

THE Historical Register,

Containing

An Impartial RELATION
Of all TRANSACTIONS, Foreign
and Domestic.

WITH A

Chronological Diary

OF ALL

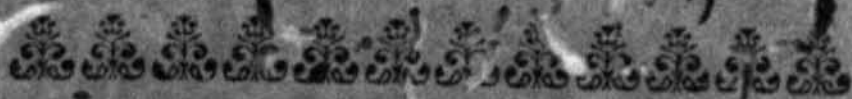
The remarkable OCCURRENCES,
viz. Births, Marriages, Deaths, Removals,
Promotions, &c. that happen'd in this
Year: Together with the Characters and
Parentage of Persons deceased of emi-
nent Rank.

VOLUME XI.


For the Year 1726.

L O N D O N

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N. B. This Title is design'd for
such Persons as think fit to bind the
our last *Registers* in one Volume.
And, for the same Reason, a Table is
added at the End of the Forty-fourth
Register, of all the principal Mat-
ters contain'd in them.






NUMBER XLII

IRELAND.

*The Proceedings of the Parliament of Ireland continued
from Page 199 of the preceding Register.*

N the 28th of October Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer reported from the Committee of the whole House appointed to consider of Ways and Means for raising the Supply; that they had come to several Resolutions, which he read in his Place, and after delivered at the Table, where the same were again read, and are as follow:

1. Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the several and respective additional Rates, Duties, and Impositions upon Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes, granted and continu'd from the 25th Day of December, 1723, until the 25th of December, 1725, be further granted, continued, raised, collected, levied, and paid unto his Majesty, from the 25th Day of December, 1725, until the 25th Day of December, 1727, inclusive.

2. That towards raising the Supply the several and respective, and other additional Rates, Duties and Impositions for and upon all Sorts of Wines and Strong Waters and Spirits perfectly made and distilled of Wine, and shall be imported into this Kingdom, granted and continued to his Majesty last Session of Parliament, be it; and

and faith-
ful

paid, and continued from the said 25th Day of Dec. 1725, to the 25th Day of Dec. 1727, inclusive.

3. That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty the further additional Duties of Excise upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, granted and continued to his Majesty last Session of Parliament, be raised, paid, and continued from the said 25th Day of Dec. 1725, to the 25th Day of Dec. 1727, inclusive.

4. That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the further additional Duty upon all Aqua Vitæ, Strong Waters, or Spirits made or distilled within this Kingdom for Sale, granted to his Majesty last Session of Parliament, be raised, paid, and continued from the said 25th Day of Dec. 1725, to the 25th Day of Dec. 1727, inclusive.

5. That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the further additional Duty upon every Gallon of Brandy or Spirits above Proof, which shall be imported into this Kingdom, granted to his Majesty last Session of Parliament, be raised, paid, and continued from the said 25th Day of Dec. 1725, to the 25th Day of Dec. 1727, inclusive.

6. That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the Clause or Clauses, for preventing the Mixing of Small Worts with Strong Ale or Beer, after the Gauger has taken the Gauge thereof, be continued, and be in Force from the 25th Day of Dec. 1725, to the 25th Day of Dec. 1727, inclusive.

7. That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the Clause or Clauses, empowering Gaugers to take an Account of all Wash and Low Wines in Distillers Hands, the better thereby to ascertain the Quantity of Aqua Vitæ, Strong Waters, and Spirits by them distilled, be continu'd, and in Force, from the said 25th Day of Dec. 1725, to the 25th Day of Dec. 1727, inclusive.

8. That the Sum of 6 d. per Pound, and all other Fees which shall or may be payable out of the Aids granted this present Session of Parliament, be applied towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty.

9. That a Tax be laid upon all Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees and Pensions upon the Civil and Military Establishments, payable to Persons living out of this Kingdom, except the Lord Lieutenant, or other Governor or Governors of this Kingdom, for the same; and also such as by their Offices and Employments,

ployments are obliged to an immediate Attendance upon the Person of his Sacred Majesty, or their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, or their Issue, during their Continuance in such their Offices and Employments, and also the Officers of the Army, and Half-Pay Officers upon this Establishment.

10. That the said Tax laid upon all Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees and Pensions, be four Shillings per Pound.

11. That the said Tax of 4 s. per Pound upon all Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees and Pensions, do commence the 25th Day of Dec. 1725, and continue to the 25th Day of Dec. 1727, inclusive.

12. That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the additional Duty on all Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, and Cocoa Nuts, which shall be imported into this Kingdom, granted the last Session of Parliament, be raised, paid, and continu'd from the 25th Day of Dec. 1725, to the 25th Day of Dec. 1727, inclusive.

13. That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the farther additional Duty of 3 s. and 4 d. per Gallon be laid upon all Brandy or Spirits above Proof, which shall be imported into this Kingdom, to be raised, paid, and continued, from the 25th Day of Dec. 1725, to the 25th Day of Dec. 1727, inclusive.

To which Resolutions the Question being severally put, the House did agree; and it was order'd, 1st, That Leave be given to bring in Heads of a Bill upon the said Resolutions. 2dly, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee to insert a Clause or Clauses in the Heads of a Bill, to secure the Payment of the principal Sum of 50000 l. advanced to the Government, pursuant to a former Vote of this House; together with the Interest for the same, at the Rate of seven Pounds per Cent. during the Time it shall continue unpaid. 3dly, That it be also an Instruction to the said Committee to insert a Clause or Clauses in the said Heads of a Bill for applying the Duties laid on Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, and Cocoa Nuts, for the Use and Encouragement of the Hempen and Flaxen Manufactures of this Kingdom. The same Day (Oct. 28) a Petition of Major Toby Purcell, setting forth, That he being at his Post, as Major of Foot, in the Island of Minorca, was by a violent Fever deprived of his Senses, and his Recovery being despair'd of, his Friends sold his Commission without his Knowledge or Consent; and praying in Consideration of his Father's long and faith-

ful Services to the Crown, and of the Petitioner's unhappy Circumstances, this House will be pleased to recommend him to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to be put on the Establishment for Half-pay, or otherwise provided for, was presented to the House, read, and referred to the Consideration of a Committee.

The next Day (Oct. 29) Mr. Secretary Clutterbuck reported the Address of Thanks, for his Majesty's most gracious Answer, which was approv'd. Then Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, according to Order, presented to the House Heads of a Bill, for granting and continuing to his Majesty the additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes; and also upon all Sorts of Wine, Strong Waters, and Spirits perfectly made, and upon all Spirits made and distilled of Wine, and also for granting and continuing the further additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Aqua Vitæ, and Strong Waters, brewed and made in this Kingdom, and upon Brandy, and Spirits above Proof, and on Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, and Cocoa-Nuts; and also for granting a further additional Duty upon Brandy, or Spirits above Proof, and also a Tax on all Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees and Pensions herein mentioned, and for securing the Repayment of 50,000 l. Sterling, formerly advanced to his Majesty, for the Use of the Publick, together with the Interest thereof, which were received, read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House the next Morning.

