

cession to the said Treaty, cannot subsist with the Amity of his Imperial Majesty, the underwritten finds himself indispensably oblig'd to expose the same, in an humble Manner, to your Consideration.

1. He repeats here, *in extenso*, whatever has been alledg'd by him ever since the 17th of June last, N. S. either in Writing or by Word of Mouth, to shew the Incompatibility of the said Treaty, with the true Interest of this Kingdom, and of your Majesty, as Duke of Pomerania, with the Interest of the Imperial House.

2. He adheres, by virtue of the reciprocal Alliance, to whatever the Embassador of *Russia* has remonstrated, either in Conferences, or in his late Memorial concerning the Conduct of the Court of *England*, whose Views tend to disturb Peace, and how incompatible the Accession demanded here by the *English*, is with the Alliance of the Emperor and *Russia*.

3. It is certain and evident, by credible Advices, that the Court of *England* spares neither Pains nor Persuasions with that of *France*, to engage that Crown in an open War with his Imperial Majesty, for which purpose it has been propos'd, that *France* should send next Summer towards the *Moselle* and the *Rhine* 70,000 Men, in *Catalonia* 20,000, and in *Brabant* 30,000, to begin Hostilities, whilst on the Side of *Holland* the like Body of Troops should act, and that an Army of 30,000 *Danes*, paid by *France* and *England*, should be form'd in *Lower Saxony*, and 18,000 *Hanoverians* and 12,000 *Hessians*, to kindle a War at once, both in the Heart and on the Frontiers of the Empire.

Tho' this fatal Project, on the Part of an Electoral State of the Empire, from which we have so little Reason to expect it, still wants much of its Execution, *France* not having consented thereto as yet, and that the King of *Denmark* finds insuperable Difficulties in furnishing so great a Number of Troops, whilst he is in so dubious a Condition with *Russia* and the Duke of *Holstein*: This is, however, an Instance of the Ill-will of the *English*, who are endeavouring to direct every Thing in such a Manner, as to make both his Imperial Majesty and the Court of *Russia* lose all Confidence in the Friendship of that Kingdom, and even expect all Manner of fatal Consequences, as soon as, by consenting, in the present Juncture, to the propos'd Accession, you unite yourselves more strictly with *England*; and really, in such a Case, the examining and judging of

of the Advantages and Prejudices of such an Alliance, do not depend singly on the Allies who contract new Treaties, but also on those who are willing to preserve old ones; for, in the present Juncture, the Business is not to pretend to be in Friendship with every Body, but to preserve good Faith and Confidence by observing former Treaties.

4. Both your Majesty and your laudable States must needs be sensible of the Disguise which attends the pacifick Motives proposed here by the *English*, for supporting the Demand of the Accession to the Treaty of *Hanover*, since the underwritten notified here, that the avowed Enterprizes of the *English* against the Crown of *Spain* have been carry'd on as far as open War; notwithstanding all the Offers made, to no purpose, by *Spain*, for preventing it, as notified here by me, both by Word of Mouth and Writing: Infomuch that the King of *Spain* was obliged to repel Force with Force, through a just Resentment of the unsufferable Conduct of the *English* among crown'd Heads, and for timely preventing greater Affronts, his Catholick Majesty thinking it more eligible than to see himself exposed to the Oppression which would attend the feigned Friendship of that Crown: This is the Reason why his Catholick Majesty caused *Gibral'tar* to be besieged.

His Imperial Majesty is obliged, in Consequence of his tender Inclination for this Kingdom, and the Stipulation contained in the Treaties, of promoting the Advantage of one another, and preventing Damages, to declare to your Majesty what the Consequences of it will be, that proper Measures may be taken for securing the important Commerce which is carry'd on between this Kingdom, and the Dominions of the Kings of *Spain* and *Portugal*, because the Losses of the *Swedish* Traders may be prevented, and their Advantage procured; the rather, because the double Marriage which is on the Point of being concluded between *Spain* and *Portugal*, will so firmly unite the Interest of these two Crowns, that whoever is an Enemy to one will be so to the other, and consequently those who shall enter into any Alliance with their Enemies, shall be treated, if not as declar'd Enemies, at least as such as may become Enemies; infomuch that the Commerce of this Nation would be disturb'd and interrupted, and the Ports of *Spain* and *Portugal* would be shut up for all *Swedish* Vessels. Supposing the Accession should take Place, you

would be still under greater Difficulty, because in the present Rupture with *Spain*, the *English* pretend they were not the Aggressors, and by demanding the Accession of this Kingdom, *ad causam fœderis defensionis*, they open to themselves a Door for demanding soon after the stipulated Succours.

5. These Motives and Obligations of the Alliance, engage his Imperial Majesty to caution your Majesty and your laudable States, to examine thoroughly, and with utmost Attention, the Affair of the Accession, and consider how far it concerns the Allies of *Hanover*, or how advantageous it is to them, to raise this Kingdom in process of Time? Or rather, whether the present Offers of *England* do not conceal secret Views, particularly to embroil this Crown with the Empire and *Russia*, in order to deprive it, by that Means, of all hopes of recovering its former Splendor, and make it depend absolutely on *England*; deprive his Royal Highness the Duke of *Holstein* of the Succours he might expect from this Kingdom to restore him to his Dominions, which cost him so dear, and rob him of the Friendship, Affection and Prerogatives he enjoys here, with an Intent to procure one Day or other the Succession of this Crown to the youngest Prince of the Electoral House of *Hanover*, either under pretence of the want *Sweden* would stand in of the Protection of *England*, or by employing open Force; and who knows what has perhaps been done already to bring that Project to bear?

His Imperial Majesty submits all, and every one of the Articles of this Remonstrance, to the judicious and wise Examination of your Majesty and your laudable States, without taking upon him to prescribe any Thing to them concerning the Resolution they ought to take, being only willing, as a good and faithful Ally, to lay before you, in a few Words, the Remarks this Accession admits of; which Remarks, in his Opinion, can have no other Pendency than to advance the future Interest of this Kingdom.

For these Causes also, his Majesty thought proper to declare, once more, naturally and openly, the Reason why the demanded Accession to the Treaty of *Hanover* is entirely repugnant with the Amity of, and Alliance with his Imperial Majesty, whatever may be said by those who imagine and would persuade others, that the Alliance of the Emperor may be made consistent with the Accession to the Treaty of *Hanover*,

The laudable States cannot have forgot the Motives which enclined the Diet of 1723, to court the Amity and Alliance of the Emperor, which since that Time has been again sollicitated. His Imperial Majesty does not see that any Reason of State, either on his Part or yours, have occurred since, which should break that Amity; on the contrary, there are several which confirm the Necessity and Advantages of it.

His Imperial Majesty so far relies on the Clearightedness and Prudence of your Majesty and of your laudable States, as to hope that you and they are not ignorant of the private Views of some of the avowed Favourers of the *Offers of England*, and that consequently they shall not be preferred before the Interest of the Kingdom, nor of the Preservation of Friends Abroad, and much less that you will not, by this Accession, expose the Validity of future Treaties to the Diffidence of the rest of the Universe, by neglecting the Observation of those already entered into.

The underwritten Minister demands a speedy Declaration on the present Memorial, and, with a profound Respect, recommends himself to the Protection and Clemency of the King. Dated at *Stockholm*, February 17, 1727.
The Count de *Frytack*.

About the same Time, Prince *Dolhorucki*, the *Czarina's* Ambassador at the Court of *Sweden*, presented to the King of *Sweden*, on the Part of his Mistress, a Memorial to the same Effect, to which his *Swedish* Majesty return'd the following Answer:

The King of Sweden's Answer to the Russian Ambassador's Memorial.

HIS Majesty having caused a Report to be made of all that passed in the Conferences held with the *Russian* Ambassador, and having caused the Memorials to be read to him, which were presented by the said Ambassador, after having considered the whole Matter, thought it agreeable to the sincere Intention he has to maintain a perpetual and inviolable Friendship with her *Russian* Majesty, to give for Answer to the said Ambassador, that the repeated Assurances, in the Name and on the Behalf of her Imperial Majesty, touching her constant and sincere Friendship, were very agreeable to his Majesty. That his Majesty and the whole *Swedish* Nation

Nation have, with Pleasure, observed the remarkable Proofs of Esteem and Friendship which her Imperial Majesty has been pleased to give, by sending a solemn Embassy, and by chusing for that Employment a Person of Quality, and a Minister of great Experience. This his Majesty looks upon as an evident Proof of her *Russian* Majesty's sincere Dispositions carefully to preserve, and, more and more, to confirm the good Understanding, which reigns at present, between their Majesties and their respective Dominions; an Understanding so beneficial to their People, by procuring them the Felicity of tasting the Advantages of a durable Peace, after having felt the Miseries of a destructive War!

'Tis with these Views, and to secure the Possession of such precious Blessings, that his Majesty and the Crown of *Sweden* have been so impatient to prevent her Imperial Majesty, by a like solemn Embassy, immediately after her Advancement to the Throne of *Russia*, in order to Honour the Beginning of her Reign.

His Majesty and the Crown of *Sweden* having consequently endeavour'd, on the one Hand, to preserve their Friendship with *Russia*, they have, on the other Hand, thought it necessary and conformable to their Interests and to Equity, to carry it fair with the other Potentates in Amity, whose Views aim at the same End, viz. the Maintenance of the Tranquillity in *Europe*, and particularly in the *North*.

These are the Reasons, in Consideration of which his Majesty and the Crown of *Sweden* could not forbear giving a favourable Ear to the amicable Offers made by the Allies of *Hanover*, with respect to the Accession, and to enter with them into a Negotiation; finding upon mature Deliberation, that such a Proceeding could in no wise be contrary to the Treaties concluded with *Russia*, and to the mutual Engagements.

Nevertheless, contrary to all Expectation, his Majesty and the Crown of *Sweden* perceive, that the Ambassador, instead of being wrought upon by those equitable and pacifick Reasons, has not only continued to make all Manner of Representations to divert his Majesty and the Crown of *Sweden* from such an Accession; but also that he has represented it as directly contrary to the Treaties concluded, and as a premeditated Design to break off the good Understanding and Friendship with *Russia*.

The Embassador may nevertheless very well remember, that the Treaties referred to in the Years 1721 and 1724, are Treaties of Peace and Tranquillity: Now it being undeniable, that they only tend to the Maintenance of the publick Tranquillity, 'tis evident, that every Engagement which has the same View, can in no wise be contrary to it. His Majesty has caused the Treaty of *Hanover* to be examined into with a vast deal of Deliberation; but instead of finding it worthy to be rejected, as the said Embassador makes it, he therein finds a clear and well-grounded Intention to secure the Peace of *Europe*, against the Enterprizes which may one Day or other disturb it, having not the least Reason to suspect those Confederate Powers of any other Design.

The Misunderstanding which actually subsists between the Courts of *Russia* and *Great Britain* is another Reason which the Embassador makes use of, and from whence he labours to draw a Conclusion, that all new Engagements betwixt the Kings of *Sweden* and *Great Britain* would be contrary to those he has already contracted with *Russia*.

His Majesty and the Crown of *Sweden* are sorry to see that this Misunderstanding still subsists, and wish they could contribute to an amicable Disposition; but the Embassador himself will undoubtedly find, that the Crown of *Sweden* has no Concern in these Differences, which derive their Origin from the unhappy Times of War, which the Embassador has been pleased to mention.

His Majesty and the Crown of *Sweden* would be much more pleased to see the sad Remembrance thereof entirely effac'd, and they adhere to the Engagements in which the said Courts have voluntarily engaged themselves by a general Friendship.

As to the Squadron which his *Britannick* Majesty sent last Year into the *Baltick*, his said Majesty himself has declared the Reasons thereof to her Imperial Majesty. We make no doubt but this single Circumstance will convince the Embassador of the innocent Conduct of his Majesty and the Crown of *Sweden*; because they entirely ground themselves on the Faith of Treaties and Promises, and have had no Thoughts of alarming themselves with the considerable Armaments made on either Side, and much less to arm on their Part.

It would be well if the Embassador would explain himself, from whence the Plan could come that was communicated to him? If that Piece can be of such mighty Service to procure the Consequence which he has been pleased to draw from it; otherwise the said Piece may be looked upon as the Contrivance of some disaffected Person, who had a Mind to sow Diffidence and Discord.

Far from entering into Views of this Sort, should they even be put in Practice, his Majesty and the Crown of Sweden would be the first that should oppose them with all their Power.

If we look back into the Histories of all Ages, it will appear, that Sweden has laid it down as an inviolable Principle, to defend herself with Courage, and to go generously to the Assistance of her Friends, when they have been divided among themselves by Rebellions and intestine Quarrels, attack'd by ambitious Neighbours, or oppress'd with Regard to Enjoyments so precious as Religion and Liberty.

We flatter ourselves that by what has been alledg'd, the Embassador will clearly see, That the Accession of Sweden to the Treaty of Hanover is very consistent with the Engagements of this Crown with Russia, which will always be religiously observed.

His Majesty having caused every Article and Period of the said Treaty to be examined, during the Course of several Months, and with all the Attention possible, has found nothing in it but what is conformable to the Right they have of putting themselves in a State of Defence, and what carries a very innocent Intention.

Therefore, 'tis not till after a very long and mature Deliberation, that his Majesty has thought fit to enter into this Alliance, and he thought that to refuse the amicable Offers of two Powers so considerable in Europe, and which were always his Allies, would be contrary not only to that Friendship, but also to Justice.

The Accession is made upon such Conditions as leave the former Treaties in their full Force; and suppose a perfect Impartiality, a true Defensive Alliance to procure the Happiness and Security of Mankind.

During the Course of this tedious Negotiation, the Interests of the Duke of Holstein have not been forgot, and Endeavours have been used to engage the Crowns of France and Great Britain to espouse them. This Request has

has even been push'd as far as possible. His Majesty has Reason to hope, he shall see the good Effects of it, having, by such Renewal of Friendship, gain'd the Confidence of those two Crowns; and he hopes also, that his Royal Highness will joyn his Interest for obtaining an End so wholesome and so desirable.

Consequently, the said Accession is so far from being capable to give her Imperial Majesty Reason to think herself thereby free from her Engagements, or under a Necessity of consulting for her own Defence and Safety, as the Embassador has been pleas'd to signify, that 'tis the rather hop'd, her Majesty will easily be convinc'd of the Innocence of such Accession, and that she will persist in her good Dispositions, and her Friendship for *Sweden*.

