

'Rights and Privileges.' And a Committee was appointed to draw up an Address (to be presented to his Majesty) upon the said Resolution.

The same Day, the Lord Bathurst moved in the House of Peers, to Address his Majesty for the Memorial delivered to his Majesty by Monsieur de Palm, and being seconded by the Earl of Strafford, the said Motion passed into a Resolution. Hereupon the Lord Lechmere took Notice to the House, 'That the most material Point in the Memorial in Question, was the peremptory and positive Denial of any *Offensive Alliance* between the Emperor and Spain; that in Order to clear that important Matter, it was necessary to know upon what Grounds such an Alliance had been charged upon those two Potentates; and therefore he moved, to address his Majesty that he would be graciously pleased to order the Papers and Informations his Majesty had received concerning that Affair to be laid before them.' But this Motion was dropped, without either a Debate or Division.

Tuesday, March 14, Monsieur de Palm's Memorial being laid before the House of Peers, a Motion was made to take the same immediately into Consideration, upon which my Lord Lechmere said, 'It was to him Matter of Surprise, that a Memorial in which his Majesty's Honour, and the Dignity of the Crown of Great Britain was so highly concerned, had not been sooner laid before that illustrious Assembly, who having the Prerogative of approaching nearest the Throne, ought to resent, and, on all Occasions, have shewed themselves ready to vindicate any Injuries and Affronts that are offered to their Sovereign. That the Affair now before them, was of a very nice Nature, and no less Importance: That they ought to proceed in it with mature Deliberation, and therefore he moved, to put off the Consideration of it at least till the next Day.' But this Debate was interrupted by a Message brought by the Lord Harvey from the Commons, desiring a Conference with their Lordships upon a Matter of the highest Importance to the Honour and Dignity of the Imperial Crown of Great Britain. This Conference being readily agreed to by the Lords, and the Managers of both Houses met in the Painted Chamber, those of the Commons, desired the Concurrence of the Lords to the Address relating to M. de Palm's Memorial, which had been drawn up by their Committee, reported

ed by the Lord *Fitzwilliams*, and agreed to; and the Managers for the Commons left the said Address with the Lords, with other Papers relating thereto. The next Day, *March 15*, at another Conference, the Managers for the Lords declared to those for the Commons, that their Lordships had agreed to the said Address; which, on Tuesday the 16th of *March*, was, by both Houses, presented to the King, as follows:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and faithful Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled, think it our indispensable Duty to express the highest Resentment at the Affront and Indignity offered to your most Sacred Majesty, by the Memorial delivered by *Monsieur de Palm*, the Emperor's Resident; and at his Insolence in Printing and dispersing the same throughout the Kingdom.

This audacious Manner of Appealing to the People against your Majesty, under the Pretext of applying to you for Redress and Reparation of supposed Injuries, and turning a Memorial, presented to your Majesty, into a seditious *Libel*, is a Proceeding that creates in us the utmost Abhorrence and Detestation.

The endeavouring to insil into the Minds of any of your faithful Subjects, the least Distrust or Dissidence in your Majesty's most Sacred Royal Word, or to make a Distinction between your Majesty and your People, is an Attempt as vain as presumptuous; for, by your Goodness, the Interest of your Majesty and your People is but One, and as inseparable as their Duty, Affection and Confidence in your Majesty are most justly and deservedly unalterable; and if Time has not effaced the Memory of the Glorious Exploits and Important Succours, (confessed to have been received from *Great Britain*) Gratitude, Affection and Esteem for this Nation, will be best manifested by doing Honour to the King, whom the People honour, and Justice to the People, whose Rights and Privileges the best of Kings is now defending, against the Invasions and Inroachments made upon them.

We return your Majesty our sincerest Thanks for your Care and Vigilance in discovering the secret and pernicious Designs of your and our Enemies, and for

your Goodness, in communicating to your Parliament the Dangers that threaten'd this Kingdom.

And we beg Leave to assure your Majesty, That no Amusements by artful or evasive Denials, shall lead us into a false Security, or divert us from exerting our selves in Vindication of your Majesty's Honour, and in defending and supporting your Majesty against all your open and secret Enemies, both at Home and Abroad. And if any among your own Subjects have been so Wicked as to Countenance, Encourage or Abet the Disturbers of the publick Tranquillity in this extravagant Insult upon your Majesty, or flattered them with Hopes, that an obstinate Perseverance in their destructive Measures, could stagger the Firmness of the British Nation; we are resolv'd effectually to defeat all such groundless Expectations, and to convince the World, that the Intrigues of a few, cannot in any Degree, abate or slacken that Vigour and Resolution, with which a true Love and Concern for our Country, a just Sense of its Interests, and an unshaken Loyalty to your Majesty have inspired us.

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

My Lords and Gentlemen,

YOUR unanimous Concurrence in this Dutiful and Affectionate Address, gives me the greatest Satisfaction. The just Concern you express for my Honour and the Dignity of the Crown is very becoming a British Parliament. And this fresh Proof of your Confidence in me, will convince the World, that all Attempts to divide our Hearts and Interests will be vain and ineffectual.

On the 14th, a Bill for the more effectual preventing the Importation of Foreign Thrown Silk, &c. was read the first Time, and order'd a second Reading.

On the 15th, the Commons appointed a Committee to inspect what Laws are expired, or near expiring, and to report their Opinion to their House, which of them are fit to be revived and continued. After which a Bill to enable the South-Sea Company to take in Negroes within their Limits of Trade, and to deliver the same at Buenos Ayres, was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time.

The next Day, March 16, the Bill to enforce the Laws for Transportation of Felons, &c. was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords; as was also, on the 17th, the Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c. And then, in a Grand Committee, the Bill for redeeming sundry Annuities, &c. was gone through.

On the 18th, the Amendments made to that Bill being agreed to, the said Bill was ordered to be ingrossed; and on Monday the 20th of March, it was read the third Time, passed, and sent up to the Lords. On this last Day, in a Committee of the whole House on the Supply, the Commons came to a Resolution, which being the next Day reported, was agreed to as follows, viz. That a Sum not exceeding 54,196 l. 7 s. 9 d. be granted for making good the Deficiency of the general Fund of 724,849 l. 6 s. 10 d. per Ann. for the Year ended at Michaelmas, 1726. So that all the Monies granted this Session, to this Day, were as follows, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
January 24. For 20,000 Seamen —	1,040,000	0	0
—26. For 26,383 Land-men —	885,494	9	4
—For Garrisons in the Plantations, } Minorca, Gibraltar, &c. }	157,637	6	5
—For Ext. Expenses not provided for	30,750	19	5
Feb. 2. For the Office of Land-Ordinance	100,000	0	0
—For the Ordinary of the Navy —	199,071	7	8
—14. For Half-Pay Officers —	60,000	0	0
—For Chelsea Hospital Out-Pensioners —	4,847	2	0
—For Arrears to the Landg. of Hesse	50,000	0	0
—For 12,000 Hessians —	170,000	0	0
—For Deficiency of Funds —	163,306	17	5
March 11. For making good the Deficiency of the General Fund }	54,196	7	9
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	2,998,104	11	0

On Wednesday the 22d of March, the Bill to enable the South-Sea Company to take in Negroes, &c. was read the second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House. The next Day the Commons called for several Papers, viz. Accounts relating to Raw and Tawaran Silk imported; A State of the Accounts of the several Receivers of the Land-Revenue; Accounts of the respective Pay-Masters of the Lotteries; an Account of the Exchequer Bills; and of the several Contractors

for circulating the same; and, lastly, an Account of what Part of the Sums of 513,341*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* for the Charges of circulating Exchequer Bills, and 24,497*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* for the Charge of Management of the said Bills, has been paid out of the Moneys arising by the Sinking Fund; and how much has been replaced, and how the same has been replaced to the Sinking Fund.

On Friday the 24th of March, the Commons called also for several Accounts relating to the fifty new Churches, and the King being come to the House of Peers, with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons sent for up thither, and attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following publick Acts, viz. .

1. *An Act for redeeming sundry Annuities, transferrable at the Bank of England, and the Annuities payable on Standing Orders for Army Debentures by the Produce of the Sinking Fund, for applying to the same Fund the Money remaining in the Exchequer, on the Head of the Bankers Debt, and making Provision for future Claims on the same Debt; and for applying the Lottery Tickets, Anno 1726, which were returned into the Exchequer, to the Discharging the Standing Orders made out for the Sufferers at Nevis and St. Christophers, as far as the same will extend.*

2. *An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.*

3. *An Act for importing Salt from Europe into the Province of Pensilvania in America.*

4. *An Act for cleansing, deepening and widening a Creek called Beverley Beck, running into the River Hull, and for repairing the Streights near the said Beck; and for amending the Roads leading from the said River to the Town of Beverley, in the East-Riding of the County of York, and for cleansing the Streets of the said Town.*

5. *An Act for making more effectual, an Act passed in the third Year of his Majesty's Reign, for the Preservation and Improvement of the River Wear, and Port and Haven of Sunderland in the County of Durham.*

And to six private Bills.

The next Day, March 25, 1727, a Bill was ordered to be brought in, for encouraging and promoting Fisheries, and such other Manufactures and Improvements in Scotland, as may best conduce to the General Good of the united Kingdoms.

On Monday the 27th, Mr. Speaker was ordered to issue out his Warrant for a new Writ, for electing a Knight

Knight of the Shire for the County of Surrey, in the Room of Sir *Nicholas Carew*, Bart. deceas'd.

The next Day, Complaint being made to the House, that several Post-Letters directed to Members of the House had been intercepted, and taken out of the Boxes appointed for the same at the Door of the House: It was ordered, 1st, That (to prevent the intercepting of Letters belonging to the Members of the House for the future) the Person appointed to bring them from the General Post-Office do constantly attend two Hours, at the least, after the rising of the House, at the Place appointed for the Delivery of the said Letters, and take Care during his Stay there to deliver the same to the several Members to whom they shall be directed, and no other. 2^{dly}, That the said Officer do, upon his going away, give such Letters as shall remain undelivered, to one of the Servants belonging to the House, who shall take Care to deliver the said Letters to the several Members to whom they are directed, their known Servants, or to such Persons who shall produce a Note under the Hands of the Members who shall send for the same. 3^{dly}, And that the said Orders be sent to the Commissioners for exercising the Office of Post-Master-General.

On Wednesday the 29th, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House went through the Bill to enable the South-Sea Company to trade in Negroes, &c. and made several Amendments thereto, which being the next Day reported, were agreed to by the House, and the said Bill was ordered to be engrossed. The same Day, Mr. Speaker was ordered to issue his Warrant for a new Writ, for the electing a Burgess for *Whitchurch* in the County of *Southampton*, in the Room of *John Conduit*, Esq; who, since his Election for the said Borough, had accepted the Office of Master and Worker of his Majesty's Mint, vacant by the Death of Sir *Isaac Newton*. Then the House adjourned to that Day 5th night, the 6th of *April* next, by Reason of the *Easter* Holidays.

On the 6th of *April* the Commons being met again, several Accounts were laid before the House relating to the Woollen Manufactures. The next Day a Bill for preventing Frauds and Abuses in the Dying Trade, was read a second Time, and committed; a Bill for encouraging and promoting Fisheries, and other Manufactures and Improvements in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland,

land, was read the first, and ordered to be read a second Time; and a Bill for enlarging the Terms 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. was read a second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

On the 8th, the Commons took into Consideration the Residue of the Amendments made by the Committee to the Bill for the better Regulation of the Woollen Manufacture, which, with other Amendments, were agreed, and the said Bill ordered to be engrossed.

On Monday the 10th, Sir Charles Farnaby, Auditor of the Lotteries 1710, 1713, 1714, laid before the Commons a Certificate to what Time the respective Pay-Masters of the said Lotteries, and the second Lottery 1719, have passed their Accounts, with a Account of the Ballance that appears to be due from the said Pay-Masters. The Treasurer to the Commissioners for the Fifty new Churches, presented also to the House, an Account of all such Sums of Money as have, from Time to Time, been issued by Order of the said Commissioners, for purchasing the Scite of the New Church near Millbank, and for building and finishing the said Church; and the Secretary and Surveyor to the said Commissioners, presented also the several Orders made by the said Commissioners for appointing a District to the New Church situate near Millbank, and also the Plan of such District, &c.

The next Day, April 11, was spent in private Business. And on Wednesday the 12th, Mr. Chocke, from the Exchequer, presented to the Commons, an Account of the principal Sums standing out in Exchequer Bills, at the respective Times of making the Contracts for circulating the same, since Christmas 1716, &c. and an Abstract of the several Conditions agreed upon for circulating the said Bills; as also an Account of what Part of the Sum of 513,341 l. 14 s. 11 d. for the Charge of circulating Exchequer Bills, and 24,497 l. 7 s. 7 d. for the Charge of Management of the said Bills, has been paid out of the Moneys arising by the Sinking Fund, and how much has been re-placed, and how the same has been re-placed to the Sinking Fund. After this, a Bill was ordered to be brought in, for allowing farther Time to Persons on board the Fleet, or beyond the Seas in his Majesty's Service, to qualify themselves for the legal Enjoyment of Offices and Employments, and for indemnifying

demnifying such Persons as have omitted to qualify themselves within the limited Time: And then the House went upon a grand Affair, which had been put off from Time to Time, upon Account of Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer's being afflicted with a violent Fit of the Gout. But he being then present, after the Reading of the Order of the Day, for the House to resolve into a Committee of the whole House, to consider further of the Malt-Bill, Mr. Scrope, (Coadjutor Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury) moved, 'That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they have Power to receive a Clause of Appropriation, with a Power to his Majesty to apply such Sums of Money as shall be necessary for answering and defraying such Expences and Engagements, as have, at any Time, been, or shall, before or until the 25th Day of December 1727, be made by his Majesty, in concerting such Measures as he, in his great Wisdom, thinks will best conduce to the Security of the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, and to the preserving and restoring the Peace of Europe.' He was seconded by Mr. Farrer, but opposed by Mr. How, Mr. Winnington, and several other Gentlemen; who being reply'd to by the Court Party; this was the warmest and longest Debate that happened this Session. The principal Speakers, on both Sides, were as follow, viz.

• For the Motion.

Mr. Scrope,
Mr. Farrer,
Sir Edmund Bacon,
The Lord Gage,
Sir William Yonge,
Sir Philip York,
Mr. Talbot,
Mr. Doddington

• Against the Motion.

Mr. How,
Mr. Winnington,
Mr. Hopkins,
Mr. St. John Broderick,
Sir Wilfred Lawson,
Lord Morpeth,
Mr. Thomas Broderick,
Mr. Gore,
Mr. Wortley Montague,
Mr. Lutwyche,
Sir William Barker,
Mr. Danvers,
Mr. Daniel Pulteney,
Mr. Shippen,
Sir William Wyndham,
Mr. Palmer,
Mr. Sandys,

The Commons having sat Close, without admitting any Strangers into their House, it is not possible to gratify our Readers with the Particulars of this Debate: We shall therefore only take Notice, in general, That it was alledged, in Support of the Motion, 'That his Majesty was so unwilling to put his Subjects to any extraordinary Expences, that he had demanded no more Supplies this Session, than what he thought absolutely necessary for the Service of the Year: But that, in the present Posture of Affairs, some unforeseen Accidents might require a further Expence, for which no Estimate could now be made, because some Treaties, his Majesty thought fit to enter into, were not yet finished; therefore they ought to enable his Majesty to answer such Contingencies: That the House had several Times reposed the same Confidence in his Majesty, which had never been abused: And what was now asked was only for a short Time.' The Gentlemen on the opposite Side urged, 'The Unparliamentariness of asking and granting Supplies without an Estimate of the Expence; That the Clause moved for was inconsistent with that Part of the Bill which forbids the issuing of the Supplies thereby granted, to any other Purposes than those specified, and rendered ineffectual that Appropriation of the publick Money, which the Wisdom of all Parliaments had thought a necessary Security against the Misapplication of it: Which was the more to be feared, because no Provision was made to oblige any Person to account for any Money that shall be disposed of, by Virtue of the Power in this Clause. That vast Sums had already been granted, which appeared sufficient to answer any Occasions, as far as their present Views could reach; and if any unexpected Emergency should demand a further Supply, that might be provided for, in the usual Manner, when Necessity required. That this might be done with less Inconvenience, and with less Danger of Misapplication, than by such a Delegation of almost a Dictatorial Authority to the Ministers. That this Parliament had already given so many Instances of their Zeal and Affection for his Majesty, that there could be no Room to doubt of their Readiness to make good whatever his Majesty should expend in conceiving such Measures as, in his great Wisdom, he should think most conducive to the Advantage and Interest of his People. That such an unlimited and absolute Power

‘ Power ought never to be given in a free Government,
‘ but upon Occasions of evident Necessity, when the
‘ very Being of the Government is in imminent Dan-
‘ ger. That the reposing a Confidence in the Crown,
‘ in the Disposition of such immense Sums of Money, as
‘ by the Advice of unthrifty Ministers may be expended,
‘ might be attended with great Prejudice to the Pro-
‘ perties of the Subjects, and great Danger to our most
‘ excellent Constitution, which cannot be preserved,
‘ but by a strict Adherence to those essential Parlia-
‘ mentary Forms of granting Supplies only upon Esti-
‘ mates, and of appropriating the same to Services
‘ and Occasions publickly avow’d, and judged necessary.
‘ That the departing from these excellent Methods
‘ would by Degrees, render Parliaments altogether use-
‘ less. That the Precedents alledged to justify this Clause,
‘ were far from being full to the Point, and satisfacto-
‘ ry; and if they were, ought not to be followed, lest
‘ Clauses of the same Nature might become so frequent,
‘ as in Time to lodge in the Crown, and in the Ministers,
‘ an absolute and uncontrollable Power of raising Mo-
‘ ney upon the People, which by our wise Constitution
‘ is, and with Safety can only be, lodged in the whole
‘ Legislature.’ An ingenious Gentleman said, in par-
‘ ticular, ‘ That they had already given four Shillings in
‘ the Pound upon Land, which he could not but think
‘ a very heavy and extraordinary Tax, especially con-
‘ sidering they were more than once told by a great
‘ Man, that in his Opinion we should have no War:
‘ But if now they passed this Clause, it would be tack-
‘ ling a Tail to a Whale, which might sweep away the
‘ other Sixteen.’ The Debate being ended, about eight
‘ a-Clock in the Evening, and the Question put upon Mr.
‘ Scrope’s Motion, it was carry’d in the Affirmative, by a
‘ Majority of 225^o Voices against 109; and the House
‘ having resolved itself into a grand Committee, the
‘ Clause above mention’d was added to the Malt-Bill.

April 13, Sir Charles Turner reported the ‘ Amend-
‘ ments made to the said Bill, which, with an Amendment
‘ to one of them, were agreed to, and the Bill ordered to
‘ be ingrossed.

