded.

In the Night between the 21st and 22d, the Trenches were relieved by the Lieutenant-General Don *Francis Ribadeo*, the Major-General Don *Jerome de Solis*, the Brigadier Don *John-Baptist Gages*, the Colonels Don *Charles de Cusac*, and Don *Francis Roben*, at the Head of 1650 Soldiers, 220 Troopers, and 880 Workmen; All they did was to cleanse the Trenches, and perfect the Communications: Don *John Vela Garasco*, Captain of Grenadiers, was wounded, and several Soldiers killed.

In the Night between the 22d and 23d, the Count *de Glimes*, Lieutenant-General, the Marquess *de Montreal*, Major-General, the Baron *de Ceretani*, Brigadier, the Chevalier *de Lanoy*, Colonel, and the Colonel Don *John de Urbina*, mounted the Trenches with 1250 Men, including seven Companies of Grenadiers, and a Guard of 50 Dragoons, 40 Carabiniers, and 50 Horse. We worked to perfect the Battery near the Gallows, to repair that which is to batter the old Mole, and to deepen the Line of Communication which is before the great Battery: The Ground was marked out on which it had been resolved to raise three more Batteries; the two first of which, are to be on the Right and on the Left of the great Battery, and the other adjoining to that near the Gallows; the two first are designed to batter the old Mole, and the other the Curtain of the Land-gate: The Besiegers lost that Day three Grenadiers, and had five Men wounded. A Part of the *English* Squadron which had been cruising towards Cape *St. Vincent*, returned that Day into the Bay.

In the Night between the 23d and 24th, the Trenches were relieved by the Count *de Montemar*, Lieutenant-General, the Duke of *Castro Pignano*, Major-General, the Chevalier *de Sayve*, Brigadier, the Colonels Don *Andrew de Burgos*, and Don *Anthony d'Yrusta*, at the Head of 1664 Men, and 1100 Workmen: They perfected the Lines of Communication of the Battery near the Gallows, and of that of Don *Francis Balbaser*. Don *Manuel Tonnon*, Sub-Lieutenant of Grenadiers, was killed there with four Soldiers, and twelve others were wounded.

In the Night between the 24th and 25th, the Trenches were mounted by the Lieutenant-General Don *Francis de Ribadeo*, the Count *d'Ayde*, Major-General, the Marquess *de Bay*, Brigadier, the Colonels Don *Lewis Milton*, and Don *Jasper de la Torre*, with a like Number of Troops as the Night before, and by 1300 Work-

men. They began to get ready the Ground design'd for the new Batteries, and seven Men were wounded.

In the Night between the 25th and 26th, the Trenches were relieved by the Count *de Glimes*, Lieutenant-General, Don *Rodrigo Peralta*, Major-General, the Brigadier Don *Lucas Patinho*, and the Colonels Don *Joseph de Leon-y-Luna* and Don *Peter Facardo*, at the Head of 1675 Men, and 1100 Workmen. They began to line with Fascines the new Communication from the Sea on the East to that on the West, which leads to the Battery by the Gallows: Men were also set to work on the three new Batteries mentioned in our last, and to repair the others, to which the Fire from the Town had done much Damage: Upon these last 800 Workmen were employed, 14 of whom were killed and 15 wounded. In the Morning at Break of Day, two *English* Men of War and one Frigate came into the Eastward Sea, and cast Anchor before the Tower *de la Chaultera*, from whence they cannonaded the Barks that were bringing Fascines to the Camp; and it being apprehended that the *English* would make a Descent there, and possess themselves of that Post, from whence they might set fire to the Magazine of Fascines and Gabions which is in the River of *Guadiana*, two Companies of Grenadiers and a Detachment of Horse were sent thither: Towards the Evening several Vessels laden with Corn and Straw arrived at *Algeziras*, who had been set upon by some *English* Shallops, whom the said *Spanish* Barks obliged to retire.

In the Night between the 26th and 27th, the Count *de Montemar*, Lieutenant-General, the Count *de Zugveghen*, Major-General, the Brigadier Don *Andrew Affitto*, the Colonels Don *Peter Maurin* and the Baron *de Haen* mounted the Trenches, with the like Number of Troops and Workmen as the Night before; they continued to work on the Erection of the three new Batteries; to put that of Don *Francis Balbador* in a Condition to fire against the old Mole, and to repair some others: That Day four Men were killed and nine wounded. Towards Night the *English* Squadron, which is composed of 26 Vessels, as well great as small, placed itself at the Entrance of the Streight of the Bay towards the West.

In the Night between the 27th and 28th, the Trenches were relieved by Lieutenant-General Don *Francis Ribado*, by Don *Jerome de Solis*, Major-General, by Don

John

John-Baptist Gages, Brigadier, and by the Colonels *Don Anthony Salar* and *Don Francis Wamalle*, at the Head of a like Number of Troops and Workmen. The Count *de la Torres* gave that Day the several Orders for the Defence and Security of the Trenches and Batteries against the Sallies which the Besieged might make, and he caused to be published in the Camp a general Prohibition to write any Thing into Foreign Countries concerning the Success of the Siege: The Contestation which had happened between the Captain-General, and the Count *de Montemar*, and the Count *de Verboon*, Engineer General, made it believed that the last of them would have been sent for to Court to answer for his Conduct: But it was reported the same Day in the Trenches, that he had Orders to continue at the Siege and command the Engineers, as he has hitherto done: That Day the two Batteries near the Gallows were carry'd on, and that of *Don Francis Balbazor* was almost entirely repaired.

In the Night between the 28th and 29th, the Count *de Glimes*, Lieutenant-General, the Marquess *de Montreal*, Major-General, the Baron *de Ceretani*, Brigadier, the Marquess *de Bonamour*, and *Don Peter d'Avila*, Colonels, mounted the Trenches with the same Number of Troops and Workmen: The Works of the preceding Night were continued, on which 930 Workmen were employed: They repaired the Line of Communication which extends from the Right of Count *Mariani's* Battery to that of the Mill: They fortify'd the Post of the Grenadiers which is near the Battery of the Mortars; they repaired the Communication with the Battery that is near the Gallows: They opened a Trench before the Reverse of that Line, to render the Attack of it the more difficult: They raised that Reverse, and strengthen'd the Earth they had used for that Purpose, with Stakes, Fascines and Gabions: The Fire from the Towa was very brisk, and the Besiegers had four Men killed and several wounded.