'Tis to be hop'd from her Majesty's Wisdom and Equity, that neither Fear nor Diffidence, of which sublime and well-born Souls are never capable, will ever get the Mastery of her Heart. His Majesty and the Crown of *Sweden*, instead of attempting to disturb the Repose of their Neighbours, will apply themselves solely and carefully to maintain it every where, in order, by an equal unblameable Conduct, to deprive their Friends of all Manner of Reason to complain with Justice of the Infringement of Treaties.

For the rest, his Majesty receives with sincere and perfect Acknowledgment, the Overtures made upon that Occasion by her Imperial Majesty, for the Welfare and Advantage of the Kingdom of *Sweden*. The Offer which the Embassador has been pleas'd to make, of concurring with his Imperial and *Roman* Majesty in a new Treaty of Subsidies, is a convincing Proof of this Friendship. And his Majesty will never fail to embrace all Opportunities, whereby he may convince her *Russian* Majesty, of his Desire inviolably to maintain, and more and more to strengthen the good Understanding, which at this Time subsists betwixt their *Swedish* and *Russian* Majesties, as well as punctually to perform all his Engagements, already entered into with her *Russian* Majesty.

The Embassador, as a Minister who wishes well to the Friendship and Advantage of both, is desir'd to impart to her *Russian* Majesty, a faithful Account of those sincere and equitable Sentiments of his Majesty and the Crown of *Sweden*, and to assure her of their sincere and constant Intension to preserve a Friendship with her *Russian* Majesty and her Empire: That those new En-
H h engagements

gements will not in the least weaken the said Friendship, nor ever give Occasion to the Troubles or Calamities of War; but that they will rather contribute to the Preservation of the Peace, and to the Advancement of a flourishing Trade in the North.

The good Offices which the said Ambassador will perform to the Common Cause, by Reports so well grounded, will acquire him distinguished Honour and Merit in both Kingdoms, and his Majesty will always be inclined to give him effectual Proofs of his Royal Benevolence.

Stockholm,
March 21, 1727.

(L. S.) D. N. Van HOPKEN.

But these Memorials had a quite different Effect from what was expected from them; and instead of retarding, did rather hasten the King of Sweden's Accession to the Treaty of *Hanover*; the Instruments of which were brought to *London* by *M. Lolman*, Secretary to his Excellency *Mr. Pointz*, his *Britannick* Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of *Sweden*, who arrived here with them on the 3d of *April*; and about the Middle of that Month, *Baron Sparre*, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the King of *Sweden*, brought the Ratifications of the said Accession on the Part of his *Swedish* Majesty.

Mean while *Prince Dolhorucki* finding that he had miscarry'd in his Negotiations, made the following Declaration by Word of Mouth, and by express Order from his Court, to the Count *de Horn*, Minister of State to his *Swedish* Majesty, viz.

‘ That her Imperial Majesty, his Sovereign, seeing
‘ with Regret, that all the advantageous Proposals She
‘ has made to the Crown of *Sweden*, have been slighted,
‘ has been obliged to change the good Intentions She
‘ has hitherto entertained towards the Kingdom of
‘ *Sweden*, and to pursue so effectually the Designs of
‘ her late Consort, that *Sweden* may have Reason to re-
‘ pent it, though too late.

We will now present the Reader with the following remarkable Pieces, relating to the Accession we have been speaking of.

The REPORT of the Secret Committee established by the General Diet of the States of Sweden, containing the Motives that have engaged them to accede to the Treaty of Hanover

OF all the important Affairs referr'd to the Secret Committee, either by the Diets, or by particular Instructions, the said Committee has taken none into more serious Deliberation than the Secret Proposals made by the King to the States, concerning the amicable Invitation which the contracting Powers of the Treaty of *Hanover* have made to his Majesty and the Crown to accede to that Alliance. We have seen that not only our Neighbours, but also the greatest Part of the Powers of *Europe* waited what would be the Issue of so delicate an Affair, the Importance of which was the principal Reason that the present Diet began sooner than usual. As his Majesty was pleased upon this Occasion, to desire the Opinion and Advice of his faithful States upon an Article which is of so great Importance to the Welfare of this Kingdom; and as his Majesty hopes, that the States will interpret this Mark of his Confidence in them, as a certain Testimony of his tender Care and his Vigilance for the Good of the Kingdom, the Secret Committee, in order that they may be qualified to declare themselves with the better Foundation upon this important Affair, have examined the Protocols of the Senate relating to Foreign Affairs since the Diet of the Year 1723, the Opinion of the Royal Chancery, the Secret Correspondences of the Ministers, the Conferences held with Foreign Ministers, and other Pieces that might be capable of giving any Light into the State of Affairs; and having perused all the Arguments *pro* and *con*, they have weighed them with all the Care possible, and with the greatest Attention. The said Committee has also carefully considered all the preceding Treaties with the Emperor of the *Romans*, *Russia*, *England*, and *Denmark*, and the Relation they would bear with that of *Hanover*, to know if there was any Inconsistency between them, and what Security *Sweden* could find in it, with Regard as well to the present Circumstances as to Futurity, and whether the Treaty of *Hanover* could possibly produce greater Advantages.

The chief Thing in View has been to preserve the Tranquillity of *Europe*, particularly in the North,

and to prevent any future Inconveniences that might arise, among which it may be said, the Affair of *Sleswick* is the greatest Stumbling-Block.

Upon mature Consideration of the whole, The Secret Committee is of Opinion, that the said Treaty of *Hanover* is purely Defensive, and has no Manner of Tendency to hurt any Person whatsoever, but such as aim at raising Disturbances in *Europe*, and that by Consequence all who love Peace and Quietness cannot complain of it with Justice. It undeniably follows, that the said Treaty, as far as it relates to the Conditions upon which *Sweden* enters into it, can in no Respect be deemed contrary to the preceding Treaties made with the other Powers. What is a better Confirmation of this Truth is, that our Treaty of Alliance concluded in 1720 with *England*, which is in every Respect as strong as this, was not deemed by the Emperor of *Russia* to be incompatible with that which he concluded with *Sweden* in 1724; but on the contrary, it was expressly declared in the 16th Article of the said Alliance, that those two Treaties might subsist together, the rather, because the former was only Defensive. 'Tis evident therefore, that what was not deemed at that Time prejudicial to the Friendship and strict Union between *Sweden* and *Russia*, cannot bear any other Construction at this Day, and consequently 'tis for this Reason that in our Act of Accession we have expressly declared, that by this Alliance we don't in the least renounce those which *Sweden* may have made with the other Powers, and which still remain entire.

The Peace and Security of the Kingdom in its present exhausted State, cannot have a more firm Support under the Divine Blessing, than in the Alliances with Monarchs who have the same Interests as ourselves, and from whom, in case of Need, we may expect sufficient Succours. Moreover, by this Alliance, for the Honour of the Kingdom; and for the Maintenance of the Protestant Religion, we shall not only preserve that Confidence which the Protestant Powers have always repos'd in the Crown of *Sweden*; but we may also, by a good Understanding with *France* and with the Maritime Powers, cause our Commerce to flourish, which is the only Way to recover this Kingdom, and to draw it out of the Abyss into which it is now plunged; not to mention that *Sweden*, by this Alliance, has stipulated greater Succours

Success and more Advantages than by the Treaty concluded with *England* in 1720.

As to the *Affair of Slewick*, the Accession of his Majesty to the Treaty of *Hanover*, is look'd upon as the most effectual Means to continue the sincere Affection which he bears to his Royal Highness the Duke of *Holstein*, and at the same Time to perform the Engagements of Alliance with *Russia*, and particularly the Secret Article, without infringing the Peace of *Denmark*, which is confirm'd by the strongest Guaranties; whereas by his Refusal, his Majesty would be deprived of certain effectual Means to employ his good Offices for his Royal Highness.

These are all the Reasons that can be made publick. The others, which are stronger, stand in too near Relation to several Secrets of State, and have too much Influence on the Interests of Foreign Powers to be made publick, without Prejudice to the Oath and Instructions of the Secret Committee, as well as to the Welfare of the Kingdom.

All these Considerations have engaged the Secret Committee to advise his Majesty, our most gracious King, to enter according to the solemn and friendly Invitation of the Kings of *France* and *England*, and to accede to the Defensive Treaty concluded between them at *Hanover*, by adding thereto such Moderations and Restrictions as the said Secret Committee has judg'd necessary for the greater Security of the Kingdom. This is what the Secret Committee could not help notifying to the laudable States by the present Report.

'Tis the Almighty alone that foresees and conducts Futurity, who holds in his Hands the Hearts of Kings, and who directs them with his incomprehensible Wisdom, either to the Punishment or Protection of Mankind. Wherefore all the Secret Committee can do, is to affirm with all Truth, and upon the Oath they have taken, That they are convinc'd in Conscience, that this Step which they have had the Honour with all Submission to advise his Majesty to take, is such, that none of the Neighbours of *Sweden* can with Justice be alarm'd or take Umbrage at it, the rather, because there's no Intention to renounce the Alliances heretofore concluded with them, but on the contrary, to execute them religiously in all their Articles. There is also Reason to hope, that the Kingdom of *Sweden* will thereby be enabled to augment the reciprocal Confidence with all its Neigh-

Neighbours by essential Marks of Friendship, in order to advance by a Peace, and a strict Union, its Interests and just Views ; as also to be able, with God's Assistance, to take such Measures at Home, that their Friends may depend on considerable Assistance, and their Enemies, in Case of any unjust Attack, may meet with a strong and vigorous Resistance.

May the Almighty God, who best knows our innocent Views, grant us his Divine Blessing herein, and unite all our Hearts, that Confidence and Love may flourish among us, and that Peace may enter within our Walls, and Prosperity within our Palaces.

Sign'd, on the Part of the Secret Committee.

Arwed Horn, Marshal of the Chamber of Nobility.

Torst Rudeen, Speaker of the Clergy.

J. Bostrom, Speaker of the Burghers.

At Stockholm, March 15, 1727.

The SPEECH of the Deputies of the States of Sweden, made to the King upon the 20th of March 1727, on Account of the Swedish Crown's Accession to the Treaty of Hanover.

S I R E,

THE Secret Committee having, by their Report of the 15th Instant, communicated to the States of the Kingdom, the friendly Invitation made by the Allies of *Hanover*, in order to engage your Majesty and the Crown of *Sweden* in the Treaty concluded betwixt them, the States were very much rejoiced to hear that you Majesty was pleased, in consideration of an Affair so much Delicacy and Importance to the Kingdom, to anticipate the Time of the Diet, and to shew your favourable Confidence in the States, by the Secret Proposals which you have caused to be made to them thereupon, by demanding of them, at the same Time, their sincere Opinion upon an Affair of such Importance.

The Report of the Secret Committee imported likewise, that having maturely and carefully weighed the Reasons *pro* and *con*, they have at length resolved with all Submission, to advise your Majesty to accede to the said Defensive Alliance, by adding thereto certain Reservations and other advantageous Conditions which the said Committee had thought necessary for the Security of the Kingdom.

The

The States being, moreover, informed, That the Committee, who have this important Affair in Treaty, have furnish'd themselves with the necessary Instructions from the Protocols of the Senate relating to Foreign Affairs, from the Opinion of the Royal Court of Chancery, from the Secret Correspondences of the Ministers, from the Conferences held with the Foreign Ministers, from their Memorials, and from several other Acts which thereto relate, they rely entirely on the Resolution of the Secret Committee, to which they give all the Praise they deserve for the Time present and to come. They hope also, that by the Divine Blessing, this Alliance will succeed to the Satisfaction, to the Honour, and Safety of your Majesty, and of the Kingdom, which are always inseparable, and that it will be productive of the happy Fruits, which your Majesty, and all honest Swedes have Reason to expect from it.

Therefore the States, upon this Occasion, cannot excuse themselves from paying your Majesty their most humble Thanks for the Confidence which you have been pleased to repose in them, by calling them together to consider on this important Affair. They wish, from the very Bottom of their Hearts, that it may please Almighty God to bless the wholesome and useful Deliberations of this Diet, to preserve your Majesty's Sacred Person, and our dear Country, from every fatal Accident, to unite all our Hearts in a sincere and perfect Union, in order that we may unanimously labour with all our Strength for the publick Good and Safety, for the Glory of God, and for the Welfare and Prosperity of your Majesty and the Country.

The KING's Answer.

WE always look'd upon this Affair as necessary as useful for us and the Kingdom; but for greater Security we thought fit to consult the States thereupon: And we are glad to hear, that their Opinion agrees so well with ours. We thank them for their good and faithful Counsel, and we commend the Care and Wisdom which the Secret Committee has discovered upon this Occasion, hoping that this Renewal of Friendship with the Crowns of France and England, will, by God's Blessing, tend to the Honour, Security, and Advantage of our Person and Kingdom. We intrust the Deputies to assure the States of our Royal Good Will, and to congratulate them on our Part for this happy Event.

The following Pages of this Register shall be fill'd up with a Miscellaneous Collection of several remarkable Pieces relating to the present State of Affairs in Europe: And because the following Treaty is said to have been the Foundation of the present Confusion of Affairs, we will give it at Length.

*Private Treaty of Convention and Alliance between the
Emperor and the King of Spain.*

In the Name of the most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

BE it known unto all, &c. (*The Preamble contains only the Names and Qualities of the Plenipotentiaries.*)

A R T I C L E I.

There shall be between his Imperial Catholick Majesty and his Royal Catholick Majesty, a solid and sincere Amity, which shall be mutually cultivated, in such Sort that the one shall procure all Advantages for the other, as if they were for himself, and the other shall return the same.

A R T I C L E II.

And it being represented by the most Serene King of Spain, that the Restitution of *Gibraltar* with its Port, had been promised by the King of Great Britain, and that his Catholick Royal Majesty does insist upon the Restitution of *Gibraltar* with its Port, and likewise of the Island of *Minorca* and *Port Mahon*; it is declared on the Part of his Sacred Imperial Majesty, that he will not in any Manner oppose this Restitution, but as far as he is able employ all good Offices to this Purpose, and if the Parties desire it of him, accept the Mediation.

A R T I C L E III.