On the 14th, a Bill was ordered to be brought in for
‘ regulating of the Linnen and Hempen Manufactures
‘ in Scotland; and then the ingrossed Malt Bill was read
‘ the third Time, passed, and sent up to the Lords; as

was also the *Bill to enable the South-Sea Company to deal in Negroes, &c.*

The next Day, the Commons read the third Time pass'd, and sent up to the Lords, the ingrossed *Bill for the better Regulation of the Woollen Manufacture, &c.* and in a grand Committee, went through the *Bill for encouraging and promoting Fisheries and Manufactures in Scotland.*

On Monday the 17th, Mr. Speaker was ordered to issue out his Warrant for a new Writ for electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Steyning* in the County of *Suffex*, in the Room of the Right Honourable *John Bridges, Esq;* (commonly called *Marquess of Caernarvon*) deceased; and after the dispatching of some private Business, the House adjourned to Friday the 21st, by Reason of the Decease of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Northampton*, Nephew to Mr. Speaker; having order'd, however, that all Committees have Leave to sit at the respective Times to which they were adjourned, notwithstanding the Adjournment of the House.

The next Day, the Lords in a grand Committee, took into Consideration the Bill entituled, *An Act for continuing the Duties on Malt, &c.* and for other Purposes therein mentioned; and there was a very high Debate about the Clause, which, six Days before, had occasioned so warm an one in the House of Commons; and much the like Arguments were urged in their Lordship's House, chiefly by the Dukes of *Argyle* and *Newcastle*, the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, and the Lord Bishop of *Peterborough*, for the Clause; and by the Earl of *Chesterfield*, Lord *Barnurst*, Lord *Pingley*, and Lord *Leckmere*, against it: But in the End, it was carry'd by a Majority of 76 Voices against 20, that the said Clause should make Part of the Bill. The next Day (*April 19*) the said Bill was read the third Time, and the Question being put, Whether it should pass; it was resolv'd in the Affirmative. Upon which, several Lords entered the following Protest, *viz.*

Dissentient

1. **B**ECAUSE in this Bill it is enacted, 'That out of the Aids or Supplies granted this Session of Parliament, there shall and may be, from Time to Time, issued and apply'd such Sum or Sums of Money, as shall be necessary for and towards answering and defraying such Expences and Engagements as have

‘ have at any Time been, or shall, before or until the 25th Day of *December*, 1727, be made by his Majesty, in concerting such Measures as he, in his great Wisdom, thinks will best conduce to the Security of the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, and to the preserving and restoring the Peace of *Europe*.’ Which Clause is inconsistent with that Part of the Bill which forbids the Supplies to be issued to any other Purposes than those specify’d, and renders ineffectual that Appropriation of the publick Money, which the Wisdom of many Parliaments has thought, and we are convinced, ought to be thought a necessary Security, against the Misapplication of it.

2. Because there is no Provision in the Bill, to oblige any Person to give an Account of any Money, that shall be disposed of by Virtue of the Power in this Clause.

3. Because there are sufficient Sums granted to answer every particular Purpose that Money can be wanted for, as far as our present Views can reach; and if any unforeseen Emergency should demand a further Supply, we should think, that might be provided for, as has been formerly practiced, when Necessity required; and we are persuaded this might be done with less Inconvenience, than by this Delegation of almost a *Dictatorial Authority*, at least till the Parliament could be called together, who have given so many Instances of their Zeal for his Majesty, that he could have no Room to doubt of their Readiness to make good whatever he should have expended for the Advantage of his People.

4. Because we think that absolute Powers ought to be given in a free Government, only upon Occasions of Evident Necessity, and when the very Being of the Government is in Danger: And tho’ we allow our present Circumstances to be as melancholly as they have almost at any Time been, yet we think it a very improper Remedy for our present State, to depart from the approved, and (in our Judgment) essential Forms of giving the Publick Money. Nor can we be persuaded, that it is the only or even the last Expedient that can be found to extricate us out of our unhappy Situation, to repose such a Confidence in the Crown in the Disposition of immense Sums of Money, as may by the Advice of wicked and incapable Ministers, (if it should be our Misfortune ever to have such) be attended with great Prejudice to our Properties, and great Danger to our Liberties, with the Hopes of the Preservation of which,

we cannot flatter ourselves, but by a strict Adherence to those excellent Parliamentary Methods of granting all Sums of Money only up on Estimates, and for Services publickly avow'd.

5. Because the Precedents that were offered to justify this Clause, were far from giving us any Satisfaction; and if they had been plain and full to the Point, (which we think they were not) yet, in our Opinions, ought not to be followed, lest Clauses of the same Nature might become too frequent, and lest an unlimited Power in the Crown, to raise Millions on our Fellow Subjects, might be looked upon, by Degrees, as a Thing of Course, and so at last, the total Power to levy and dispose of the People's Money be given to one Part of the Legislature, which, by our wise Constitution, is, and with Safety can only be, lodged in the whole.

Strafford,
Warrington,
Scarfsdale,
Coventry,
Oxford and Mortimer,
Litchfield,
Boyle (Earl of Orrery)
Bingley,
Lechmere,

Aylesford,
Maynard,
Bathurst,
Aberdeen,
Craven,
Foley,
Brooke,
Barrow,

We may here take Notice, that about the Beginning of this Session, several Lords entered other Protests, about other Matters, as follows.

Die Martis 24^o. Januarii 1726.

The Lord *De la War* reported from the Committee of the whole House, appointed to take his Majesty's most gracious Speech into Consideration, that the said Committee had accordingly taken the same into Consideration, together with the Memorials and other Papers referred to their Lordships, and were come to the following Resolution, viz.

That it fully appears to this Committee, upon Consideration of his Majesty's Speech, and the Letters and Memorials laid before the House by his Majesty's Order, that the Measures his Majesty has thought fit to take were Honourable, Just and Necessary for preventing the Execution of the dangerous Engagements entered into in Favour of the Pretender, for preserving the Dominions

‘ Dominions belonging to the Crown of *Great Britain*,
‘ by solemn Treaties, and particularly those of *Gibraltar*,
‘ and the Island of *Minorca*, and for maintaining to
‘ his People their most valuable Rights, and Privileges
‘ of Commerce, and the Peace and Tranquillity of
‘ *Europe*.

And the same being read twice by the Clerk, the
Question was put, whether to agree with the Committee
in the said Resolution? It was resolved in the Affirma-
tive.

Content 98.

Not content 25.

Dissentient

1. **T**HE Resolution of the Committee being not only
a Justification of the Measures therein mention’d,
but tending to approve the Counsels which might have
been given to the Crown, relating thereto, we can by
no Means agree, that it fully appears they were Ho-
nourable, Just, and Necessary, before they have been
maturely and distinctly considered, the only Question as
yet debated in the Committee (except the Resolution)
being upon an Address of Advice to his Majesty for
obtaining a further Security from, and Confidence with
his Allies, in Case of a Rupture; which Address ap-
peared to us more reasonable and Necessary in the pre-
sent Conjuncture, than any Vote of Approbation, we
therefore cannot concur in approving Measures and
Counsels not yet examin’d into, the further Considera-
tion whereof may be also precluded by this Resolu-
tion.

2dly, The Papers hitherto laid before the House, in
order to the Consideration of his Majesty’s Speech, are
such only as concerned the States General Accession to the
Treaty of *Hanover*; and Letters and Memorials since
the Arrival of the *British* Fleets on the Coasts of *Spain*,
and in *America*; but none of the Negotiations, or Mea-
sures (which we suppose to have been many) that have
been carry’d on between the Courts of *Britain*, and *Vi-
enna*, and the Northern Powers, which his Majesty’s
Speech and the Resolution also, may have relation to,
have as yet been communicated to this House; but all
those Measures, and many others, (unknown, as we be-
lieve, to this House) are, in our Opinions, intended to
be approved and justify’d by this Resolution, to which
therefore we cannot concur, no more than if it had de-
clared the Measures Honourable, Just, and Necessary,
which

which shall hereafter be taken for the Purposes therein mentioned.

3dly, Although we rely, in the most dutiful Manner, on the Declaration made from the Throne, concerning a *secret dangerous Engagement*, for placing the Pretender on the Throne of these Kingdoms, yet finding, by the Papers laid before the House, that any such Engagement or Measure, for putting the same in Execution, is absolutely deny'd on the Part of the Crown of Spain, (one of the supposed Parties to the said Engagement) we cannot agree to the Resolution, because Time may evince, that the Informations his Majesty has received concerning that Engagement, were not justly Grounded; and the Measures taken to prevent the Execution of it (whatever they were) not having been, as yet, particularly considered, we cannot declare them *Honourable, Just, and Necessary*.

4thly, We find it charged in one of the Papers laid before the House; that *very considerable Sums of Money have been sent and employed in France, Holland, Prussia, Sweden, and other Places, to promote and accomplish the Designs of the British Court*; which Insinuation, as Vile as we think it is, the Committee have not yet taken the same into their Consideration, though a thorough Examination into the Grounds of that Insinuation is, in our Opinions, absolutely necessary for the Honour of his Majesty's Government, and the Satisfaction of this House; we cannot therefore agree to the Resolution which, as we conceive, may be construed to stop all future Enquiries into this Matter.

5thly, Whatever Measures may have been taken to preserve Gibraltar, and the Isle of Minorca, yet we can't agree to declare them *Honourable, Just, and Necessary*, before they have been fully considered by the Committee; and the rather, because we find it asserted, on the Part of Spain, in one or more of the Memorials before the House, that a *positive Promise* has been made on the Behalf of Britain for the Restitution of Gibraltar to Spain, on the Performance of which Promise Spain, as it appears to us, still insists: We cannot therefore agree to the Resolution, before the Truth, and all the Circumstances of that pretended Promise, are thoroughly examined into; which Promise, if it should appear to have been made, as is asserted, we are of Opinion, that it was *highly Criminal* in those who advised it.

6thly, The Measures taken for maintaining the *British* Commerce and the Tranquillity of *Europe*, have not, as we think, been under the distinct Consideration of the Committee, since the Memorials and Letters were laid before the House. The Oppositions made, if any, on Behalf of *Britain* at the Court of *Vienna* to the *Ostend* Company are unknown to us, as well as the Circumstances relating to the late *Baltick* Expedition; but yet all these Matters were the proper Consideration of the Committee; for which End, and the other Reasons above mentioned, we being apprehensive that the Resolution proposed may not give solid Grounds of Satisfaction to the People of *Great Britain*, or to any Foreign Powers in Alliance with us, or conduce to the Honour of his Majesty's Government, or the Support of the Dignity of this House, cannot agree thereto.

Scarsdale,	Bruce,	Coventry,
Strafford,	Aberdeen,	Bristol,
Boyle, (E. of Orrery)	Bathurst,	Foley,
Montjoy,	Compton,	Lechmere,
Gower,	Weston,	Masham,
St. John de Bieffe,	Oxford and Mortimer.	

After which, a Motion was made, That an humble Address be made to his Majesty, representing the deep Concern of this House, on the Prospect of the imminent Dangers which threaten these Kingdoms, and all *Europe*, at this Juncture, from the formidable Confederacies which his Majesty assured his Parliament were entered into between the Courts of *Spain*, *Vienna*, *Russia*, and other great Powers; whereby the general Tranquillity may soon be broke, and *Europe* engaged in a new War; and it appearing to this House, from the *Act of Accession of the States General*, and the separate Articles thereto belonging, that their Accession is made upon several Conditions and Reserves, on their Part, and particularly, That in the separate Article concerning the Commerce from the *Austrian Low Countries*, to the *Indies*, it is provided, 'That if, on Account of their Use of their Rights of Commerce, or in Hatred of that Alliance, any Disturbance should happen, and his Imperial Majesty should suspend or retain the Payment of the Subsidies due to the Republick, for the maintenance of their Troops in the Places of the Barrier, or in Payment of the Interest and Principal placed

placed by Mortgage on divers Funds assigned by his Imperial Majesty, for the Security of that Payment, or make Use of any other kind of Reprizals or Ways of Force: That it is the Intention of the other Contracting Powers to protect and maintain the States General in their Rights of Commerce to the Indies, and Guaranty them from all the Consequences which might result therefrom, without having Power to proceed by Force against the Company of *Ostend*, before the Contracting Powers shall have agreed thereon: And by another separate Article, it being stipulated and reserved to the States General, that they shall continue to have the same Liberty, with respect to every Thing that shall be proposed to them by the Contracting Powers, upon such Points, whose Object shall be the maintaining the Ballance of Power in *Europe*, as they had before their Accession, without being bound by their Accession to take Part in the Measures which they should not consent to.

And it appearing to this House, That his *Prussian* Majesty did not concur in the said Accession of the States General, in Consequence of all which the Strength and Security which the Treaty of *Hanover* might otherwise import, in the present unhappy Conjunction, is much weaken'd, and, in Case of a general Rupture, the Danger, as well as the Burthen of the War must fall upon *Great Britain*, and the Preservation of the Ballance of Power in *Europe* depends on the Continuance of the Friendship and Assistance of *France* alone, unless more effectual Measures are taken for that great End.

And therefore that this House out of Duty to his Sacred Majesty, and from their unfeigned Zeal for the Safety of his Government and the Liberties of *Europe*, doth most earnestly beseech his Majesty, to make new and pressing Instances with his *Prussian* Majesty, and the States General, to concur with his Majesty, and his other Allies, in such Manner as the present critical and dangerous Juncture requires, and as, in the Event of a War, in Case a War is unavoidable, his Majesty may, by the Blessing of God, secure a just Ballance of Power in *Europe*, as well as the Religion, Liberties, Properties and Commerce of his Subjects.

Which being Objected to,

The Question was put, Whether such an Address should be made to his Majesty?

It was resolved in the Negative.

Dissentient

Dissentient

THE Address proposed representing, as we think, the present State of the late Defensive Alliance made at Hanover, which, for ought appears to us, is the main Support on which *Britain* can depend, beside its own Strength, in Case of a general Rupture in *Europe*; we thought it highly necessary, that it should have passed into a Resolution, whereby his Majesty's Hands might have been strengthen'd in his future Concerts with his Allies, and such further Measures effected, as are necessary to preserve his Alliances during the War, against the dangerous Combinations levelled against *Great Britain*, and by which such a Repartition of Conquests, in Case of Success, might be previously settled, as, in the Event, would prevent the Loss of a just Ballance of Power in *Europe*; and we are the more convinced of the Necessity of the Advice proposed in the Address, because we find in one of the Letters laid before the House, That a Proposition has been made by the Court of *Spain* to the King of *France*, tho' not agreed to, to declare himself against *Great Britain*, on a Pretence, (which we hope is groundless) That the Defensive Alliance between *Great Britain* and *France* doth no longer subsist.

N. B. This relates to the D. de Bournonville's Letter.

Scarfsdale,	Coventry,	Strafford,
Gower,	Bathurst,	Montjoy,
Boyle,	Bruce,	Compton,
Aberdeen,	Bristol,	Foley,
Weston,	Lechmere,	Masham,
St. John de Wetsoe,	Oxford and Mortimer.	

Then it was moved to resolve, That this House will on this Day Sev'night, take into further Consideration his Majesty's most gracious Speech.

And after Debate,

The Question was put upon the said Motion.

It was resolved in the Negative

Dissentient

Because the Committee having sat one Day only on the Consideration of his Majesty's Speech, and possibly deliberate but upon few of the many weighty Points which arise thereon; on all which the

Advice

Advice and Support of this House, in our Opinions, is absolutely necessary, and since even the Facts relating to many of these weighty Matters have not, as we conceive, been yet laid before the House, we think the further Consideration of the Speech should not have been refused; there not being, as we believe, any Precedent for such a Refusal, under the like Circumstances on the Journals of this House.

2. His Majesty's Speech containing the Causes of calling his Parliament, and the Advice of this House to the Crown being required thereon, the Refusal of the Day proposed seems to us tending to disable the House from discharging their Duty to the Crown, as well as to the Kingdom, in this critical and dangerous Juncture; and as the further Consideration proposed, is thereby at present refused, the Precedent, as we fear, lays a Foundation for depriving this House, in future Times, of any Opportunity at all for such Considerations, by which Means this House must (in our Opinions) be rendered useless, in those great Affairs where the Safety and Support of the Liberties of the Kingdom may depend.

Bruce,	Coventry,	Scarsdale,
Aberdeen,	Strafford,	Bristol,
Montjoy,	Bathurst,	Gower,
Compton,	Boye,	Foley,
Lechmere,	Weston,	Masham,
St. John of Bletsoe,	Oxford and	Mortimer.

An ACCOUNT of the late King's Death, and of the Proclamation of his present Majesty.

Whitehall, June 15, 1727.

Yesterday in the Afternoon arrived a Messenger, with an Account, that our late most Gracious Sovereign King *GEORGE* was seized with a sudden Illness, on the 9th Instant, as he was in his Coach, between *De'den* and *Northorn*, on his Way to *Hanover*; his Majesty was presently let Blood, and had such Remedies as were judged proper administered to him, and travelled on to his Highness the Duke of *York's* at *Osnabrug*, where he arrived about Ten at Night: But notwithstanding all the Physicians could do for his Recovery, he departed this Life the 11th, about One in the Morning, in the 68th Year of his Age, and the 13th of his Reign: A Prince endowed with all Royal Virtues.

Whereupon the Lords of the Privy Council assembling at *Leicester-House*, gave Order for proclaiming his present Majesty, who made a most gracious Declaration to them, and caused all the Lords and others of the late Majesty's Privy Council, to be Sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council: And this Morning about Ten a-Clock his Majesty was proclaimed; first, in the Court before *Leicester-House*, where the Officers of State, Nobility, and Privy Counsellors were present, with the Officers of Arms, all being on Foot; then the Officers of Arms being mounted on Horseback, the like was done in *Leicester-Square*, at *Charing-Cross*, within *Temple-Bar*, at the End of *Wood street* in *Cheapside*, and lastly, at the *Royal Exchange*, with the usual Solemnities: The principal Officers of State, a great Number of the Nobility, and of other Persons of Distinction, attending during the whole Ceremony.

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his Glory our late Sovereign Lord King George of blessed Memory, by whose Decease the Imperial Crowns of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, are solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince George, Prince of Wales: We therefore the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being here assisted with those of his late Majesty's Privy Council, with Numbers of other principal Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London, do now hereby, with one full Voice and Consent of Tongue and Heart, publish and proclaim, That the High and Mighty Prince George, Prince of Wales, is now, by the Death of our late Sovereign, of happy Memory, become our only Lawful and Rightful Liege Lord, GEORGE the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. to whom we do acknowledge all Faith and constant Obedience, with all hearty and humble Affection: Beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal King George the Second with long and happy Years to reign over us.

Given at the Court at *Leicester-House*, this 14th Day of June, 1727.

God save the King

V. Cant.

Ang. G.

Ev. C. P. S.

rafter

Gage

Tadcaster

Bathurst

De Lawr.