In the Night between the 29th and 30th, the Trenches were relieved by the Count *de Montemar*, Lieutenant-General, the Duke *de Castro Pinano*, Major-General, the Chevalier *de Sayve*, Brigadier, and the Colonels *Don William Lacy*, and *Don Charles Niderist*; 1200 Workmen were employed in building the new Batteries, in repairing the Line of Communication of the Battery near the Gallows: They made an End of fortifying the Post of the Grenadiers, and they repaired some Reverses that

that were beaten down. This Day nine Men were killed and eighteen wounded, among whom was a Captain of the Regiment of *Lacomeric*.

In the Night between the 30th and 31st, Don *Thomas Ydiasques*, Lieutenant-General, the Count *d'Ayde*, Major-General, the Marquess *de Bay*, Brigadier, the Colonels Don *Jacob de la Lande*, and Don *Michael Roncali*, mounted the Trenches; 600 Workmen were employed in the new Batteries, and 400, commanded by the Engineer Don *Andrew-George Sohr*, perfected the Communication of the Battery near the Gallows, the Post of the Grenadiers, and the Communication with the Battery of Count *Mariani*. This Day Seventeen Men were killed and Six wounded. The Desertion grows considerable, and the Number of the Troops employed in the Siege diminishing by Sickness, some fresh Forces are coming from *Malaga*, to ease those of the Camp, who are extremely fatigued. The Besieged have not yet made any Sally, because the continual Rains having hindered the advancing of the Works, they thought their Artillery would be sufficient to check the first Progress of the Besiegers: We have dismounted only three Pieces of their Cannon since our Batteries have been playing against the Curtain; and some Deserters from the Place report, that they have not yet had above twelve or fifteen Men killed.

In the Night between the 31st of *March* and the 1st of *April*, Lieutenant-General Don *Francis Ribadeo*, the Major-General Don *Rodrigo de Peralta*, and the Brigadier Don *Andrew d'Afflitto* mounted the Trenches, with the Colonels Don *Francis Richeri*, and Don *Peter Sherlock*, and the other necessary Officers and the Number of Troops and Workmen. They worked to perfect the Parallel which leads from the Battery near the Gallows to that commanded by Don *John de Mayora*, and to repair the Damage that the Rain had done to the Communications, and to go on with the building of the Batteries. Twelve Companies of Grenadiers, under the Command of Don *Luke Patinho*, Brigadier-General, were posted to execute, together with a Troop of Carabineers, and 100 other Horse; the Orders that were given them in Case the Garrison should have made a Sally. This Day we had twelve Soldiers and Workmen killed, and seventeen wounded.

In the Night between the 1st and 2d, the Trenches were relieved by the Count *de Glimet*, Lieutenant-General.

neral, the Count de Zueveghen, Major-General, Don Francis Garryl, Brigadier, Don Francis de Mota and John Clete vander Veken, Colonels, and other Officers, with the same Number of Troops and Workmen as the Day before. They worked on the Batteries, and to repair that of Don Francis Balbasor, and on the Communications and Posts of the Trenches that had been damaged. This Day we had fourteen Workmen wounded, and five killed.

In the Night between the 2d and 3d, the Count de Montemar, Lieutenant-General, relieved the Trenches, with Don Jerome de Solis, Major-General, Don John Baptist Gages, Brigadier, Don Lewis Mahoni and Don Joseph de Smet, Colonels, and the usual Numbers of Officers, with the like Number of Troops and Workmen as the preceding Day. They worked on the Construction of the Batteries, and to repair the Ruins of the Communications, and those of the Trenches, caused by the continual Rains and by the high Winds that we have had for three Days past, and that have considerably hindered the Advance of the Works: And notwithstanding the great Fire which the Besieged made without ceasing, we had this Day only four Men killed and five wounded.

On the 4th the Trenches were mounted by the Lieutenant-General Don Thomas Ydiazquez, the Major-General the Marquess de Montreal, the Baron de Cerretani, Brigadier, the Colonels Don Alexander Brias and Don John Malla, with the same Number of Troops and Workmen as the former Nights. We had that Day so violent a Storm, and there fell so great a Quantity of Rain, that the Lines were entirely useless, and the Officers who mounted the Trenches the Night before, could not get into them 'till towards Four in the Evening; almost all the Reversees, and some of the strong Places of the Batteries, were carry'd away by the Torrents that fell from the Mountains on the Left. The Besieged, notwithstanding the Rain, fired without ceasing. The Colonel Don Austin Braus was wounded in the Head with a Shot from a Musket, and not being able to command any longer at the Battery near the Gallows, which now consists of 22 Cannons, he was relieved the same Day by Don Michael de Tortosa, Provincial Commissary of the Artillery. Towards the Evening some Soldiers were killed and four wounded.

On the 5th, Lieutenant-General Don Francis Ribadea, Major-General the Duke of Castro Pinano, the Chevalier

hier de Sayve, Brigadier, the Colonels *Horcasitas* and *Don Albert-Francis de Bie*, mounted the Trenches. They worked all Night to repair the Batteries; Eleven hundred Men were employed on that of *Don Francis Balbazar*. The Trenches were cleared of the Water, and at Break of Day a Serjeant was killed and three Soldiers wounded.

On the 6th, the Trenches were relieved by the Count *de Glines*, Lieutenant-General, the Count *d'Ayde*, Major-General, the Marquess *de Bay*, Brigadier, and the Colonels *Don John-Anthony d'Ornedal* and *Don Adrian Santinon*; the advanc'd Posts were drain'd of the Water and reinforced. There was killed that Day an Ensign of a *Swiss* Regiment, a Serjeant, and twelve Soldiers.