The most Serene King of Spain, *Philip V.* to give a most evident Proof of the Sincerity of his Friendship, promises and engages to permit all Ships of his Imperial Majesty's Subjects of what Nation soever they be, to enter freely into all the Ports of Spain; and so as they may Trade with all Freedom and Security, and enjoy all the Privileges and Prerogatives that any the most favoured Nation does enjoy, (as the *French* do at present, and as the *English* formerly did) and that too from the Day of the Publication of this Peace, which shall be published immediately in all Ports and Places convenient as it is agreed in the Treaty of Commerce signed this Day.

A R T I C L E

ARTICLE IV.

And in Case the Ships of his Imperial Majesty shall be attacked on this Account, on this or on the other Side the Line, his Catholick Majesty promises to make it the Common Cause, and to take Vengeance and Reparation for the Injuries and Damages they shall sustain.

In like Manner, if the Ships of his Catholick Majesty shall be hostilely attacked, either on this or on the other Side of the Line, on this Account, his Imperial Majesty promises likewise to make it the Common Cause, and to take Vengeance and Reparation for Injuries and Damages sustained.

ARTICLE V.

And whereas by the Quadruple Alliance, for the Security of the Realms, Dominions, and Provinces possessed by the contracting Powers, it was stipulated, that they should become reciprocal Guaranties; it is nevertheless found necessary by the present Alliance, to explain more at large what is meant by the Word *Security*, and better to provide for what may happen. For this Purpose therefore, and to confirm more strongly the Amity begun between his Imperial and his Catholick Majesty, it is thought necessary to particularize as follows, the Succours with which each Party is to furnish the other for their mutual Security, *viz.*

If the Emperor, his Kingdoms, and Hereditary Dominions, in whatever Place situate, shall be hostilely attacked, or if the War begun in another Country, shall be carried thither, that then his Catholick Majesty promises to assist and succour his Imperial Majesty with all his Forces both by Land and by Sea, and particularly to furnish a Navy of at least fifteen large Ships of War, commonly called *Line of Battle Ships*; and besides this, an Army of 20,000 Men, that is to say, 15,000 Foot and 5000 Horse, their Winter Quarters to be provided by the Emperor.

His Catholick Majesty to be excused if he shall furnish Money instead of Troops, after the Rate of 8000 Florins a Month for every 1000 Foot, and 24,000 for every 1000 Horse, payable, at the Times stipulated, by the *Genoese* in the Town of *Genoa*.

And if the King of *Spain* shall not furnish the Ships stipulated, he shall send an Army of 10000 Men, or Money for them, according to the Calculation above-mentioned.

In like Manner, his Imperial Majesty promises and engages to succour his Catholick Majesty with all his Forces both by Land and by Sea, in Case his Catholick Majesty's Dominions in *Europe* or elsewhere, shall be hostily attacked, and particularly to send his Aid 30,000 Men, that is to say, 20,000 Foot and 10,000 Horse, to be provided with Winter Quarters by his Catholick Majesty.

ARTICLE VI.

The Embassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of the two Powers contracting, promise respectively, that this particular Treaty of Alliance and Amity shall be ratified by his Imperial Majesty, and by his Catholick Majesty, according to the Form mutually agreed; and that the solemn Acts of Ratification shall be exchanged within three Months, or sooner if possible.

Under Faith of which, the said Ministers, Embassadors Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiaries, have signed with their own Hands this Instrument of Alliance and particular Amity; and confirmed it with their Seals.

Done at *Vienna in Austria*, April 30, 1725.

Eugene de Savoye,

Philip Lewis, Count

de Linzendorf,

Gundaker, Count de

Staremberg.

} } *John-Wilhelm, Baron de*
Ripperda.

Among the Papers laid before the Parliament, during their Session last Winter, was the Act of Accession of the Lords the States-General of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*, to the Treaty of *Hanover*; the English Translation of which, is as follows.

Act of Accession of the States General, to the Treaty of
Hanover.

WHEREAS their Majesties, the King of Great Britain, the Most Christian King, and the King of Prussia, have thought fit, as well for tying Closer the Bands of that strict Union which subsists between them, as for the Security of their Kingdoms and Dominions, and likewise for the Preservation of the publick Peace and Tranquillity, to make an Alliance together, whereof the Treaty was concluded at *Hanover* the third Day of September, of the Year 1725 last past, together with three separate Articles; all which have been communicated to their

High

High Mightinesses, the Lords the States General of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries, by the Marquês de Fœrion, Ambassador of France, by Mr. Finch Envoy Extraordinary of Great Britain, and by Monsieur de Meynertshagen, Envoy Extraordinary of the King of Prussia, who jointly, in the Name of the Kings their Masters, invited the said Lords the States General to accede to that Treaty and the separate Articles, in Conformity to what they had agreed upon in the seventh Article of the same Treaty, which, with the separate Articles, is here inserted Word for Word.

And whereas the said Lords the States-General after having seen and examin'd this Treaty, and these separate Articles have shewn themselves extremely sensible of the Honour which their said Majesties have done them, by so ready and obliging an Invitation to accede to this Alliance, and as they acknowledge at the same Time the Care they had taken in making this Treaty, as well for the Preservation of the publick Quiet in general, without which that of their Republick could not be secured, as in particular, for the Maintenance of their Commerce, without which it can in no wise subsist; and as they added, that they were fully convinced that the Aim of this Alliance does not at all tend to hurting in the least any preceding Treaty or Alliance contracted, either between the high Contractors hereof, or between them or any one of them and other Princes or States; but that the Intention rather is to maintain and corroborate them, and that the Grand Aim of this Alliance tends only to the binding themselves more closely together, without offending any one whomsoever, for the Guaranty, Protection, and Maintenance of all the Territories, Counties and Towns, as well within Europe, as without, which each of the Allies shall be actually in Possession of at the Time of the signing this Alliance, and likewise of the Rights, Immunities and Advantages, and particularly of those which relate to Commerce, both within Europe and without, which each of the Allies enjoys at the Time of the signing this Accession.

Moreover the said Lords the States General, being firmly perswaded that by acceding to the said Treaty of Hanover, it is not exacted of them to charge themselves with the general Guaranty of the Treaties of Westphalia and Olipa, whereof Mention is made in the Fifth Article of the Treaty of Hanover, and in the first of the separate Articles, in which general Guaranty they were never engaged;

engaged; but that their Guaranty in this Respect, extends only to the Rights and Possessions which the High Allies, or any one of them, have acquired by those Treaties, and which they enjoy at the Time of signing, and in Case of being troubled in the said Possession and Rights, and that this is the Intention of their said Majesties.

As to the Business of *Thorn*, whereof Mention is made in the first of the separate Articles of the Treaty of *Hannover*, they engage themselves only to employ, jointly with the High Contractors, their friendly Offices for obtaining a reasonable Satisfaction and Reparation as to the Infractions which may have been made in the Treaty of *Oliva*; and in Case that these friendly Offices should be without Effect, and it were found necessary to do something more, then they shall have a full Liberty, as to that, in their Deliberations, without being obliged to any Thing more than good Offices; unless they give a new Consent thereunto.

In fine, since this Alliance has for Aim, among others, the establishing an entire Confidence between the contracting Parties, the Lords the States General suppose, that the Allies will mutually communicate, in all Confidence, their Thoughts concerning the ~~Ways and Means~~ which shall be judged the most effectual in Case of Need, for preserving and maintaining the Possessions and Rights above-mention'd, as well with Respect to Commerce, as otherwise, both within *Europe* and without.

And whereas upon a firm Perswasion and Confidence, that this is the true Aim and Intention of their Majesties, the said Lords the States General, to give a Mark of their Desire of uniting themselves strictly with their Majesties, and of the high Esteem they have for their Friendship and Alliance, have resolved to accede to the Treaty, and to the separate Articles here above inserted; and to that Purpose have named the ~~Stewards~~ *Christian-Charles Baron of Lintelo*, Lord of *Ehse*, Bailiff of *Lockum*, and *Droffart* of *Byedevoort*; *Arnold van Zuylen van Nieuvelt*, ancient Burger-Master and Senator of the Town of *Rotterdam*, *Ruard* of the Land of *Putten*, Bailiff and Dykegrave of *Schieland*, &c. *Isaac Van Hornbeek* Councillor-Pensionary of the States of the Province of *Holland* and *West-Friseland*, Keeper of the Great Seal, and Superintendent of the Fiefs of the same Province; *Nicholas-John-Henry Noey*, ancient Burger-Master of the Town of *Taalen*; *Gerard Godart Taets van Amerongen*, Knight of the *Teutonic Order*, Commander of the same Order at *Doefburg*.

being elected first Member of the States of the Province of *Utrecht*, Great Statesman of the same Province; *John Abraham van Schermer*, Burger-Master and Senator of the Town of *Utrecht*; *Everhard Rouse* Burger-Master and Senator of the Town of *Deventer*; and *Lambert Henry Emmen* Senator of the Town of *Groningen*, all Deputies in the Assembly of the said Lords the States-General, on the Part of the States of *Gelderland*, *Holland* and *West-Friesland*, *Zeeland*, *Utrecht*, *Frise*, *Overyssel* and *Groningen*, and *Ommelandes*; and have provided them with a full Power to agree upon this Accession with the *Sieur Finch*, Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, the *Marquiss de Fenelon*, Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Most Christian King, and *M. de Maynerzhagen*, Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, in like Manner provided with full Powers, who having conferr'd together, have agreed in the Manner following.

That the Lords the States-General shall accede, as the said Deputies and Plenipotentiaries have declared, that they do accede in their Name, and on their Part, to the said Treaty, and separate Articles, obliging them towards their said Majesties, to every Thing contained therein; exactly in the same Manner as if they had contracted with them from the Beginning.

And that their said Majesties, avowing their Aim and Intention to be such as is before expressed, shall accept the Accession of their High Mightinesses, so as the said Ambassador and Ministers Plenipotentiaries have declared; that they accept this Accession in the Name, and on the Part of their said Majesties, obliging them towards their High Mightinesses, to every Thing that is contained in the said Treaty, and separate Articles; intirely in the same Manner, as if they had contracted with their High Mightinesses from the Beginning.

As the Success which their High Mightinesses are to give in Case of Need, could not be regulated in this Treaty; it is agreed that they shall be Four Thousand Foot, and one Thousand Horse.

For explaining the sixth Article of the Treaty, it is declared, that after the Expiration of the fifteen Years therein mentioned, the Whole shall return to the Terms of the preceding Treaties, which shall subsist between the High Contractors, and particularly to the Terms of the Triple Alliance of the Year 1717.

This present Treaty for the Accession of the States-General, shall be approved and ratified by their Majesties,

lies, the King of *Great Britain*, the Most Christian King, and the King of *Prussia*, and by the Lords, the States-General of the United Provinces of the *Low-Countries*; and the Ratifications shall be deliver'd here at the *Hague* in the Space of two Months, from the Day of the Signing these Presents, or sooner if it be possible.

In Witness whereof we, the underwritten appointed Plenipotentiaries for the Purpose of these Presents, and provided with full Powers from their Majesties, the King of *Great Britain*, the Most Christian King, and the King of *Prussia*, and from the said Lords the States-General, have signed the present Treaty; and have set thereunto the Seals of our Arms: Done at the *Hague* the 9th of *August* 1726.

(L.S.) *W. Finch.* (L.S.) *Le M. de Fencion.*

(L.S.) *C.C. B. Lintelo.*

(L.S.) *A. Van Zuylen Van Neyvelt.*

(L.S.) *J. V. Hornbeck.*

(L.S.) *N. J. H. Ne.*

(L.S.) *J. A. Van Schurman.*

(L.S.) *Everard Ruse.*

(L.S.) *L. H. Emmen.*

While Things were in a dubious Situation, and 'twas uncertain whether we should have Peace or War, an Incident happen'd which very much exasperated the Feuds and Animosities between the Allies of *Hanover* and those of *Vienna*. As the great Preparations for a War made much Noise throughout all *Germany*, Monsieur de *Chavigny*, the French Minister at *Ratisbone*, by Order from his Court, communicated to the Minister of the Elector of *Mentz* the following Declaration, viz.

Declaration made by M. de Chavigny, Minister of France, at the General Diet at Ratisbon, Feb. 27, 1727.

THE Minister of *France* has received Orders from the King his Master, to declare to the General Diët of the Empire, That tho' his Majesty has Ground to believe, that the Sincerity of his Intentions for maintaining the Peace, and particularly the Tranquillity of the *Germanick* Body, is sufficiently known, his Majesty having nevertheless been informed, that Endeavours are used to throw a Suspicion upon his Designs, he has thought fit to make a positive and solemn Declaration thereof by his underwritten Minister at *Ratisbon*, that no Body may be ignorant of the same, and to dissipate the Alarms which

which have been purposely rais'd on Account of the Preparations that are making in his Kingdom, as well as in several Dominions of his Allies.

Every Body knows the Motives which have induc'd his Majesty to conclude Treaties with other Powers, and which naturally result from the prudential Care every Prince ought to have for the Security of his Dominions, when he perceives Clouds gathering at a Distance, capable to disturb the Peace and Tranquillity thereof.

But his Majesty does now declare, as he has already done upon several other Occasions, that those Treaties are merely Defensive, and only tend to maintain the Peace of Europe.

'Tis true, that by one of those Treaties his Majesty is become Guarantee of the 5th and 6th Articles of that of *Munster*, in Favour of the States General; but it is evident, that the Guaranty of those Articles does not concern the *Germanick Body* directly or indirectly; and consequently does not affect the latter.

His Majesty is therefore confident, that the Electors, Princes and States of the Empire, will not in any wise concern themselves in a Quarrel which is altogether foreign to them: Accordingly, he has been pleas'd to declare to them, as he does this Day by his underwritten Minister, that far from designing to invade the Territories of *Germany*, he, on the contrary, will exert himself to the utmost, whatever may happen, to prevent the Territories of *Germany* being disturb'd, and the Rights, Privileges and Tranquillity of the Members of the *Germanick Body* struck at; and he desires earnestly that this Assurance may be depended and look'd upon as a Royal and inviolable Word; hoping, at the same Time, from the Equity of the *Germanick Body*, that they will make, on their Part, a suitable Return to the Purity and Sincerity of his Majesty's Intentions, by the like Sentiments and Dispositions.

The King having likewise been inform'd of a Report spread, as if his Ambassador at the Port solicited underhand the *Turks* to come to Resolutions contrary to the Tranquillity of the Empire: His Majesty declares solemnly that this is a *Calumny*, and that his Ambassador at *Constantinople* has neither made, nor had Orders to make, directly or indirectly, any such like Demands.