The same Day, a Petition of Alderman Percival Hunt, John Holliday, John Edkins, and John Chamney, in Behalf of themselves and other Merchants, Mercers and Dealers, praying this House would take into Consideration the Case of the fair Traders, in Relation to the Discouragements they lie under by a fraudulent Practice of divers Persons in running East India Silk Manufactures, was presented to the House, read, and referred to the Consideration of a Committee. After this Mr. Betsworth reported from the Committee appointed to take into Consideration the Petition of Major Toby Purcell, that they had come to several Resolutions, viz. 1st. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Petitioner hath fully prov'd the Allegations of his Petition. 2. That the Petitioner be recommended to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, according to the Prayer of his Petition. To which Resolutions the Question being severally put, the House did agree. *Nem. con.* and it was ordered, That such Members of the House as are of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council do attend the Lord Lieutenant

with.

with the said Petition and Resolutions, and lay the same before his Excellency.

On Saturday the 30th, the Commons with their Speaker, attended the Lord Lieutenant with their Address of Thanks to his Majesty, which was to the Effect following, *viz.*

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,
The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Bur-
gesses in Parliament assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Ireland in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return our most unfeigned Thanks for your Majesty's most gracious Answer to our Address.

The Security, Ease, and Happiness which your Majesty's constant Care has effectually procured for your Subjects of this Kingdom, convince us more and more, that we owe entirely to your Majesty, not only the Preservation of our Religious and Civil Rights, but the uninterrupted Possession and Enjoyment of them; and we are fully perswaded, that we can never shew ourselves truly sensible of these inestimable Blessings, but by supporting your Majesty, and the Honour of your Government, to the utmost of our Power; and endeavouring, by our dutiful Behaviour, to make your Reign as easy to your Majesty, as it has been happy and mild to your People.

Whereupon his Excellency was pleased to return the Answer following:

I will forthwith transmit this dutiful and loyal Address to his Majesty.

On Monday the 1st of November, after the Speaker had made the Report of the Lord Lieutenant's Answer, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer reported also from the Committee of the whole House, to whom Heads of a Bill for granting and continuing to his Majesty the additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes; and upon all Sorts of Wine, Strong Waters, and Spirits perfectly made, and upon all Spirits made and distilled of Wine, and also for granting and continuing the further additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Aqua
Vita,

Vine, and Strong Waters, brewed and made in this Kingdom, and upon Brandy and Spirits above Proof; and on Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, and Cocoa-Nuts, and also for granting a further additional Duty upon Brandy or Spirits above Proof; and also a Tax on all Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees; and Pensions herein mentioned, and for securing the Repayment of 50,000 l. Sterling, formerly advanced to his Majesty for the Use of the Publick, together with the Interest thereof, were committed: That they had gone through the same Paragraph by Paragraph, and agreed thereto without any Amendment. And the said Heads being again read, and approved, were ordered to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, to be transmitted into Great Britain. The same was done in Relation to the Heads of a Bill, for enabling the Right Honourable John Lord Viscount Moleworth, and Richard Moleworth, and the several other Persons in Remainder for Life, when in Possession of certain Lands near St. Stephen's-Green and Dawson-street in the County of the City of Dublin, to make Leases thereof. Then a Petition of Lieutenant Denis King, setting forth the several Recommendations of this House to the Government, for some Military Preferment, as a Recompence for his Behaviour in quelling a great Tumult at the Election of Members for the City of Dublin, in the Parliament 1713; and for his Sufferings occasioned thereby, but that he hath not received any Benefit from the said Recommendations; and praying this House to take his Case into Consideration, was presented to the House and read. Whereupon it was unanimously resolv'd, That the Petitioner Lieutenant Denis King be recommended to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant for some Military Preferment, as a Recompence for his Resolution and prudent Behaviour in quelling the Riot at the Tholsel of Dublin, on the 6th Day of November, 1713, and his Sufferings occasion'd thereby; and ordered, That the said Recommendation be laid before his Excellency by such Members of this House as are of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

The next Day (November 2) a Petition of Sir Pierce Butler, Bart. and Richard Butler, Esq; praying, that Leave may be given to bring in the Heads of a Bill, for limiting the said Sir Pierce's Estate, immediately after the Death of him, and Bame Anne Butler, his Wife, without Issue Male, to the Petitioner Richard Butler; and for raising Money on the said Estate, for the Payment of Incumbrances affecting the same, was presented to the House,

read, and referred to the Consideration of a Committee. After this, Heads of a Bill were ordered to be brought in, for further continuing, explaining, and amending of the Laws in Relation to Butter and Tallow, and the Casks in which such Goods are to be made up. Then Mr. Maynard, from a Committee, reported the Heads of a Bill for finishing the Churches of Christ-Church, St. Paul, and Old St. Mary Shandon in the City of Corke, which were agreed to and order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, in order to be transmitted into Great Britain.

On Wednesday the 3d of November, the Commons put off to that Day sevensnight the further Consideration on the Supply.

The 4th and 5th of November were observed as commemorative Festivals of the Birth of the late King William III. of glorious and immortal Memory, of his Landing in England, and of the Gun-Powder-Treason.

On the 6th the Commons sat again, and ordered, that the Thanks of their House be given to the Reverend Mr. William Hamilton, Archdeacon of Armagh, for the excellent Sermon by him preached before the House on the 5th at St. Andrew's Church, and that he be desired to print the same. It was also ordered, That Leave be given to bring in Heads of a Bill for explaining and amending the several Acts of Parliament, for preventing of Frauds committed by Tenants.

On the 8th the Call of the House was further adjourned to Thursday the 11th.

On the 9th the Commons order'd Heads of a Bill to be brought in for preventing several Abuses committed by Millers, Bakers, and Farmers; after which a Petition of Cornet William Stewart, Son of Alexander Stewart late of the City of Dublin, deceased; praying, in Regard a considerable Sum of his said Father's Money was applied and laid out in preserving the City of Derry in the late War in Ireland, the House would be pleased to recommend him to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, for some Post or Preferment in the Army, was presented to the House, read, and referred to the Consideration of a Committee.

Then Mr. Maxwell reported from the Committee appointed to inspect the State of the Hempen and Flaxen Manufactures, and to consider what is necessary to be done for the further Improvement and Regulation thereof. That they had come to several Resolutions, which he

he read in his Place, and after delivered at the Table, where the same were again read, and are as follow:

1. Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That Messieurs *Boyle* and *Lenox*, and Company, having at their own Expence erected a large and useful Hempen and Sail-Cloth Manufactory at *Douglas*, near *Cork*, deserve all proper Encouragement, in their said Undertaking.