Ch. Greenwood

William Sharpe

Th. Beake

Will. Manners

Queensberry

Queensberry and Cadogan	T. Woodcock
Dover.	Wm. Wilmer
Argyll & Greenw.	R. Arnold
Kent	Tho. Colby
Lincoln	Alex. Abercrombie
Holles Newcastle	Thomas Day
Sutherland	Patt. Ward
Pembroke	Ja. Macartney
Nottingham	Jn. Savage
Stair	Jos. Ferrers
Falmouth	W. Compton
Lonsdale,	Dan. Dering
Carteret	Richard Lilly
Lechmere	Sam. Hetherington
Sp. Compton	John Armstrong
E. Methuen	John Effington
D. Finch	John Camp
W. Stanhope	Thomas Benson
R. Walpole	G. Cook
R. Raymond	Robert Baker
J. Jekyll	J. Pepuchury
R. Eyres	Daniel Lamy
H. Pelham	William Wynn
Rob. Sutton	P. Felan
Wm. Pulteney	Fran. Blake
	W. Cleveland
Denbigh	J. Hayne
Albemarle	H. Bendysh
H. Bendysh, jun.	Jn. Jones
Tho. Whetham	Rob. Corbet
Pet. Campbell	Will. Corbet
Anth. LaMoune	Wriothesley Betton
Hen. Weston	Ch. Lumley
Tho. Smith	Thos. Salt
J. Rushout	Charles Lucas
T. Lyttelton	Hen. Holcombe
Tho. Copleston	Tho. Cartwright
Adolphus Oughton	Abel Stibbs
Edward Southwell	W. Shaw
Th. Clements	Edward Brown
Thos. Martyn	B. Whiten
Fra. North	Jun. Forbes
John Lambert	Aug. Schutz
John Jocelyn	V. Cornwall
Claud. Amyand	Charles Stanhope
Ph. Crespigny	L. Thens
	Tho.
Dunmore	
Lovett	
Peterborow	
Suffex	
Chesterfield	
Essex	
Macclesfield	
Scarborough	
Cardigan	
Grantham	
De Loraine	
Bridgwater	
Ashburnham	
Radnor	
Harborough	
Will. Powlett	
Cholmondeley	
Hartington	
Tyrconnel	
Tyrawly	
John Eyles, Mayor	
T. Jenkyns	
P. Yorke	
C. Talbot	
Edw. Southwell	
W. Cary	
John Mohun	
Na. Hufsey	
G. Harvey	
P. Bettsworth	
Jan. Trymmer	
T. Pelham	
Fran. Hall	
C. Brewer	
R. Cochrane	
Rich. Ingoldsby	
Thos. Lambert	
Rob. Whatley	
Hen. De Salmeres	
Will. Lewis Le	
Grand	
Fra. Burton	
Rob. Nesbitt	
Richard Plumer	

Tho. Sadler	Tho. Sidney	Ch. Delafaye
George Lochmann	J. Montgomerie	Tho. Beveis
Ph. Journeaulx	Rob. Sourbee	Thomas Needham
Edw. Godfrey	Hub. Marshall	Ra. Jephson
J. Whitworth	Roger Martin	

At the Court at Leiceſter-Houſe, the 14th Day of June, 1727.

P R E S E N T,

The King's moſt Excellent Maſteſty in Council.

His Maſteſty, being this Day preſent in Council, was pleaſed to make the following Declaration.

TH'E ſudden and unexpected Death of the King, my deareſt Father, has filled my Heart with ſo much Concern and Surprize, that I am at a Loſs how to expreſs myſelf upon this great and melancholy Occaſion.

I am ſenſible of the Weight that immediately falls upon me, by taking the Government of a Nation ſo Powerful at Home, and of ſuch Influence and Conſequence Abroad; but my Love and Affection to this Country, from my Knowledge and Experience of you, makes me reſolve chearfully to undergo all Difficulties for the Sake and Good of my People.

The Religion, Laws, and Liberties of the Kingdom are moſt dear to me; and the Preſervation of the Conſtitution in Church and State, as it is now happily eſta- bliſhed, ſhall be my firſt, and always my chief Care.

And as the Alliances entered into by the late King, my Father, with foreign Powers, have contributed to the reſtoring the Tranquillity, and preſerving the Balance of Europe, I ſhall endeavour to cultivate thoſe Alliances, and to improve and perfect this great Work for the Honour, Intereſt, and Security of my People.

Whereupon the Lords of the Council made to the humble Requeſt to his Maſteſty, that this his Maſteſty's moſt gracious Declaration might be made publick; which his Maſteſty was pleaſed to order accordingly.
Edward Southwell.

AT the Court at *Leicester-House*, the 14th Day of
June, 1727.

P R E S E N T,

The King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.


Lord Archbishop of <i>Can-</i>	Lord <i>Carteret</i> ,
<i>terbury</i> ,	Lord <i>Lechmere</i> ,
Lord Chancellor,	Mr. Speaker of the House of
Lord Privy Seal,	Commons,
Lord Chamberlain,	Mr. Treasurer of the House-
Duke of <i>Argyll</i> ,	hold,
Duke of <i>Queensbury</i> ,	Lord <i>Finch</i> , Comptroller,
Duke of <i>Kent</i> ,	Mr. Vice-chamberlain,
Duke of <i>Newcastle</i> ,	Mr. Chancellor of the <i>E-</i>
Earl of <i>Pembroke</i> ,	chequer,
Earl of <i>Lincoln</i> ,	Ld. Ch. Justice <i>Raymond</i> ,
Earl of <i>Nottingham</i> ,	Master of the Rolls,
Earl of <i>Sutherland</i> ,	Lord Chief Justice <i>Eyre</i> ,
Earl of <i>Stair</i> ,	<i>William Pulteney</i> , Esq;
Lord Visc. <i>Lonsdale</i> ,	Sir <i>Robert Sutton</i> ,
Lord Visc. <i>Falmouth</i> ,	<i>Henry Pelham</i> , Esq;

His Majesty, at his first coming into the Council, was this Day pleased to, declare, That understanding that the Law requires he should, at his Accession to the Crown, take and subscribe the Oath relating to the Security of the Church of *Scotland*, he was now ready to do it this first Opportunity; which his Majesty was graciously pleased to do according to the Forms used by the Law of *Scotland*, and subscribed two Instruments thereof in the Presence of the Lords of the Council, who witnessed the same; and his Majesty was pleased to order, that one of the said Instruments be transmitted to the Court of Session to be recorded in the Books of *Sederunt*, and afterwards to be forthwith lodged in the publick Register of *Scotland*; and that the other of them remain among the Records of the Council, and be entered in the Council-Book.

F I N I S

THE *Historical Register.*

NUMBER XLVII.

 THE Proceedings of the Fifth Session of the Sixth Parliament of *Great Britain*, in the 13th Year of the Reign of King *GEORGE* the First, continued from Page 172 of the preceding *Register*, till their Recesse.

ON Friday the 21st of *April*, Mr. Auditor *Jett* and Mr. *George Wrighte*, from Mr. Auditor *Godolphin*, presented to the House of Commons, several Copies of Warrants from the Lords of the Treasury, for making out Debentures upon the Receiver-General of the Land Revenue, &c. and Copies of all Warrants, of the same Nature were order'd to be laid before the House. Then Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue out his Warrant for a new Writ, for the Electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Lancaster*, in the County of *Lancaster*, in the Room of *William Heysham*, Esq; deceas'd. After which the House, in a grand Committee, consider'd farther of *Ways and Means* for raising the Supply; but put off that Affair till Tuesday the 27th, by Reason of Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer's being again indisposed.

On Saturday the 22d, Sir *Richard Hopkins* reported the Amendments made by the Committee to the Bill for preventing Frauds and Abuses in the Dying Trade, &c. which being agreed to, the said Bill was ordered to be engrossed.

On the 24th, the said Bill was read the third Time, passed, and sent up to the Lords; and the Treasurer, Secretary and Surveyor to the Commissioners for the Fifty new Churches presented to the House several Accounts, and other Papers relating thereto,

The same Day, the King came to the House of Peers, with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majesty was pleased to give the Royal Assent to the following publick Acts, viz.

1. *An Act for continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, in that Part of Great Britain called England, and for granting to his Majesty certain Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland, for the Service of the Year 1727; and for appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament; and for making forth Duplicates of Exchequer Bills, Lottery Tickets, and Orders, lost, burnt, or otherwise destroyed; and for giving further Time to Clerks and Apprentices to pay the Duties omitted to be paid for their Indentures and Contracts.*

2. *An Act to enable the South-Sea Company, the Licence and the Consent of the East-India Company, to take in Negroes within their Limits of Trade, and to deliver the same at Buenos-Ayres.*

3. *An Act for repairing, widening, and amending the Road from Wigan to Preston in the County of Lancaster.*

4. *An Act for repairing, widening, and amending the Road from Warrington to Wigan in the County of Lancaster.*

5. *An Act for repairing the Roads leading from Cirencester Town's End to St. John's Bridge in the County of Gloucester.*

6. *An Act for amending the several Roads leading from the City of Bristol.*

7. *An Act for repairing the Road leading from Studley-Bridge (through Chippenham) in the County of Wilts, to the Top of Toghill in the County of Gloucester.*

8. *An Act for repairing the several Roads leading from Birmingham (through the Town of Wednesbury) to a Place called High Bullen, and to Great Bridge, and from thence to the End of Gibbet Lane next adjoining to the Township of Bilson, and from Great Bridge (through Dudley) to King's-Winford, and to the farther End of Brittle-Lane, in the Counties of Warwick, Stafford, and Worcester.*

9. *An Act for repairing the Roads leading from the Town of Bromsgrove to the Town of Dudley in the County of Worcester, and from the said Town of Bromsgrove to the Town of Birmingham in the County of Warwick.*

10. *An Act for repairing the several Roads leading from the Town of Warminster in the County of Wilts.*

11. *An Act for amending and repairing the Roads from Luton in the County of Bedford, to Westwood-Gate in the said County.*

12. *An Act for the effectual Draining and Preservation of Haddenham Level, in the Isle of Ely.*

13. *An Act for repealing Part, and making more effectual the Residue of an Act of Parliament made in the First Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, entitled, An Act for the Incorporating certain Persons for the better providing for and setting at Work the Poor in the City of Gloucester.*

14. *An Act for improving the Navigation of the River Dunn, from a Place called Holmestile in the Township of Doncaster in the County of York, to Wilsick-House in the Parish of Bramby-Dunn in the said County.*

And to seventeen private Acts.

The next Day, April 26, an engrossed Bill for encouraging and promoting Fisheries and other Manufactures and Improvements in Scotland, was read the third Time, passed, and sent up to the Lords; but the Order of the Day, for the House to resolve into a Grand Committee, to consider further of Ways and Means, was still put off to the next Day, by Reason that Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer was, that very Day, taken extream ill of a violent Diarrhea, which put all his Relations and Well-wishers under the deepest Consternation and Concern.

However, this great Man's lamented Absence from the House of Commons put no further Stop to publick Business: For on Wednesday, the 26th of April, the House went into a Grand Committee, to consider further of Ways and Means for raising the Supply; And Sir William Yonge, one of the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, moved, 'That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the Sum of 370,000 *l.* be raised by Loans or by Exchequer Bills, to be charged on the Surpluses arisen or to arise from and after Michaelmas 1726, for the Duties on Coins and Culm, granted by an Act of the fifth Year of his Majesty's Reign, from the 27th Day of September 1725, to Lady-Day 1751, and by a subsequent Act of the sixth Year of his Majesty's Reign, made perpetual, and which are reserved for the Disposition of Parliament.' This Motion was seconded by Mr. Doddington, and thirded

by Sir Charles Turner, two other Lords of the Treasury, but was strenuously opposed by Mr. Shippen, Mr. Hungerford, Sir Joseph Jekyll, and several other Gentlemen; so that there was a warm Debate, from One a-Clock in the Afternoon to Seven in the Evening, in which the principal Speakers were as follow :

For the Motion.

Sir William Yonge,
Mr. Doddington,
Sir Charles Turner,
Mr. Pelham,
Mr. Talbot,
Mr. Onslow,
Sir Philip Yorke,

Against the Motion.

Mr. Shippen,
Mr. How,
Mr. Hungerford,
Sir Joseph Jekyll,
Mr. Bernard,
Mr. Bootle,
Mr. Wortley Mountagu,
Sir William Strickland,
Mr. Palmer,
Mr. Hutchison,
Mr. William Pulteney,
Sir William Wyndham.

The most material Objections offer'd against the Motion, were, ' That, by several Votes and Acts of Parliament, all the Exceedings or Surpluses of publick Funds, were to be apply'd towards the lessening of the Publick Debts, or to the Increase of the Sinking Fund; That this Disposition could not be alter'd without wounding publick Credit, which was already extremely low, since the taking off any Part of the Mortgage could not but lessen the Security of the Debt. That it was somewhat strange, such a Motion should be made by those very Persons who had the Honour of being in the Administration, who could not have forgot, what his Majesty had so strongly recommended from the Throne, at the Opening of this Session, That the Produce of the Sinking Fund might be immediately apply'd to the Uses for which it was so wisely contriv'd, and to which it now stands appropriated. And that this Motion was still the more surprizing, after the large Vote of Credit the House had so lately come to.' To all this it was answer'd, That the Surpluses on Coals could not be deemed a Part of the Sinking Fund, since they had never been appropriated, but were reserved for the Disposition of Parliament. And the Question being, at last, put upon Sir William Yonge's Motion, it was carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 209 Voices against

against 82. The next Day, April 27, Mr. Farrer reported the said Resolution, which being agreed to, a Bill was order'd to be brought in thereupon.

On the 28th of April, Mr. Farrer presented a Bill to that purpose, which was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time. A Bill for better Regulation of the Linnen and Hempen Manufactures in Scotland, was read the second Time, and committed; and then in a Grand Committee, the Commons went through the Bill for allowing further Time to Persons to qualify themselves, &c.

On Saturday the 29th, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, for importing Cochineal in this Kingdom in any British Ship or Vessel, or any Ship or Vessel belonging to any Kingdom or State in Amity with his Majesty, from any Port or Place during a limited Time: And the Bill for granting to his Majesty the Sum of 370,000 l. to be raised by Loans or Exchequer Bills on the Surplus of the Duties on Coals, &c. was read the second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

On Monday the 1st of May, the Commons agreed to the Amendments made, in a Committee, to the Bill for better Regulation of the Linnen and Hempen Manufactures in Scotland, and order'd the said Bill to be engrossed; Then they read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time, a Bill for the free Importation of Cochineal during the Time to be therein limited; and having also agreed to the Amendments made by the Grand Committee, to the Bill for allowing further Time to Persons on board the Fleet, or beyond the Seas, in his Majesty's Service, to qualify themselves for the legal Enjoyment of Offices, &c. the said Bill was order'd to be engrossed. After this, Mr. William Peer Williams reported from the Committee appointed to inspect what Laws are expired, or near expiring, and to report their Opinion to the House, which of them were fit to be revived or continued, that they had come to several Resolutions, which were read twice, and agreed to, viz.

1. That the Clause contained in an Act made in the Ninth and Tenth Years of the Reign of the late King William the Third, (entitled, *An Act to settle the Trade to Africa*) for allowing, during a limited Time, a Drawback of the Duties upon Exportation of Copper Bars imported, and which Clause (after Expiration thereof) was by an Act of the Twelfth Year of her late Majesty's Reign, revived and continued for Fourteen Years,

Years, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, is fit to be further continued.

2. That an Act made in the Fifth Year of his Majesty's Reign, entitled, *An Act for the better preventing Frauds committed by Bankrupts*, which Act was to continue in force for seven Years, from the 26th Day of May 1716, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, and which by another Act made in the Eleventh Year of his Majesty's Reign, was continued for One Year, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, is fit to be further continued.

3. That an Act made in the Tenth Year of his Majesty's Reign (entitled, *An Act for the better viewing, searching, and examining all Drugs, Medicines, Waters, Oils, Compositions, used or to be used for Medicines, in all Places where the same shall be exposed to Sale, or kept for that Purpose, within the City of London, and Suburbs thereof, or within seven Miles Circuit of the said City*), which was to be in Force for three Years, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, is fit to be further continued.

And a Bill was order'd to be brought in, pursuant to the said Resolutions.

The next Day, May 2, the Commons agreed to the Amendments made, by the Grand Committee, to the Bill 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, &c. order'd the said Bill to be engrossed; and afterwards, in a Committee of the whole House, went through the Bill for granting to his Majesty the Sum of 370,000 l. to be raised by Loans or Exchequer Bills, to be charged on the Surplus Moneys of the Duties on Coals and Culm, and added thereto a Clause of Appropriation.

On the 3d of May, the Commons agreed to the Amendments made in a Committee, to the Bill for the free Importation of *Cochineal*, &c. which was order'd to be engrossed; as was also the Bill for granting to his Majesty the Sum of 370,000 l. &c. And then the engrossed Bill for better Regulation of the Linnen and Hempen Manufactures in Scotland, was read the third Time, passed, and sent up to the Lords; as was also the Bill for allowing further Time to Persons on board the Fleet, or beyond the Seas, in his Majesty's Service, to qualify themselves, &c.

On the 4th, the Bill for granting 370,000 l. to his Majesty, &c. was read the third Time, passed, and sent up to the Lords; as was also the Bill for enlarging the Times for hearing and determining Claims on the Estates of the late South-Sea Directors: After which, in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons went through the Bill for the Sale of such of the forfeited Estates in Scotland as remain unsold, and are vested in the Crown, and for determining such Claims on the said Estates, as, having been duly entered, remain undetermined, and made several Amendments thereto.

On Friday the 5th, Sir Henry Houghton, from the Commissioners and Trustees of the Forfeited Estates in Scotland, presented to the House a Report of the said Commissioners and Trustees, touching their Proceedings upon the Affairs which concern the York-Buildings Company, which Report was order'd to lie on the Table until the Report of the Grand Committee, to whom the Bill for the Sale of the Forfeited Estates in Scotland, &c. was committed, be receiv'd; which being done the very Day, the Report of the Commissioners was also read; and then the Amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill, being agreed to, the Bill, with the Amendments, was order'd to be engrossed.

The next Day, May the 6th, the Amendments made by a Committee to a Bill for continuing a Clause and two Acts, therein mentioned, were agreed to, and the Bill, with the Amendments, order'd to be engrossed; after which a Bill for the Sale of the Forfeited Estates in Scotland, was read the third Time, passed, and sent up to the Lords; and then the House adjourn'd till Tuesday the 9th.

Upon that Day, the engrossed Bill for continuing the Laws therein mentioned, was read the third Time, passed, and sent up to the Lords. After which Mr. Gybbon, from the Committee of Privileges and Elections, reported the Matter as it appeared to them, touching the Election for the Borough Petersfield in the County of Southampton, with the Resolutions of the Committee thereupon, viz.

1. That the Right of Election of Burgesses to serve in Parliament for the Borough of Petersfield in the County of Southampton, is in the Freeholders of Lands, or ancient Dwelling-houses or Shambles, or Dwelling-houses or Shambles built upon ancient Foundations within the said Borough.

2. That

2. That *Joseph Taylor*, Esq; is only duly elected a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the said Borough.

The first Resolution being read a second Time, was agreed to by the House; but the other Resolution being read a second Time, and the Question put, that the House do agree with the Committee in the said Resolution, it passed in the Negative; and then it was resolved, That *Edmund Miller*, Esq; was duly elected a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the said Borough.

The next Day, Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown for a new Writ, for the electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Horsham* in the County of *Sussex*, in the Room of the Honourable *Henry Ingram*, Esq; who had accepted the Office of Commissary of the Stores and Provisions at *Gibraltar*.

The Commons did not sit the 14th, but on Friday the 12th, Mr. Speaker was also order'd to issue out his Warrants for two new Writs, one for the electing a Knight of the Shire for the County of *Worcester*, in the Room of *Sir Thomas Lyttleton*, Bart. who had accepted the Office of one of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain*, in the Room of *Sir John Jennings*, who resign'd; the other, for electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Eastlow* in *Cornwall*, in the Room of the Right Honourable *Sir George Cholmondeley*, Knight of the *Bath*, (commonly called Lord *Malpas*) who had accepted the Office of Master of his Majesty's Robes.