On the 7th, the Trenches were mounted by the Count *de Montemar*, Lieutenant-General, *Don Rodrigo Peralta*, Major-General, the Brigadier *Don Andrew de Afflitto*, and the Colonels *Don George Pacheco* and *Don Charles Cusac*. They continued to drain the Waters; they raised the Reverses of some Parallels, raised Banquettes to them; and four Workmen were killed and five wounded. The same Day in the Morning there came into the Bay seven Men of War of Vice-Admiral *Wager's* Squadron, with five Transport-Vessels that came from *Cape St. Vincent*, where they left off cruising, as soon as they were informed that the Vessels of the Fleet from *New Spain* were come into the Ports of this Kingdom: They landed the Troops that were designed to reinforce the Place, with the Provisions and Ammunition of War they had taken in at *Portsmouth*.

On the 8th, *Don Thomas Idiasquez*, Lieutenant-General, the Count *de Zueweghen*, Major-General, the Brigadier *Don Francis Camillo*, the Chevalier *de Launey*, and *Don John d'Urbina*, Colonels, mounted the Trenches. They made a Banquette to the Parallel that extends from the Battery of the Gallows to that on the Right, which is of six Cannons: They continued to drain the Waters of the other Trenches on the Right and Left: Four Men were killed, and three wounded.

On the 9th, the Trenches were relieved by Lieutenant-General *Don Francis Ribadeo*, Major-General *Don Jerome de Solis*, the Brigadier *Don John Baptist Gages*, and the Colonels *Don Andrew de Burges*, and *Don Anthony d'Yrusta*, 500 Workmen were employed to fortify the great Battery near the Gallows; 450 to repair that of *Don Francis Balbazar*, and 100 on that of the Mortars,

tars, which is commanded by the Provincial Commissary Don Mark-Anthony Pelliza. This Day four Men were killed and ten wounded.

On the 10th, the Count de Glimes, Lieutenant-General, the Marquess de Montreal, Major-General, and the Baron de Cerretani, Brigadier, relieved the Trenches with the Colonels Don Lewis Millan, and Don Jasper de la Torre: 950 Workmen were employed to repair the Battery of the Mortars; 200 to make anew the Reverse; and the Troops to reinforce the advanced Posts. Don Joseph Caron, Captain of the Gunners, who had the Command of the Battery of four Cannon near that of the Gallows, was killed by a Cannon Ball from the Town: Don John Chapelas, Commissary of the Artillery, was dangerously wounded by a Musket-Shot: A Serjeant and eight Soldiers were killed, and eleven wounded.

On the 11th, the Trenches were mounted by the Count de Montemar, Lieutenant-General, the Duke of Castro Pinano, Major-General, the Chevalier de Sayve, Brigadier, the Colonels Don John-Joseph de Leon-y-Luna, and Don Peter Facardo: They opened a Line of Communication from the Battery of the Gallows to the Sap, the Reverse of which they strengthen'd with Stakes, Fascines and Gabions: The Troops of the Trenches covered themselves better than they were, that they might not lie so open to the Fire from the Town. This Day three Men were killed and six wounded.

On the 12th Don Thomas Idiasques, Lieutenant-General, relieved the Trenches, with the Count d'Aydie, Major-General, the Marquess de Baye, Brigadier, Don Peter St. Maurin, and the Baron de Haen, Colonels. We finished the Passage of the Communication on the Left from Count Mariani's Battery to that which is more advanced; and we carry'd on the Inward Lining of the Communication of the Sap on the Right: We worked likewise to repair the Batteries, the Trenches, and the Communications, to put them in a better State of Defence, and to cover them from being annoyed by the Enemy, who made this Day a terrible Fire, especially of their Mortars, from which they threw from thirty to fifty Bombs at a Time; nevertheless we had but one Serjeant and four Soldiers killed, and five wounded.

On the 13th, Don Francis Ribadeo, Lieutenant-General mounted the Trenches, with Don Rodrigo de Peralta, Major-General, Don Andrew d'Affligo, Brigadier,

Don *Anthony de Sales*, and Don *Francis van Male*, Colonels, besides 850 Workmen who were employed in repairing the Batteries, and 150 more to perfect the Sap, and the Communications before the Battery of Count *Mariani*, and behind that of the Gallows. We had two Men killed, and three wounded.

On the 14th, the Trenches were mounted by the Count *de Glimes*, Lieutenant-General, the Count *de Zueweghen*, Major-General, Don *John-Baptist Gages*, Brigadier, Don *Lewis Bonamour*, and Don *Peter Davila*, Colonels, with the same Number of Troops as the Day before. They continued to perfect the Communications, and to repair the Batteries and Trenches, without any Loss but of two Soldiers killed, and five wounded.

On the 15th, the Trenches were relieved by the Count *de Montemar*, Lieutenant-General, Don *Jerome de Solis*, Major-General, the Baron *de Cerretani*, Brigadier, Don *William Lacy*, and Don *Charles Niederist*, Colonels. The Fire made this Day by the Enemy was not so brisk as usual, and we had but one Soldier killed, and five wounded.

On the 16th, the Trenches were mounted by Lieutenant-General Don *Thomas Idiasques*, the Marquess *de Montreal*, Major-General, the Chevalier *de Sayve*, Brigadier, the Colonels Don *Raymond Bourk*, and Don *Peter Fidalgo*, with the same Number of Troops and Workmen as the preceding Days. They perfected the Communication of the great Battery near the Gallows to the Sea on the East, that of the Battery of six Cannon, and the retrench'd Post of the Grenadiers. This Day three were killed and two wounded.

In the Night between the 16th and 17th, the Trenches were relieved by Lieutenant-General Don *Francis Ribadro*, the Duke of *Castro-Pinano*, Major-General, the Marquess *de Bay*, Brigadier, the Colonels Don *Jacob de la Lande*, and Don *Michael Roncali*. They worked to perfect the Line on the Left, which goes to the Tower of *St. Peter*, and that which passes before the Battery commanded by Count *Mariani*. They finished the Draining of the Waters out of the Line leading to the Battery of the Gallows, to which they made a raised Way. Don *Peter Louisa*, Sub-Lieutenant of Grenadiers in the Regiment of *Spanish Guards*, was killed this Day, with two Soldiers, and five others were wounded.