2. That in order to give such Encouragement, the said *Boyle* and *Lenox*, and Company, should be discharged from the Contract they entred into with *Cristopher Usher*, Esq; Secretary to, and on the Behalf of, the Trustees of the Linnen Manufactory, for carrying on a Manufactory at *Rathkeale* in the County of *Limerick*, they giving the same Security, to carry on such Manufactory at *Douglas*, for the same Time, and under the same Terms they were obliged to carry on the said Manufactory at *Rathkeale*; and also assigning their Interests in the said Factory of *Rathkeale*, to the Trustees of the Linnen Manufactory, if the said Trustees shall desire the same.

To which Resolutions, the Question being severally put, the House did agree with some Amendments; it was also resolved, That a Hempen Manufactory may be carried on at *Rathkeale* in the County of *Limerick*, with great Advantage to the Publick, and ought to be kept up, and deserves Encouragement.

The next Day (November 10) a Petition of *Lewis Meares*, Controller of the Pipe of his Majesty's Exchequer, setting forth, that the whole Fees of his Office would be taken away, if Heads of a Bill, now before the House, for the better enabling Sheriffs to sue out their Patents, &c. should pass into a Law; and praying the House to take his Case into Consideration, was presented to the House, read, and referred to the Committee of the whole House; after which the further Consideration of the Supply was put off till that Day sevensnight.

On the 11th a Petition of *Richard Breyan* and Partners for making Valle-Cypresse, or *Bolognia* Silk Grape, setting forth, That they had through great Pains and Charge, found the true Manner and Way of making the said Grape; and praying for an Encouragement to go on with the said Work, was presented to the House, read, and referred to the Consideration of a Committee. Then *Mr. Ward* reported from the Committee appointed to consider of the Petition of *Conat William Stewart*, That

the Petitioner had proved the Allegations of his Petition; whereupon it was resolved and ordered, that he be recommended to the Lord Lieutenant, according to the Prayer of his Petition. After this a Petition of Captain *James Richardson*, and others confined for Debt, was presented to the House, read, and referred to the Consideration of a Committee.

On Monday the 15th, Mr. *Warburton* from the Committee appointed to inspect the publick Accounts, reported the following Resolution, viz. That it was the Opinion of this Committee, That the Debt of the Nation at *Midsummer*, 1725, did not exceed the Sum of 119215 *l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* but a Motion being made, and the Question put, that the said Resolution be referred to the grand Committee on the Supply, it was carried in the Negative; the House being inform'd, that a Sum of 6822 *l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* paid by the Deputy Vice-Treasurer, on two of his Majesty's Letters, had not by Mistake, been charged to the Debt of the Nation. Nevertheless the Resolution of the Committee being again read, was agreed to by the House; and it was further resolved, That the Hereditary Revenue, and present additional Duties, continued from *Christmas*, 1725, to *Christmas*, 1727, will support the necessary Branches of the Establishment for the said Time, and be a sufficient Provision for the Debt of the Nation until *Christmas*, 1727.

The next Day Mr. *William Vesey* presented to the House Heads of a Bill for the further explaining and amending of the Laws in Relation to Butter, Tallow, and Hides, &c. which was referred to the Committee of the whole House; and after reading several Petitions, relating to the engrossing of the Butter-Trade, Two Heads of Bills were presented to the House, one by Mr. *Graydon*, for preventing several Abuses committed by Millers, Bakers, and Farmers; another by Mr. *Ragge*, for explaining and amending the several Acts for the preventing of Frauds committed by Tenants; both which were committed to the Committee of the whole House.

The next Day nothing material was done, but on Thursday the 18th Mr. Secretary *Clutterbuck* reported to the House the Lord Lieutenant's Answer to the Committee; who had waited upon his Excellency in Behalf of *Henry Purdon*, Esq; viz. That his Excellency should always have a Regard for the Recommendation of the House of Commons, and would take the first Opportunity to obtain a Reward for Mr. *Purdon* for his Services done to the King-

dom of Ireland. Then in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons consider'd of, and made some Progress in the Heads of a Bill, for further explaining and amending of the Laws in Relation to Butter, Tallow, Hides, &c. As also in the Heads of a Bill for the better enabling Sheriffs to sue out their Patents, and pass their Accounts.

On the 19th the Commons appointed a Committee to examine Capt. John Pratt, and Mr. William Burgh together in the most solemn Manner, touching an Article of 550*l.* and such other Particulars in the publick Accounts, as should be demanded of them; and empower'd the said Committee to examine also in the most solemn Manner, any Persons who had signed any publick Accounts laid before the House. After this it was order'd that the proper Officer do forthwith lay before the House an Account of the Net Produce of the Revenue, for the Quarters ending at *Midsummer* and *Michaelmas* last; distinguishing the Receipts of the Net Produce of those Quarters, from the Arrear and Ballance in the Collectors Accounts at *Lady-Day* last; as also, an Estimate of the like Produce of the Revenue, for the Quarter ending at *Christmas* next.

On Monday the 2^d of November, the Commons consider'd of the State of the Nation, particularly in Relation to the Increase of Popery, and, after some Debate, came to the following unanimous Resolutions, *viz.*

1. That the electing Persons to be Members of this House, who are newly converted from the Popish to the Protestant Religion, or who are married to Popish Wives, or breed up, or suffer any of their Children to be educated in the Popish Religion, is highly prejudicial to the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom.

2. That no Person that is, or shall be converted from the Popish to the Protestant Religion, ought to be elected or admitted to serve as a Member of this House for the Space of seven Years next after his Conversion, unless he produces a Certificate of having received the Sacrament, according to the Usage of the Church of Ireland as by Law established, thrice in every Year during the said Term.

A Motion being made, That the Resolutions of the Committee appointed to enquire into the Growth of Popery, and to consider of the most effectual Means to prevent the same, reported and agreed to by this House the 21st Day of October, 1723, might be read, the same

were read accordingly; and then it was further resolved,

3. That no Person converted from the Popish to the Protestant Religion, whose Wife shall continue, or whose Child or Children shall be educated in the Popish Religion, be for the future admitted into any Office, Employment, or Place of Trust in this Kingdom.

After this it was order'd, that Heads of a Bill be brought in on the said Resolutions, and on the Debates of the House, and that Mr. Stannus, Dr. Trotter, Mr. Hen. Singleton, Mr. Ward, Mr. Carter, Mr. Agmondisham Ieffey, and Mr. Paul do prepare and bring in the same. The same Day Colonel Matthew Pennycuik presented to the House two Abstracts and an Estimate of the Produce of the Revenue; as Mr. Gardiner did an Abstract of Receipts and Payments in the Treasury of Dublin, from September 29, inclusive, to the 22^d of November, exclusive, 1725.