Finally, his Majesty declares by his underwritten Minister at *Ratisbon*, that he will faithfully observe the Treaties of *Westphalia*, of which he is a Guarantee, and that

that he will always be ready to give further Assurances thereof to whoever may desire it, whether it be for their own particular Interest, or the common Good of the whole *Germanick* Body.

Sign'd de Chauvigny.

The Imperial Commissioners at the Diet were highly offended at this Declaration; which, for that Reason, was not enter'd in the publick Registers, under various Pretences, started by the Directory of *Mentz*, whose Province it was to have it perform'd, according to Custom. But, instead of that, the said Declaration was a few Days after, publish'd there, together with an Imperial Decree, containing such Invectives against the Steps taken by the Courts of *France* and *Great Britain*, particularly against his *Britannick* Majesty's Speech to his Parliament, that it came little short of an open Declaration of War. Hereupon Mr. *Le Heup*, the *British* Minister at *Ratisbon*, deliver'd to the Diet a Declaration of the same Tenor and Import with that of M. *de Chauvigny*, the very next Day after the Publication of the Imperial Decree: Which Circumstance nettled to the Quick, and raised a great Ferment among the Imperialists, who loudly complain'd, 'That this second Declaration was manifestly intended as a personal Insult to his Imperial Majesty, since it was presented in open Defiance of his Decree against the first.' But to this it was answered, in Behalf of the *British* Minister, 'That he was not to take any publick Notice of his Imperial Majesty's Decree, and that such Decrees, in what Form or Stile soever, cannot divert or interrupt Foreign Ministers in the Exercise of their Functions directed to the States of the Empire, and not to the Emperor; nor in the Execution of the Orders they may, at any Time, receive from their respective Masters.' The Imperial Ministers at *Ratisbon*, made also a terrible Outcry against an Expression in the *English* and *French* Envoys Memorials, wherein they call the Charge against the Kings their Masters, as if they had endeavour'd to excite the *Ottoman* Port against the Emperor, by no foster a Name than that of *Galumny*; which was so warmly resented, that the Imperialists gave out, There could be no Reconciliation between the Emperor and the King of *Great Britain*, till Satisfaction was made for that Affront,

THE *Historical Register.*

NUMBER XLVIII.

Account of their Majesties Coronation.

WEdnesday, the 11th of *October*, 1727, being appointed for the Solemnity of the Coronation of his sacred Majesty King *GEORGE II.* and of his Royal Consort Queen *CAROLINE*, the Earl Marshal of *England* publish'd, on the 22d of *September*, the following Orders, viz.

The Earl Marshal's Orders about the Mantles, Trains, Surcoats, Coronets, &c. of Peeresses.

THESE are to give Notice to all the Peeresses, that are to attend in the Royal Proceeding to their Majesties Coronation, on the 11th of *October* next, That the Robe or Mantle of a *Baroness* is to be of *Crimson Velvet*, the Cape whereof to be furr'd with *Meniver* pure, and powder'd with two Bars or Rows of *Ermine*, the said Mantle to be edged round with *Meniver* pure, two Inches in Breadth, and the Train to be three Foot on the Ground; her *Coronet* to be according to her Degree, viz. a Rim or Circle with six Pearls upon the same, not raised upon Points. That the Robe or Mantle of a *Viscountess* be like that of a *Baroness*, only the Cape powder'd with two Rows and a half of *Ermine*, the Edging of the Mantle two Inches, as before, and the Train a Yard and a Quarter; her *Coronet* to be according to her Degree, viz. a Rim or Circle with Pearls thereon, sixteen in Number, and not raised upon Points. That the Mantle of a *Countess* be as before, only the Cape powder'd with three Rows of *Ermine*, the Edging three Inches in Breadth, and the Train a Yard and a half;

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half; her Coronet to be composed of eight Pearls raised upon Points or Rays, with small Leaves between above the Rim. That the Mantle of a *Marchioness* be as before, only the Cape powder'd with three Rows and a half of Ermine, the Edging four Inches in Breadth, the Train a Yard and three Quarters; her Coronet to be composed of four Leaves, and four Pearls raised upon Points of the same Height as the Leaves, alternately, above the Rim. And that the Mantle of a *Dutcheſs* be as before, only the Cape with four Rows of Ermine, the Edging five Inches broad, the Train two Yards; her Coronet to be composed of eight Leaves, all of equal Height, above the Rim. The Surcoats or Kirtles to be all of Crimſon Velvet, cloſe bodied, and claſped before, edged or bordered with Meniver pure two Inches broad, and ſcollop'd down the Sides from below the Girdle, and ſloped away into a Train proportionable to the Length of the Robe or Mantle for each Degree, viz. about a third Part thereof; the Sleeves of the Surcoats alſo to be of Crimſon Velvet, about five Inches deep, ſcollop'd at the Bottom, edged with Meniver pure, and fringed with Gold or Silver. The Caps of their Coronets to be all of Crimſon Velvet turned up with Ermine, with a Button and Taffel of Gold or Silver on the Top ſuitable to the Fringe of their Sleeves. The Petticoats to be of Cloth of Silver, or any other white Stuff, either laced or embroidered, according to each Perſons Fancy. The Mantles to hang back, being faſtened on each Shoulder with Cordons of Silver or Gold ſuitable to their Fringe, with Taffels of the ſame hanging on each Side down the Waſte. The Surcoats or Kirtles to open before, that the Petticoats may appear. And it is likewiſe his Maſteſty's Pleaſure, that all and every the Peers and Peereſſes who ſhall attend the ſaid Coronation, do forbear to ſet or uſe any Jewels or precious Stones in their Coronets. And whereas, Coſemakers, Carvers, Embroiderers, Painters, Silverſmiths, and other Artificers, do preſume (both upon Coſches, and in making the Coronets for this preſent Coronation) to raiſe the Pearls of the Barons and Baroneſſes Coronets upon Pins or Spikes, (whereas they ought to be flat upon the Rim or Ring of the Coronet) this is to warn all ſuch Workmen from the like Error, and to enjoyn and order them to take Care, to make all ſuch Coronets exactly as they are allowed to be worn by the Grant from King

King Charles the Second, of blessed Memory, as they will answer the contrary at their Perils.

Sept. 22, 1727.

SUSSEX, M.

About a Fortnight after, the following Orders were also published, viz.

ORDERS to be Observed at their Majesties Coronation.

TH ESE are to give Notice, that it is ordered, That all the Peers that do go in the Proceeding, are to meet in the House of Lords, and all the Peereses at the Painted Chamber in Westminster, in their Robes, and with their Coronets, by Eight of the Clock precisely, on Wednesday Morning next; and all others appointed to go in the said Proceeding (except those who are immediately to attend near their Majesties Persons) are to meet in the Court of Requests exactly at the same Hour, in their respective Habits usual on such Occasions.

2. That no Person, whose Name is not contained in the Ceremonial, shall presume to attend, or walk in the Procession.

3. That a Way is ordered to be made for Coaches to pass through Channel Row, cross the New and Old Palace Yards; which Coaches, as soon as discharged, are to proceed on directly to Mill-Bank, without making any Stop: And none but the Coaches of Peers, Peereses, and others, who attend the Solemnity, are to pass that Way after Six of the Clock that Morning; nor any whatever after Nine.

4. And that another Way is hereby ordered for Coaches to pass to the Abbey up Charles street, and by Story's, through the Gate at the End of Tothill-street, to the Gate at Little Dean's Yard, and from thence (after setting down their Company) to proceed through the Bowling-Alley, without stopping, to Hyde Park Corner: But no Hackney Coaches are to pass any further the last mentioned Way, than the End of Little Queen's street by Story's Gate; and after setting down their Fare at Angel Court, (from whence there will be a Foot Way made to the North Door of the Abbey) the said Hackney Coaches must turn up Little Queen's street, and proceed directly to Hyde Park Corner; and in the Evening the Coaches are to return the same Way: But no Coaches will be per-

mitted to pass back any of those Ways, till after their Majesties Return to St. James's.

5. That after the Peers, Peereffes, and others, are set down, the Servants of such Peers and Persons are to be dismissed, and immediately pass on the same Way with the Coaches to which they belong.

6. That no Peer or Peereff is to appoint any Person to wait on them in the Hall at Dinner, Attendants being otherwise provided for that Purpose.

7. And whereas his Majesty hath commanded, That Care be taken that the Church and Choir of *Westminster* Abbey be kept free for their Majesties Proceeding, no Person whatsoever is to be admitted within the Door of the Choir (but such as shall produce Tickets, signed and marked with my Name and Seal) till the Entrance of their Majesties Proceeding. And all Persons, who shall have such Tickets, are to come in at the Door at *Little Dean's-Yard*, or the North, or South-East Doors of the Abbey.

8. And further, to warn all Persons concerned, that none shall be admitted into any of the Galleries in the Abbey [without the Choir] after Seven of the Clock on Wednesday Morning next.

9. That the Military Officers keep their Posts, and not come into the Choir; that the Gentlemen Pensioners do stand at the Foot of the Steps ascending to the Theatre, and come no further; and that the Yeomen of the Guard do stand between the Gentlemen Pensioners and the Choir Door.

10. And it is also ordered, That no Person whatever who shall be present at the said Coronation [either attending the Proceeding, or as Spectators] do appear in Mourning Habit on that Day; and the wearing Coronation Favours will be approved of.

Dated October the 7th, 1727.

SUSSEX, M.

On the Day appointed, the Solemnity of their Majesties CORONATION was accordingly performed, in the following Manner, viz.

Their Majesties came to *Westminster* before Nine of the Clock; his Majesty retired into the *Court of Wards* and

and her Majesty into the *Black Rod's* Room, where they continued until the Officers of Arms ranged the Procession into Order, and brought the Persons down from the Court of Requests, Painted Chamber, and House of Lords, into *Westminster-Hall*.

Their Majesties being there seated at the upper End of it, under their States or Canopies (her Majesty's Chair being upon the left Side of his Majesty) and being attended by the Lords Great Chamberlain, Constable, and Earl Marshal, and by the Great Officers, the four Swords and Spurs were presented, and laid upon the Table before his Majesty.

Then the Dean and Prebendaries of *Westminster*, in a solemn Procession brought from the Abbey, the Holy Bible, with the following *Regalia*, belonging to his Majesty, *St. Edward's* Crown upon a Cushion of Cloth of Gold, the Orb with the Cross, the Scepter with the Dove, the Scepter with the Cross, and *St. Edward's* Staff; as likewise the *Regalia* of her Majesty, her Crown on the left Cushion, her Scepter with the Cross, and the Ivory Rod with the Dove; which were severally laid before their Majesties: All which were afterwards by his Majesty's Command, deliver'd to the Lords who will be mentioned to bear them.

Before Twelve of the Clock the Procession was begun on Foot from the Hall to the Abbey of *Westminster*, upon a Way rais'd for that Purpose, floored with Boards, cover'd with blue Cloth, and railed on each Side, in the following Manner;

The Procession.

THE King's Herb Woman, with her Maid Servants, strewing sweet Herbs, &c.

The Dean's Beadle of *Westminster*, with his Staff.

The High Constable of *Westminster*, with his Staff, in a Scarlet Cloak

A Fife.

Drums.

Drum-Major.

Trumpets.

Kettle-Drum.

Trumpets.

The Serjeant-Drum-peter.

The

The Six Clerks in Chancery (only four present) in Gowns of black flower'd Sattin, with black Silk Loops, and Tufts upon the Sleeves.

The Clofet-Keeper of the Chapel Royal.

Sixteen of his Majesty's Chaplains, four a-breast.

Sheriffs of *London*.

Aldermen of *London* below the Chair in their Scarlet Gowns.

The Recorder of *London*, single.

The Aldermen above the Chair, wearing their Gold Chains; Sir *Edward Becher* going as Lord Mayor Elect.

Masters in Chancery in rich Gowns.

The King's younger Serjeants at Law, in Scarlet Gowns, their Caps in their Hands.

The King's Solicitor, and the King's Attorney-General.

The King's ancient Serjeant at Law.

Twenty Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.

Barons of the Exchequer, and Justices of both Benches, in their Judges Robes of Scarlet, with their Caps in their Hands, &c. the Juniors first, two a-breast.

Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in Scarlet Robes, with their Collars of SS. of Gold.

Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in a Scarlet Robe, with his Collar of SS. of Gold, going alone.

Children of the Choir of *Westminster*, in Surplices.

Serjeant of the Vestry in a Scarlet Gown.

Children of the Chapel Royal in Surplices, with Scarlet Mantles over them.

Choir of *Westminster*, in Surplices, with their Musick-Books.

The Organ-Blower. The Groom of the Vestry.

Gentlemen of the King's Chapel, in Scarlet Mantles.

Sub-Dean of the King's Chapel, in a Scarlet Gown turn'd up with black Velvet.

Prebendaries of *Westminster*, in Surplices and rich Copes, with their Caps in their Hands.

Bishop of *Rochester*, as Dean of *Westminster*, in a Surplice, and over it a rich Cope.

The Master of the Jewel-House in a Scarlet Robe, having one of his Officers going by him.

Bath King of Arms, in the Habit of that Officer, carrying his Coronet in his Hand.

The Knights of the *Bath* under the Degree of Peers of Great Britain, in the Habits and Collars of their Order, carrying their Hats with Feathers in their Hands, two and two, according to their Stalls.

Blanch-Lyon, Pursuivant.

Privy-Councillors not Peers, among them the Master of the Rolls.

Sir Spencer Compton.

Knight of the Garter, *Sir Robert Walpole*, in the full Habit and Collar of that Most Noble Order, carrying the Cap with the Plume of Feathers in his Hand.

His Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain.

Controller of the Household, and the Treasurer of the Household.

Rouge-Croix, and *Rouge-Dragon*, Pursuivants.

Baronesses, Barons, in their Robes of Estate, with their Coronets in their Hands.

Bluemantle and *Portcullis* Pursuivants.

Bishops, in their Rochets, with their square Caps in their Hands.

Arundel Herald, in his Coat and Collar of SS. and *Blanch-Courfier* Herald to Prince William, in his Coat, with his Collar of SS. Gold Chain, and Badge.

Viscountesses, Viscounts, in their Robes of Estate, with their Coronets in their Hands.