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

The Proceedings of the fifth Session of the sixth Parliament of Great Britain, in the thirteenth Year of the Reign of King GEORGE, continued from Page 88 of the preceding Register.

ON the 22d of February, Sir Paul Methuen presented to the House, Copies of such Memorials and Representations as had been made to the Court of Vienna, concerning the Charter granted to the Ostend Company, with the Answers thereto, together with a List of them: And Mr. Frecker, from the Treasury, laid also before the House several Accounts relating to the Produce of the Civil List Revenues, new Subsidy, Excise, Post Office, Wine-Licences, Alienation Office, and forfeited Goods: After which the Mutiny-Bill and the Malt-Bill were read the second Time, and committed to the Grand Committee.

On the 23d some Progress was made, in the Committee of the whole House, in the Bill to enforce the Laws for Transportation of Felons; and on the 24th in the Mutiny Bill. That Day and the next several Petitions were read.

On Monday the 27th, Mr. Auditor Foley presented to the House, a Copy of the Letter from the Treasury to the Auditors of the Imprests, relating to the late Commissioners for Licensing Hawkers and Pedlars, dated the 31st Day of January, 1723. And also, a Copy of the last Certificate to the King's Remembrancer of the Exchequer, how far the several Accomptants have paid their Accounts before the said Auditors: A Copy of the Patent whereby George Townshend, Esq; was first appointed one of the Commissioners of the Stamp Duties, was likewise laid before the House; after which George Townshend, Esq; Montague Bacon, Esq; John Ayliff, Esq; and John Burton, Esq; late Commissioners for Licensing Hawkers and Pedlars, William Ireland, Esq; Chief Clerk to the Auditor of the Exchequer; Christopher Tilson, Esq; Mark Frecker, Esq; Thomas Eyres, Esq; (Secondary to the King's Remembrancer) Anthony Crachode, Esq; and Mr. Nicholas Paxton, were ordered to attend the next Day the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Petition of George Townshend, jun. Esq; &c. was refer'd.

Then upon a Petition of the Court of Directors of the *South-Sea Company*, a Bill was ordered to be brought in, *To enable the Governor and Company of Merchants Trading to the South-Seas, to take in Negroes, with the Consent of the East-India Company within their Limits of Trade, and to deliver the same at Buenos-Ayres.*

Accordingly the next Day Mr. Rudge having presented such a Bill to the House, the same was received and read; but by Leave of the House was withdrawn: The Call of the House, which was appointed for that Day, was put off 'till *Thursday* the 9th Day of *March* next. After which, in a Committee of the whole House, they examined the Allegations of the Petition of the late Commissioners for Licensing Hawkers and Pedlars, and also the Papers annexed to it, and likewise called in and examined several of the Persons ordered by the House, to attend the said Committee, and came to several Resolutions, the Report whereof was put off 'till that Day *Sev'n* night. This Examination lasted 'till about eight of the Clock in the Evening, and upon this Occasion very severe Reflections were made on the Neglect and loose Management of his Majesty's Revenues.

On the 2d of *March*, Mr. Pelham reported the Amendments made in the Grand Committee to the Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c. which being agreed to, the said Bill was ordered to be engrossed. Then the House proceeded to take into Consideration the Report of the Trustees for the *South-Sea Company*; and a Bill was ordered to be brought in for enlarging the Time for hearing and determining Claims by the Trustees for raising Money upon the Estates of the late Directors of the *South-Sea Company*, and others, &c. The same Day, and indeed, during this whole Session, several Petitions were read, and divers Bills were ordered to be brought in and pass'd, relating to repairing and amending of Roads and Highways; draining of Fens, and making Rivers navigable; of which it were tedious to take particular Notice.

The next Day upon the Report from the Committee, to whom the Petition of the Company of Silk Throwers had been refer'd, the Commons ordered a Bill to be brought in, for the effectual preventing the Importation of foreign thrown Silks, known by the Name of 3d Bolognia, 2d Orlov, and all Trams, into this Kingdom, from Italy, Milan, Naples, and Sicily, for the better employing the Poor, and preserving the Silk Throwing Trade in this Kingdom.

Kingdom. Then the House went into a Grand Committee, to consider that Part of his Majesty's Speech, relating to the discharging the National Debt, and came to several Resolutions, the Report whereof was put off 'till Tuesday the 7th, and then adjourned to Monday the 6th.

On this last Day, upon the Report from the Committee, to whom the Petition of the Company of Armourers and Braziers of the City of London had been referr'd, a Bill was ordered to be brought in to prevent Frauds and Abuses in the working up of Goods and Wares, made of Copper and Brass, within that Part of Great Britain called England: After which, Sir Richard Hopkins presented to the House, a Bill for importing Salt from Europe into the Province of Pensilvania in America; which was received, read the first Time, and ordered to be read a second Time. Then, in a Grand Committee, the Commons went through the Bill to enforce the Laws for Transportation of Felons, and for preventing their Return to Great Britain.

On Tuesday the 7th of March, Mr. Farrer reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Petition of George Townshend, jun. Montague Bacon, John Atwood, and John Burton, late Commissioners for Licensing Hawkers, &c. had been referred, the Resolutions they had directed him to report, which were as follows, viz.

I. That it appears to this Committee, That no Money was paid into his Majesty's Exchequer on Account of the Duties upon Hawkers and Pedlars, during the Space of four Years, from Midsummer 1719, to Midsummer 1723, except the Sum of 1500 l. although the Commissioners for managing the said Revenue, are required by Act of Parliament, to pay all the Money arising by the said Duties, into the Exchequer, once in every Week.