On the 23^d, Mr. Warburton from the Committee appointed to inspect the publick Accounts of the Nation, reported, that they had examin'd into the said Accounts, a general State whereof was contained in the Report, which he read in his Place, and after deliver'd in at the Table, where after it had again been read, it was order'd to lie. Then a Motion being made for adjourning, and the Question put upon it, was carried in the Negative; and afterwards resolved, That the Thanks of the House be given to Richard Warburton, Esq; for his great Care and faithful and diligent Discharge of the Trust repos'd in him, as Chairman of the Committee of Accounts. And Mr. Speaker gave him the Thanks of the House accordingly.

The next Day (November 24) upon the Petitions of Bruen Worthington and Isaac Ambrose, Clerks to the House, and of Henry Buckley, Clerk to the Committee of Accounts, it was unanimously resolv'd, that they merited a further Recompence for their extraordinary Trouble and Expence; and then Heads of a Bill were order'd to be brought in for the more effectual erecting and better regulating of Free-Schools.

On the 25th, Mr. Thomas Coote presented to the House Heads of a Bill to prevent the fraudulent and clandestine importing of Goods, his Majesty's Duties not being paid.

The sam^e Day (November 25) upon the Petition of the Corporation of the Tallow-Chandlers in Dublin, it was order'd, that they should be heard by their Counsel against the Heads of a Bill for further explaining and amending

mending of the Laws in Relation to Butter, Tallow, and Hides, &c. A Petition of the Chair-Carriers of the City of Dublin and Suburbs, was referred to the Consideration of a Committee; and then Mr. Maxwell reported from the Committee to whom the Petition of Richard Brennan and Partners, had been referred, that they had come to this Resolution, *viz.* That the Petitioners had prov'd the Allegations of their Petition (for making Vallee-Cypres, or Bolognia Silk Crape) to the Satisfaction of the Committee, and deserve Encouragement: Upon which it was order'd, that leave be given to bring in Heads of a Bill to encourage the making Silk-Crape in this Kingdom, and that it be refer'd to the Committee to whom the said Petition was refer'd, to prepare and bring in the same.

The next Day (November 26) the Call of the House was adjourn'd to that Day Fortnight.

On Wednesday the 11th of December, upon the Petition of the President and Fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, the Commons order'd Heads of a Bill to be brought in to reform the great Abuses committed in the Practice of Physick.

Two Days after (December 3) the Chirurgeons practising in the City of Dublin, presented to the House a Petition, praying to be heard by their Counsel against the said Heads of a Bill; which Petition was refer'd to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House.

The same Day the Amendments made to the Heads of a Bill, to raise Money for keeping in Repair pair two Quays in the Town of Belfast, and for cleansing the Harbour of Belfast, and making the River navigable, were agreed to, and order'd, that the said Heads of a Bill be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, to be transmitted into Great Britain. After this, Mr. Stannus presented to the House Heads of a Bill for securing and strengthening the Protestant Interest in Ireland, and to oblige Converts to breed their Children Protestants, and to prevent the occasional Conformity of Papists; which were receiv'd, read, and committed to Committee of the whole House the next Morning.

The next Day (December 4) upon the Petition of several Druggists and Apothecaries of Dublin, against Heads of a Bill for preventing Abuses committed in the Practice of Physick, &c. it was order'd, That the Petitioners be heard by their Counsel before the Committee of

Of the whole House. Then the House agreed to the Amendments made by the said Committee to Heads of a Bill for the more effectual erecting and better regulating of Free-Schools; and having added to it a Clause for rebuilding and repairing Churches, order'd the said Bill to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, in order to its being transmitted into Great Britain.

On Monday the 6th of December the Commons resumed the adjourned Consideration of a Clause relating to Challenges of Jurors on Tryals, offer'd to be added to Heads of a Bill, for better enabling Sheriffs to sue out their Patents, and pass their Accounts, and for the better regulating the Office of Sheriffs: And the Question being put, that the said Clause do stand Part of the said Heads of a Bill, it was carried in the Negative; but the said Heads of a Bill were order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, in order to be transmitted into Great Britain.

The next Day (December 7) two Petitions, one of several Apothecaries, the other of the Corporation of Barbers and Chirurgeons in Dublin, against the Heads of a Bill for preventing Abuses committed in the Practice of Physick, &c. were referred to the Consideration of the grand Committee, and order'd; that the Petitioners be heard there by their Counsel, if they thought fit. The same Day, Heads of a Bill were order'd to be brought in, to explain and amend the several Laws made in Ireland to prevent Papists purchasing any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments therein.

On Wednesday the 8th, the Amendments made by the grand Committee to Heads of a Bill, to encourage the making Silk Crapes, &c. were agreed to, and the said Heads of a Bill order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, in order to their being transmitted into Great Britain. Then three Heads of a Bill were order'd to be brought in, viz. 1. For planting and preserving Timber and Fruit Trees in Ireland. 2. For the better regulating the Work-house of the City of Dublin. 3. For the better regulating and employing the Poor of this Kingdom. After which Colonel Matthew Pennycuik presented to the House an Abstract of the Produce of the Revenue, for the Quarter ended at Michaelmas, 1725, with the Receipt of former Arrears, and the Arrear lying out at Michaelmas, 1725. The Amendments made in a grand Committee to the Heads of a Bill, for securing and strengthening the Protestant Interest of Ireland, and to oblige Converts to breed their Children Prote-

Protestants, and to prevent the occasional Conformity of Papists, being taken into Consideration and agreed to, Mr. Maxwell was ordered to attend the Lord Lieutenant with the said Heads of a Bill, and desire the same might be transmitted into Great Britain. Then in a grand Committee, the Commons went through Heads of a Bill for further explaining and amending the Laws in Relation to Butter, Tallow, and Hides, &c. and order'd other Heads of a Bill to be brought in, for the more effectual transporting of Felons and Vagabonds.

The next Day (December 9) the Commons agreed to then Amendments made in the grand Committee to two Heads of a Bill, one to prevent Marriages by degraded Clergymen and Popish Priests; the other for continuing several temporary Statutes made in the Kingdom of Ireland, and now near expiring; both which were order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, in order to their being transmitted into Great Britain in due Form.

On the 10th, in a Committee of the whole House, some Progress was made in the Heads of a Bill for preventing Abuses in the Practice of Physick, and for searching and examining all Drugs, Medicines, Waters, Oyls, and Compositions, used or to be used for Medicines in all Places where the same shall be exposed to Sale, or kept for that Purpose, within the City of Dublin, or Suburbs thereof, or within five Miles-Circuit of the said City.