Brunswick Herald, in his Coat, Collar, Gold Chain, and Badge, and *Lancaster*, with his Coat and Collar.

Countesses, Earls, in their Robes of Estate, with their Coronets in their Hands, except such as carry'd any of the Regalia.

Windfor and *York* Heralds, in their Coats and Collars.

The Marquess of *Tweedale*, in his Robe of Estate, with his Coronet in his Hand.

Richmond and *Chester* Heralds, habited as before.

Duchesses, and Dukes, in their Robes of Estate, with their Coronets in their Hands.

Duke of *Grafton*, Lord Chamberlain, of the Household, alone.

Ulster, *Gloucester*, *Norroy* Kings of Arms, with their Coats, Collars and Badges, and their Coronets in their Hands.

The Lord Privy Seal, Lord *Trevor*.

The Lord Archbishop of *York*. The Lord *King*, Lord High Chancellor, bearing his Purse.

Two Persons who represented the Dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy*, in Crimson Velvet Mantles lin'd with white Sarcenet, and fac'd with Meniver, powder'd with Ermine, each of them his Hat in his Hand, of Cloth of Gold furr'd and powder'd with Ermine.

The Queen's Vice-Chamberlain.

Two Gentlemen-Ushers.

The Queen's Lord Chamberlain, with his Robe of Estate, carrying his Coronet in his Hand.

Ivory Rod with the Dove, born by the Earl of *Northampton*.

Scepter with the Cross, born by the Duke of *Ratland*.

The Queen's Crown, born by the Duke of *St. Albans*.

<p>Bishop of <i>Winchester</i> supporting her Majesty on the Left.</p>	<p>The QUEEN, in her Royal Robes of Purple Velvet, richly furr'd with Ermine, having a Circle of Gold set with large Jewels upon her Majesty's Head; going under a Canopy, born by the Barons of the <i>Cinque Ports</i>; forty Gentlemen-Pensioners going on the Out-sides of the Canopy, and Serjeants of Arms attending.</p>	<p>Bishop of <i>London</i> supporting her Majesty on the Right.</p>
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Her Majesty's Train supported by the Princess Royal, and the Princesses *Amelia* and *Carolina*, in Purple Robes of State, with Circles on their Heads; assisted by the Lady *Frances Nassau*, Lady *Mary Capel*, Lady *Rebecca Herbert*, Lady *Anne Hastings*.

The Coronets of the Princesses, born by the Lord *Caernarvon*, Lord *Duplin*, and Lord *Wynnam*.

Duchess of *Dorset*, Lady of her Majesty's Bedchamber.

Countess of *Suffex*, First Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princesses.

Two of her Majesty's Women, Mrs. *Herbert*, Mrs. *Howard*.

St. Edward's Staff, born by the Duke of Kent.

The third Sword by the Earl of Crawford.

Lord Mayor of London.

Lyon King of Arms of Scotland.

The Earl of Suffolk, acting as Earl Marshal of England, in his Robes of Estate, with his Coronet and Marshal's Staff in his Hand.

The Scepter with the Dove, born by the Duke of Argyle.

The Regalia of his Majesty. The Golden Spurs, born by the Duke of Manchester, for the Earl of Suffolk.

Curtana, by the Earl of Pembroke.

Garter Principal King of Arms.

The Sword of State, in the Scabbard, born by the Earl of Huntington.

* St. Edward's Crown, by the Duke of Dorset, Lord High Steward.

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The Scepter with the Cross, born by the Duke of Mantagu.

The Second Sword, by the Earl of Lincoln.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

The Lord High Constable of England, in his Robes of Estate, with his Staff and Coronet in his Hand. The Duke of Richmond.

Deputy to the High Constable of Scotland, Duke of Roxburgh.

The Orb, born by the Duke of Somerset.

The

* A Gentleman going upon one Side of the Rank, carrying the Staff of the Lord High Steward.

The Bible, by the Bishop of Coventry.

The Canopy of Cloth of Gold was born over his Majesty by the Barons of the *Cinque Ports*, and on each Side of the Canopy attended Gentlemen Pensioners, and the Serjeants of Arms before them.

Supporter, the
Lord Bishop
of *St. Asaph*,
on the Left.

The KING, in his Royal Robes of Crimfon Velvet,
furr'd with Ermine, and border'd with Gold Lace,
wearing on his Head a Cap of Estate of Crimfon Vel-
vet, adorn'd with large Jewels, turn'd up with Ermine.

Supporter, the
Lord Bishop
of *Durham*, on
the Right.

His Majesty's Train born by four Noblemens eldest Sons, viz. the Lord *Hermitage*, Lord *Brudenell*, Lord
Cornbury, Lord *Euston*, and at the End of it, the Master of the Robes.

The Standard
Bearer to the
Band of Gen-
tlemen Pen-
sioners.

The Captain of the
Yeomen of the
Guard, Earl of *Leicester*, in his Robe
of Estate, and Coro-
net in his Hand.

The Captain of his
Majesty's Horse-
Guard, in wait-
ting, Lord *Har-
ter*.

The Captain of the
Band of Gentle-
men Pensioners,
the Marquess of
Hartington.

The Lieute-
nant of the
Band of Gen-
tlemen Pen-
sioners.

Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bedchamber.

Earl of *Essex*, in his Robes of Estate, carrying his Coronet.

Two Grooms of the Bedchamber.

Ensign of the Yeomen
of the Guard.

Lieutenant of the Yeomen
of the Guard.

The Corporals
or Exempts.

The Yeomen of the
Guard, with Partizans
on their Shoulders.

The Corporals
or Exempts.

The Clerk of the Cheque to the Yeomen of the
Guard.

Note, That the Peers being Knights of the Garter, of
the Thistle, and of the Bath, wore the Collars of the said
Orders.

Their Majesties, upon their Entrance into the
Church, were received by the Prebendaries and Choir
singing an Anthem, and having seated themselves, the
Recognition and Oblations were made, and after the
Litany read by the Bishops of *Gloucester* and *Bristol*,
and the first Part of the Communion Service, the Bishop
of *Oxford* preached the Sermon; and then his Majesty
subscribed the Declaration, and took the Coronation
Oath, and was anointed by the Archbishop upon the
Crown of the Head, the Breast, and Palms of his
Hands, and then presented with the Spurs, and girt
with the Sword, which was offered and afterwards re-
deemed by the Earl of *Huntington*, and was then invested
with the Armills and with the Imperial Pall, and the
Orb with the Cross was also presented, and the Ring
was put upon the fourth Finger of his Majesty's Right
Hand by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who then deli-
ver'd the Scepter with the Cross, and the Rod with the
Dove, and being assisted with several Bishops, put
the Crown reverently upon his Majesty's Head, at
which Sight all the Spectators repeated their loud
shouts, the Trumpets sounded, and upon a Signal given,
the Great Guns in the Park and in the Tower were
fired.

All the Peers then put on their Coronets, the Bishops
their Caps, the representing Dukes of *Aquitain* and
Normandy their Hats, the Knight of the Garter, and
those of the Bath, their Caps with Plumes of Feathers,
and the Kings of Arms, their Coronets.

The Noise ceasing, the Archbishop proceeded with the Divine Offices, and after he had deliver'd the Bible to his Majesty, and solemnly read the Benedictions, his Majesty was pleas'd to kiss the Archbishops and Bishops, as they kneeled before him one after another. Then *Te Deum* being sung, his Majesty was lifted into his Throne, where all the Peers did their Homages, during which Time Medals of Gold were given to the Peers, Peeresses, and Medals of Silver thrown among the People; which latter was also done in the Return of the Procession to *Westminster-Hall*. These Solemnities being finish'd, her Majesty, supported by the Bishops of *London* and *Winchester*, went to the Steps of the Altar, and being anointed with the Holy Oil on the Head and Breasts, and receiving the Ring, the Archbishop reverently set the Crown upon her Majesty's Head, whereupon the three Princesses and the Peeresses put on their Coronets, and her Majesty having receiv'd the Scepter with the Cross, and the Ivory Rod with the Dove, was conducted to her Throne.

Then their Majesties having made their second Oblations, received the Holy Communion, and the Prayers being ended, went into *St. Edward's Chapel*, where his Majesty was arrayed in Robes of Purple Velvet, and having received the Crown of State and her Majesty the like Crown, the Return was made to *Westminster-Hall*, in the Method of the former Procession, save that the Peers who carry'd any of the *Regalia*, which had been left behind in *St. Edward's Chapel*, the Scepter with the Cross, and the Orb then in his Majesty's Hands, and the Scepter with the Cross, and the Ivory Rod then in her Majesty's Hands, went now in their Ranks, according to their Degrees or Consecrations. The three Princesses, the Peers and Peeresses, the Kings of Arms, wore their respective Coats, the Dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy*, their Hats, the Bishops their Caps, the Knights of the Garter, and those of the Bath, their Caps with Feathers, and the Judges, their Gowns.

Their Majesties placing themselves in their Chairs at a Table at the upper End of the Hall, the three Princesses sat at one End of it, upon the Left Hand of her Majesty, and all the Nobility and other Persons of Quality being seated at Tables prepared for them, the first Course was serv'd up to their Majesties.

lies Table with the accustomed Ceremonies, and the Services requir'd from several Persons, according to the Tenures of their Estates and Offices, were perform'd.

• *Ceremony of the KING's Champion.*

Before the second Course was brought in, the King's Champion, who enjoys that Office as being Lord of the Manor of *Scrivelsby* in *Lincolnshire*, enter'd the Hall completely arm'd, in one of his Majesty's best Suits of white Armour, mounted on a goodly white Horse, richly caparison'd in manner following:

Two Trumpets, with the Champion's Arms on their banners.

The Serjeant Trumpet, with his Mace on his Shoulder.

Two Serjeants at Arms, with their Maces on their Shoulders.

The Champion's two Esquires, richly habited, one on the Right Hand, with the Champion's Lance carry'd upright; the other on the left Hand, with his Target, and the Champion's Arms depicted thereon.

The Herald of Arms with a Paper in his Hand, containing the Words of the Challenge.

The Earl Marshal in his Robes and Coronet, on Horseback, with the Marshal's Staff in his Hand.

The Champion on Horseback, with a Gauntlet in his Rt. Hand, his Helmet on his Head, adorn'd with a great Plume of Feathers, White, Blue, and Red.

The Lord High Constable in his Robes and Coronet, and Collar of the Order, on Horseback, with the Constable's Staff.

Four Pages richly apparelled, Attendants on the Champion.

The Passage to their Majesty's Table being cleared by the Knight Marshal, the Herald at Arms with a loud Voice, proclaims the Champion's Challenge at the lower End of the Hall, in the Words following:

I F any Person of what Degree soever, shall
dare to gain say, Our Sovereign Lord King GEORGE II.
King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of
the Faith, &c. Son and next Heir to Our Sovereign Lord
King

King GEORGE I. the last King deceased, to be Right Heir to the Imperial Crown of this Realm of Great Britain, or that he ought not to enjoy the same; here is his Champion, who saith, that he lyeth, and is a false Traytor, being ready in Person to combat with him; and in this Quarrel will adventure his Life against him, on what Day soever he shall be appointed.

And then the Champion throws down his Gauntlet, which having lain some small Time, the Herald takes it up, and re-delivers it to the Champion.

Then they advance in the same Order to the Middle of the Hall, where the said Herald makes Proclamation as before: And lastly, to the Foot of the Steps, when the said Herald, and those who precede him, going to the Top of the Steps, makes Proclamation, a third Time, at the End whereof the Champion casts down his Gauntlet; which, after some Time being taken up, and re-deliver'd to him by the Herald, he makes a low Obeisance to his Majesty: Whereupon the Cupbearer, assisted as before, brings to the King a gilt Bowl of Wine with a Cover, his Majesty drinks to the Champion, and sends him the said Bowl by the Cupbearer, accompany'd with his Assistants; which the Champion (having put on his Gauntlet) receives, and retiring a little, drinks thereof, and makes his humble Reverence to his Majesty; and being accompany'd as before, departs out of the Hall, taking the said Bowl and Cover with him as his Fee.

Immediately after which, the Officers of Arms descending from their Gallery, Garter, and the two Provincial Kings of Arms, with their Coronets on their Heads, followed by the Heralds and Pursuivants, come and stand at the lower End of the Hall, and making their Obeisance to his Majesty, proceed to the Middle of the Hall, where they make a second Obeisance: and being come to the Foot of the Steps, and there making a third Obeisance, they ascend the Steps, and at the Top thereof Garter cries *Large's* thrice, and (having received his Majesty's *Large's*) proclaims the King's Style in Latin.

Ser. ill. Potentissimi, & Excellentissimi Monarchæ Georgii Sexti, Del Gratia, Magnæ Britannia, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ Regis, Fidei Defensoris.

Upon which all the Officers of Arms making their Obeisances, Garter the second Time proclaims his Majesty's Stile in *French*, as followeth:

Du Tres Haut, Tres Puissant, & Tres Excellent Monarque George Second, par la Grace de Dieu, Roy de la Grande Bretagne, France, & Irlande, Defenseur de la Foy.

The Officers of Arms making another Reverence, Garter the third Time proclaims the King's Stile in *English*, as followeth:

Of the Most High, Most Mighty, and Most Excellent Monarch GEORGE II. by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith.

After which, they all make their Obeisance, and descending, go backwards to the Middle of the Hall, still keeping their Faces towards the King, and there crying *Largess* thrice, proclaim the King's Stile in *Latin*, *French*, and *English*, as before.

And lastly coming to the lower End of the Hall in the same Order, they again cry *Largess*, and proclaim his Majesty's Stile in like Manner; and then repairing to their Table, sit down to Dinner.

This done, the second Course was carry'd up to their Majesties Table by the Gentlemen whose Office it properly is, with the same Solemnities as the former, &c. &c.

His Majesty was pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood on Col. Multon Lambard, and George Walters, Esq; who represented the Dukes of Aquitain and Normandy. As also upon William Wynne, Esq; Standard-Bearer of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, and John Taylor, Esq; one of the Gentlemen of that Band.

The whole Solemnity was perform'd with the greatest Splendor and Magnificence, and without any Disorder; and what was most admir'd in the Hall were the Chandeliers, Branches, and sconces, in which were near 2000 Wax Candles, which being lighted at once, w^ould an exceeding fine prospect.