H. That it appears to this Committee, That by Reason of the loose, careless, and neglectful Management of the late Commissioners for the Duties upon Hawkers and Pedlars, who were the Accomptants for the said Revenue, there is a Deficiency of the Sum of 36,693 l. 13 s. 5 d. over and above 6000 l. which has been paid by the Securities of Thomas Tomkins, late Cashier to the said Commissioners.

The said Resolutions, being severally read a second Time, were, upon the Question severally put thereupon,

upon, agreed unto by the House: After which, Sir *William Wyndham* made a set, elaborate Speech, wherein, among other Things, he took Notice 'Of the Neglect
' of those who were a Check on the Managers of that
' Branch of the publick Revenue; and who, therefore,
' ought in Time to have called upon them, for the Mo-
' neys that passed through their Hands, according to
' the Direction of an Act of Parliament. That it might
' be said, that they were even more Guilty than the
' Commissioners of Hawkers and Pedlars themselves;
' since they not only had connived, for four Years, at
' the Imbezilment of the publick Money, but had,
' for three Years more, neglected to recover the same,
' and seemed, at last, to have encouraged a Petition to
' the House, to have it remitted. And that the grant-
' ing such a Petition, would be giving a Parliamentary
' Sanction to such vile Practices, and opening a wide
' Door for the like Mismanagements of the publick
' Treasure.' He was seconded by Mr. *William Pulteney*,
who spoke with notable Vehemence against the Neglect
of the Commissioners of the Treasury, whose Office and
Duty it was, to have called the Petitioners to Account.
Hereupon Sir *William Yonge*, and some other Gentle-
men, endeavoured to excuse the present Administration,
the failure of the Cashire of the Commissioner of Haw-
kers and Pedlars, which had occasioned the Deficiency
in Question, having happened before their Time; and
the Multiplicity of arduous, important, and intricate
Affairs that fell out since, having so taken up the At-
tention of the Managers of the Treasury, that it was no
Wonder, if so inconsiderable a Branch of the Revenue
had escaped their Notice. And to prevent a further
canvassing of that ungracious Business, moved, that the
Petition of the late Commissioners of Hawkers and
Pedlars be rejected; which was carry'd without divi-
ding. Nevertheless, some Gentlemen of the opposite
Side, who designed to lay the whole Blame at the Door
of the Managers of the Treasury, came on again to the
Charge with great Vivacity and Fierceness, and in-
veigh'd against the Audaciousness of some Persons, who
by their corrupt Management, thought themselves so
powerful and secure, as to dare to screen the greatest
Offenders. These Bolts being directly levell'd at a
Gentleman in a very high Station, so nettled him to the
Quick, that he repelled the Attack with equal Spi-
rit and Vigour, and did not spare reflecting on the

Envy and Rancour of some Men, who made it their constant Business to thwart and revile those who had the Honour to have a Share in the Administration, and who, not satisfy'd with shewing their Malignity within those Walls, shot likewise their Poison in the Dark, and scattered it under Allegories in vile Libels. This occasioned a warm Skirmish between that Great Man, and another Gentleman of bright Parts, wherein some Personalities escaped them, not proper for History to relate. To put an End to this Altercation, the Courtiers called for the Order of the Day, and the Question being put upon it, was carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 248 Voices against 124.

Hereupon, Mr. Farrer reported the Resolutions from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider of that Part of his Majesty's Speech, which relates to the discharging the National Debt, which were read and agreed unto by the House, in Substance as follows, *viz.*

I. That towards lessening the Publick Debts and Incumbrances, the Annuities, after the Rate of 4*l.* per Cent. per Ann. payable for certain Tallies of Sol, struck in pursuance of an Act of Parliament of the third Year of his present Majesty's Reign, and which are charged on the general Fund, and are a Joint-Stock of Annuities transferrable at the Bank of England, other than such of them as have been subscribed into the Capital Stock of the South Sea Company, be redeemed and paid off.

II. As also the Annuities after the Rate of 4*l.* per Cent. per Ann. payable for certain Army Debentures, certify'd before the 21st Day of March, 1719, charged on the general Fund, and are a Joint-Stock of Annuities transferable to the Bank of England, &c.

III. Item, The Annuities after the Rate of 4*l.* per Cent. per Ann. payable in Respect of the Sum of 500.000*l.* charged on the aggregate Fund, and raised for discharging a like Sum, of Exchequer Bills, created before the 25th of December, 1716, which are a Joint-Stock of Annuities, transferable at the Bank of England.

IV. That the Annuities, after the Rate of 4*l.* per Cent. per Ann. payable on the several standing Orders, made, or to be made, in respect of the several Army Debentures, certify'd since the 21st Day of March, 1719, and charged on the general Fund, pursuant to the several Acts of Parliament for that Purpose, be redeemed and paid off.

V. That

V. That the Moneys arisen, or to arise, at the Exchequer, at or from *Lady-Day*, 1727, for the Surplusses, Excesses, or Overplus Moneys, commonly called the Sinking Fund, shall (from and after the Discharge of the several Debts or Incumbrances before directed to be discharged thereby) be from Time to Time issued, apply'd, and disposed of, in the first Place, for the Redemption and Payment off of the said several Annuities transferable at the Bank of *England*, in entire Payments to each and every of them, and afterwards for the Redemption and Payment off of the said Annuities contained in the said Army-Debenture Orders, in the numerical Course in which they now stand, upon the Register thereof at the *Exchequer*, until all of them shall be redeemed and paid off.

VI. That the principal Sum of 103,272 l. 10 s. to which the several Lottery Tickets returned into, and remaining in the *Exchequer*, pursuant to an Act of the 12th Year of his Majesty's *Reign*, intituled in the Joint-Stock of three Pounds *per Cent.* Annuities created by the said Act, be apply'd to discharge the like principal Sum, in the standing Orders made out for the Sufferers at *Nevis* and *St. Christophers*, as to such of them only as the Proprietors thereof shall voluntarily desire to be so discharged. Then a Bill was ordered to be brought in upon the said Resolutions; as also ordered, That Mr. *Speaker* do, on or before the 25th Day of *March* 1727, signify in Writing, to be left at the publick Office of the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, the several before mentioned Resolutions of this House: And that likewise Mr. *Speaker* do, on or before the 29th of *September*, 1727, signify by Writing to be inserted in the *London Gazette*, and affixed on the *Royal Exchange* in *London*, the Resolution of this House to redeem and pay off the said Annuities, contained in the said standing Orders for Army Debentures, certify'd since the 21st Day of *March*, 1719.