Nothing material was done on Saturday the 13th, and on Monday the 15th, the King came to the House of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes, seated on the Throne, with the usual Solemnity, Mr. *Saunderson*, Deputy Gentleman-Usher of the *Black Rod*, was sent with a Message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the House of Peers; the Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to give the Royal Assent to,

1. An Act for granting to his Majesty the Sum of Three Hundred and Seventy Thousand Pounds, to be raised by Loans or Exchequer Bills, to be charged on the Surplus Monies of the Duties on Coals and Galm, granted by an Act of the Fifth Year of his Majesty's Reign, for a Term of Years, and since made perpetual.

2. An Act for allowing farther Time to Persons on board the Fleet, or beyond the Seas in his Majesty's Service, to qualify themselves for the legal Enjoyment of Offices and Employments, and for indemnifying such Persons as have omitted to qualify themselves within the Time limited for that Purpose, and for the better ascertaining such Time.

3. An Act for the free Importation of Cochineal during the Time therein limited.

4. An Act for enlarging the Times for bearing and determining Claims by the Trustees for raising Money upon the Estates of the late Directors of the South-Sea Company, and others, and for Relief of the Creditors of Robert Knight, Esq; late Cashier to the said Company; and for Relief of Persons who have entered Claims for contingent Debts and Incumbrances, and for giving Time to Ralph Gullston and other Creditors of Edward Gibbon, Esq; to enter Claims before the said Trustees for a Debt specify'd in the Inventory of the said Edward Gibbon, and for empowering the Trustees to dismiss Claims for want of Prosecution, and for applying the Produce of the said Estates for the Benefit of the South-Sea Company.

5. An Act for Sale of such of the forfeited Estates in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland, as remain unsold and are vested in the Crown, and for determining such Claims on the said Estates as having been duly entered, remain undetermined.

6. An Act for the better Regulation of the Woollen Manufactures, and for preventing Disputes among the Persons concerned therein, and for limiting a Time for prosecuting for the Forfeiture appointed by an Act of the Twelfth Year of his Majesty's Reign, in case of Payment of the Workmen's Wages in any other Manner than in Money.

7. An Act for the better Regulation of the Linnen and Hempen Manufactures in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland.

8. An Act for encouraging and promoting Fisheries and other Manufactures and Improvements in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland.

9. An Act for continuing the Laws therein mentioned, relating to Copper Bars exported, and for better preventing Frauds committed by Bankrupts, and for searching Drugs and Compositions for Medicines.

10. An Act for preventing Frauds and Abuses in the Dying Trade.

11. An Act for repairing the Road from Cranford Bridge in the County of Middlesex, to Abat End of Maidenhead Bridge which lies in the County of Bucks,

12. *An Act for the more effectual amending the Highways leading from Royston in the County of Hertford, to Wansford Bridge in the County of Huntingdon.*

13. *An Act for improving the Navigation of the River Ouze in the County of York.*

14. *An Act for explaining and amending an Act passed in the Seventh and Eighth Years of his late Majesty King William the Third, entitled, An Act for making Navigable the Rivers Wye and Lug in the County of Hereford, and for making the same more effectual.*

15. *An Act for establishing a certain Provision for maintaining the Curate of the Parish of St. Catharine Cree Church alias Christ Church, London, and for repairing and supporting the Chancel of the said Parish Church.*

And to Ten private Bills.

After which, the Lord High Chancellor read his Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses, as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Acquainted you, at the opening of this Session, with the Dangers which threatned this Kingdom, and the Peace and Liberties of Europe. I am now to return you my Thanks for the Zeal and Dispatch with which you have proceeded upon the several Points I then recommended to your Care; for the Confidence you have reposed in me; and for the Assurances you have given me of your Support and Assistance in Vindication of my Honour, and in the Maintenance and Defence of the undoubted Rights and Privileges of this Nation, so openly and notoriously invaded and attacked.

The Siege of Gibraltar proves beyond all Dispute the End and Design of the Engagements entered into by the Emperor and the King of Spain; but the Preparations I had made for the Defence of that Place, and the Bravery of my Troops, will, I doubt not, convince them of the Rashness and Folly of that Undertaking. However, the Love of Peace has hitherto prevailed upon me, even under this high Provocation, to suspend, in some Measure, my Resentments; and instead of having immediate Recourse to Arms, and demanding of my Allies that Assistance which they are engaged and ready to give me, I have concurred with the most Christian King and the States General, in making such Overtures of Accommodation, as must convince all the World of the Uprightness of our Intentions, and of our sincere Disposition to Peace, and demonstrate to whose Ambi-

tion

tion and Thirst of Power the Calamities of a War are to be imputed, if these just and reasonable Propositions are rejected. In the mean Time, I have the Pleasure to acquaint you, that the Crown of *Sweden* has acceded to the Treaty of *Hanover*, and that the Convention between me, his most Christian Majesty, and the King of *Denmark*, is actually signed.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The Vigour and Chearfulness you have shewn, in raising so effectually, and upon such easy Terms, the necessary Supplies for the Service of the current Year, are not only Instances of your Zeal and Affection to me, but demonstrate the established Credit, Power, and Strength of this Kingdom.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It would have been a great Satisfaction to me, if before your Separation I had been able to speak to you more positively, and with greater Certainty, upon the present Posture and State of Affairs: But as you have now dispatch'd the Publick Business, and as the Season of the Year requires your going into your respective Countries, I choose rather to put an End to this Session, than to keep you any longer together unnecessarily. The Provisions you have made, and the perfect Union and Harmony between me and my Allies, will, I hope, enable me, by the Divine Assistance, either to withstand and defeat the Designs of our Enemies, if their Conduct shall bring upon us the Necessity of a War; or to improve the Blessings of Peace, if Peace can, with Justice, Honour, and Security, be obtained.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's Command, acquainted both Houses, *That it was his Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the 27th Day of June next.*

In our last Quarterly Collection, we inserted all the *Protests* enter'd this Session in the Registers of the House of Peers: The most remarkable of which relates to a great Debate, on their Lordships taking into Consideration his Majesty's Speech at the Opening of the Session, together with the *Memorials* and other Papers laid before their Lordships. All the Lords in Town having been summon'd to attend, on Tuesday the 24th of *January*, and being then met in a full House, the Clerk was ordered to read his Majesty's Speech, which being done accord-

ingly, the Earl of *Strafford* stood up, and took Notice, ' That it contain'd Matters of the highest Importance ' and Concern to the whole Nation, and which therefore ' ought to be maturely weigh'd and consider'd, the rather, because in communicating Affairs of so great ' Consequence to his Parliament, his Majesty, undoubtedly, expected the Advice of both Houses; and, in particular, of that illustrious Assembly, which is the ' standing Council of the Crown, both in, and out of ' Parliament. That, besides his Majesty's Speech, several Papers relating to the present critical Juncture, ' had been laid before them the Saturday before, which ' seem'd to require more Time than they had been allowed to examine into them: But since they were ' called upon it, on so short a Warning, his Lordship ' moved, That the House might resolve into a Grand ' Committee, to take all those important Matters into ' their Consideration.' This Motion being readily and unanimously agreed to, the House went into a Grand Committee; of which my Lord *De la War* being appointed Chairman, the Clerk was by his Lordship directed to read the Titles of the several Papers that had been laid before the House, consisting chiefly of Letters and Memorials that had passed between the Ministers of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Spain*, and the Act of Accession of the States General to the *Hanover Treaty*.

After this Reading, the Lord *Bathurst* open'd the Debate, and, in the first Place, took Notice, ' With what ' Caution and Circumspection the States General had ' acted in this whole Affair. That they had not fully ' and entirely acceded to the Treaty of *Hanover*, since ' they had formally and expressly excused and discharged themselves from the General Guaranty of the *Treaties of Westphalia and Oliva*, in which, they said, ' they were never engaged; And as to the Business of ' *Thorn*, they had only promised to employ their friendly ' Offices for obtaining a reasonable Satisfaction: So that ' they acceded only upon Account of the 5th and 6th ' Articles of the Treaty of *Munster*, for preserving and ' maintaining their Rights with respect to Commerce; ' whereas by the Treaty of *Hanover*, *Great Britain* and ' *France* stood engaged to guaranty to the *Dutch*, not ' only the said 5th and 6th Articles of the Peace of *Westphalia*, but likewise the *Barrier Treaty*, and the Treaty ' of *Oliva*, in favour of the Protestants of *Germany*: ' And thus, in short, the *Dutch* having engaged them- ' selves

‘ selves to nothing, what they had done did not deserve
‘ the Name of *Accession*, the rather, because they had
‘ made it an exprefs Condition, That their *Act of Ac-*
‘ *cession* should be approved and ratified by the King of
‘ *Great Britain*, the most Christian King, and the King
‘ of *Prussia*: But tho’ this last Potentate was one of the
‘ principal Contractors in the Treaty of *Hanover*, yet
‘ no mention being now made of him, his Lordship
‘ could not tell what to make of it. That it seems his
‘ Minister had refused signing the said *Act of Accession*,
‘ probably upon Account of the *Dutch* excusing them-
‘ selves from the general Guaranty: But let his Rea-
‘ sons, for receding from his Engagements, be what
‘ they would, his Example might be of a very dange-
‘ rous Consequence, for by a Letter from the Duke de
‘ *Bourbonville*, the Spanish Minister at *Vienna*, it appear’d,
‘ That they were not without Hopes at the Imperial
‘ Court, that *France* might thereby think herself dis-
‘ engaged from the *Hanover* Alliance: In which Event,
‘ *Great Britain* alone must bear the Burden of an ex-
‘ pensive War with two of the greatest Potentates in
‘ *Europe*. That the *Dutch* receiving far greater Advan-
‘ tages than *Great Britain* from the *East-India* Trade,
‘ and consequently being more concern’d than we in
‘ the Suppression of the *Ostend* Company, they ought,
‘ at least, to bear an equal Share with us in the Expences
‘ of this War; and guaranty to us the Possession of *Gi-*
‘ *braltar*, in the same Manner as *Great Britain* guaran-
‘ ties to them, their *Barrier*. That, after all, his Lord-
‘ ship did not see any just Reason for a Rupture with
‘ *Spain*. That, indeed, the Duke de *Ripperda* might
‘ have dropp’d some indecent and indiscreet Expressions,
‘ but that he was known to be a hot-headed Man; and
‘ Princes have a Right to disavow the Indiscretions of
‘ their Ministers, which the King of *Spain* had done in
‘ a most solemn Manner, with Relation to *Ripperda*.
‘ That ’twas well known, that violent Ministers do ma-
‘ ny unaccountable Things: And if their idle Talk,
‘ and foolish Expressions were a just Foundation for
‘ War, Nations would ever be at Daggers-drawing.
‘ That, for some Time past, the Emperor had been
‘ treated here very Cavalierly by some Persons; and
‘ that, in the Memorial the *Marquess de Pozzo Bueno*
‘ left behind him, at his Departure, it was suggested,
‘ That the violent State to which Affairs are now reduced,
‘ is owing to the Ministers of England. That, in the
‘ same

" same Memorial, mention is made of a *positive Promise*
 " made by the King of *Great Britain* for the *Restitution*
 " of *Gibraltar*; which could not be supposed to have
 " been said without any *Foundation*; and therefore it
 " would be highly necessary to enquire, whether, in
 " reality, such a *Promise* was ever made, and whether
 " any Thing like it was mentioned in the *Treaty* con-
 " cluded at *Madrid*? That let that Matter stand how it
 " would, all possible *Methods* of an amicable *Ad-just-*
 " *modation* ought, in his Opinion, to be try'd before
 " they engaged in a *War*, which, in our present *Cir-*
 " *cumstances*, might be attended with very dangerous
 " *Consequences*. That the Nation is loaded with a *Debt*
 " of above *Fifty Millions*, ——— But though they are
 " told of a *Sinking Fund* apply'd to the gradual *Discharge*
 " of that heavy *Burden*, yet it was more to be wish'd
 " than expected, that the *Operation* of that wise *Contri-*
 " *vance* should suffer no *Interruption*, by the *Exigences*
 " inseparable from a *War*. That one of our best *Mathe-*
 " *maticians* has foretold, That if ever *England* raises
 " above *Five Millions* in a *Year*, it will infallibly be
 " exhausted and ruined in a few *Years*. Now if, at this
 " *Juncture*, we should enter upon a *War*, and not med-
 " dle with the *Sinking Fund*, according to the *Scheme*
 " of those in the *Administration*, they must be obliged
 " to raise, at least, seven *Millions* a *Year* upon the *Peo-*
 " *ple* of *England*; the *Consequence* of which was ob-
 " vious and glaring to any one who admitted the *Prin-*
 " *ciple* of that great *Mathematician*. That in some of
 " the *Papers* laid before the *House*, mention was made
 " of great *Sums* of *Money* distributed in divers *Places*,
 " to bring some *Measures* to bear: That for his own
 " *Part*, he had touch'd neither *Spanish* ——— nor *English*
 " *Gold* ——— He was neither a *Spaniard*, nor a *French-*
 " *man*, but a *True Englishman*; and as long as he had the
 " *Honour* to sit in that *House*, he would speak and act
 " for the *Good* of his *Country*. That therefore, he
 " would sum up all he had said, with earnestly desiring
 " their *Lordships* seriously to consider the Matter before
 " them, which was of the last *Consequence* and *Import-*
 " *ance* to the whole *Nation*. What, said his *Lordship*,
 " can we get by a *War*, if it be a successful one? I'll
 " say it in one *Word*, *NOTHING*. ——— What can we
 " lose, if it be unprosperous? I'll say it in one *Word*,
 " a *Syllable*, ——— *ALL*.

This Speech was received with deserved Applause: The Duke of *Argyll*, who stood up next, only took Notice of an Insinuation in it, 'grounded on a fond Suggestion from Duke de *Bourbonville*, as if the Court of *France* might think themselves disengaged and justify'd in receding from the *Hanover* Alliance, upon Account of one of the Contracting Parties in that Treaty withdrawing himself from it: But that he might assure the House, that the King of *France* stood firm to his Engagements, and, in the Course of this whole Affair, had acted with perfect Harmony and Concert with his (*Britannick*) Majesty.' To evince which, his Grace desired, That the Clerk might read the Letters, on the Table, from Count de *Morville*, Secretary of State to the most Christian King, to Mr. *Walpole*, the *British* Ambassador in *France*, and to Signior *Maffei*, the Pope's Nuncio at *Madrid*, which being read accordingly, gave great Satisfaction to the House.

After this, the Lord Viscount *Townshend* follow'd more closely, and answer'd the several Heads of the Lord *Bathurst's* Speech: He said in Substance, 'That the Treaty of *Hanover* being purely Defensive, had made no Alteration in the Treaties subsisting before, either between the Contracting Powers, or other Princes and States: That the true Aim and Intention of this Alliance was a reciprocal Guaranty for the protecting and maintaining the Dominions and Countries, both in and out of Europe, whereof each of the Allies was actually possessed, at the Time of the signing of this Alliance: So that by acceding thereto, the Crowns of Great Britain and *France* became Guarantees of the 5th and 6th Articles of the Treaty of *Munster*, by which the Dutch are entitled to exclusive Rights and Privileges of Trade in the *East-Indies*: But that this Guaranty was reciprocal between Great Britain and the States General, since by the Treaty of 1667, Spain had granted to England the same Rights and Privileges which the Dutch enjoy'd by the said 5th and 6th Articles of the Treaty of *Westphalia*: That therefore the Suppressing of the *Ostend* Company, which manifestly invaded those exclusive Rights and Privileges, was become a common Cause between us and the Dutch: That our Concern therein is almost equal to theirs; since our *East-India* Trade brings about 300,000 *l.* a Year into the Customs, which being Part of the General Mortgage, if so considerable a Branch of Trade should be lost, that

' that yearly Sum would be taken from the Sinking
 ' Fund. That by former Treaties, *Great Britain* was
 ' Guarantee to the *Dutch* for their *Barrier* in the *Ne-*
 ' *therlands*, as reciprocally, by the same Treaties, they
 ' were Guarantees to *Great Britain* for the Protestant
 ' Succession: So that, in those Respects, we stood no
 ' more engaged to them, than they to us. That, in-
 ' deed, by their Act of Accession to the *Hanover Alli-*
 ' *ance*, the States General exempt themselves from the
 ' General Guaranty of the Treaties of *Wesphalia* and
 ' *Oliva*, to which they never stood engaged; but, never-
 ' theless, by the same Act, they engage themselves to em-
 ' ploy jointly with *Great Britain* and *France*, their Friend-
 ' ly Offices for obtaining a reasonable Satisfaction and Re-
 ' paration, as to the Infractions which might have been
 ' made in the Treaty of *Oliva*; which is as much as the
 ' Contracting Powers have engaged themselves to, by
 ' the first secret Article of the Treaty of *Hanover*; and
 ' is, indeed, as little as the Protestant Potentates could
 ' do, in Commiseration of the Severities lately exer-
 ' cised against the Protestants of *Thorn*. — That as to
 ' the idle Talk and indecent Enpressings of *Duke Rip-*
 ' *perda*, they were not alledg'd as a just Foundation
 ' for a Rupture with *Spain*; but only as pregnant and
 ' corroborating Indications of an Offensive Alliance be-
 ' tween that Prince and the Emperor, of which there
 ' were such convincing Proofs, as left no Room to doubt
 ' it. That as to the secret Article of that Alliance in
 ' favour of the Pretender, his Majesty had received from
 ' several Parts, such positive and concurring Informa-
 ' tions, that if the Safety of the State permitted to lay
 ' those Advices before the House, they would no more
 ' question the Certainty of such an Article, than if they
 ' had been present at the signing of it. But his Lord-
 ' ship hoped that illustrious Assembly would not think
 ' any of his Majesty's Servants, who had the Honour
 ' to sit amongst them, so audacious as to tell them
 ' downright Untruths, or to presume to impose upon
 ' their Lordships, by alledging Facts of so great Impor-
 ' tance, without sufficient Vouchers. That as to the
 ' other Articles of the secret Offensive Alliance, relat-
 ' ing to the supporting of the *Ostend Company*, and the
 ' Restitution of *Gibraltar*, the King of *Spain* and his
 ' Ministers, were so far from denying them, that, on
 ' the contrary, they did not scruple publicly to avow
 ' and justify them. That hereupon his Majesty could
 ' not,

' not, in Prudence, but take earl. and proper Measures
 ' to oppose an Alliance so directly levell'd against his
 ' Crown and Dignit, and invasive of most valuable
 ' Rights and Privileges acquired to his Subjects, by the
 ' most solemn Treaties. That, at the same Time, not-
 ' withstanding these high Provocations, his Majesty
 ' shewed his Inclination and Disposition to an amicable
 ' Accommodation; and, with this View, it was inti-
 ' mated to the Courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid*, That if
 ' the Emperor would remove the *Offend* Company to
 ' *Trasle*, or any other Place in his Dominions, which
 ' did not heretofore belong to the *Spanish* Monarchy,
 ' *Great Britain* would quietly acquiesce: But instead of
 ' accepting this Proposal, those two Courts not only
 ' seem'd resolv'd to support the *Offend* Trade, but *Spain*,
 ' in the Memorial lately presented by the Marquess
 ' *de Pozzo Ruero*, insist'd on the speedy *Restitution* of
 ' *Gibraltar*, by Virtue of a pretended *positive Promise*,
 ' which exists no where; which put his Majesty, and
 ' the whole Nation, under the Necessity of vigorous
 ' Self-Defence.