The next Day Sir Richard Levings presented to the House Heads of a Bill for planting and preserving Timber-Trees and Fruit-Trees; and Mr. Manley presented also Heads of a Bill for regulating and employing the Poor, both which were receiv'd, read, and committed to the Committee of the whole House; and then Heads of a Bill were order'd to be brought in for the better preserving the Fishery of Ireland.

On Monday the 13th the Commons agreed to the Amendments made in the grand Committee to Heads of a Bill for further explaining and amending of the Laws in Relation to Butter, Tallow, and Hides, and also in Relation to the Casks in which such Goods are to be made up, which Heads were order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant in order to their being transmitted into Great Britain in due Form.

Three Days after (Dec. 16) the Amendments made in the Committee of the whole House to three other Heads of a Bill, were also agreed to, viz. 1st, to Heads of a Bill for the better regulating the Workhouse of the City

of Dublin; 2dly, for the better preserving the Fishery of Ireland; 3dly, and against Forestallers, Regraters, and Ingrossers, and for ascertaining the Measures of Corn, and regulating the Prices and Assize of Bread: Which three Heads of a Bill were order'd to be transmitted into Great Britain. The same Day, Mr. Bettessworth presented to the House Heads of a Bill for the better Maintenance of Curates within the Church of Ireland.

The next Day (Dec. 17) the Commons read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords the Money-Bill, entituled, *An Act for granting and continuing to his Majesty the additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, &c.* After which they agreed to the Amendments made in the grand Committee to two Heads of a Bill, one for the more effectual transporting Felons and Vagabonds; the other to explain and amend the several Laws made in the Kingdom of Ireland, to prevent Papists purchasing any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments therein; both which Heads of a Bill were order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, in order to their being transmitted into Great Britain in due Form.

On the 18th, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant went with the usual State and Solemnity to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, their Speaker, upon presenting the Money-Bill, made the following Speech to his Excellency, viz.

May it please your Excellency,

THE Commons having a just Sense of the Duty they owe to his Majesty, and of the Felicity they enjoy under his wise and auspicious Reign, have granted a Supply towards Payment of the Debt of the Nation, and towards supporting the necessary Branches of the Establishment.

It would be impossible to enumerate the many Favours which his Majesty has shewn to his faithful Subjects of this Kingdom, ever since his happy Accession to the Throne; but that particular Instance of his Royal Goodness and Condescension, in putting an entire End to a Patent that had occasioned much Uneasiness and Apprehension, has rais'd a fresh Sense of Gratitude in the Hearts of the Commons, and of the whole Nation.

The Commons must always own themselves oblig'd, in Justice as well as Gratitude, to acknowledge your Excellency's tender Regard to the true Interests of this King-

Kingdom, in all Parts of your prudent and vigilant Administration, and are truly sensible of the great Benefits this Nation has received, from the Government of so able and experienced a Minister.

And they do not doubt, but your Excellency will, on your Return to his Majesty, represent in a true Light, their dutiful Behaviour during the Course of this Session.

May it please your Excellency,

The Bill prepared by the Commons for the Purposes I have already mentioned, is entituled, *An Act for granting and continuing to his Majesty the additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes; and also upon all Sorts of Wine, Strong Waters, and Spirits perfectly made, and upon all Spirits made and distilled of Wine; and also for granting and continuing the further additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Aqua Vita, and Strong Waters, brewed and made in this Kingdom, and upon Brandy, or Spirits above Proof, and on Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, and Cocoa-Nuts; and also for granting a further additional Duty upon Brandy, or Spirits above Proof, and also a Tax on all Salaries, Profits, of Employments, Fees and Pensions herein mentioned, and for securing the Repayment of 50,000 l. Sterling, formerly advanced to his Majesty, for the Use of the Publick, together with the Interest thereof.*

Which they humbly present to your Excellency for the Royal Assent.

The Lord Lieutenant having given the Royal Assent to the said Act, both Houses, pursuant to his Excellency's Pleasure, signified to them, adjourn'd themselves to Thursday the 27th of January next.

H A N O V E R

IN the last Register we inserted the Treaties of Peace, and of Commerce and Navigation concluded at Vienna, between his Imperial Majesty, and the King of Spain; which having given Occasion to the following Treaty, it will be necessary to give our Readers a Copy of it.

The

The Treaty of *Defensive Alliance*, concluded at *Hanover*, September 3, 1725, between his *Britannick Majesty*, the most *Christian King*, and the *King of Prussia*.

THEIR Majesties, the *King of Great Britain*, the most *Christian King*, and the *King of Prussia*, having seen with Pleasure, how far the strict Union that subsists between them, has contributed, not only to the Happiness of their respective Kingdoms and Subjects, but also to the publick Good and Tranquillity; being also assured, that the most effectual Means to secure and preserve those Advantages against whatever Accidents might happen, is, more and more to cultivate the said Union, and render it firm and lasting: And having maturely reflected on all the Treaties, which already subsist between their said Majesties (from which they declare, 'tis not their Intention, in any wise, by the present Treaty, to derogate) they have thought fit previously to take new Measures, for those Cases which might raise a Disturbance in *Europe*, in agreeing between themselves on what should be most proper and necessary, not only for the Security and most essential Interests of their respective Kingdoms, but also for the publick Good and Tranquillity. For these Reasons, and in this View, their said *Britannick*, most *Christian* and *Prussian* Majesties, have given their full Powers, viz. his *Britannick Majesty*, to the Right Honourable *Charles Viscount Townshend*, Baron of *Lynn*, Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Norfolk*, Knight of the most noble Order of the *Garter*, &c. and his Secretary of State; his most *Christian Majesty*, to *Francis Count De Broglie*, Lieutenant-General of his Forces, Director-General of the Horse and Dragoons, Governor of *Mont-Dauphin*, and his Ambassador to the said most Serene King of *Great Britain*; and his *Prussian Majesty*, to the *Sieur John-Christopher de Wallehrod*, his Minister of State, and Envoy-Extraordinary to the said most Serene King of *Great Britain*; who in Vertue of the said full Powers, (Copies whereof shall be inserted, Word for Word at the End of the present Treaty,) having, with the greatest Attention, weigh'd and considered on the most proper Measures, to compass what their said Majesties propose to themselves, have agreed on the following Articles:

I. There shall be from this Time, and at all Times hereafter, a true, firm, and inviolable Peace, the most

sincere

sincere and intimate Friendship, and the strictest Alliance and Union, between the said three most Serene Kings, their Heirs and Successors, their States, Countries, and Cities, situated on their respective Territories, and their Subjects and Inhabitants, as well in as out of *Europe*; and this Union shall be preserved and cultivated in such Manner, that the Contracting Powers may faithfully promote their respective Interests and Advantages, and prevent and repel all Wrongs and Oppressions, by the most convenient Methods that they can think of.