Their Majesties left the Hall before Eight o'Clock, and return'd to St. James's, and the Day clos'd with Bonfires, Illuminations, Ringing of Bells, and other publick Demonstrations of a general Joy and Satisfaction.

We may here take Notice, that the *Court of Claims* appointed by his Majesty, at several Times before the *Coronation-Day*, to regulate the several Pretensions of Persons to do Service at that Solemnity; but the Proceedings of that Court not having yet been made publick, we shall present our Readers with an Abstract of the Record of the *Court of Claims* at the *Coronation* of the late King *James II.* and his Queen; for as those *Claims* are founded on Ancient Custom, they are the same at all Times, *mutatis mutandis*.

*CLAIMS of several Persons to do Service at the
CORONATION.*

THE Lord Great Chamberlain of England claim'd at the said Coronation, to carry the King his Shirt and Cloaths the Morning of the Coronation, and with the Lord Chamberlain to dress the King. To have forty Yards of Crimson Velvet for a Robe, also the King's Bed and Bedding, and Furniture of his Chamber where he lay the Night before, with his Wearing Apparel, and Night Gown: Also to serve the King with Water, before and after Dinner, and to have the Basons and Towels, and Cup of Assay. *Allow'd*, except the Cup of Assay. He receiv'd the forty Yards of Velvet, and the rest of the Fees were compounded for 200 l.

2. The Earl of *Derby* counterclaim'd the Office of Lord Great Chamberlain, with the Fees, &c. but was not allow'd.

3. The King's Champion claim'd his Office as Lord of *Scrivisby* Manor in *Lincolnshire*; to perform the said Office, and to have a Gold Cup and Cover, with the Horse on which he rides, the Saddle, Armour, and Furniture, and twenty Yards of Crimson Satten. *Allow'd*, except the said twenty Yards of Satten.

4. The said Office counterclaim'd by another Branch of the said Family, but not allow'd.

5. The Lord of the Manor of *Lyston* in *Essex* claim'd the Water for the King and Queen, and serve them up to the Table, to have all the Instruments of Silver and other Metal, used about the same, with the Linen, and certain Proportions of Ingredients, and other Necessaries and Liveries for himself and two Men.

Allow'd.

— *Allow'd*, and the Service, with his Consent, perform'd by the King's Officers, and the Fees compounded for 30 l.

6. The Lord Mayor and Citizens of London *claim'd* to serve the King with Wine after Dinner, in a Gold Cup, and to have the same Cup and Cover for his Fee, and with twelve other Citizens, by them appointed, to assist the Chief Butler of England in the Butlership, and to have a Table on the Left Hand of the Hall. Not *allow'd* in the Reign of King James, because the Liberties of the City were then seized into the King's Hands; but yet they executed the Office *Ex Gratia*, and din'd in the Hall, and had a Gold Cup for their Fee.

7. The said Lord Mayor and Citizens of London *claim'd* to serve the Queen in like Manner; and were *disallow'd* at that Time for the same Reason.

8. The Mayor and Burgeses of Oxford, by Charter, *claim* to serve in the Office of Butlership to the King with the Citizens of London, with all Fees thereunto belonging. — *Allow'd*, and to have three Maple Cups for their Fee, and also *Ex Gratia Regis*, a large gilt Bowl and Cover.

9. The Lord of the Manor of Bardolf in Addington, Surrey, *claim'd* to find a Man to make a Mess of Grout in the King's Kitchen, and therefore praying, that the King's Master-Cook might perform that Service. — *Allow'd*, and the said Lord of the Manor brought it up to the King's Table.

10. The Lord of the Manor of Ilmer in Bucks, *claim'd* to be Marshal, Surveyor, and Conservator of his Majesty's Hawks in England, with divers Fees, and the Nomination of Under-Officers. — Not *allow'd*, because not respecting the Coronation, but left to take his Course at Law, if he thought fit.

11. The Lord of the Manor of Little Welden, who at that Time was also seized of the Bailiwicks of Keeper of the King's Buckhounds, *claim'd* to be Keeper and Master of the same, and to keep 24 Buckhounds, and 16 Harriers, and to have certain Fees and Livings for himself and Servants. — *Disallow'd*, for the same Reason as the former, but left to take his Course at Law.

12. The Master of the King's Great Wardrobe, *claim'd* to receive from his Deputy a Pall of *the King's Robes*, and to carry it to the Altar for the King to offer, and that his Deputy should attend near Garter King.

of Arms, in a Robe of Scarlet Cloth, with a Gold Crown embroider'd on the Left Sleeve. — *Not allow'd*, but left to take his Course at Law if he thought fit.

13. The Clerk of the Great Wardrobe *claim'd* to bring a rich Pall of Cloth of Gold to be held over the King's Head while he is anointed, as also the Armil of Cloth of Tissue, and to attend near Garter King of Arms, in a Robe of Scarlet Cloth, with a Crown embroider'd on the Left Sleeve. — *Not allow'd*, but left to take his Course at Law, if he thought fit.

14. The Master of the Horse to the King, *claim'd* to attend at the Coronation as Serjeant of the Silver Scullery, and to have all the Silver Dishes and Plates served on that Day to the King's Table, with the Fees thereto belonging, and to take Assay of the King's Meat, at the Kitchen Dresser's Fee. — *Not allow'd*, because not *claim'd* heretofore, but left to make Application to the King; who was pleased to allow the said Service and Fees, as the Duke of Albemarle enjoy'd them on the Coronation of King Charles II. by Virtue of the same Post.

15. The Lord of the Manor of *Nether Bilfington, Kent*, *claim'd* to present the King with three Maple Cups, by himself or Deputy. — *Allow'd*.

16. The Lord of the Manor and Hundred of *Wynfred, Dorset*, *claim'd* to serve the King with water for his Hands, and to have the Basen and Ewer for his Fee. — *Not allow'd*; but left to make his Application to the King, if he thought fit.

17. The Duke of *Norfolk*, as first Earl of *England*, *claim'd*, to redeem the Sword offer'd by the King at the Altar, and to carry it before his Majesty, on his Return to his Palace, and Reservation of other Rights and Dignities, with Fees, &c.

18. And also as Earl of *Surrey*, *claim'd* to carry the second Sword before the King, with all Privileges and Dignities thereto belonging: Neither of which *allow'd*, the Claims not being made out, and the same being *allow'd* at the last Coronation.

19. The Earl of *Exeter*,
Sir *George Mordaunt*,
the Baron of *Bedford*, respectively *claim'd* to execute the Office of Almoner, and as the Fees of that Office, have the Silver Limb-Basen, and the Distribution of all

As Sufes
of several
Parts of

the Silver therein, and of the Cloth spread for their Majesties to walk on; as also the fine Linnen Towel, a Tun of Wine, &c. — On Reference to the King appoint which of them he pleased, the Earl was appointed *pro hac vice*, with a *Salvo Jure* to the other two; but the Silver Dish, and the Cloth from the Throne in *Westminster-Hall* to the West Door of the Abbey Church, were only *allow'd*.

22. The Dean and Chapter of *Westminster* claim'd to instruct the King in the Rites and Ceremonies used at the Coronation; to assist the Archbishop in Divine Service; to have the Custody of the Coronation Robes; to have Robes for the Dean and his three Chaplains, and for sixteen Ministers of the said Church; the Royal Halls put off in the Church, the several Oblations, Furniture of the Church, Canopy, Staves and Bells, and the Cloth on which their Majesties walk from the West Door of the Church to the Theatre, &c. — *Allow'd*, except the Custody of the *Regalia*; and the Fees refer'd to the King's Pleasure.

23. The Church-wardens of *St. Margaret's, Westminster*, claim'd to have the Cloth (lying in their Parish) whereon the King goes in Procession, for the Use of the Poor.

24. The Vicar and Churchwardens of *St. Martin's in the Fields* claim'd a Share of the said Cloth, for their Poor. — Which Claims were only read, and not admitted.

25. The Earl Marshal of *England*, claim'd to appease the Debates that might arise in the King's House on this Day; to keep the Doors of the same, and of the Abbey, &c. and to dispose of the Places to the Nobles, &c. with all Fees belonging thereto. — *Disallow'd*, as unprecedented; and several of the Particulars being counterclaim'd by the Lord Great Chamberlain; but with a *Salvo Jure* to the said Earl Marshal.

26. The Lord of the Manor of *Althe, Norfolk*, claim'd to perform the Office of the Napery, and to have the Table Linens, when taken away. — *Not allow'd*, because he had not his Evidence ready to make it out; but with a *Salvo Jure*.

27. The Earl of *Derby*, as seised in Fee of the *Lie* and Castle of *Pelham*, and Dominion of *Man*, claim'd to present the King with two Faulcons on this Day. — Which was *allow'd*, and the Faulcons presented accordingly.

28. The Earl of Kent claim'd to carry the Great Spurs before the King; but not being made out, was not allow'd.

29. The same counterclaim'd by the Lord de Grey of Rhyn, and allow'd.

30. The same counterclaim'd by the Duke of Norfolk; as Earl of Surrey; but disallow'd for want of Evidence, and because it was not admitted at the preceding Coronation.

31. The Barons of the Cinque Ports claim'd to carry the Canopy over the King, and to have the same, with the Staves and Bells for their Fees, and to sit in the Hall on the King's Right Hand. — Allow'd.

32. The Lord of the Manor of Scoulton, alias Bourdon, Norfolk, claim'd to be chief Larderer; and to have for his Fees the Provisions remaining after Dinner in the Larder. Which Office and Fees, as also that of Caterer, were likewise

33. Counterclaim'd by the Lord of the Manor of Efton at the Mount, Essex; and on Reference to the King, it appearing that other Manors were and severally held by the same Service, the former was appointed *pro hac vice*, with a *Salvo Jure* to the other.

34. The Lord of the Manor of Wirkfop, Nottingham, claim'd to find the King a Right Hand Glove, and to support the King's Right Arm while he holds the Scepter. — Allow'd.

35. Bishops of Durham, and Bath and Wells, claim'd to support the King in the Procession. — Allow'd; the King having graciously consented thereto; and the Bishops of London and Winchester being appointed to support the Queen.

36. The Lord of the Manor of Fyngrove, Essex, claim'd to be Chamberlain to the Queen for the Day, and to have the Queen's Bed and Furniture, the Basons, &c. belonging to the Office; and to have a Clerk in the Exchequer to demand and receive the Queen's Gold, &c. — Disallow'd, because not made out; but left to prosecute it at Law, if he thought fit.

37. The Lord of the Manor of Great Wymondley, Hertfordshire, claim'd (as chief Cup-bearer) to serve the King with the first Cup of Silver salt at Dinner, and to have a Cup for his Fee. — Allow'd.

38. The Lord of the Manor of Hendon, Essex, claim'd to hold the Bason and Ewer to the King, by Virtue of one Moiety, and the Towel by Virtue of another Moiety.

Society of the said Manor, when the King washes before Dinner. — Allow'd, as to the Towel only.

39. The Duke of Norfolk, as Earl of Arundel, and Lord of Keninghall Manor, Norfolk, claim'd to perform by Deputy, the Office of chief Butler of England, and to have for his Fees the best Gold Cup and Cover, with all the Vessels and Wine remaining under the Bar, and all the Pots and Cups, except those of Gold or Silver, in the Wine-Cellar after Dinner. — Allow'd, with only the Fee of a Cup and Ewer.

To this Account we shall add, That two Days after the said King and Queen's Coronation, The Court of Claims sat again in the Painted Chamber, to consider of the Forms of the Judgment to be entred on the several Claims, and to take an Account how the several Offices were perform'd, and order'd the same to be drawn up by the Register of the said Court, and then adjourn'd to that Day Seven-night: After which Time being assembled again, and having (with the Assistance of the Officers of Arms) adjusted the Record of the Coronation, it was carry'd into the High Court of Chancery, and deliver'd in open Court to the Lord Keeper (there being no Chancellor) who deliver'd it over to the Master of the Rolls, that it might remain among the Records of the said Court.

The several Quantities of Plate deliver'd at the said Coronation, according to the above Claims, and which are the customary Quantities at other Coronations, are as follow:

1. To the Lord Almoner for the Day, according to Claim 19. 305 Ounces of gilt Plate, in two large gilt chased Basons.

2. The Gold Cup and Cover to the Lord Mayor of London [Claim 6.] was Twenty Ounces of pure Gold.

3. To the chief Cup-bearer [Claim 37.] a Cup and Cover, sumptuously enchased and gilt, of Thirty-two Ounces.

4. To the Mayor of Oxford [Claim 8.] a high gilt Bowl and Cover richly chased, of 110 Ounces, as a Gift from the King to that City, with his Majesty's Arms engraven on it.

5. To the Champion a high Bowl and Cover, finely chased and gilt, of Thirty-six Ounces. All which
Cups

Cups or Bowls were enchased with his Majesty's Cypher.

6. To the Duke of Norfolk, as chief Butler of England for the Day [*Claim 39.*] a Cup of pure Gold, of 32 Ounces.

7. To the Lord Great Chamberlain, as Chief Officer of the Exchequer [*Claim 1.*] two large gilt chased Basons, and one gilt chased Ewer.

This Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, according to ancient Usage, receives the Purple Velvet Chair, Cushion, and Footstool whereon he sits at the Coronation.

The Officers of the removing Wardrobe also usually receive as their Fee, the Pall of Cloth of Gold held over the King at his Coronation.

And it has been customary for his Majesty on this Occasion, to confer the Honour of Knighthood on the Lord of *Addington Manor* [whose Services See *Claim 9*] and on Two of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, presented to the King by their Captain for that Purpose.

Account of their Majesty's Entertainment at Guildhall, on the Lord Mayor's Day.