The Lord *Townshend* having done speaking, the Lord
Bingley stood up, and supported what had been offer'd by
 the Lord *Bathurst*, urging, in Substance, That in the
 ' present Situation of our Affairs, we should use all
 ' possible Methods to avoid entering into a War, which
 ' might prove of long Continuance, and of which we
 ' should be oblig'd to bear the main Burden, without
 ' any Prospect of real Advantage in the Conclusion.
 ' That we were not only a divided People, but involv'd
 ' in an immense Debt, which could not be increased (as
 ' it would infallibly in the Progress of a War) without
 ' endangering the Nation's sinking under the Load. That
 ' after all, our Misfortunes, and the Distractions that
 ' now threaten'd the Peace of *Europe*, were mainly ow-
 ' ing to our fluctuating Counsels, and unsteady Measures.
 ' That after a long and expensive, but most glorious
 ' War, we had, at last, compass'd the main End of the
 ' Grand Alliance, which was to give the House of *Au-*
 ' *stria* a reasonable Satisfaction, and to settle the Ba-
 ' lance of Power in *Europe*, both which were effectua-
 ' ally done by the Peace of *Utrecht*. But that upon his
 ' Majesty's Accession, some Persons thought it a Merit
 ' and made it their Business, to declaim against, and un-
 ' ravel all that had been done in the former glorious
 ' Reign. That in order thereto, they made the Power

and Riches of *Great Britain* subservient to the bound-
 less Ambition of the House of *Austria*; and having
 in Concert with *France*, form'd the Scheme of the
 Quadruple Alliance, put the Emperor in Possession of
 the Island and Kingdom of *Sicily*, which added to his
 other vast Dominions, bore down the Scale on his
 Side, and entirely overturn'd the Balance of Power.
 That we were never told, what Price, what Recompence
Great Britain was to have for our excessive Complaisance
 to the Emperor, against the repeated Remonstrances of many,
 (as was own'd in a late Treatise design'd to justify the present Measures) that we were
 hastening apace to make him a Power too great and too
 formidable; and that we should find in him, at last, the
 Enemy we then dreaded only in another. Neither was it
 yet known, what Equivalent *Great Britain* was to
 have for *Gibraltar*, the Restitution of which the most
 Christian King undertook to procure to the King of
Spain, and which undoubtedly the Regent of *France*
 would not have mention'd in the Manifesto against
Spain, unless he had obtain'd a previous Promise for
 it. That whatever Grounds there were for these
 Counsels, the Reason now given for running counter
 to them, is still the same, to wit, That it is the Pre-
 rogative, as well as the Interest of *Great Britain*, to
 hold the Balance of Power in *Europe*. That he did
 not absolutely deny this Maxim: But as it might
 serve to justify any Rupture, it ought to be confined
 within proper Bounds: For if this Prerogative were
 wantonly exerted, it might engage us in perpetual
 Wars; and, at last, prove fatal to our Trade, the main
 Spring of our Wealth and Strength. That the Repub-
 lick of *Venice* was a pregnant Instance of this Truth,
 and a standing Warning to all trading Nations: For,
 by their refined Politicks, and meddling too far in
 the Differences of the great Potentates of *Europe*, un-
 der Pretence of holding the Balance, they first
 lost their Commerce, and soon after their Greatness
 and Consideration. That by our late Quarrels with
Spain, that Branch of our Trade, which heretofore was
 very considerable, is almost entirely lost; and if upon
 Account of the unprofitable, not to say ruinous Trade
 to the *East-Indies*, we should now engage in a War
 against the Emperor, it will endanger the Loss of the
 great and profitable Commerce we drive in *Germany*:
 Concluding, as he began, that considering the dan-
 gerous

rous Consequences of a Rupture, especially in our present Circumstances, we ought to try all possible Means to bring Matters in Dispute to an amicable Accommodation, to which the Emperor seem'd not disinclined.

A noble Earl, who spoke next, said only, 'That let our Circumstances be what they would, we ought to exert ourselves, and vigorously to maintain the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, and defend the just Rights and Privileges of the Nation.' But my Lord *Carteret*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, more closely, and in a Strain of manly Eloquence, answered the Lord *Bingley*, urging, in Substance, 'That 'twas no Wonder that Noble Lord so highly applauded the Peace of *Utrecht*, and ascribed our Misfortunes to the Measures pursued in this Reign: For this Way of Reasoning, however ill-grounded, was natural to, and became well enough, those who had gone so great Lengths with the late Queen's last Ministers. Nor was it, for the same Reason, at all surprizing, his Lordship should give so melancholy a Prospect of our Affairs: Upon which he would only observe, That the Courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid* undoubtedly entertained the same Notions of *Great Britain*, else they would not dare to provoke and insult us; to offer Indignities to his Majesty, and to treat our Ministers with Contempt, making them wait in an Anti-chamber for a *Cedula*. That, in his Lordship's Opinion, we ought not indelicately to enquire into the Source and Causes of our Misfortunes; but consider of proper Means to do ourselves Justice, and to make suitable Returns to his Majesty's Goodness and Paternal Care, in laying before his Parliament the present State of Affairs in *Europe*, and the Measures taken to prevent the Dangers that threaten'd us. That we want neither Wealth nor Strength, and, he hoped, we should not want Spirit or Resblution to assert our Rights and Privileges, and to maintain his Majesty and his Royal Progeny on the Throne. That the Example of the Republick of *Venice*, far from deterring us, ought rather to excite us to make our last Efforts to support the Commerce of these Kingdoms, against the Encroachments made upon it, contrary to the most solemn Treaties and strictest Engagements: For the Decay of that powerful State was not owing, as was suggested, to their meddling with the Differences among

the Potentates of *Europe*, but rather to the Loss of the
 great Trade they carry'd on in the *East Indies*, thro'
 the *Red-Sea*; by Reason of the Settlements which the
Portuguzze, and after them the *Dutch*, and other Na-
 tions, made there. That our Share in the *East-India*
 Trade, is neither so inconsiderable, nor so unprofit-
 able, as some were pleas'd to represent it. That, in-
 deed, as that Commerce drains *Europe* of a great deal
 of Silver, and returns only trifling Commodities,
 that serve to feed Luxury, and which consequently
 we might be without, it were, perhaps to be wish'd
 that it might be entirely laid aside: But that this
 should be done by common and general Consent of all
 the Kingdoms and States concerned in it; otherwise
 they who should give it up would be oblig'd to buy
 at a dear Rate of them who should carry it on, those
 Commodities which Fashion and Custom have rendred
 in a manner necessary; so that, in the end, the Na-
 tions who should preserve that Trade would grow
 rich and powerful, and the others poor and mean in
 proportion. That as to the Trade to *Spain*, we have,
 for many Years past, lost a great Part of it; but that,
 on the other Hand, we have very much enlarg'd our
 Dealings with *Portugal*, which are far more advanta-
 geous to us. And as for our Trade to *Germany*, tho'
 the Emperor may cramp and restrain it in his Here-
 ditary Dominions, as he has already done, by prohi-
 biting several of our Commodities; that Loss is in-
 considerable, since he cannot deprive us of our Com-
 merce to the other Parts of the Empire, and the
 North, by the Way of *Hamburg*, *Dantzick*, and other
Hanse Towns. That, after all, tho' in many Things
 he differed from the Noble Lords who spoke on the
 other Side, yet he agreed with them, That Peace is
 more eligible than War, especially for a Trading Na-
 tion; and therefore that all possible Methods of Ac-
 commodation ought to be try'd. That it was yet un-
 certain, whether we ought to look upon the Empe-
 ror and King of *Spain* as *Friends*, or *Enemies*? That
 the best Friends may sometimes fall out: But as no
 Prince has a Right to insult and encroach upon others,
 the most effectual Way to restore and establish Amity,
 was to come to vigorous Resolutions, and to put our-
 selves in a Posture of doing ourselves Justice,

The Lord Carteret having done speaking, my Lord Lechmere stood up, and, in a long Speech, endeavour'd to shew, 1st. 'That we stand upon very *unequal*, very *unreasonable*, and very *unjust* Terms with the *Dutch*, in this new Alliance. That their Act of Accession was in reality no Accession at all, since they exclude and exempt themselves from the General Guaranty of the *Treaties of Munster and Oliva*, and of any Possessions in Dispute; whereas we stand engaged to guaranty all their Pretensions to Trade, and their Barrier in the *Netherlands*; adding, that the Guaranty of the *Treaty of Oliva*, mentioned in the first separate Article of the *Treaty of Hanover*, was not confined to *good Offices*, (as suggested by a Noble Lord) but extended to *see that Treaty supported, maintained, and observed to all Intents and Purposes*. 2^{dly}, That the King of *Prussia*, one of the Original Contracting Powers in the *Treaty of Hanover*, (for Reasons yet unknown) having refused to sign the said Act of Accession, seemed thereby to have renounced, or withdrawn himself from that Alliance, since by the 7th Article of it, the States General were particularly invited to accede to it. And in the 3^d Place, that they wanted several Lights and Informations relating to the Negotiations and Measures mention'd in his Majesty's Speech, which were the Subject Matter of their present Consideration, and ought to be well examined into, before they approved those Measures.' His Lordship having enlarged upon, and enforced these Three Heads, was answered by the Duke of Argyle, and the Lord Viscount Townshend, who, in the Conclusion, moved, and it was resolved in the Committee, *That the Measures his Majesty had thought fit to take, were Honourable, Just, and Necessary*. This Resolution having been reported to and approved by the House, by a Majority of 98 Voices against 25. The Lord Lechmere came a second Time to the Chair, and moved, 'That an Address be made to his Majesty, to make new and pressing Instances with his *Prussian* Majesty and the States General, to concur with his Majesty and his other Allies, in such Manner as the present critical and dangerous Juncture requires.' This Motion was seconded by the Lord Foley; but being objected to, and the Question put, whether such an Address should be made to his Majesty? It was resolved in the Negative. Both which Resolutions

tions occasion'd the Two *Protests* inserted in the last *Register*, Page 167, &c.



SCOTLAND.

*Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Church of
Scotland.*

THE General Assembly of the Church of Scotland being met on the 4th of May at *Edinburgh*, chose for their Moderator, Mr. *William Hamilton*. His Majesty's Commission to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Findlater and Seafield* was read, as was likewise his Majesty's most gracious Letter to the Assembly. His Majesty's High Commissioner made a Speech to the Assembly, which was answered, on their Part, by the Moderator, and a Committee was appointed to draw up a dutiful Answer to his Majesty's most gracious Letter, which being reported on the 6th, was unanimously approv'd; and having been transmitted by the High Commissioner to the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, was presented to his Majesty, who was pleased to receive it very graciously. It is as follows:

May it please your Majesty,

WE humbly beg Leave to acknowledge, with Hearts full of Joy and Thankfulness, the Honour of your Majesty's gracious Letter to us, approving the Behaviour of former Assemblies, and expressing your Majesty's Confidence of our Zeal for the Honour and Glory of God, for the Advancement of true Religion and Piety, the preventing the Growth of Popery, and the suppressing of Vice and Irreligion, Duties to which your Majesty's favourable Expectations from us, do greatly oblige and excite us; and the more, that our Meeting is countenanced by your Majesty's Approbation and Royal Authority.

We account it the great Honour and Happiness of this Church, that the Testimonies of our Loyalty and Affection to your Majesty's Royal Person and Government, and our steady Adherence to the Succession in your Royal Family, and to the Protestant Interest in General, have

have been acceptable to your Majesty; and it fills our Hearts with Joy, and quickens our Zeal for your Majesty's Service, that in your great Goodness you are graciously pleased to renew the Assurances of your firm Resolution to maintain this Church in the full Enjoyment of all its just Rights and Privileges, and readily to concur in whatever may tend to the promoting of its Peace and Prosperity, upon which your Royal Assurances we entirely depend: And we should be altogether inexcusable to be wanting, on our Part, to do all that in us lies for your Majesty's Service and the Welfare of your People, or should we not conduct ourselves with that Spirit of Concord and Brotherly Love, which becomes us; and we judge we are bound to watch strictly against all Divisions amongst ourselves, which may tend to disappoint the good Ends for which we are convened, by affording your Majesty's Enemies any Handle to disturb the Happiness and Tranquillity of your Majesty's auspicious Administration, which is, under God, our great Safety.

Our Experience of the Earl of *Findlater* and *Seafield's* Abilities and Integrity, and of his Concern for the Church, and Zeal for your Majesty's Service, renders your Majesty's Choice of him, to represent your Royal Person in the Assembly, most obliging and acceptable to us; and the full Confidence we have of his Diligence and Application in the Discharge of his high and important Trust, obliges us to give him the best Assistance and Encouragement upon our Part, by Unanimity and Dispatch, in going through the Affairs proper for our Consideration.

We have received from your Majesty's Commissioner your most pious and bountiful Donation for this Year, to be employed in maintaining Itinerant Preachers and Catechists in Places where Ignorance and Popery prevail, which we accept with the most profound Respect and Thankfulness, and shall use our utmost Care in employing it for the pious Ends to which it is designed, and account for it as your Majesty's Royal Warrant directs.

May it please your Majesty,

The present critical Juncture of Affairs, which has moved others of your loyal Subjects to address your Majesty, expressing their Duty and Loyalty upon Occasion of formidable Alliances and Designs framed against your Majesty and the Happiness of your People, under your wife

wise Administration, calls us to embrace with the greatest Cheerfulness, this Opportunity, to testify our utter Abhorrence of all the Designs and Attempts of of your open or secret Enemies, against your Royal Person and the happy Constitution of your Government, which we account our great Security, under God, for all that is dear to us as Men and Christians. The early humble Address of the Commission of the last Assembly to your Majesty, expressing the Duty and Loyalty of this Church, we heartily approve and concur with, being deeply concerned that our gracious God, who has eminently appeared in Behalf of your Majesty, and blessed your People with your signal Preservation hitherto, may now, when you are attacked with open Hostilities, bless your Counsels and Arms remarkably, and enable your Majesty to carry on a successful War, or to procure a safe and lasting Peace to Europe, for the Relief of our oppressed Protestant Brethren Abroad, and Security of the valuable Rights of your own Subjects; and that he may defeat all Designs of restless and deluded Abettors of the desperate Cause of a Popish Pretender; who, should they succeed in their wicked Attempts, which God forbid, nothing could remain for your loyal and dutiful Subjects to expect but utter Ruin.

It is therefore with the most ardent Desires, and in the greatest Sincerity of our Hearts, that we pray the most high God long to preserve your Majesty's precious Life, to bless your Majesty, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and all their Royal Offspring, with the best of Heaven's Blessings; and after a long and happy Reign over us, to crown your Majesty with immortal Glory. These are the Prayers of,

May it please your Majesty,

Your Majesty's most faithful, most obedient, and most loyal Subjects,

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

Signed in our Presence, in our Name, and at our Appointment, by

Edinb. May

6, 1727.

William Hamilton, Moderator.

On the 8th and 9th of May, the General Assembly were chiefly taken up with the reading of several Extracts of the Procedure of the Presbytery of *Glasgow*, and Committee for Purity of Doctrine, relating to some Doctrines of Mr. *John Simpson*, Professor of Divinity in the University of *Glasgow*, concerning the Divinity of our Saviour, represented and charged as Erroneous and Heretical, and proved to have been uttered and broached by him in his publick Lessons, by thirty-one Affidavits of his Pupils and Hearers. This Affair had been about a Year and half under Consideration, and being now brought before the Assembly, could not but make a great Noise. In his Justification, the Professor published his Case (containing 144 Pages in Octavo) on which the Presbytery of *Glasgow* having made their Remarks, Mr. *Simpson* was appointed to give in his Answer on Thursday the 11th of May, which he did accordingly: The General Assembly having heard the Professor's Answer, and Mr. *Archibald Murray* and Mr. *William Grant*, Advocates, his Procurators or Counsel, against the Relevancy of the Libel, or Insufficiency of the Proof of the Matters charged upon him, proceeded to take the Case into Consideration, went through four of the Articles, found some of them relevant to infer Censure; and accordingly unanimously agreed to suspend him from Preaching and Teaching till the next General Assembly; but not having Time to go through the rest of the Articles, appointed a large Committee to examine them against their next Meeting. The four Articles are, 1st, *His denying the necessary Existence of our Lord Jesus Christ.* 2d, *Teaching, that the necessary Existence of our Lord Jesus Christ is a Thing we know nothing of.* 3d, *That the Independency of his Deity is a Thing we know not.* 4th, *Teaching, that the Terms necessary Existence and Independency are impertinent Philosophical Niceties we know nothing of, and not to be used in speaking of the Trinity.* It was complained, on the Professor's Part, that he had hard Usage; that they proceeded against him like an Inquisition, and contrary to Christ's Example, to the Apostle's Rule, to their own Form of Process, to the Claim of Right, and the Privilege of free-born Subjects. On the contrary, it is said of the said Professor, that he has made Use of the very Method of *Arius*, and other crafty Hereticks, to spread his dangerous Sentiments, and is a Man of very

subtil Distinctions, having the greatest Art in concealing his Heterodox Opinions, under Pretence of adhering to *Orthodoxy*. Be that as it will, the General Assembly broke up on Friday the 19th of May.

Edinburgh, June 19.

AN Express having brought the News of the Decease of our late Sovereign Lord King George of blessed Memory, the High and Mighty Prince, George Prince of Wales, was this Day proclaimed, with the usual Formalities, at the Market-Cross of this City, at the Gates of the Castle, and at the Abbey of *Holy-Rood House*, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland; at which Ceremony assisted a great many of the Nobility and Gentry of this Country who were then in Town. The Proclamation was as follows:

WHereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to His Mercy our late Sovereign Lord King George, of blessed Memory, by whose Decease the Imperial Crowns of Great Britain, France and Ireland, are solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince, George Prince of Wales: And whereas the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, assisted with those of his late Majesty's Privy Council, with Numbers of other principal Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of London, did, by a Proclamation given at the Court of Leicester-House, the 14th Day of June Instant, publish and proclaim, That the High and Mighty Prince, George Prince of Wales, is now, by the Death of our late Sovereign, of happy Memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord, George the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. And whereas, in Obedience to an Order of the Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, a Copy of the said Proclamation has been sent to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, in order to proclaim his Royal Majesty: Therefore the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town-Council of Edinburgh, assisted with Numbers of Noblemen and other principal Gentlemen of Quality, do now hereby, with one full Voice and Consent of Tongue and Heart, publish and proclaim, That the High and Mighty Prince, George Prince of Wales, is now, by the Death of our late Sovereign

of.

of happy Memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord George the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. to whom we do acknowledge all Faith and constant Obedience, with all hearty and humble Affection; beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal King George the Second, with long and happy Years to reign over us. Given at Edinburgh, the 19th Day of June, 1727. God save the King.