II. As the true End and Intention of this Alliance between the said Kings, is mutually to preserve the Peace and Tranquillity of their respective Kingdoms, their said Majesties promise their mutual Guaranty to protect and defend all their Dominions, Countries and Cities, as well in as out of *Europe*, which each Ally shall be actually in Possession of, at the signing of this Treaty; and also their Rights, Privileges, and Advantages, and particularly those relating to Trade, which the said Allies do, or ought respectively to enjoy. And to that End, the said Kings have agreed, that if, in Opposition to this Alliance, or upon any other Pretence, any of the said Allies should be attacked in an hostile Manner, or suffer any Wrong in the Things above-mentioned, from any Prince or State whatsoever, the others would employ their good Offices to see Justice done to the offended Party, and prevail on the Aggressor to abstain from any future Wrong or Hostility.

III. And if it should happen, that any of the Contracting Powers should be openly attacked, or molested in the above-said Cases, and the before-mentioned good Offices fail'd of procuring a just Redress and Satisfaction for all Wrongs and Damages sustained by the injur'd Party, that then the other Powers, within two Months after Demand, shall furnish the following Succours, (to wit:)

His Britannick Majesty 8000 Foot, and 4000 Horse.

In like Case, his most Christian Majesty 8000 Foot, and 4000 Horse.

And in like Case also, his Prussian Majesty 3000 Foot, and 2000 Horse.

But if the Party attack'd had rather be supply'd with Men of War and Transports, or Money, which however shall always be left to his Choice; then the other Powers shall furnish him with Ships or Money, in Proportion to the Expence of the Troops, as above stipulated. And

to prevent all Dispute in Relation to this Expence, the contracting Powers have agreed, that a thousand Foot shall be valued at 10000 Dutch Florins per Month, and a thousand Horse at 30000 Florins of the same Money per Month, and so in Proportion for Men of War and Transports. If the above-mentioned Succours are not sufficient to redress the offended Party, the contracting Powers will then agree on furnishing more Forces. And in short, in Case of Necessity, the said Allies will assist the injured Party with all their Forces, and even declare War against the Aggressor.

IV. And as the three most Serene Kings are resolv'd to cement, and more and more confirm the strict Union that subsists between them, by all possible Testimonies of good Faith, and mutual Confidence, they have reciprocally agreed, not only to decline entering into any Treaty, Alliance, or Engagement whatsoever, which might in any way be prejudicial to their respective Interests; but also faithfully to communicate to each other the Proposals that might be made to them; and upon such Proposals, to take no Resolution but in Concert, and after having jointly examin'd what would be convenient for their common Interest, and proper to preserve the Balance of Europe, which is so entirely necessary for the Good of the general Tranquillity.

V. As his most Christian Majesty, who in Quality of Guarantee of the Treaties of *Westphalia*, is particularly interested in the Preservation of the Rights and Privileges of the *German Body*, and their *Britannick* and *Prussian* Majesties, as Members of the said Body, behold with Regret the Seeds of Discord that are sowing, and hear with Grief such Complaints, as may at length break out and occasion a War, whose terrible Consequences would inevitably affect all Europe; their said Majesties, always attentive to what might one Day or other disturb the Tranquillity of the Empire in particular, and that of Europe in general, promise and engage mutually to assist each other, for the defending and preserving the above-mentioned Treaties, and other Acts, which by their Determinations upon the Affairs of the Empire, are look'd on as the Basis and Foundation of the Tranquillity of the *German Body*, and the Support of its Rights, Privileges and Immunities; for the Maintenance of which, their said Majesties are truly desirous of making a fix'd and solid Provision.

VI. This Alliance shall subsist fifteen Years, commencing from the Day of its being sign'd.

VII. Their *Britannick*, most Christian and *Prussian* Majesties will invite such Princes and States, as they shall agree on, to accede to the present Treaty; and they have from this Day agreed to invite by Name the States General of the United Provinces.

VIII. This Present Treaty shall be approv'd and ratify'd by the King of *Great Britain*, the most Christian King, and the King of *Prussia*; and the Ratifications deliver'd within two Months from the Day of its being sign'd, or sooner if possible.

In Testimony whereof, we, by Virtue of our respective full Powers, have sign'd this present Treaty, to which we have caus'd our respective Seals to be affix'd.

At *Hanover*, September 3, 1725.

(L. S.) *Townshend*. (L. S.) *Broglie*. (L. S.) *Wallenrodt*.

The First Separate Article.

As the Affair which lately happen'd in the City of *Thorn*, and its Consequences, have alarm'd several Princes and States, who fear, that contrary to the Treaty of *Oliva*, it will raise Troubles and Disturbances, not only in *Poland*, but also in the neighbouring Countries: Their *Britannick*, most Christian, and *Prussian* Majesties, who, as Guarantees of the said Treaty of *Oliva*, are interested and concern'd in its Preservation and punctual Execution, engage to employ their mutual Offices, in the most effectual manner, to obtain Redress for what may have been done contrary to the Treaty of *Oliva*; and to that Purpose, they shall in Concert, take Informations by their Ministers in *Poland*, of the Infractions that may have been made upon the said Treaty of *Oliva*, and of the Means of remedying them, in such a Manner, as may entirely secure the publick Tranquillity against the Dangers it might be expos'd to, in Case so solemn a Treaty as that of *Oliva* should any ways be infring'd.

This separate Article shall be as valid, as if it had been inserted Word for Word in the Treaty concluded and sign'd this Day; it shall be ratified in the same Manner,

er, and the Ratifications exchanged at the same Time as the Treaty.

In Testimony whereof, we underwritten, in Virtue of our respective full Powers deliver'd this Day, have sign'd this Article, and caused our Seals to be affix'd to it. At Hanover, Sept. 3, 1725.

(L. S.) *Townshend.* (L. S.) *Broglie.* (L. S.) *Wallenrodt.*

The Second Separate Article.

If the Empire, resenting the Assistance given by his most Christian Majesty to their *Britannick* and *Prussian* Majesties, for preventing any Disturbance in the Territories they enjoy, should declare War against his said most Christian Majesty; as in such a Case, that Declaration would no less concern the most Serene Kings of *Great Britain* and *Prussia*, whose Interests alone had given Birth to this War, than it would his most Christian Majesty; they will not only decline furnishing their Contingencies in Troops, or in any other Nature of Succour whatever, as Members of the abovesaid Body, altho' their said *Britannick* and *Prussian* Majesties were not comprised and nam'd in the Empire's Declaration of War against *France*; but will also act in Concert with his most Christian Majesty, 'till the Peace, which had been disturb'd on that Occasion, should be again restor'd: His *Britannick* Majesty further promising faithfully to execute in that Case, as well as in all others, the Treaties concluded between him and his most Christian Majesty, who also on his Part promises to observe them faithfully.