Here, before we proceed, it will be necessary to make a Digression, and to acquaint the Reader, That on the 2d of *March*, M. *de Palm*, the Emperor's Resident here, in an Audience he had of the King, delivered into the Hands of his Majesty, a Memorial in *Latin*, couch'd in a very indecent and injurious Stile, altogether unusual, and very unbecoming the Majesty of crowned Heads; and to add to the Indignity, the said Memorial was, the next Day, publicly dispersed, and printed

ted Copies of Translations of it, one in *English*, the other in *French*, sent to several Members of both Houses of Parliament, Aldermen of the City of *London*, and other Persons, together with a Translation in the same Languages, of a Letter from the Count *Sinzendorf*, to M. *de Palm*, wherein the Resident was order'd, first to present the said Memorial to the King of Great Britain, and afterwards to publish it to the whole Nation.

This Appeal from a Foreign Power to the People of *Great Britain*, against their lawful Sovereign, was so unprecedented, and so great an Insult upon the Crown of *Great Britain*, and on his Majesty's Sacred Person, that it could not but be resent'd in the most lively Manner; and thereupon the Imperial Resident was requir'd forthwith to depart out of *England*: An Account of which was publish'd in the *London Gazette* of Saturday, March 4, 1726-7, as follows:

Whitehall, March 4. ' This Day Mr. *Inglis*, Marshal and Assistant Master of the Ceremonies, in the Absence of Sir *Clement Cotterel* Master of the Ceremonies, went by his Majesty's Order to M. *de Palm*, the Emperor's Resident, and acquainted him, that he having, in the Audience he had of the King on Thursday last, deliver'd into the Hands of his Majesty a Memorial highly injurious to his Majesty's Honour, and the Dignity of his Crown; in which Memorial he has forgot all Regard to Truth, and the Respect due to his Sacred Majesty; and the said Memorial being also publickly dispers'd next Morning in Print, together with a Letter from the Count *de Sinzendorf*, to him the said *Palm*, still more insolent and more injurious, if possible, than the Memorial; his Majesty had thereupon commanded him to declare to him the said Resident *Palm*, that his Majesty look'd upon him no longer as a publick Minister, and requir'd him forthwith to depart out of this Kingdom.

The Memorial and the Letter above mention'd, are as follows:

TRANSLATION of the Memorial presented in Latin to the King of Great Britain, by Mons. de Palm, the Imperial Resident, upon the Speech which his Britannick Majesty made to the two Houses of his Parliament, on the 1st of January, 1726-7.

Most Serene and Potent King,

AS soon as the Speech made by your Majesty to the Parliament of Great Britain now assembled, came to the Knowledge of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, my most gracious Master; he was struck with the utmost Astonishment, that your Majesty could suffer yourself to be prevail'd upon to declare from the Royal Throne, to that most renown'd Nation, in a Manner hitherto unheard of, as certain and undoubted Facts, several Things, some of which are strain'd in that Speech to a wrong Sense, some are entirely distant from the Intentions of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty; and lastly, (which affect much more sensibly than all the rest) some Things absolutely void of all Foundation.

For as to what regards the Peace concluded at *Vienna*, with the Most Serene King of *Spain*, who can forbear being astonish'd, that this very Peace, which is built on the Quadruple Alliance sign'd at *London*, and other Treaties contracted with your Majesty, as its solid and sole Foundation; and for the obtaining of which Peace, your Majesty, together with your Allies, waged so bloody, so long, and so glorious a War, and took your self so much Pains to procure, should now be alledged by your Majesty as a just Ground of Complaint, and should be made Use of as a Pretence for these Things, which hitherto your Ministers have been doing in all Parts, to the great Detriment of the Emperor and the Empire, and the Publick Tranquillity, and should be represented by your Majesty to the *British* Nation, with so much Animosity against the Emperor and King of *Spain*, as a Violation of Treaties.

After complaining of the Peace made at *Vienna*, Complaint is likewise made of the Treaty of Commerce enter'd into with *Spain*, which is calculated to promote the mutual and lawful Advantages of the Subjects of both Parties, which is agreeable to the Law of Nations, and to the Customs of all People in Amity with each other; which can in no Respect be of any Prejudice to

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the *British* Nation, whether we regard the Situation of the Countries, or the particular Nature of the Trade, and which is not in the least repugnant to the Treaties made with *Great Britain*. So that if this Treaty be consider'd with a Mind free from Prejudice, and from all Design of inflaming the Nation, there will remain no Pretence to say, that this Treaty can be grievous or hurtful to a Nation for which his Imperial Majesty has the greatest Affection and Esteem, and whose glorious Exploits and important Succours no Time will efface out of his Memory.

The other Head of Complaint, which contains such Things as are void of all Foundation, relates principally to that imaginary Alliance which in the Speech is called Offensive, and is there supposed to have been made against your Majesty, between the Emperor and King of *Spain*. But it will not only appear how groundless and frivolous this Supposition is, from the Offer lately made by his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, of entering into a Convention *De se mutuo non offendendo*; but will be entirely refuted by the Consideration of the Tenor of the Treaty of Alliance and Friendship itself made with the Crown of *Spain*, and communicated in its whole Extent to your Majesty when it was proper; from the Words of which, whether the least Shadow or Appearance of an Offensive Alliance can be drawn, is submitted to the Judgment of the whole World.