Geo. Drummond,	Wa. Pringle	Ja. Clerk
Prov.	Andrew Fletcher	Jo. Inglis
Lothian	Gilbert Elliott	Henry Robinson
Murray	Ja. Mackenzie	W. Bowles
Loudoun	Pat. Campbell	William Morison
Morton.	Ch. Areskine	Na. Pilkington
Balcarres	Mungo Græme	Rich. Dowdeswell
Kilmarnock	Hugh Dalrymple	Pete. Wedderburn
Machline	Alexander Fraser	Arch. M'Aula
Edward Murray	Dun. Campbell	John Fergus
Somervill	Ja. Paterfon	B. Barrow
Torpichen	Fran. Farquhar	J. Woteter
Riccartoun	A. Meinzie	J. Burnet
H. Grove	H. Hale	Alex. M'Millan
James Campbell	B. Hotham	George Martin
James Leslie	J. Gardiner	Mich. Menzies
John Hamilton	Alex. Campbell	Hugh Dalrymple
J. Maitland	J. Osburn	James Erskine
George Ogilvie	John Aitkin	Andrew Hume
M. Lant	A. Durour	George Dalrymple
G. Roffe	A. Legrand	Jo. Vickeradge
John Clerk	Wm. Hamilton	Ja. Stewart
Edmund Miller	Jere. Sambrook	Ro. Blackwood
Ja. Campbell	Cha. Erskine	Henry Grove
Ja. Fergusson	Gi. Burnet	Harry Barclay
William Grant	H. Boughton	C. Mac Lauglin
Geo. Douglass	Ja. Dalrymple	John Hume
P. Grant	Jo. Buchanan	George Home
Alex. Arbuthnott	Ro. Dundas	J. Mitchelson
James Brodie	Wa. Pringle	Nich. Sharp
James Lindsay	J. Marjorebanks	Wilmot Vaughan
Edmund Pargiter	George Carre	Ch. Hamilton
Anth. Norman	Robert Craigie	Alexander Graham
Jo. Maxwell	William Douglas	Jo. Dundas
D. Erskine	John Philip	V. Columbine
J. Hamilton	Jo. M'Gill	Hugh Campbell
	C c 2	Ja. Balfour

Ja. Balfour	Jo. Fergusson	Ja. Hamilton
Geo. Cruikshank	James Donaldson	Ja. Graham
Ja. Simpson	Alex. Hamilton	Rob. Baird
George Irving	Tho. Dundas	John Swinton
F. Kennedy	David Ross	Jo. Lauder
Ro. Craufurd	Arch. Wallace	Ja. Cathcart
Ro. Ross	John Thomson	Wm. Cunningham
Thomas Erskine	Arch. Wightman	Ja. Stephen
Jo. Forbes	Thomas Park	Will. Carmichael
J. Hamilton	H. Burnett	J. Nasmyth
J. Irving	Alexander Spittel	J. M'Farlane
F. Durour	Gilbert Pringle	Archd. Stuart
Ad. Cockburn	Ja. Johnston	James Davidson.
Ja. Forrester	Jo. Hay	



I R E L A N D.

Dublin, June 19.

THIS Afternoon, at Four of the Clock, arrived an Express to the Lords Justices, with an Account of the Death of our late Sovereign Lord King George, of blessed Memory, and Directions for proclaiming his Royal Majesty King George the Second; upon which their Excellencies and the Privy Council met immediately at the Castle, and signed a Proclamation pursuant to the Tenor of that which had been issued in *Great Britain*, and about Nine the same Evening the Lords Justices, and all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Town, with the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, King at Arms and other Officers attending the State, first proclaimed his Majesty at the Castle-Gate, and afterwards went through the City, and proclaimed his Majesty at the usual Places with great Solemnity. The great Guns at the Barracks were fired three Rounds, and answered by Volleys from the Regiments quartered there, and the Night ended with Bonfires, Ringing of Bells, and other publick Demonstrations of Joy.

Tho. Wyndham C. Wm. Conolly.

WHereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his Mercy our late Sovereign Lord King George, of blessed Memory, by whose Decease the Imperial Crowns of Great Britain, France and Ireland, are solely and right-
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fully come to the High and Mighty Prince, George Prince of Wales: We the Lords Justices of this Kingdom, and several of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being assisted with those of his late Majesty's Privy-Council, and Numbers of other principal Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Dublin, do with one full Voice and Consent of Tongue and Heart, Publish and Proclaim, That the High and Mighty Prince, George Prince of Wales, is now by the Death of our late Sovereign of happy Memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord George the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. to whom we do acknowledge all Faith and constant Obedience, with all hearty and humble Affection: beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal King George the Second, with long and happy Years to reign over us. Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 19th Day of June, 1727.

Wm. Dublin
Kildare
Meath
Montrath
Anglesey
Abercorn
Hillsborough
Allen
Newtown
St. John Brodrick
Ralph Gore
Wm. Whitshed
Thomas Dalton
Tho. Taylor
Ben. Parry
R. Tighe
Marm. Coghill
Drogheda
Fitz Maurice
Ar. Clonfert and
Kilm'. Duagh.
Jos. Ferns and
Leighlin
Wm. Empson
Philip Pearson
Thomas How
J. Stoyte

Tho. Bolton
Tho. Curtis
John Porter
Henry Burrows
Pieter Verdoen
Nath. Pearson
Thomas Smyth
Hum. French
Geo. Gore
Ed. Dering
Henry Dering
J. St. Leger
Robert Moore
Jno. Fitzgerald
Will. Rowan
Ja. Ware
W. Caulfield
John Parnell
Robert Naper
J. Pocklington
Tho. Medlycott
Tho. Marlay
Rob. Jocelyn
Matt. Penefather
Tho. Tickell
Cez. Colclough
Geo. Johnston

Tho. Stanton
Gust. Hamilton
Charles Monck
Henry Hamilton
Jno. Murray
Thos. Power
John Cramer
H. Courtenay, jun.
Lu. Gardiner
Hen. Singleton
Sam. Morris
Cha. Douglass
John Fowke
Tho. Burgh
Edw. Synge
Ed. Stannard
Mau. Cuffe
David Creighton
Alexander Mont-
gomery
Tho. Upton
Jas. Riley
Joshua Paul
Hen. Purdon
Edw. Knatchbull
David Chaigneau
Ambr. Philips

Rd. Betts

Rd. Betteworth	Tho. Garter	John Enos
John Gore	Hen. Rose	Char. Denis
Robert Marshall	Tho. Pearson	Francis Gregory
Richard Millar	Wm. Hawkins,	Robert Dixon
A. Hamilton	Ulster	Wm. Lingen
Caspe Moore	Robt. Allen	John Caldbeck
John Bowes	Robt. Butler	Jas. Belcher
W. Percival	Jno. Hawkins	Tho. Morse.
Ric. Daniel		

By the Lords Justices and Council of *Ireland*.

A PROCLAMATION.

Thomas Wyndham, C. William Conolly.

WHereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his Mercy our late Sovereign Lord King George, of blessed Memory, by whose Decease the Imperial Crowns of *Great Britain, France, and Ireland*, are solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince George, Prince of *Wales*.

We the Lords Justices and Council, do, by this our Proclamation, think fit to give publick Notice thereof, to all his Majesty's Subjects, and do require all Mayors, Sheriffs, and other his Majesty's Officers, to publish and proclaim, That the High and Mighty Prince, George Prince of *Wales*, is now, by the Death of our late Sovereign, of happy Memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord George the Second, by the Grace of God, King of *Great Britain, France, and Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. in all the Cities and Towns Corporate, and Market Towns in this Kingdom; and all Officers both Civil and Military, and other his Majesty's Subjects, are hereby required to be assisting in the Performance thereof with all due Solemnity. *Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 19th Day of June, 1727.*

Will. Dublin	Hillsborough	Thomas Dalton
Kildare	Newtown	Thomas Taylor
Meath	St. John Brodrick	Ben. Parry
Anglesey	Ralph Gore	R. Tighe
Abercorn	Wm. Whitshed,	Marm. Coghill.

God save the King.

By the Lords Justices General and General Governors
of Ireland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Thomas Wyndham, C. William Conolly.

WHEREAS his Royal Majesty King George the Second, hath signify'd his Pleasure, That the several Officers now absent out of Ireland, do return forthwith to their Posts: We do therefore hereby direct and require all Officers of the Army, notwithstanding any License or other Allowance granted them to be absent, to repair immediately to their respective Posts, and there attend their Duty, and not to absent themselves from their Commands on any Pretence whatsoever, as they tender the Good of his Majesty's Service, and upon Pain of our utmost Displeasure. *Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 20th Day of June, 1727.*

By their Excellencies Command,

Thomas Tickell.

God save the King.



S P A I N.

*The Journal of the Siege of Gibraltar, continued from
Page 138 of the preceding Register.*

ON the 18th of April the Count de Glimes, Lieutenant-General, the Count d'Aydie, Major-General, the Brigadier Don Andrew d'Affitto, the Colonels Don Francis Riquieri and Don Peter Sherlock mounted the Trenches: 1100 Workmen were employed to repair the Batteries, to which the Cannon and Bombs of the Town had done very much Damage. The Besieged having been informed by Deserters, that we began not to work on the Batteries and Lines of Communication till about the Hour of Eleven at Night, made at that Time a very great Fire, and one Ensign of the Regiment of French Dragoons was kill'd, with four Soldiers, and twelve were wounded.

The 19th, the Trenches were relieved by the Count de Montimar, Lieutenant-General, Don Rodrigo Peralta, Major-General, the Brigadier Don John Baptist Gages, the Colonels Don Francis de la Motte and Don Lewis Mahony:

Mahony: We continued to repair the Damage done to the Batteries: The Besieged threw a great many Bombs, Granadoes, and other Fireworks on the Workmen, this having been a very dark Night. A Captain of the Regiment of *Naples* was kill'd, with four Soldiers; another Captain of the same Regiment, a Lieutenant *en second* of the Artillery, and eleven Soldiers were wounded.

On the 20th, 200 Workmen were employed to open the Line of Communication that goes before the Battery of Count *Mariani*, which the Winds had in Part filled up; 950 Workmen more continued the raising of the new Batteries, and to repair the old ones, chiefly that near the Gallows: This Day we had four Men killed and four wounded, among whom was a Captain of the Regiment of *Granada* and a Lieutenant of Bombardiers.

The 21st, 200 Workmen, under the Command of the Engineer Don *George Soher*, work'd again on the Communication of Count *Mariani's* Battery, and to repair the Linings that had been ruined by the Bombs and Cannon of the Town. The Troops of the Trenches made good the Defences of the advanced Posts which the Winds and Rains had almost destroyed. This Day one Man only was killed, and five wounded.

The 22d, there fell in the Night and during most Part of the Day, so great a Quantity of Rain, that the Workmen were almost always forced to leave off working. The Fire from the Town killed three Men, and wounded nine.

The 23d, 200 Workmen, commanded by the Engineer Don *Jaime*, were employed to continue the Line of Communication to the Battery of the Gallows, and 600 to work on that Battery, and to strengthen the Ground of that of the Mortars, that both of them may be in a Condition to fire the 1st of next Month, being the Feast of St. *Phillip*, whose Name the King bears. This Day we had two Men killed, and three wounded.

The 24th, the Work of the Sap was advanced some Fathoms, and three Men were killed, and eleven wounded near the great Battery.

The 25th, the Reverberes of the Trenches on the Side of the Sea were raised higher, because in the two last Storms the Wind had driven into them the Water of the Sea. This Day three Men were killed and eighteen wounded,

wounded, of which last Number was the Engineer Don *Jerome Martin*.

The 26th, 100 Workmen, commanded by the Engineer Don *Bartholomew de Mendiola*, brought Pebble-stones to the Reverberes of the Line of the Communication of the Gallows Battery, and others deepen'd that of the Mill Battery. We lost this Day two Grenadiers, and had ten other Soldiers wounded. The same Day in the Morning a Vessel that came from *Malaga*, loaded with 3000 Bushels of Oats, being favoured by an Easterly Wind, passed amidst the English Fleet, and came into the Gulph of *Alghesiras*; but her Long-boat was taken by the English.

The 27th, the Workmen were employed to drain the Water out of some Places of the Trenches, and a Detachment of Horse brought Fascines and Stakes to strengthen the Reverberes: This Morning four Men were killed, and twelve wounded.

On the 28th, the Trenches were mounted by the Count *de Glines*, Lieutenant General, the Marquess *de Montreal*, Major-General, Don *Andrew d'Affitto*, Brigadier, and the Colonels Don *Jasper de la Torre*, and Don *John de Leon-y-Luna*, with the usual Officers and Number of Troops. They continued the erecting of the new Battery, and to repair the old ones: This Day the Ground was marked out for another Battery of four Cannons to play on the Fort of *Queen Anne*: We set to work 200 Workmen under the Direction of the Engineers who were on Duty in the Trenches, to drain the Waters out of the Lines, and to perfect the Communication that goes to the Gallows, and that of the Tower of the *Genoeze*. The Night before, the Besieged detach'd some Troops, who advanced as far as the little Marsh, to incommode our Workmen by their Fire, which obliged the Troops of the Trenches and the Cavalry to put themselves under Arms; upon which the Enemy immediately retired. Notwithstanding the Besieged made a great Fire from the Ports, Bulwarks, and Batteries, and threw a great many Bombs, we had only one Man killed, and two wounded.

On the 29th, the Trenches were relieved by the Lieutenant-General the Count *de Montemar*, the Major-General the Duke of *Castro-Pignano*, the Brigadier Don *Francis Carryl*, the Colonels Don *Peter Facardo*, and Don *Peter St. Murin*, and other Officers, with the like Number of Troops as the Day before. 1100 Workmen

were employed to continue the Construction and the Reparation of the Batteries, 100 of which Number of Workmen were set to work to build the new Battery, which is to batter the Fort of Queen Anne; 250 others were employed, under the Command of the Engineer Don John Bernard Frosne, to drain the Lines, and to perfect the Communications, and the Troops of the Trenches worked to repair their Posts. This Day we had three Men killed, and fifteen wounded.

On the 30th, Lieutenant-General Don Thomas Idiaques mounted the Trenches, with the Major-General Don Anthony Santander, the Brigadier Don John Baptist Gages, the Colonels the Baron de Haen, and Don Anthony de Salas, with the same Number of Troops as the preceding Days. 850 Workmen were employed in erecting the Batteries, and in levelling the Ground in order to place the Cannon, and to begin to play on the Town from four Batteries at once, continuing the Construction of that which is to batter the Fort of Queen Anne, and they work'd on the Communication which leads from the Gallows to the Left, to facilitate the coming in and going out of the Troops and Piquets of the Trenches. This Day we had three Men killed, and fifteen wounded; and among the last was Don John Mayora, Captain of the Artillery.

On the 1st of May, the Trenches were relieved by the Lieutenant-General Don Francis de Ribadeo, the Major-General the Count d'Aydie, the Brigadier the Baron de Ceretani, the Colonels Don Francis van Male, and the Count de Bonamour, with the other Officers as usual, and the same Number of Troops. 900 Workmen were employed on the old and new Batteries, to put them in a Condition to be forthwith made Use of. The Communication begun the Day before was continued, and that which leads to the Gallows, as likewise that of the battery, of which Don Michael Tortosa has the Direction, and that which goes to the Tower of the Genoese, on which Works 300 Workmen were employed: We had this Day 2 Men killed, and 7 wounded, among whom is Don Robert Ruffi, Lieutenant of Bombardiers.

On the 2d, the Trenches were relieved by Lieutenant-General the Marquis d'Aloncher, the Major-General Don Rodrigo Peralta, the Brigadier the Chevalier de Sayve, and the Colonels Don Peter d'Apila, and Don William Lacy, with the Troops and Workmen as the Day before: They continued the Building of the Battery of
four

four Guns, the making of the Esplanades, and the placing of the Artillery on the other Batteries, about which 800 Workmen were employ'd, and 200 others, under the Command of the Engineer *Don Francis de Vega*, to line the Communication with the Gallows, and to repair the other Lines of the Batteries. We had only three Soldiers killed, and nine wounded.

On the 3d, the Trenches were relieved by Lieutenant-General the Count *de Glimes*, Major-General the Count *de Suerenghen*, Brigadier the Marquess *de Bay*, and the Colonels *Don Charles Niderist*, and *Don Raymond Bourk*, with the like Number of Officers and Troops as usual. The Battery of four Cannon was finished, which is to play on the Fort of *Queen Anne*: 400 Workmen, under the Command of the Engineer *Don Bernard Pene*, were employed to continue the Lining of the Lines and Communications of the Batteries: We had three Men killed, and thirteen wounded, among the last of whom was a Lieutenant of the Regiment of *Naples*.

On the 4th, the Lieutenant-General the Count *de Montemar* mounted the Trenches, with the Major-General *Don Jerome de Solis*, the Brigadier *Don Luke Patinho*, the Colonels *Don Peter Fidalgo*, and *Don James Leland*. This Day 400 Workmen, under the Direction of the Engineer *Don John Bernard Frohn*, were set to work on the new Post form'd on the Right of the Battery of *Don Michael Tortosa*, and to finish the Lining of the Communications of the Batteries. This Day we had six Men killed, and twelve wounded.

On the 5th, the Trenches were relieved by Lieutenant-General *Don Thomas Idiaques*, the Marquess *de Montreal*, Major-General, *Don Andrew d'Afflitto*, Brigadier, the Colonels *Don Michael Roncali*, and *Don Francis Requieri*, with the same Number of Troops, and the Orders given the Day before were observed. 400 Workmen, under the Direction of the Engineer *Don Andrew George Sohr*, were employed to advance the new Post of the Granadiers on the Right of the Battery of *Don Michael Tortosa*, and 550 others to finish the mounting of the Artillery, and to repair the Batteries. This Day we had but three killed, and eighteen wounded, among whom is *Don Jasper de Crene*, a Captain in the Regiment of *Ireland*.

On the 6th, the Trenches were relieved by Lieutenant-General *Don Francis de Ribadeo*, the Major-General the Duke of *Castro Pignano*, the Brigadier *Don Fran-*

els Carryl, and the Colonels *Don Francis de la Motte*, and *Don Peter Sherlock*, with the same Number of Troops as the preceding Days. They work'd with so much Diligence on the Construction and Reparation of the Batteries, that they were in a Condition to play the next Morning, without any other Loss than of two killed, and thirteen wounded.

The 7th, Lieutenant-General the *Marquess d'Aloncher* mounted the Trenches, with Major-General *Don Anthony Santander*, the Brigadier *Don John Baptist Gage*, and the Colonels *Don Lewis Mahoni*, and *Don Alexander Brias*, with the same Number of Troops. They made a Line from the Sap on the Left to the Tower of *St. Peter*, to secure the Batteries from the Fire of the Musketeers in Case the Garrison should make a Sally; on this Work 600 Workmen were employed, under the Orders of the Engineers *Don Francis Anthony de Vega*, and *Don Bernard Pene*. This Morning at Break of Day all the Batteries began to fire with such Success, that our Fire is visibly much superior to that of the Town; and we see that their great Battery of *Queen Anne* is almost ruin'd, because of their slack Firing, there being not above three or four Cannon and those of a small Bore, that play upon us from thence. They fire from the Fort of the Land-Gate with twelve or thirteen Cannon; but our great Battery of *St. Barbara* batters in a Manner to Ruin all that Part of the Wall towards the Hill of *St. Peter* that lies open to our View: The other Batteries which they have in their Fortifications are only four, two of them of two Guns, and the two other but of one.