This separate Article shall be as valid, as if it had been inserted Word for Word in the Treaty concluded and sign'd this Day; it shall be ratify'd in the same Manner, and the Ratifications exchanged at the same Time as the Treaty.

In Testimony whereof, we underwritten, in Virtue of our respective full Powers deliver'd this Day, have sign'd this Article, and caused our Seals to be affixed to it. At Hanover, September 3, 1725.

(L. S.) *Townshend.* (L. S.) *Broglie.* (L. S.) *Wallenrodt.*

The Third Separate Article.

If it should happen, that notwithstanding his most Christian Majesty's Resolution, firmly to adhere to all his Treaties, in Regard to the Empire, from which he has not derogated by the present Treaty, some Resolution should be taken by the said Empire against *France*, to the Prejudice of the General Guaranty of the Possessions stipulated by the present Treaty; their *Britannick* and *Prussian* Majesties promise, in such Case, to use their good Offices, Credit and Authority in the most effectual Manner, either by Word of Mouth, and by Means of Princes, their Friends, at the Diet; or else by all other convenient and proper Methods, to prevent the committing of any thing contrary to it. But against all their Expectations and Endeavours, the Empire should declare War against *France*; though in that Case, being no longer a Defensive one, they would not be obliged to furnish any Contingents: However, to remove all Dispute from between their said Majesties; if they thought themselves obliged to fulfil their Duties as Members of that Body, their said *British* and *Prussian* Majesties reserve to themselves the Liberty of furnishing their Contingents in Infantry, or Cavalry, out of their own Troops, or other foreign Forces taken into their Pay, as they themselves shall think proper; and their *British* and *Prussian* Majesties shall not, by Reason of their Contingents so furnished, be thought to have counterven'd to this present Treaty, which shall remain in all its Force. Their *British* and *Prussian* Majesties promise not to furnish, in that Case, a greater Number of Forces against his most Christian Majesty, than what they are obliged to furnish for their Contingents; and that in all other Respects in the abovemention'd Case, they will fulfil their Engagements to the King of *France*; who on his Part shall not, because of the said Contingent, perform any Acts of Hostility in the Dominions of the said most serene Kings of *Great Britain* and *Prussia* in the Empire, or elsewhere; nor demand or raise any Contribution, Forrage, Quarters, Passage, or any thing else, to the Prejudice of the said Countries and Dominions, under any Pretence whatsoever. And, on the other Hand, the said Dominions and Subjects shall not furnish his most Christian Majesty's Enemies with any of the said Things; who like-

will

wise engages and promises on his Part, that if the Empire should take any Resolutions, like those mention'd in this Article, to the Prejudice of the Kings of *Great Britain* and *Prussia*, his most Christian Majesty would openly take their Part, and assist them with all necessary Vigour, pursuant to this Treaty, 'till the Disturbances be appeas'd, and the Wrongs and Infractions rectify'd.

This separate Article shall be as valid, as if it had been inserted Word for Word in the Treaty concluded and sign'd this Day: It shall be ratified in the same Manner, and the Ratifications exchanged at the same Time as the Treaty.

In Testimony wherof, we underwritten, in Vertue of our respective full Powers deliver'd this Day, have sign'd this Article, and caused our Seals to be affixed to it. At *Hanover*, September 3, 1725.

(L. S.) *Townshend*. (L. S.) *Bröglio*. (L. S.) *Wallenrodt*.

To this Treaty it will be proper to add the following Memorial:

Memorial presented to the King of Spain in November last, by M. Vander-Meer, Ambassador of the States-General, at the Court of Madrid.

S I R,

THE underwritten Ambassador of their High Mightinesses, comes at this Time to represent most respectfully to your Majesty, That having receiv'd most express Orders from his Masters, to make Remonstrances to your Majesty, on Occasion of the Treaty of Commerce lately concluded with the Emperor, he cannot defer the acquitting himself immediately of a Commission so important, in the Result of which their High Mightinesses are so much interested, as is also the Power who is Guarantee of the Treaty of Barrier.

Treaties being understood to be the Basis and Foundation of the Union of Nations and Potentates, it seems just that each Party should make it an inalienable Law, not only to forbear all open Infraction of them, but likewise not to alter them in any Manner, nor permit their Ministers to make Use of Subterfuges for explaining the Tenour and Articles in another Sense, than what was intended

intended at the Time of the mutual Conventions. It is with these Notions of good Faith that their High Mightinesses have always religiously executed all they have stipulated, without infringing or altering in the least Point any Article whatsoever; making it a strict Rule to themselves to redress any Abuse, and give Satisfaction for it upon Complaint made, and causing such of their Subjects to be severely punished who presume to deviate from the literal Observation of their Orders. And as for entering into Engagements with other Powers to the Prejudice of their Allies, whatever Solicitations have been made to them, they have given evident Marks to your Majesty of their perfect Attachments to your Interests, by refusing generally all the Advantages that were offer'd them if they would have gone into the Quadruple Alliance.

My Masters flatter'd themselves, Sir, that after such real and such particular Regards, they should find in your Majesty's Person not only an Ally, but a sure Protection against all those who should attempt any Innovation in the Treaties to their Prejudice.

Nevertheless, they have now the Grief to see Things bear quite another Face, and that far from being supported by your Majesty in their manifest Rights, in Relation to their Commerce to the *Indies*, they find in your Royal Person the Protector of a Company whose Commerce cannot subsist without ruining that of their High Mightinesses, Subjects and People. And to whatever Evasion your Majesty's Ministers may have Recourse, when they insinuate that nothing has been granted to the Emperor which is not conformable to all the ancient Treaties; it is easy to demonstrate, that it cannot be, without a strained Construction contrary to the Expressions of the Articles: For by taking them literally and in the Sense they were penned, it is obvious to every Eye, how wide this new Treaty of Commerce is from the Aim of those who (after such cruel Wars, and so much Blood shed for maintaining the Rights of the Republick, as well with Respect to their Navigation to the *Indies*, as to their Commerce in general), did at length conclude the Treaties of *Munster* and *Utrecht*.

I come, Sir, to those Demonstrations. By the second and third Articles of the Treaty of *Vienna*, all Men of War or Merchant Ships belonging to his Imperial Majesty and his Subjects, are allowed to enter into all the Towns and Ports of the Dominions of *Spain*, (those of

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the *East-Indies* included) there to take in Refreshments, Provisions, and generally whatever they may want for continuing their Voyage; with this sole Restriction, that they shall not trade nor traffick there.