Another Part of the Complaint relates to the *Secret Articles made in Favour of the Pretender*, whercof your Majesty asserts that you have certain and undoubted Informations, by which Articles it should have been agreed to set the Pretender on the Throne of *Great Britain*. With what View, on what Motive, and to what Purpose, these Informations, founded on the falsest Reports, were represented to the People of *Great Britain*, is not only easy to be understood by his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, but is obvious to the meanest Capacity. But since the inviolable Dignity and Honour of such Great Princes cannot suffer that Assertions of this Nature, entirely unsupported by Truth, should be advanced from the Royal Throne to the whole Nation, and to all Mankind; his Sacred Imperial and Catholick Majesty has expressly commanded me, that I should declare to your Majesty, and to the whole Kingdom of *Great Britain*, how highly he thinks himself affronted thereby, solemnly affirming, upon his Imperial Word, that

there exists no secret Article nor Convention whatsoever, which contains, or can tend to prove the least Tittle of what has been alledged.

But that the secret Designs, which lie conceal'd under a Conduct 'till this Time unheard of, may more manifestly appear, it must be observed, that the Time is purposely taken for doing this, when a Negotiation is on Foot at *Paris*, for composing the Differences which have arisen without any Fault of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty; which Negotiation sufficiently shews how much his Imperial and Catholick Majesty is at all Times inclined to Peace, and to the religious Observation of his Treaties.

As to what is said of *Gibraltar*, and concerning the Siege thereof, under which in the Speech it is insinuated, as if some other Design was concealed; the Hostilities notoriously committed in the *Indies* and elsewhere, against the King of *Spain*, in Violation of Treaties, seem to have given a very just Occasion to the King of *Spain* for attempting that Siege. But as to the Intentions and Engagements of the Emperor upon that Article, it is easy to see what they are, by the Treaty abovemention'd, which has been communicated.

As to what is said in the last Place, concerning the *Ostend* Trade, which the Goodness of the Catholick King induced him to favour, (being bound by no Treaty) after he had been apprized of the just Reasons for the Establishment of it, various Expedients for a Composition have been proposed, not only at the *Hague*, but even lately at *Paris*, lest this harmless Method of providing for the Security of the Barrier, should prove an Obstacle to the common Friendship of Neighbouring Powers.

Which Things being thus, the Injury offer'd to Truth, the Honour and Dignity of his Sacred Imperial and Catholick Majesty require, that they should be exposed to your Majesty, to the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, and to the whole World. And his Sacred Imperial Majesty demands that Reparation which is due to him by all Manner of Right, for the great Injuries which have been done him by these many Imputations.

A LETTER from the Count de Sinzendorf, Chancellor of the Court to his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, sent to Mons^r. de Palm, the Emperor's Resident at the Court of Great Britain, dated from Vienna the 20th of February, 1727.

HIS Imperial and Catholick Majesty judges it indispensably necessary, upon the Step which has been lately taken in the Country where you are, to send you in the Dispatch here annexed, a Memorial, which you are to present to the King of Great Britain, and to publish afterwards, that the whole Nation may be acquainted with it, whilst Answers are preparing to certain Pamphlets publish'd before the Opening of the Parliament.

It is easy to see that the Speech was made for no Purpose, but to excite the Nation to a Rupture and open War with the Emperor and Spain, and to make the Parliament approve the precipitate and burthensome Measures which the Government has taken for private Ends, but too well known: That not only unwarrantable Inferences and Pretences have been made Use of, but that manifest Falshoods have been boldly advanced for indisputable Facts, a Proceeding never seen before among Powers who ought to respect each other, when in the most flagrant Wars; from whence it ought to be presumed, that the King, whose Sacred Mouth ought to be an Oracle of Truth, must have been himself abused by the Suggestions and false Reports of those, who have the Honour to possess his Confidence; and who think it their Interest to enslave, by these Means, both the Prince and the Nation, for their own private Views and Personal Preservation, without any Regard to the Honour of the Majesty of the Throne, or to the Evils which may result from hence to their own Country, and to all Europe.

For these Purposes they establish a Foundation, and lay down as a certain Fact, that there is a positive Article in the Treaty of Alliance between the Emperor and the King of Spain, to place the Pretender on the Throne of Great Britain, and to invade that Kingdom with open Force; and this they do, a few Days after the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Catholick King had, before his Departure from London, in a Memorial presented in the Sacred Name of his Master, publicly and

in the most authentick Manner, disavow'd these Imputations, which sufficiently prove the Emperor's Disavowal of the same, since the pretended Article was equally imputed to the two Powers, and one of them could not have stipulated any Thing in the same Treaty without the other. Besides which, it is to be consider'd, that six Months ago, upon the first Reports of these false Suppositions, the Emperor and King of *Spain*, in order to silence them, proposed a formal Act, *de non offendendo*, into which all the Allies on one Side and the other might enter, and which would effectually have secured the peaceable Possessions of each of the Powers contracting, either in the Treaty of *Vienna*, or that of *Hanover*, 'till such Time as it had been possible by one general Treaty, to remove and quiet the Complaints of all Sides: But these proposals were render'd ineffectual, by the same Views of those Persons, who chose rather to hinder the peaceable Effects of these just Designs, by Attacks and open Hostilities.

It is further known, and it is even notorious, by the solemn Communication made to the King of *Great Britain*, of the Treaty of Peace concluded at *Vienna*, between the Emperor and King of *Spain*, that the Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance, made at *London* the 2d of *August*, 1718, has been laid down as the unalterable Basis of their Peace; and that all the Articles of this Quadruple Alliance are therein confirm'd and corroborated, as if they had been inserted anew: How then can it be supposed, and even given out as a Matter of Fact, that by another Secret Treaty, sign'd on the same Day, Conditions have been establish'd, and Engagements taken entirely repugnant to the same?

Such a Thing cannot be advanced, without insulting and injuring, in the most outrageous Manner, the Majesty of the two contracting Powers, who have a Right to demand a signal Reparation and Satisfaction proportioned to the Enormity of the Affront, which equally interests their Honour, and that Faith which ought always to be respected among Sovereign Princes.