On the 8th, the Engineer *Don Bartholomew de Mendoza* caused the Work of the Sap to be continued, which had been begun the Night before near the Battery of *St. Barbara*, commanded by *Don Michael de Tortosa*. The Troops of the Trenches were employed to repair their advanced Posts, which had been destroyed by the Cannon of the Place. This Day the Batteries of the Besiegers made a continual Fire, and some Pieces of their Cannon fired 86 Times in the 24 Hours. Seven Men were killed, and 29 wounded.

The 9th, 340 Workmen, commanded by *Don Bernard Frosne*, Chief Engineer, were employed on the Works of the two preceding Nights: the Batteries of the Besiegers fired with good Success against the Old Mole, the Fort of *Queen Anne*, and the Defences of the Land.

Land-Gate. This Day three Men were killed, and thirteen wounded.

The 10th, the last-mentioned Works were perfected: The Besieged fired only from eleven Pieces of Cannon; but one of their Bombs having set Fire to four Barrels of Gunpowder, the Flames caught the Fascines, the Platforms, and the Lining of the Battery of *Don Francis Balbazar*. A Granadier of the Regiment of *Granada* ran thither, and was followed by several other Soldiers, who extinguished the Fire before it had done any very considerable Damage. In this Place ten Men were dangerously wounded; six were killed, and thirteen wounded in the Trenches. To day the Fire of the Besiegers is begun with much Briskness, and 'tis believed they have dismounted two Pieces of the Cannon of the Town. Five Algerine Vessels passed the Streight last Night, together with three large Gallies, on the Western Side, and are come to an Anchor over against the Old Mole. We have received Advice, that the Marquis *de Caylus*, who commands in *Galicia*, has Orders to send away ten Battalions to reinforce the Troops in the Camp of *St. Roch*.

On the 12th, 200 Workmen were employed to perfect the Works of the preceding Days; and 400 to repair the Batteries: The Fire of the Besiegers, which continued very violent, totally ruined all they could see of the Old Mole. This Day there was no more than two Pieces of Cannon on the Fort of *Queen Anne*. The Fire from the other Defences of the Place killed six Soldiers, and wounded sixteen.

The 13th, ten were killed, and 33 wounded.

The 14th, we were obliged to raise the Reverberes of some Lines of Communication, and to line two Batteries: This Day seven Men were killed, and thirteen wounded, of the Number of which last was the Duke of *Wharton*, Aid de Camp to the Count *de las Torres*, and *Don John de Mirisi*, Sub-Lieutenant in the Regiment of *Walloon Guards*.

The 15th, we deepen'd the Line of Communication from the Battery of *St. Barbara*, where the Soldiers were too much exposed, and we strengthen'd with Gabions the advanced Posts: The Batteries made a very brisk Fire. We had three Men killed, and nineteen wounded.

The 16th and 17th, we were obliged to slacken the Fire from the Batteries, and to draw from thence some Pieces

Pieces of Cannon that had been render'd unserviceable by too frequent Firing, and to place others in their Room: This Day we had eight Soldiers killed, and nineteen wounded. The Fire from the Town has been very brisk this Day; which makes us believe that the Besieged have reinforced their Artillery with some of that of the Vessels of their Squadron.

On the 18th, 300 Workmen, commanded by Engineers, were employed in perfecting the Works of the preceding Nights, and the new Post on the Left; and 300 others to repair the Ruins caused by the Fire from the Town; it being impossible to continue that of our Batteries with the same Vigour as we had done, because we were obliged to repair the Batteries, to take from thence the Cannon that had been render'd useless, and to plant others in their Room. This Day we had but one Man killed, and nine wounded; among whom was Don *John Caraxo*, a Captain in the Regiment of Foot of Savoy.

The 19th, 450 Workmen were employed to repair the Batteries, and 250 others to perfect the Works of the preceding Nights. Our Batteries made a dreadful Fire against the Defences of the Besieged, who, on their Side, ceased not to fire upon us: Our Loss was of eleven Men killed, and fifteen wounded, among the last of whom was Don *John Villodarias*, Captain of Artillery.

The 20th, 200 Workmen were employ'd to perfect the Works of the preceding Nights; and 300 others to repair the Batteries, besides the 240 who were design'd for that Work. The Troops of the Trenches repaired the Posts that had been damaged by the Bombs and Cannon Balls of the Town. This Day we had four Men killed, and seventeen wounded.

The 21st, 400 Workmen were commanded to continue the Work of the Line which leads from the Battery of St. *Joseph* to the Tower of St. *Peter*, and 300 others were employed to repair the Damage done to our Batteries by those of the Besieged. We were obliged to slacken a little the Fire of our Batteries, because several of our Cannon were rendered useless, and others dismounted by the new Batteries which the Besieged had raised upon the Mountain on the Left during the three preceding Nights. We had but one Man killed in the Trenches, and 22 wounded.

The 22d, 50 Sappers and 200 Workmen were set to work on the Sap which is on the Right of the Attack; and

and 300 Workmen more were employed to repair the Batteries, which fired with pretty good Success; but in the Evening, a Bomb from the Place fell on the Magazine of Powder belonging to the Battery of *Don Francis Balbasor*, and blew it up without doing any considerable Damage: and this Day, notwithstanding the Disaster of the Magazine, we had only two Soldiers killed, and twelve wounded.

The 23^d, 200 Workmen have been employed to line the Sap we had been working upon the Night before; and 250 others to repair the Batteries, and we have had but three Soldiers killed, and twelve wounded.

On the 24th, we advanced the Sap to the Edge of the Water, and repaired the Linings of some of our Batteries. *Don Manuel Pincra*, Captain in the Regiment of *Granada*, was killed in the Trenches, where some Soldiers were also killed. *Don Diego Buran*, Lieutenant in the Regiment of *Savoy*, and *Don John Alvarez*, a Lieutenant in that of *Vittoria*, were wounded also in the Trenches.

The 25th, One Sergeant and six Soldiers were killed, and twelve wounded. That Night, and the Night following, we continued the Line on the Right; the Troops posted near the Sea where the Work of the Sap was begun, were withdrawn; and it was resolved to leave at the Head of that Work, only one Sergeant and ten Granadiers.

The 26th in the Evening, the Count *de las Torres*, who commands at the Siege, was obliged, by Reason of an Indisposition that had fallen upon him, to retire into his Quarters at the Camp of *St. Roche*, for the Recovery of his Health. This Day and the 27th, we had five Men killed, and twenty wounded.

The 28th, we fortify'd the Lines on the Right, and repaired the Linings of the other Trenches: Only one Man was killed, and four wounded; among the last of whom were *Don John Pacheco*, a Captain in the Regiment of Foot of *Savoy*, and *Don Nicholas Betlen*, Lieutenant in that of *Limerick*.

The 29th and 30th, we continued the Works of the preceding Days; and during those two Days we lost seven Soldiers, and some Workmen, and 24 were wounded.

The 1st of *June*, we continued to work on the Lining of the Sap on the Left of the Attack, and repaired some Lines of Communication, where the Troops as they passed

passed were too much exposed: We had this Day eight Soldiers wounded.

On the 2d, the Engineer who was on Duty in the Trenches, caused the Lines that lead to the Battery of Count *Mariani*, to be deepen'd; 200 Workmen were employ'd on that Work, and 100 others to repair the Batteries, the Cannon of which are still fit for Service: The Besieged threw a great Number of Bombs, the Fire of their Muskets was very brisk, and yet we had but two Men killed, and 21 wounded.

The 3d, we repaired the Line that goes from the Battery of *St. Philip*; we planted fresh Cannon on that of *St. Barbara*, which has since made a great Fire: The Besieged threw artificial Fireworks, which set Fire to the Battery of *Don Francis Balbazor*, and to the Gabions of the Sap: *Don John Ignatius Maurique*, Captain of Horse, who was then in the Trenches as a Volunteer, went thither with 22 Soldiers, and the Fire was extinguished before it had done any great Damage. That Day five Men were killed, and sixteen wounded.

The 4th, we continued to work on the Line of the Battery of *St. Philip*, and on that of the Tower of the *Genoese*: This Day and the next, we had three Men killed, and fifteen wounded.

The 6th, the Engineer *Don John Baptist Machevan*, caused the advanced Posts of the Grenadiers and the two Batteries near it to be repaired. This Day we had only six Men wounded.

The 7th, two Men were killed, and ten wounded; and of the Number of these last was *Don Francis de Sylva*, Lieutenant in the Regiment of *Savoy*.

The 8th, the Fire of the Besieged was much brisker than it had been the two preceding Days; nevertheless our Loss was no greater than one Sergeant killed, and two Soldiers wounded.

The 9th, *Don Diego Barrayera*, Ensign in the Regiment of *Spanish Guards*, was wounded in the Trenches, where three Soldiers were killed, and five others wounded.

The 10th and 11th, nothing considerable happen'd.

On the 11th, 100 Workmen were employed, under the Direction of the Engineers, to perfect in the Line of Communication near the Gallows, that Part which takes in the Battery of *St. Michael*, and which leads to that of the Mortars on the Right, and 100 Men more
for

for the Service of the Artillery. We had one Man killed, and thirteen wounded.

The 13th, 100 Workmen were employed, under the Command of the Engineer Don *Andrew George Sorh*, to finish the Repairs of the Communication of the Gallows from that of the Battery of the Mortars to that of Don *John Mayera*, and that Part of the Line which is between the Battery of the Mortars and the Post of the Granadiers, and four Men out of each Battalion were ordered for the Service of the Artillery. This Day three Soldiers were wounded.

The 14th, 100 Workmen, under the Direction of the Engineer Don *John Baptist Mackewan*, were employed to repair the Post of the Granadiers on the Left, and the other Places of the Trenches that had been damaged by the Fire of the Besieged: 50 more were set to work to repair the Battery of *St. Barbara*, and 70 for the Service of the Artillery. We had four Men killed, and two wounded.

The 15th, 100 Workmen, under the Command of the Engineer Don *Francis Ibagnez*, were employed to repair the Post of the Granadiers on the Left, and the Line of Communication that leads from the Battery of *St. Joseph* to the said Post. We had three Men killed, and four wounded.

The 16th, 100 Workmen, under the Command of the Engineer Don *Sebastian Firrihan*, were employed on the Communication that goes from the Battery of *St. Joseph* to the Post of the Granadiers, and on that which leads from the Post of the Generals to that which is before the Battery of *St. Philip*; and 70 Men were employed in the Service of the Artillery: We had five Men wounded, among whom is Don *Anthony Fitzgerald*, a Lieutenant in the Regiment of *Ireland*.

The 17th, 100 Men were set to work, under the Command of the Engineer Don *Charles Desnaux*, to repair the Line on the Right, and the Post of the Generals on the Left, besides 70 Men that were ordered for the Service of the Artillery; and notwithstanding the great Fire the Besieged made this Day, we have had but one Soldier wounded.

On the 23d, an extraordinary Courier arrived from *Madrid* with several Dispatches, among which there was a Letter for the Earl of *Portmore*, Governor of the Town, to whom it was sent; and immediately after the Receipt thereof, that Governor sent to the Camp of *St.*

Roche a Colonel and another Officer of Distinction, who conferr'd for some Time with the Count *de las Torres*, Captain-General of the Army of *Andalusia*, and they agreed together on a Suspension of Arms, the chief Articles of which are as follows: 'There shall be a reciprocal Suspension of Arms between the *Spanish Army* and the Garrison of *Gibraltar*, till the Preliminaries for a general Pacification, which 'tis hoped will be brought to a good Issue, are ratified. The Garrison shall continue in the Town without corresponding with the Troops of the Army, who, till new Orders, shall continue to mount the Trenches without committing any Hostilities. The Colonel of the Guard in the Trenches shall be permitted to go into the Town to see that no Reparations be made during the Suspension, to the Works that are ruin'd, nor any new Retrenchment. An Officer of the Town shall likewise have Liberty to view the Trenches, which shall remain in the Condition they now are in. No Person shall be allowed to go to the Side of *Peujel*, and if any do, they may be fired upon, as well from the Forts of the Mountain as from the Trenches. No Person whatever shall be permitted to go into the Country, without a Passport from the Captain-General of the *Spanish Army*, or of the Lieutenant-General on Duty in the Trenches; and all Correspondence shall be forbid as well by Sea as Land.' We have Advice, that the Troops that were embark'd at *Barcelona* on six of the King's Ships, to reinforce the Army of this Camp, were obliged by contrary Winds to go into the Port of *Almeria*, whither an Express has been sent to the General Officer who commands them, to acquaint him with the Suspension of Arms that is agreed on.

Postscript to the Article of Great Britain, ending in Page 198, of this Register.

Proceedings of the Sixth and last Session of the Sixth Parliament of Great Britain.

UPON the Death of the King, the Parliament, which stood prorogued to the 17th. of June, met at *Westminster*, in pursuance of the Act 4 & 5 *Anna*, cap. 15. whereby it is enacted, 'That the present Parliament,

liament, or any other Parliament hereafter summoned by her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, shall not be determined or dissolved by the Death or Demise of her said Majesty, or of her Heirs and Successors; but such Parliament shall continue, and immediately meet, sit, and act, notwithstanding such Death or Demise, during the Time of six Months, unless the same shall be sooner prorogued or dissolved by such Person who shall be next Heir to the Crown of this Realm in Succession, &c. The Parliament being met accordingly on the 15th of June, was prorogued by Commission from his present Majesty till the same Day, the 27th of June, when being met at Westminster, his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes seated on the Throne with the usual Solemnity, Sir Charles Dalton, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their immediate Attendance in the House of Peers; and the Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Speech (which he delivered from his own Mouth) to both Houses.

The King's Speech to the Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am persuaded that you all share with me in my Grief and Affliction for the Death of my late Royal Father, which, as it brings upon me the immediate Care and Weight of the Government, adds very much to my Concern, lest I should not be as successful in my Endeavours, as I am, about all Things, desirous to make you a great and happy People.

I heartily wish, that this first solemn Declaration of my Mind in Parliament, could sufficiently express the Sentiments of my Heart, and give you a perfect and just Sense of my fixed Resolution, by all possible Means, to merit the Love and Affection of my People, which I shall always look upon as the best Support and Security of my Crown.

And as the Religion, Liberty, Property, and a due Execution of the Laws, are the most valuable Blessings of a free People, and the peculiar Privileges of this Nation, it shall be my constant Care to preserve the Constitution of this Kingdom, as it is now happily estab-

blished in Church and State, inviolable in all its Parts; and to secure to all my Subjects the full Enjoyment of their religious and civil Rights.

I see with great Pleasure the happy Effects of that Vigour and Resolution which was exerted in the last Session of Parliament, for the Defence of the Rights and Possessions of this Nation, and for maintaining the Tranquillity and Balance of Power in *Europe*; the strict Union and Harmony, which has hitherto subsisted among the Allies of the Treaty of *Hanover*, has chiefly contributed to the near Prospect of a general Peace; I have therefore given all my Allies the strongest Assurances of pursuing the same Measures, and of making good the Engagements entered into by the Crown of *Great Britain*.

The Chearfulness with which the Supplies necessary for carrying on this great Work were raised, making it but just that the publick Expence should be lessened, as soon as the Circumstances of Affairs will permit; I have already given Orders for sending back some of the Regiments brought from *Ireland*, and will proceed to reduce my Forces, both by Sea and Land, as soon as it can be done without Prejudice to the common Cause, and consistent with the Interest of my Kingdom.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

You know very well, that the Grant of the greatest Part of the Civil List Revenues is now determined, and that it is necessary for you to make a new Provision for the Support of me and my Family. I am confident it is needless for me, in any particular Manner, to recommend to your Care the Consideration of what so nearly and personally concerns me; and I am persuaded, that the Experience of past Times, and a due Regard to the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, will prevail upon you to give me this first Proof of your Zeal and Affection, in a Manner answerable to the Necessities of my Government.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I recommend it to you to give all possible Dispatch to such Business as shall necessarily be brought before you; the Season of the Year, and the Circumstances of Time requiring your Presence in the Country, and making it improper to carry this Session into any great Length.

The King being withdrawn, the Earl of *Chesterfield*, moved for an Address of *Condolance*, *Congratulation*, and *Thanks*, and having made a very pathetick Speech on that Occasion, the said Address was unanimously voted, and immediately drawn up, and approved; and the next Day was presented to his Majesty, by the whole House, as follows:

The House of Lords Address to the King.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

W^h your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our most hearty and unfeigned Thanks for your Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne, and to assure your Majesty, that though we are affected with the utmost Sorrow at the Death of our late gracious Sovereign, our Hearts are at the same Time filled with an inexpressible Joy at your Majesty's peaceable and happy Accession to the Throne of your Royal Ancestors.

Your Majesty's tender Concern for your People, and your most gracious and solemn Declaration, That you will always esteem their Love and Affection as the best Support of your Crown; that it shall be your constant Care to preserve the Constitution of this Kingdom inviolable, as it is now happily established in Church and State, and that you will secure to all your Subjects the full Enjoyment of their Religious and Civil Rights, claims our most sincere and dutiful Acknowledgments; and may justly be depended upon from your Majesty, who so early, and so eminently distinguished yourself in Defence of the Protestant Cause, and the Liberties of Europe in General.

Nothing can be a greater Encouragement to your Majesty's good Subjects in the faithful Discharge of their Duty, than your Royal Approbation of that Vigour and Resolution which was exerted in the last Session of Parliament for the Defence of the Rights and Possessions of this Nation, and for maintaining the Tranquillity and Balance of Power in Europe; nor can any Thing be a greater Satisfaction to us, than the strong Assurances your Majesty has given to all your Allies of pursuing the same Measures, and making good the Engagements entered into by the Crown of Great Britain,

We are most firmly persuaded, that these many Instances of your Majesty's great Goodness to your People, justly deserve, and cannot fail of meeting with all imaginable Returns of their Gratitude and Loyalty, and we beg Leave to assure your Majesty, in the strongest Manner, of our inviolable Fidelity, and of our fixed and unalterable Resolution upon all Occasions to maintain your Majesty's undoubted Right and Title to the Imperial Crown of these Realms, and the several Dominions thereunto belonging; and that we will, in pursuance of the many solemn Assurances we have already given, use our utmost Efforts to maintain your Majesty's undoubted Right to every other Part of your Dominions, against all Attempts whatsoever, and that we will cheerfully embrace all Opportunities to support and advance the Honour and Dignity of the Crown.

To which his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer.

My Lords,

I Thank you heartily for this very loyal Address; such a Demonstration of your Duty and Affection cannot but be truly acceptable to me. You may be assured that I shall, through the whole Course of my Reign, have no other View than the Interest and Happiness of my People.

On the 27th of June, the Commons being returned to their House, several Members took the several Oaths, and made and subscribed the Declaration, pursuant to the Act 6th Anne Reg. Several other Members did likewise qualify themselves the next Day, after which Mr. Speaker reported his Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses. Hereupon Sir Paul Methuen, Treasurer of the Household, moved, 'That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to condole upon the Death of his late Royal Father, to congratulate his Majesty on his happy Accession to the Throne, to return his Majesty the Thanks of this House for his most gracious Speech, &c. &c.' Which Motion being seconded by Sir Robert Walpole, and voted *Nemine Contradictente*, a Committee was appointed to draw up an Address upon the said Resolution. After this the Commons appointed the Five Grand Committees, and made the usual Orders.