AT a Court of Common Council held at Guildhall on Thursday the 6th of October, it was unanimously resolv'd, to invite their Majesties and the rest of the Royal Family to Dinner, on the approaching Lord Mayor's Day; and the Lord Mayor with the two Sheriffs and the Recorder, were order'd to wait upon their Majesties accordingly, to know their Royal Pleasure. It was also resolv'd, That a Committee, consisting of four Aldermen, (*viz.* Humphrey Parsons, Esq; Richard Brocas, Esq; John Barker, Esq; and Sir John Williams) and eight Commoners, should wait upon his Majesty, and desire his Leave to set up his Majesty's Statue on the Royal Exchange; and likewise his Majesty's Picture, together with that of the Queen, his Royal Consort, in Guildhall: Accordingly, on Sunday the 8th of October, the Lord Mayor Elect, Sheriffs, and Recorder, waited on the King and Queen with the said Invitation, which their Majesties were graciously pleased to accept; and the same Day, the Committee appointed by the Common Council to desire Leave to set up his Majesty's Effigy on the Royal Exchange, and also for drawing and setting up

By their Majesties Pictures in Guildhall, presented the said Request to their Majesties at St. James's, which were graciously comply'd with. The next Day, the Court of Common Council met again, and both the Lord Mayor, Elect and the Committee having severally made their Reports, a Committee was appointed and order'd to take Care of the Entertainment to be provided for their Majesties on the ensuing Lord Mayor's Day, consisting of eight Aldermen, viz. Sir George Merittins, Brookes, Parsons, Child, Barber, Lovet, Sir John Williams, and Alsop. And sixteen Commoners, viz. Col. Robinson, Den, Smart, Everet, Colt, Farrington, and Brewis; Messieurs Evans, Preston, Monk, Bridgen, Fotherby, Byrch, Thomas, Tims, Potts, and Tate. On Friday the 13th, the Sheriffs waited on the Princess Royal, and her two Sisters, the Princesses Amelia and Carolina, and on his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, to invite them also to the said Feast; which their Royal Highnesses were pleased to accept.

On Monday the 30th of October, Sir Edward Becher, Knt. Lord Mayor Elect, accompany'd by the late Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, in their Scarlet Gowns, went to the Waterside, from whence they proceeded in the City Barge, attended by the several Companies in their respective Barges to Westminster; and having walked round the Hall, and solemnly saluted all the Courts, they went to the Exchequer Bar, where Mr. Serjeant Raby (in the Room of the Recorder) made a Speech on the Occasion, and was answer'd by the Lord Chief Baron Sir Thomas Pengelly; after which the Lord Mayor took the Oaths appointed, and having received Warrants of Attorney in the proper Courts, return'd by Water to Black Fryars, and from thence to Guildhall, with the usual Solemnity.

The King, Queen and Royal Family having receiv'd an humble Invitation from the City to dine at Guildhall, their Majesties, the Princess Royal, and her Royal Highness the Princess Carolina, came into Cheapside, about Three in the Afternoon, attended by the Great Officers of the Court, and a numerous Train of the Nobility and Gentry, in their Coaches, the Streets being lin'd from Fleet Bar by the Militia of London, and the Balconies adorn'd with Tapestry. Their Majesties and the Princesses saw the Procession from a Balcony near Bow Church. Then their Majesties and the Princesses being conducted by the Sheriffs to Guildhall, the Lord Mayor

Mayor, at the Entrance kneeled, and presented the Sword to the King, who was pleased to return it to his Lordship; and he carry'd it before his Majesty, up to the Council Chamber; where Mr. Baron Thompson made the Compliments of the City in the following Speech:

May it please your Majesty,
TH^E Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of this City, beg Leave to offer their most humble Acknowledgments for this great Honour to the City by the Presence of your Majesty, your Royal Consort, the Princess Royal, and her Royal Highness.

Their Joy is inexpressible to behold their Sovereign condescending to accept their good Will and Affections, and, in the most engaging Manner vouchsafing here to receive their Homage and Duty.

This Day will be remember'd by them with the highest Satisfaction. — This happy Day, which gave Birth to their Most Gracious King, who is pleased thus to honour them, and who protects them in the Enjoyment of all their Rights and Privileges. — A Prince who takes Pleasure in promoting their Happiness; and who thinks it gives the truest Lustre to his Crown, to preserve the Religion, the Laws and Liberties of his People.

Fortunate is their present Condition, and delightful is their Prospect, while they have in View your Majesty, their Most Gracious and justly admired Queen, and the Illustrious Branches of your Royal Family.

Permit, Sir, these your Majesty's most faithful Subjects, to take this Opportunity of assuring your Majesty of their unalterable Attachment to your Royal Person, and of the warmest Zeal for the Support of your Government.

The best, — the only Security of our excellent Constitution in Church and State, and of every Thing which is dear and valuable to *Englishmen*. — Gratitude and Interest make these the unanimous Sentiments of this your Majesty's most loyal and most dutiful City of London.

From the Council Chamber their Majesties and the Princesses went to the *Hustings* (the Sword being carry'd before his Majesty by the Lord Mayor) where their Majesties and the Princesses din'd, and the Ladies of the

the Bedchamber had the Honour to dine at the same Table with them. Tables were likewise provided for the Nobility, Foreign Ministers, Privy Counsellors, the Judges, Ladies, and other Persons of Distinction. The whole Entertainment was very magnificent. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, being seated at their Tables, and Silence being commanded, the Common Cryer proclaimed aloud that his Majesty drank to the Health of the Lord Mayor, and Prosperity to the City of London and the Trade thereof, and that her Majesty drank confirming the same. Then Silence being again commanded, the Common Cryer proclaim'd that the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, drank Health, long Life, and a prosperous happy Reign, to our Sovereign Lord King George. Silence being again commanded, the Common Cryer proclaim'd that the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, drank to the Health, long Life, and Happiness of our Most Gracious Queen Caroline, and the Royal Family.

After Dinner their Majesties had the Goodness and Condescension to return to the Council-Chamber, with the Princesses, and to be present at a Ball in the Long Gallery and Rooms adjacent, 'till Eleven a-Clock at Night. His Majesty was graciously pleas'd to order a Thousand Pounds to be paid into the Hands of the Sheriffs, for the Relief and Discharge of poor Prisoners for Debt. Their Majesties and the Princesses return'd to St. James's with the same State they came. The Streets were again lin'd by the Trained Bands, the Houses all the Way were illuminated, and the People made loud Acclamations of Joy.

In the last Register (Page 226) we gave the Substance of a very remarkable Speech made in the House of Commons, by Mr. Shippen, against the Proposal for encreasing the Civil List Revenue; which Speech has since been published at large, and is as follows:

Speech of William Shippen, Esq; spoken in the House of Commons, on the 3d of July, 1727, against the Proposal for encreasing the Civil List Revenue.

I Agree with the Honourable Person who spoke first, That on his Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne, there ought to be no other Contention amongst us, than who should most contribute to his Service, than who should express their Duty and Loyalty in the most respectful and the most extensive Manner. But then I hope he will agree with me, that this is to be done with some Regard to those we represent: That this be done, consistent with the Trust reposed in us, consistent with that Frugality which this House is bound to use, whenever the Crown is pleased to call upon it, to exercise its great Power of giving Money.

Now, notwithstanding what has been urged, I think, we shall so far depart from this Rule of Frugality, as we exceed the Revenue granted to his late Majesty, whether that Exceeding shall amount yearly to 95,000 l. as computed at the highest by the Honourable Person, or to above 130,000 l. as I have seen it more truly computed by another. For I remember very well, that the yearly Sum of 700,000 l. [tho' now thought too little] was not obtain'd for his late Majesty, without a long and solemn Debate; and it was allow'd by every one that contended for it, to be an ample Royal Revenue. Nor was it ask'd inconsiderately, and on a sudden; it was ask'd on mature Deliberation, after the Queen's Civil List Branches were found deficient; it was ask'd after many Computations had been made of every Charge requisite to support the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, and to maintain the present Royal Family: It was ask'd, after duly weighing, what Provision would be sufficient to answer all the ordinary and extraordinary Occasions of the Civil Government; what would be sufficient to answer all proper Augmentations of Salaries, all reasonable and charitable Pensions, all secret Services at Home and abroad, necessary to carry on a just and wise Administration: It was ask'd by the Honourable Person himself, and others, who were entering into great Employments, who were going to taste of the Royal Bounty, and, who therefore could not possibly be suspected to have any Design of cramping

cramping his Majesty by a too contracted and narrow Revenue.

Nor does the late Alteration in the Royal Family call for any Increase of Expence. For if the Establishment for the Queen should be enlarged, whose distinguished Character, and many Princely Virtues (taken Notice of in your Address) entitle her to all Degrees of Grandeur, which any former Queen-Consort ever enjoy'd, I say, if her Establishment should be enlarg'd, I presume, the Establishment for Prince Frederick, will be much inferior to that settled on his present Majesty being Prince of Wales. Besides, our ardent Wishes for that Majesty's constant Residence in these Kingdoms, and his Royal Intentions of making us a great and happy People, give us Hopes, that many personal, many particular Expences in the late Reign, especially those for frequent Journeys to *Hanover*, will be discontinu'd, and entirely cease.

Nor is it any Objection to the Reasoning of that Time, when the 700,000*l.* were granted to the late King, or to the Computations then made, that this Sum is said to have been found by the Experience of past Times, to be answerable to the Necessities of the Civil Government.

For this Experience could not be found in the Queen's Reign, because her Civil List Branches seldom amounted to 600,000*l.* commonly to about 550,000*l.* and sometimes to a very little above 500,000*l.* as appears by Accounts formerly laid before this House; and I will not suppose those Accounts which were brought from the Treasury to be otherwise than true, in Regard to my Honourable Friend — I ask Parson — I should have said, the Honourable Person, for there is no Friendship betwixt us. But he must give me Leave to observe, That when he asserts her Civil List Branches amounted to above 700,000*l.* yearly, he can only mean the gross, and not the neat Produce, which is a very uncandid and fallacious Way of arguing.

Tho' her Revenues were so low, yet she called upon her Parliament but once in a Reign of above thirteen Years, to pay the Debts contracted in her Civil Government; and it is Justice due to the Memory of that excellent Princess, to remind Gentlemen of the unparalleled Instances of her Piety and Generosity, which occasion'd those Debts. She gave the *First Fruits and Tenths*, arising now [as the Honourable Person says] to Nineteen Thousand Pounds a Year, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance

Maintenance of the poor Clergy. She gave 5000 *l.* a Year out of the *Post-Office* to the Duke of Marlborough: She suffer'd 700 *l.* a Week to be likewise charged on the *Post-Office*, for the publick Service, and by that Concession lost a vast Sum; the additional Duty then producing only 8000 *l.* a Year. She gave several hundred thousand Pounds for building the Castle of *Blenheim*: She allow'd Prince Charles of Denmark 4000 *l.* a Year: She sustained great Losses by the Tin Contraband: She supported the poor *Palatines*. These, with many other Royal Bounties * (which escape my present Remembrance) were the Reasons that brought her upon the Necessity of asking for 500,000 *l.* But she was sensible of the Inconvenience, and so determin'd not to apply to her Parliament again in the like Manner, that she order'd a considerable Reduction to be made of her Civil Government Expences. I have seen a Scheme of this Reduction, as it was actually settled a little before her Death, and intended to commence the *Lady-Day* following. 'Twould be tedious to go through all the particular Articles of it, and I will only name three or four. The Cofferer's Office Payments were reduc'd from 85,000 *l.* to 75,000 *l.* The Allowances for Foreign Ministers, from 75,000 *l.* to 30,000 *l.* Pensions and Bounties from 87,490 odd Pounds, to 60,000 *l.* Secret Services from 27,000 *l.* to 20,000 *l.* a Sum surprisingly small, when compar'd with the late Disbursements on that Head. In short, the whole yearly Expence were designed to be reduc'd to 459,941 *l.* and that would have been done without eclipsing the Glory of the Crown, which some Gentlemen so roundly affirm, cannot be maintain'd under almost a double Appointment.

From hence it appears plainly that this Argument of *The Experience of past Times*, can have no Reference to the Queen's Reign. It must therefore be apply'd [tho' put in the Plural Number] to the late Administration only; and I confess, if the same Management was to be continu'd, if the same Ministers were to be again employ'd, a Million a Year would not be sufficient to carry on the exorbitant Expences, so often, and so justly complain'd of in this House. For it is notorious, it is fresh in all our Memories, that besides the yearly 700,000 *l.* there have been many occasional Taxes, many

* She gave 100,000 *l.* to the Uses of the War.

excessive Sums raised, and they have been all sunk in that bottomless Gulf of Secret Service. First, the memorable 250,000*l.* were rais'd (in Defiance of the ancient Parliamentary Methods) to secure us from the Apprehensions of a *Swedish* Invasion. Then the two *Insurance-Offices* were erected in as irregular a Manner, by a Bill brought into this House (at the latter End of a Session, and after the Committee of Supply had been closed) by the the Honourable Person, on his Return into Power; and those *Bubbles* paid near 300,000 *l.* for their Charters. Then a new Scene of Affairs opening in being den, chang'd our Enmity into an Alliance; there at the Subsidy of 72,000 *l.* implicitly granted to make *some secret Bargain*, and Engagement with that Crown. At the same Time near 24,000 *l.* were given for burning two Merchant Ships arriv'd from infected Places; but tho' the Goods, as well as the Ships, were paid for by this House, they might (without Injury to the Owners) be destroy'd for the publick Safety, yet most of them were privately convey'd into the Counties adjacent to the Port where the Ships lay, and sold there. Then soon after a Sum of 500,000 *l.* was demand'd and granted for the Payment of the Civil List Debts; On which Occasion his late Majesty declared in his Message, that *He was resolv'd to cause a Retrenchment to be made of his Expences for the future.* But notwithstanding that Resolution, in less than four Years (the Necessities of the Government having render'd the promised Retrenchment impracticable) there was a new Demand, and a new Grant of 500,000 *l.* more, to discharge new Incumbrances. I might mention too the *Spanish* Ships which were taken in the famous *Mediterranean* Sea-fight, and (as we have Reason to believe) sold for a considerable Sum of Money. Nor is it possible to forget the 120,000 *l.* which we could only be told, the last Session [in a general unexplain'd Article] were secretly dispos'd of, for the publick Utility, for the Conservation of the Peace of Europe, and for the Security of the Commerce and Navigation of Great Britain.

After all these and other extraordinary Supplies [I am inform'd] there yet remains a Debt in the Civil Government of above 600,000 *l.* If so, surely there must have been a most egregious Neglect of Duty, to say no worse, there must have been a strange Spirit of Extravagance somewhere, or such immense Sums could never

never have been so soon, so insensibly squander'd away. And it is amazing, this Extravagance should happen under the Conduct of Persons pretending to surpass all their Predecessors in the Knowledge and Care of the Publick Revenue: But we are not to wonder that the World has been free in its Censures, since none of these Sums have been accounted for, since they have been employ'd in Services not fit to be own'd. None but those who were in the Secret, and who had the Disposal of them, can refute the Reflections that are made without Doors, not only on the Ministry, but even on both Houses of Parliament ——— I must stop

more ——— But I heartily wish, that ere long (the great Discoverer of hidden Truths and concealed Iniquities) may produce a List of all such (if any such there were) who have been perverted from their publick Duty by private Passions; who have been *The hired Slaves, and the corrupt Instruments of a profuse and vain-glorious Administration.* If there have been none such, then the whole Weight, then the whole Guilt of the late Mismanagement lies on the Ministers themselves.