But if those who endeavour to avail themselves of such feigned Recriminations, and to excuse themselves from the Blame which their rash and turbulent Measures deserve, imagine that this unjustifiable Conduct may at last oblige the Emperor and King of *Spain* to repel Force by Force, and to defend themselves by all those Means which God has put into their Hands, from the

the Mischiefs with which they are threaten'd, and from the Insults and Attacks which have been actually made Use of against them, so far that it has been even attempted to engage the *Ottoman Porte* in these unparallel'd Designs; at least, ought they not to publish as antecedent Facts, those Things which they have Reason to apprehend may be the Consequence of a War, into which they will have forced these two Powers to enter in their own just Defence?

The Emperor and King of *Spain* hope, however, from the Divine Goodness, and from the Wisdom of Persons less prejudiced, and less passionate, that more mature and serious Reflections will be made, in order to restore amicably the Publick Tranquillity, and to save all *Europe* from the Misfortunes of a War, stirr'd up by Motives so trifling and groundless, which can tend to nothing but the Destruction of the Subject, of his Estate, and of his Commerce.

Their Majesties, the Emperor and the King of *Spain*, ardently desire the Blessing of Peace, and to observe their Treaties with all their Allies, with the strictest Fidelity: But as a mutual Contract can subsist no longer on one Side, than while it remains unbroken on the other; the evil Consequences of a Rupture, if that should happen, ought to be imputed to those alone who have been the Authors of those Infractions.

I have the Emperor's express Order to write this to you in his Name, that you may be able to destroy the Falshoods and Calumnies which have been charged on the High Contracting Parties of the Treaty of *Vienna*, who have no other View but that of making Peace between themselves, without hurting any one else.

I am, &c.

This Affair having made a great Noise, and rais'd a general Indignation among his Majesty's faithful Subjects, on Wednesday the 8th of *March*, the Lord *Fitz-Williams* took Notice of it in the House of Commons, and moved, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give Directions, that the Memorial presented to his Majesty on Thursday last, by Monsieur de *Palm* the Imperial Resident, might be laid before the House; and being seconded by Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, the said Address was order'd to be presented.

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After this, upon the Report made by Sir *Richard Hopkins*, from the Committee to whom the Petition, of the Company of *Dyers* of the City of *London* had been referr'd, a Bill was order'd to be brought in for preventing *Frauds and Abuses in the Dying Trade*; and then Sir *William Yonge* presented a Bill for the better Regulation of the *Woollen Manufacture, &c.* which was received, read the first, and ordered to be read a second Time. After this, in a Grand Committee on Ways and Means, the Commons came to the following Resolution, viz. That the Sum of 14,933*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* remaining in the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, on Arrears of former Land-Taxes, be apply'd towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty: Which being the next Day reported, was agreed to by the House. The same Day, Mr. *Choche*, from the Exchequer, presented to the House an Account of all Exchequer Bills standing out at *Christmas, 1716, &c.*

On Friday the 10th, a Bill for applying the Produce of the Sinking Fund, to the redeeming of sundry Annuities, &c. was read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second Time: And then, in a Grand Committee, some Progress was made in the Malt-Bill, to which several Clauses were added. The next Day, the Amendments made by the Committee of the whole House, to the Bill, to enforce the Laws for the Transportation of Felons, &c. being agreed to, the said Bill was order'd to be engross'd.

This Day, Sir *Paul Methuen*, by his Majesty's Command, laid a Copy of the above Memorial before the House, together with the above Translation of it, whereupon it was resolv'd to take the same into Consideration the Monday next following. Accordingly,

On the 13th of March, the Commons gave Orders, that no Strangers should be admitted into their House, and proceeded in a solemn Manner to take into Consideration the Memorial presented to his Majesty by *M. de Palm*; and the Translation of the said Memorial being read, Complaint was made to the House, That the Substance of the said Memorial had been printed and publish'd in a Paper entitled, *Translation of a Memorial, &c.* the said Paper was brought up to the Table and read; after which several Members made Speeches on that Occasion, particularly the following Gentlemen, viz.

The Lord Fitzwilliams,	Sir William Wyndham,
Sir Robert Walpole,	Mr. William Pulteney,
Mr. Onslow,	Mr. Sandys,
Sir William Yonge,	Mr. Shippen,
• Mr. Doddington,	Mr. Hungerford,
Sir William Strickland,	Sir John St. Aubin.

These Gentlemen, with some others that spoke, agreed in expressing the highest Indignation and Resentment at the Affront offered to his Majesty by the Memorial delivered by Monsieur de Palm; and, in a particular Manner, at his Audaciousness in Printing and dispersing it throughout the Kingdom; and very severe Reflections were made on the ill Returns from his Imperial Majesty to the great Obligations he had to Great Britain. They only differ'd as to the Manner of Word- ing their Censure upon so extravagant an Insult upon his Majesty; but, at last it was moved, and Resolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, ' To express the highest Resent-
' ment of this House at the Affront and Indignity of-
' fered to his Most Sacred Majesty, by the Memorial de-
' livered by Monsieur de Palm the Emperor's Resident,
' and at his Insolence in Printing and Dispersing the
' same throughout the Kingdom: To declare their ut-
' most Abhorrence of this audacious Manner of *Appeal-*
' *ing* to the People, against his Majesty; and their De-
' testation of the presumptuous and vain Attempt, in
' endeavouring to insil into the Minds of any of his
' Majesty's faithful Subjects, the least Distrust or Dis-
' dence in his most Sacred Royal Word. To return his
' Majesty the Thanks of this House, for his Care and
' Vigilance, in discovering the secret and pernicious
' Designs of his Enemies, and his Goodness in commu-
' nicating to his Parliament the Dangers that threatened
' this Kingdom. And to assure his Majesty, that this
' House will stand by and support his Majesty against
' all his open and secret Enemies, both at Home and
' Abroad; and effectually defeat the Expectations of all
' such as may have, in any Manner, countenanced, en-
' couraged or abetted the Disturbers of the publick
' Tranquillity in this extravagant Insult upon his Ma-
' jesty, or flatter'd them with Hopes, that an obstinate
' Perseverance in their destructive Measures, could flag-
' ger the Firmness of the *British* Nation, in Vindication
' of his Majesty's Honour, and the Defence of their

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