Sir Robert Walpole being one of the Committee appointed to draw up the Address, the Chairman made him

him the Compliment of giving him the Pen, whereupon Sir Robert, without Hesitation, and with a masterly Hand, drew up the said Address; which, on the 29th, was reported, and unanimously agreed to; and on Friday, the last Day of June, presented by the whole House to his Majesty, as follows:

The House of Commons Address to the King.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WHEN your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, from a grateful Sense and Remembrance of the many Blessings we enjoyed under the Government of our late most Gracious Sovereign, beg Leave, in the most dutiful Manner, to Condole with your Majesty upon the Death of your late Royal Father; and to this Nation which your Majesty alone could possibly repair!

Your immediate Succession banished all our Grief; and the uninterrupted Continuance of the Blessings we had long enjoyed, obliges us, with Duty and Gratitude, to acknowledge the just Sense we have of our present and future Happiness; and to beseech your Majesty, to accept the sincere Congratulations of your faithful Commons, upon your Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne of your Royal Ancestors.

Your Majesty's most Gracious Speech from the Throne requires a more than ordinary Return of Duty and Thankfulness, for that tender and paternal Care which you have been pleased to express, of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, and for those ample Assurances your Majesty has given us, inviolably to preserve the Constitution of these Kingdoms, as it is now happily established, in Church and State; and to secure to all your Subjects the full Enjoyment of their Religious and Civil Rights: And as these Blessings are the most valuable and dear to a free People, and the peculiar Privileges of this Nation; we cannot enough admire your Majesty's Goodness, and express our Satisfaction, in this solemn Declaration of your Majesty's Resolution, to make the Good of your People your chief and constant Care.

We congratulate your Majesty upon the Preliminary Articles being Signed; and we see, with great Pleasure, the Beginning of your Majesty's Reign attended with the happy Prospects of a general Peace. The early Assurances

urances given by your Majesty to your Allies, of pursuing the same Measures as your late Royal Father had taken, and of making good the several Engagements entered into by the Crown of *Great Britain*, as they strengthen and cement that strict Union and Harmony which has hitherto subsisted among the Allies of the Treaty of *Hanover*, they confirm to us the Hopes and near Prospect of a general Tranquillity, upon Terms honourable, safe, and advantageous to your Majesty, and all your Allies.

The Regard and Concern which we had, and always shall have, for the Defence of the Rights and Possessions of this Nation, for vindicating the Honour of our Sovereign, and for maintaining the due Balance of Power in *Europe*, engaged us with Chearfulness, during the last Session of Parliament, to grant the Supplies necessary for the carrying on this great Work. And no greater Encouragement can possibly be given to us, than to see your Majesty so early beginning to lessen the publick Expences, and resolving to reduce your Forces both by Sea and Land, as soon as it can be done without Prejudice to the Common Cause, and consistent with the Interest and Safety of this Nation.

These many and great Instances of your Majesty's Goodness, and Concern for the Happiness and Welfare of your People, call upon us for the highest Returns of Duty, Zeal, and Affection to your Majesty's Person and Government. And as we are fully convinced that our own Interest and Preservation are inseparable from your Majesty's, we beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that we will, with our Lives and Fortunes, maintain and support your Majesty's undoubted Right and Title to the Imperial Crown of this Realm, and all other your Majesty's Dominions, against all Attempts whatsoever.

And when we reflect on your Majesty's Royal Virtues, which promise us all the Blessings that can flow from a Mind truly Great; when we consider the distinguished Character of the Queen, your Royal Consort, and the additional Happiness that descends to your People from her many Princely Qualities, and remember your numerous and hopeful Issue, the lasting Pledge and Security of our happy Establishment; that your Majesty's Crown may sit with Ease and Glory on your Head, we think ourselves indispensably obliged to assure your Majesty, that we will provide such a

Revenue

Revenue for the Occasions of your Majesty's Civil Government, as may be sufficient to support the Honour and Dignity of the Crown in its proper and full Lustre.

To which his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer.

Gentlemen,

I Return you my Thanks for your dutiful and loyal Address. The Resolutions of the Commons of Great Britain are every where, so highly regarded, that I cannot but receive, with the greatest Satisfaction, this unanimous Declaration of your Fidelity, Zeal, and Affection; and I will endeavour, by a steady Care and Concern for the Interest and Welfare of my People, to answer the Expectation you have conceived of my Government.

The Day before, (June 29.) a Motion being made in the House of Commons, that a Supply be granted to his Majesty, for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown; it was unanimously resolved, to consider of that Motion the next Day in a Grand Committee; which was done accordingly, and therein it was resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, to grant such a Supply to his Majesty.

On Saturday the 1st of July, the Commons order'd a Bill to be brought in to enable Persons now residing in Great Britain to take the Oaths, and do all other Acts in Great Britain requisite to qualify themselves to continue in their respective Places, Offices, and Employments in Ireland; after which Mr. Ferrer, reported the preceding Day's Resolution in the Grand Committee, for granting a Supply to his Majesty, for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, which was agreed to, *Nemine Contradicente*.

On Monday, the 3^d, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd of the Supply granted to his Majesty, and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer represented, That the annual Sum of Seven hundred Thousand Pounds granted to and settled on the late King, for the Support of his Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, falling short every Year, they had been obliged to make it up another Way: And that his present Majesty's necessary Expenses being like to increase, by reason of the large

'ness of his Family, and of settling a Household for his
 'Royal Comforts, he therefore moved, That the entire
 'Revenues of the *Civil List*, which produced about
 'One hundred and thirty thousand Pounds a Year, a-
 'bove the said yearly Sum of 700,000 *l.* might be
 'settled on his Majesty during his Life.' This Motion
 was seconded and back'd by several Members. Mr.
Shippen only said, in Substance, 'That no Man was
 'readier than himself in giving his Vote for the Sup-
 'port of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour
 'and Dignity of the Crown: But as he never had, nor
 'ever would have any Share in the Spoils, either of
 'the Crown, or of his Country, he would freely deli-
 'ver his Opinion, That the Sum granted to the late
 'King for the Civil Government, would be sufficient
 'for that Purpose, if managed with Economy, by hi-
 'ness, disinterested, and virtuous Ministers; That the
 'Crown never shone with brighter Lustre, and more
 'Dignity, than under the Reign of the late Queen
 'ANNE, of happy and glorious Memory; but tho'
 'the Funds assigned for her *Civil List* fell very much
 'short of producing the annual Sum of 700,000 *l.* yet
 'was she so generous as, in the Beginning of her Reign,
 'to make a Present of One hundred thousand Pounds
 'to the Publick, towards the Charges of the War; and
 'tho' afterwards several important Negotiations put
 'her to extraordinary Expences, yet she never ask'd
 'for any Addition to her *Civil List* Revenues. That
 'the late King's Ministers did not act with the like
 'Parsimony: For tho' upon his Majesty's Accession,
 'Care was taken, That the full Sum of 700,000 *l.*
 'should be paid yearly into his Majesty's Coffers, yet,
 'at divers Times, above One Million and a half was
 'granted to pay off the Debts of the *Civil List*, besides
 'other extraordinary Subsidies given to the Crown.
 'That so little had been done, for the publick Service,
 'in Proportion both to the vast Sums raised, and to the
 'Increase of the publick Debt, that it was reasonable
 'to suppose, great Part of those Moneys had been pro-
 'fusely spent in Bribery and Corruption, to support
 'unpolitick, unwarrantable, and arbitrary Measures.
 'That he hoped the like Abuses would not be suffered
 'for the future, and upon that Consideration he would
 'not oppose what the Committee thought proper to
 'do on this Occasion: But that in Discharge of his
 'Conscience, and of his Duty to his Country, he had
 'thought

thought himself obliged to make those few Animadversions on the Conduct of the late Ministers.' Tho' this Speech could not but nettle to the quick those in the Administration, yet they shewed so much Temper as not to answer it: And so it was unanimously resolv'd, 1st. 'That towards the Supply granted to his Majesty, for the Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, the same Revenues which were payable to his late Majesty King George, of glorious Memory, during his Life, and had Continuance till the Time of his Demise, be granted and continued to his present Majesty during his Life. 2^{dly}, That the said Revenues be continued from the Death of his late Majesty.' These Resolutions being, the next Day, (July 4,) reported, were agreed to by the House, and a Bill was order'd to be brought in thereupon. The same Day, a Bill to enable Persons to qualify themselves in Great Britain to continue in their respective Places and Offices in Ireland; was presented to the House, read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time.

On the 5th of July, the Bill for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, &c. was presented to the House, read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time; a Bill for continuing the Imprisonment of Robert Blackbourne, and others, for the horrid Conspiracy to assassinate the Person of his late Sacred Majesty King William the Third, was read the second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House; as was also the Bill to enable Persons to qualify themselves in Great Britain for Places in Ireland.

The next Day, the Civil List Bill was read the second Time, and committed to a Grand Committee; and then Mr. Treasurer delivered to the House a Message, sign'd by his Majesty, which was read, as follows, viz.

GEORGE R.
HIS Majesty considering that the Provision made for the Queen his Consort, in Case she should survive his Majesty, is very insufficient to support her Royal Dignity, and that his Majesty is restrained by the Laws now in being from increasing the same, thinks it necessary to recommend the making further Provision for the Queen to your Consideration.

Hereupon it was unanimously resolv'd to take the said Message into Consideration the next Day, in a Committee of the whole House; after which, in a Grand Committee, the Bill for *continuing the Imprisonment of Robert Blackbourne, and others*, was gone through, and several Amendments were made to it, which being, the next Day, (July 7,) reported, were agreed to by the House, and the said Bill order'd to be engrossed. The same Day, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, took into Consideration his Majesty's gracious Message, and resolv'd,

1st, That a Provision be made for the Queen, in Case she shall survive his Majesty, of One hundred thousand Pounds *per Annum* during her Life, to support her Royal Dignity, together with his Majesty's Palace of *Somerset-House*, and the Lodge and Lands at *Richmond Old Park*.

2^{dly}, That his Majesty be enabled to charge the said One hundred thousand Pounds *per Annum* on all, or any of the Duties or Revenues settled or appointed for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, which shall subsist after his Majesty's Demise.

After this, in a Grand Committee, the Commons went through the Bill for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, &c. and made several Amendments thereto.

On Saturday the 8th of July, Mr. Treasurer acquainted the House, That he had a Message from his Majesty to this House, signed by his Majesty, and he delivered the same to Mr. Speaker, who read the same to the House, as followeth, viz.

GEORGE R.

THE South-Sea Company having addrest his Majesty in a dutiful Manner, That he would be graciously pleased to condescend to be Governor of the said Company, and his Majesty having been graciously pleased to accept the same, his Majesty recommends it to this House, to consider of proper Methods to render the same *useful*.

Hereupon a Bill was order'd to be brought in to enable his Majesty to be Governor of the South-Sea Company. Then Mr. Farrer reported the preceding Day's Resolutions for a Provision for her Majesty, which being agreed

agreed to, *Nemine Contradicente*, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, pursuant to the said Resolutions.

Mr. Farrer afterwards reported to the House, the Amendments made, in the Grand Committee, to the *Civil List Bill*, which being agreed to, the said Bill was order'd to be engrossed. This done, Mr. Scrope presented to the House a Bill to enable his Majesty to be Governor of the South-Sea Company; which was received, read immediately the first and second Time, and, without passing through a Committee, order'd to be engrossed. Then an engrossed Bill for continuing the Imprisonment of Robert Blackbourne, and others, &c. was read the third Time, passed, and sent up to the Lords; And, in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons went through the Bill to enable Persons to qualify themselves in Great Britain for Places and Offices in Ireland, and added several Clauses to it.

On Monday the 10th, the *Civil List Bill* was read the third Time, passed, and sent up to the Lords; Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer presented to the House a Bill to enable his Majesty to settle a Revenue for Supporting the Royal Dignity of the Queen, &c. which was read the first, and unanimously order'd to be read a second Time; And the Bill to enable his Majesty to be Governor of the South-Sea Company, was read the third Time, passed, and sent up to the Lords.

The next Day, the Bill for settling a Revenue on the Queen, was read a second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House; and Mr. Edcombe having reported to the House the Amendments made to the *Qualifying Bill*, the same, with some other Amendments, were agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be engrossed.

On the 12th, the said engrossed Bill was read the third Time, passed, and sent up to the Lords; and then, in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons went through the Bill for settling a Revenue on her Majesty, and made several Amendments thereto; which Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer having, the next Day, reported to the House, the same were agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be engrossed.

On Friday the 14th, the said Bill was read the third Time, passed, and sent up to the Lords; and so the Commons having finish'd all the Business depending before them, adjourn'd till the Monday next following.

On that Day, the 17th of July, the King went to the House of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes, seated on the Throne, with the usual Solemnity, Sir Charles Dalton, Gentleman-Usher of the Black-Rod, was sent with a Message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the House of Peers; and the Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to give the Royal Assent to,

1. *An Act for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of Great Britain.*

2. *An Act for enabling his Majesty to settle a Revenue for supporting the Royal Dignity of the QUEEN, in case she shall survive his Majesty.*

3. *An Act to enable his Majesty to be Governor of the South-Sea Company.*

4. *An Act for continuing the Imprisonment of Robert Blackbourne, and others, for the horrid Conspiracy to assassinate the Person of his late Sacred Majesty King William the Third, of glorious Memory.*

5. *An Act for making further Provision to enable Persons possessed of Offices at the Demise of his late Majesty, to qualify themselves for the Enjoyment of such Offices; and for altering and explaining the Acts of Parliament therein mentioned, in relation to qualifying Persons for continuing in Offices, and to the continuance of the Sheriffs of the County of Cornwall, and County Palatine of Chester, and several other Officers therein mentioned, after the Demise of his late Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, and for continuing such Laws as would expire at the End of this Session of Parliament.*

After this, his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Speech to both Houses:

The King's Speech to both Houses of Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot but express the greatest Satisfaction in the convincing Proofs you have given me, in this Session, of your Duty and Affection to my Person, and Zeal for my Government.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I must particularly thank you for your Unanimity and Dispatch, in granting me the Revenues necessary for the Support of my Family, and the Occasions of my

my Civil Government; which you have done in a Manner so very agreeable, and with such a due Regard to the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, that if any Thing could add to my own Inclinations of making the Happiness of my Subjects my principal Care and Study, this Instance of your particular Confidence in me would engage me more strongly to make Use of the Power you have given me of doing Good, in promoting the Honour and Interest of my People.

The ample Provision you have made for the Queen is another Instance of your Regard for me, which I am confident She will very well deserve, and I shall always acknowledge.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is a great Happiness to me to see the Nation in so prosperous and flourishing a Condition, at the highest Pitch of Glory and Reputation, of great Weight in holding the Balance of *Europe*, defending themselves in their just Privileges and Possessions, and vindicating the Honour of the Crown of *Great Britain*.

At Home I find, among my Protestant Subjects, such mutual Charity and Forbearance diffused throughout the Kingdom, that the National Church repines not at the Indulgence given to scrupulous Consciences; and those that receive the Benefits of the Toleration, envy not the Established Church the Rights and Privileges which they by Law enjoy.

From these happy Causes and favourable Conjunctions has flowed that general Tranquillity, that Rise of Publick Credit, and that Improvement of Trade and Commerce, which have greatly increased our Wealth and Power, and given us that Respect and Influence Abroad, which has so much advanced the Glory and Happiness of this Nation.

But all these Blessings, great and valuable as they are, had not been secured and transmitted to us without your having carefully avoided all Occasions of Strife and Division; without a strict Regard to Publick Faith, a constant Care and Attention towards discharging the National Debt, and without that singular Steadiness and Resolution, which this Parliament has shewed upon all proper and necessary Occasions.

I can therefore make no doubt, but that your Behaviour, and the Temper you have shewn, will sufficiently recommend this Parliament to the Esteem and good Opinion of their Country; who, from the same Conduct,

duct, and by pursuing the same Measures, may promise themselves all future Prosperity.

The Expiration of this Parliament now drawing near, I will give Orders for issuing the Writs for calling and electing a new Parliament, as soon as it can conveniently be done; and I am persuaded that the general Contest and Emulation in Expressions of Duty and Affection to me, which, to my great Satisfaction, I have universally met with, will be further demonstrated by the Choice of a Parliament, zealously affected to our present happy Establishment in the Protestant Succession, and in Return, nothing shall be wanting on my Part, that can contribute towards improving a good Correspondence and Harmony between me and my People, and that can tend to perfect and perpetuate the Happiness of Great Britain.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by His Majesty's Command, signify'd to both Houses, *His Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, That this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the Twenty ninth Day of August next.*



S W E D E N.

IN our preceding *Registers* we have taken Notice, that the Imperial and the *Russian* Ministers at *Stockholm* were indefatigable in their joint Endeavours to prevent the Crown of *Sweden's* Accession to the Treaty of *Hanover*: To this Purpose the Count *de Freytach*, the Emperor's Envoy Extraordinary to his *Swedish* Majesty, and to the States of *Sweden*, who were then assembled in a General Diet, did, about the Middle of *February* last, present the following Memorial:

The Memorial of the Emperor's Minister, Count Frytach, to the King of Sweden.

THE underwritten Envoy Extraordinary of the Emperor, had the Honour for a twelve Month, to represent to your Majesty and laudable Senate, in the most particularized and extensive Manner, both by Word of Mouth and Writing, that the Treaty of *Hanover* or *Herrenhausen*, and all the Accessions under that Name, have

have no other Tendency, on the Part of the *English*, than to subvert the whole Constitution of the Empire, and the Subordination so well settled, and so necessary between the Members and Head; in a Word, to introduce an Anarchy, capable of entirely overturning Germany.

The Scope of this Alliance is, under Pretence of preserving publick Peace and Tranquillity, to stir up one half of *Europe* against the other, first by an injurious Alliance, then, according to a fine projected Scheme, carry it into an open War.

Wherefore the underwritten has done all he could, in the Name of his Imperial Majesty, for dissuading your Majesty, and this Kingdom, from running into so dangerous a Design.

In that Space of Time, he had, by the Assistance of Heaven, the good Success of uniting his Imperial Majesty and your Majesty, in a defensive Alliance, by the Accession of his Imperial Majesty to the Treaty concluded with *Russia*, in 1724, in Spight of all Oppositions of the contrary Party.

This Success made the underwritten Minister hope, that he had thereby put a Stop to all the Instances of the *English*, and that the Amity and Confidence which were establish'd between the two States, would be unalterable.

Time and Circumstances have evinc'd since, how vainly he flatter'd himself, and it is but too easy to prove, that notwithstanding all Remonstrances to the contrary, the Councils of the *English*, back'd by prepossest Persons, gain'd such an Ascendent, that upon their Solicitations, the laudable States of the Kingdom, to whom the important Decision of this Affair was refered, were convened much sooner than the usual Time.

Therefore the said Minister might make himself easy, and leave the Examination of that Affair to the Wisdom and Prudence of your Majesty and his laudable States, relying on their Inclination for, and Confidence in his Imperial Majesty, assuring himself, that all the Proposals, either by Word of Mouth, or in Writing, have faithfully been imparted to them, exactly as they are entered in the *Protocol* of the Senate.

But because since the Time of the Convocation of the States, and Examination of the present Affairs, many Circumstances have occur'd, which make it appear, that the Treaty of *Hanover* or *Herrenhausen*, and the Accession