But it seems to be Matter of Universal Joy to the Nation, that the Case is like to be alter'd. We hope we are arrived at a Day of better Economy, we hope such Practices will be so far from being imitated, that they will be detested and abhorr'd. Nor can any one entertain the least Doubt of this, when he considers, a Prince ascending the Throne, who will choose a knowing, faithful, and frugal Ministry, who will not permit his Domestick or Foreign Affairs to be negotiated by Bribery and Corruption, for want of Sufficiency and Skill in Politicks: Whose Wisdom will enable him and whose Goodness will incline him, not only to inspect the Management of his Civil List Branches, but in Justice to his Parliaments, and in Compassion to his People, to direct and require a due and exact Disposition of all the other publick Funds, according to their respective Appropriations.

Now, in Consequence of this most just Notion of his Majesty's Frugality (which amongst other his innumerable Virtues, endears him so much to his Subjects) I hope I may, without Offence, propose the Addition of some Words to your Question, that may restrain it to 700,000*l.* and in this I as much consult the Service of his Majesty, and the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, as those who are for granting the Funds without any Restriction.

Restriction. For (in my humble Opinion) the Voting a greater Sum than was settled on his late Majesty, is only voting an Indemnity, is voting at least in Favour of Ministers whose Conduct [as I have already hinted] if laid before you, and duly examin'd, would perhaps rather deserve your Censure than Approbation.

Besides, the Surplus of these Branches is appropriated to the *Sinking Fund*; and, that, I thought had been a sacred *Depositum*, reserved for the gradual Discharge of the *National Debt*. I thought it would have been look'd upon as a Sort of Sacrilege, to have diverted the least being of it [on any Pretence whatsoever] from its original use; and it is as surprizing to me, that the Honourable *Speaker* should be for destroying his own Darling Project; that he should be for pulling down the boasted Monument of his Glory; as it may be to others, that I am for supporting any Scheme of his, which might have transmitted his Name with Advantage to Posterity.

If his Majesty was rightly appriz'd of these Circumstances, he would doubtless rather be content with a clear annual Revenue of 700,000*l.* than suffer his first Demand of Money, [by any precipitate Proof of our Zeal] to carry the least Appearance of being burthensome to his People, who have long labour'd under the Pressure of grievous and exorbitant Taxes; for he has been graciously pleas'd to signify from the Throne his final Resolution,

‘ By all possible Means to merit their Love and Affection, which he shall always look upon as the best Support and Security of his Crown.

I will detain you, Sir, no longer, but when you would conclude your Question with these Words,

In like Manner as they were granted and continu'd to his late Majesty, which make up the clear yearly Sum of 700,000*l.*

An Exact LIST of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal: As also of the Knights, Commissioners of Shires, Citizens, and Burgessees of the First Parliament of King GEORGE II. Summon'd to meet at Westminster on the 28th Day of November, 1727, being the Seventh Parliament of Great Britain.

An Exact LIST of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal.

*Note, Those mark'd with this Asterisk * are under Age; and those mark'd thus † are the Sixteen Scotch Peers.*

Princes of the Blood, and Great Officers of State.

* **H**IS Royal Highness Frederick-Lewis, Duke of Edinburgh, &c.

His Royal Highness William-Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, &c.

His Royal Highness Ernest-Augustus, Duke of York and Albany.

Peter King, Lord King, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council.

Thomas Trevor, Lord Trevor of Bromham, Lord Privy Seal.

Lionel-Cranfield Sackville, Duke of Dorset, Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household.

Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household.

DUKES 32.

Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk.

Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset.

Charles

Charles Fitzroy, *Duke of Cleveland and Southampton.*

Charles Lenos, *Duke of Richmond and Lenox.*

* Henry Somerset, *Duke of Beaufort.*

Charles Beauclair, *Duke of St Albans.*

Charles Powlet, *Duke of Bolton.*

Peregrine Osborne, *Duke of Leeds.*

* Wicthessly Ruffel, *Duke of Bedford.*

* Edmund Sheffield, *Duke of Buckinghamshire and Normanby.*

John Manners, *Duke of Rutland.*

John Mountague, *Duke of Mountague.*

James Graham, *Duke of Montrose.*

Charles Douglas, *Duke of Dover and Queensbury.*

Henry de Grey, *Duke of Kent.*

James Hamilton, *Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.*

Peregrine Bertie, *Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven.*

* Evelyn Pierpont, *Duke of Kingston.*

Thomas Holles Pelham, *Duke of Newcastle.*

* William Bentinck, *Duke of Portland.*

Philip Wharton, *Duke of Wharton.*

William Mountague, *Duke of Manchester.*

James Bridges, *Duke of Chandos.*

John Campbel, *Duke of Greenwich and Argyle.*

Scroop Egerton, *Duke of Bridgewater.*

MARQUESSSES. 2.

William Herbert, *Marquess of Powis.*

† John Hay, *Marquess of Tweeddale.*

E A R L S. 84.

George Talbot, *Earl of Shrewsbury.*

James Stanley, *Earl of Derby.*

Theophilus Hastings, *Earl of Huntingdon.*

Thomas Herbert, *Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.*

Henry Clinton, *Earl of Lincoln.*

Edward Howard, *Earl of Suffolk.*

James Cecil, *Earl of Salisbury.*

Brownlow Cecil, *Earl of Exeter.*

John Sidney, *Earl of Leicester.*

James Compton, *Earl of Northampton.*

Edward Rich, *Earl of Warwick and Holland.*

William Fielding, *Earl of Denbigh.*

Thomas Fane, *Earl of Westmoreland.*

Henry-Bowen Howard, *Earl of Berkshire.*

John Savage, *Earl Rivers*.

Charles Mordaunt, *Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth*.

Harry Grey, *Earl of Stamford*.

John Finch, *Earl of Winchelsea*.

Philip Dormer Stanhope, *Earl of Chesterfield*.

Thomas Tufton, *Earl of Thanet*.

Robert Spencer, *Earl of Sunderland*.

Nicholas Leake, *Earl of Scarfe*.

Edward Mountague, *Earl of Sandwich*.

Henry Hyde, *Earl of Clarendon and Rochester*.

William Capel, *Earl of Essex*.

George Brudenel, *Earl of Cardigan*.

Arthur Annesley, *Earl of Anglesey*.

Charles Howard, *Earl of Carlisle*.

Thomas Bruce, *Earl of Ailesbury*.

Richard Boyle, *Earl of Burlington*.

* Anthony Ashley Cooper, *Earl of Shaftsbury*.

George-Henry Lee, *Earl of Litchfield*.

John Roberts, *Earl of Radnor*.

William Paston, *Earl of Yarmouth*.

James Berkeley, *Earl of Berkeley*.

Daniel Finch, *Earl of Nottingham*.

Mountague-Venables Bertie, *Earl of Abingdon*.

* Baptist Noel, *Earl of Gainsborough*.

* Robert D'Arcy, *Earl of Holderness*.

* Otho Windfor Hickman, *Earl of Plymouth*.

William Mafford Howard, *Earl of Stafford*.

Richard Lumley, *Earl of Scarborough*.

George Booth, *Earl of Warrington*.

Henry Newport, *Earl of Bradford*.

Frederick Zulestein de Nassau, *Earl of Rochford*.

William Anne Van Kevel, *Earl of Albemarle*.

William Coventry, *Earl of Coventry*.

* William Villiers, *Earl of Jersey*.

Henry D'Auverquerque, *Earl of Grantham*.

John Poulet, *Earl Poulet of Hinton St George*.

Francis Godolphin, *Earl Godolphin*.

George Cholmondeley, *Earl of Cholmondeley*.

† John Sutherland, *Earl of Sutherland*.

† John Leslie, *Earl of Rothes*.

† David Areskine, *Earl of Buchan*.

† Thomas Hamilton, *Earl of Haddington*.

† Hugh Campbell, *Earl of Lowden*.

† James Ogilvy, *Earl of Findlater*.

† Charles Hamilton, *Earl of Selkirk*.

- + John Murray, *Earl of Dunmore.*
- + George Hamilton, *Earl of Orkney.*
- + Alexander Hume, *Earl of Marchmont.*
- + John Dalrimple, *Earl of Stair.*
- + Charles Hope, *Earl of Hopton.*
- + Henry Scot, *Earl of Deloraine.*
- + Archibald Campbel, *Earl of Ila.*
- + Edward Harley, *Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer.*
- + Thomas Wentworth, *Earl of Strafford.*
- + Washington Shirley, *Earl Ferrers.*
- + William Legg, *Earl of Dartmouth.*
- + Henry Paget, *Earl of Uxbridge.*
- + Lewis Watfon, *Earl of Rockingham.*
- + Charles Bennet, *Earl of Tankerville.*
- + Heneage Finch, *Earl of Aylesford.*
- + John Harvey, *Earl of Bristol.*
- + George Mountague, *Earl of Hallifax.*
- + Talbot Yelverton, *Earl of Suffex.*
- + William Cowper, *Earl Cowper.*
- + Philip Stanhope, *Earl Stanhope.*
- + Thomas Coningsby, *Earl Coningsby.*
- + Bennet Sherrard, *Earl of Harborough.*
- + Thomas Parker, *Earl of Macclesfield.*
- + Thomas Farmer, *Earl of Pomfret alias Pontefract.*
- + David Graham, *Earl Graham of Belford.*
- + Robert Ker, *Earl Ker of Wakefield.*

VISCOUNTS 156

- Price Devereux, *Viscount Hereford.*
- Anthony Brown, *Viscount Montague.*
- Lawrence Fienes, *Viscount Say and Sele.*
- Thomas Bellasis, *Viscount Fauconberg of Henkewle.*
- Charles Townshend, *Viscount Townshend of Raynham.*
- + Thomas Thynne, *Viscount Weymouth.*
- William Hatton, *Viscount Hatton of Gretton.*
- Henry Lowther, *Viscount Lonsdale.*
- Henry Obrian, *Viscount Tadenster.*
- Henry St. John, *Viscount St. John of Battersea.*
- Richard Temple, *Viscount Cobham.*
- Hugh Boscawen, *Viscount Falmouth.*
- John Wallop, *Viscount Lymington.*
- + Simon Harcourt, *Viscount Harcourt.*
- George Byng, *Viscount Torrington.*

B A R O N S 63.

- William Nevil, *Lord Abingavenny*.
 James Touchet, *Lord Audley of Heleigh*.
 Algernoon Seymour, *Baron Piercy of Alnewick*, and
Baron Lucy of Egremont, Fitz-payne, Poinings,
 Brian, Latimer.
 John West, *Lord De la War*.
 Charles Mildmay, *Lord Fitzwalter*.
 Hugh Fortescue, *Lord Clinton*.
 Edward Ward, *Lord Dudley and Ward of Birmingham*.
 Thomas Stourton, *Lord Stourton of Stourton*.
 George Verney, *Lord Willoughby of Brook*.
 * Hugh Willoughby, *Lord Willoughby of Parham*.
 Francis Howard, *Lord Howard of Effingham*.
 William North, *Lord North of Kirtling*, Modo, and
 Catlidge, and *Lord Troy of Rollaston*.
 William-Ferdinand Carey, *Lord Hunsdon*.
 John St. John, *Lord St. John of Bletsho*.
 * Robert Petre, *Lord Petre of Writtle*.
 Philip Gerrard, *Lord Gerrard of Gerrards Bromley*.
 Henry Arundel, *Lord Arundel of Wardour*.
 * Edward Blythe, *Lord Clifton of Leighton Bromswold*.
 Charles Downer, *Lord Dormer of Wenge*.
 * Henry Roper, *Lord Tenham of Tenham*.
 William Greville, *Lord Brook of Beauchamp's Court*.
 * Nevil Lovelace, *Lord Lovelace of Hurley*.
 Henry Maynard, *Lord Maynard of Estaines parva*.
 Charles Bruce, *Lord Bruce of Wharleton*.
 Edward Leigh, *Lord Leigh of Stonely*.
 William Byron, *Lord Byron of Rochdale*.
 Marmaduke Langdale, *Lord Langdale of Holme*.
 William Berkeley, *Lord Berkeley of Stratton*.
 Charles Cornwallis, *Lord Cornwallis of Eye*.
 Charles Townshend, *Lord Townshend of Lynn-Regis*.
 John Arundel, *Lord Arundel of Trerice*.
 William Craven, *Lord Craven of Hamsted Marshall*.
 Hugh Clifford, *Lord Clifford of Chudleigh*.
 Peregrine-Hyde Osborne, *Lord Osborne of Kiveton*.
 John Carteret, *Lord Carteret of Hawke*.
 William Stawel, *Lord Stawel of Somerton*.
 Francis North, *Lord Guildford*.
 James Waldgrave, *Lord Waldgrave of Chewton*.
 Edward Griffin, *Lord Griffin*.
 John Ashburnham, *Lord Ashburnham of Ashburnham*.

Charles Butler, *Lord Butler of Weston.*
 Henry Herbert, *Lord Herbert of Cherbury.*
 Maurice Thompson, *Lord Maversham of Haversham.*
 Gilbert Vane, *Lord Barnard of Barnard's Castle.*
 John-Leveson Gower, *Lord Gower of Sittenham.*
 Francis Seymour Conway, *Lord Conway of Ragley.*
 Charles Boyle, *Lord Boyle of Marston.*
 George Hay, *Lord Hay of Pedwardin.*
 Thomas Windsor, *Lord Mountjoy of the Isle of Wight.*
 * Thomas Mansel, *Lord Mansel of Margam.*
 Thomas Willoughby, *Lord Middleton of Middleton.*
 George Granville, *Lord Lansdown of Biddiford.*
 Samuel Masham, *Lord Masham of Oates.*
 Thomas Foley, *Lord Foley of Kidderminster.*
 Allen Bathurst, *Lord Bathurst of Battlesden.*
 Robert Benson, *Lord Bingley.*
 Thomas Onslow, *Lord Onslow of Onslow and West-
 Clandon.*
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