In the thirty-sixth Article of the same Treaty it is said, that the Subjects of his Imperial Majesty may import and vend in the Territories and Dominions of *Spain*, all the Goods, Merchandizes and Products which they shall bring from the *East-Indies*, provided they produce a Certificate from the *India Company* of the *Austrian Netherlands*, that those Merchandizes or Products are of the Growth of their Colonies and Conquests. Giving, besides, to those Subjects of the Emperor, all that was yielded to the *Dutch* by the Treaty of *Munster*, in 1648, and afterwards by particular Grants in 1663, and by the Treaty of *Utrecht* in 1714.

The forty-seventh Article of the said Treaty of *Vienna* grants likewise to the said Subjects of the Emperor, all that the *English* obtained in 1667, 1670, 1713; and lastly, by a certain Treaty or Convention, the Date of which is not specified; with this Addition, that in cases doubtful, or not sufficiently clear, those Treaties should serve for a Basis and Foundation: Nor is it explained, that the Entrance of the Emperor's Subjects into the Dominions of the Crown of *Spain*, ought to be understood to comprehend only the Ports, Towns, and Harbours of your Majesty in *Europe*, and not those of the *Indies*; which Restriction is most expressly specify'd in the Treaties made with their High Mightinesses my Masters. So that under this Pretext, the Subjects of his Imperial Majesty would enjoy much greater Advantages than any other Nation: For never was any Person permitted to frequent in any Manner, under any Pretence whatever, your Majesty's Ports and Towns in the *Indies*; and for a Proof that this is observ'd with extraordinary Rigour on the Part of *Spain*, it may suffice to relate, that in 1687, a Ship belonging to the *Dutch East-India Company*, having taken on Board two Monks who had been shipwreck'd on the Coast of *China*, and having at their Entreaty carry'd them to the *Philippine-Islands*, the Captain on that Occasion, desired the Governor of the County to allow him to take in a little Water, of which he had not Store sufficient, because he had gone far about to carry those two Monks whither they had desired, which had retarded his Voyage: But far from obtaining his Request, he received Orders to retire

retire immediately, without being allow'd the least Refreshment: Which (setting aside the Ingratitude of the Governor) is an evident Proof, that the Kings of Spain have never understood that the resorting to Ports of their Dominions, ought to comprehend their Towns and Harbours in the *Indies*. Wherefore this Article being granted to the Emperor's Ships, is manifestly opposite to the Treaty of *Munster*; as is also the thirty-sixth Article of the said Treaty of *Vienna*, by which (besides what has been already asledg'd above) your Majesty gives to his Imperial Majesty's Subjects not only all that was granted, but even yielded to the Inhabitants of the Republick, by the Treaty of *Munster*, as well with Respect to the *Indies* as otherwise; which is also directly contrary to the fifth Article of the said Treaty of *Munster*, where it is said, that the *Spaniards* should limit their Navigation within the Bounds it was at the Time of the Treaty, without extending it further in the *Indies*; and this was confirm'd by that of *Utrecht* in 1714.

These Articles prove evidently then, that no Change ought to be made in that Navigation on one Side or the other; whether by the Party's own Subjects, or by those of any other Power who is not comprehended in the fifth Article of the Treaty of *Munster*; considering further, that the tenth Article of that of *Utrecht* declares, that the Prerogatives, with Respect to the Navigation and Commerce of the *East-Indies*, comprised in the said fifth Article of the Treaty of *Munster*, shall have Place solely in what concerns the two high Powers contracting and their Subjects (that is to say, *Spain* and the Republick) not others. Accordingly the true Sense and Meaning of those Words appear clearly by the Report of the Plenipotentiaries at the said Congress of *Utrecht*, inserted in the Journal which is among the Acts of those Negotiations, where it is said concerning the fifth and sixth Articles of the Treaty of *Munster*, that the Intention of your Majesty's Plenipotentiaries was, that the States General of the United Provinces, and their Inhabitants, ought of Right to enjoy the Advantages stipulated by that Treaty, but that other Nations, and particularly the *Hanse-Towns* ought not to enjoy them: A certain Mark that the Exclusion (or Non-Admission of other Nations to the Enjoyment of what is settled by the fifth Article touching the Navigation and Commerce to the *East-Indies*) was the only Aim of that Treaty. And being those Conventions were inserted

at the Requisition and Instances of your Majesty's Plenipotentiaries, and were agreed to on both Sides; one of the two Powers ought not to transfer his Right by a particular Treaty, or let another Nation participate therein, without the Consent and Concurrence of the other Power, who is so particularly interested in the said Convention.

Besides, *Spain* having yielded to the Republick that Part of the *Indies* which it now possesses, with a Promise that the *Spaniards* should not extend themselves on that Side; that Crown has no Right to yield a second Time to other Nations, what it desired from and yielded by so solemn a Treaty in Favour of the Republick.

How is it possible then, that your Majesty's Ministers should permit those Articles to be infringed, by giving an authentick Permission to the *Ostend* Company, and by bestowing on them Privileges which there would have been no Right to grant, had that Part of the *Netherlands* which they inhabit, remained under your Majesty's Dominion?

And seeing the Kings of *Spain* had anciently the Power, and were in the Possession of excluding all the Subjects of their Dominions (except those of *Spain*) from the Navigation to the *Indies*; the Inhabitants of the *Austrian Netherlands*, who at that Time were their Subjects, were excluded. And it was only by the Treaty of *Munster*, that the United Provinces obtain'd the Prerogatives they enjoy, with the mutual Conditions, That the Division of the *Indies* being made, the two Parties were obliged to abstain from the Navigation within each others Limits. Whence it follows that the Republick having engaged, that her Subjects should not navigate in the *Spanish Indies*, she at the same Time acquir'd the Right of excluding all the Subjects of the Dominions of *Spain*, and consequently those of the *Spanish Netherlands*, from the Navigation within their Limits.

For the rest, the Cession which was made of the said *Netherlands* to the Emperor, being such, that his Imperial Majesty should possess them under the same Conditions the Kings of *Spain* had done; it is clear, that those Countries, by changing their Master, could not acquire any Right prejudicial to the Republick, and contrary to all the Treaties: Besides, the express Terms of the 31st Article of the Treaty of *Utrecht* are, That your Majesty, promises and engages not to permit any foreign Nation

whatsoever,

whatsoever, (and for any Reason or under any Pretext whatever) to send Ships, or go to trade in the *Spanish Indies*; but that on the contrary, your Majesty obliges yourself to maintain Things on the same Foot they were during the Reign of the late King *Charles II.* and conformably to the fundamental Laws of *Spain*, which absolutely prohibit and interdict all foreign Nations from entring and trading into those *Indies*; in which even the States General had engaged to support and maintain your Majesty, against all those who should have attempted the contrary. Whether therefore the Subjects of the *Austrian Netherlands* be consider'd as having been formerly Subjects of the Kings of *Spain*, or whether they be consider'd as Foreigners, nothing does authorize the granting them Privileges opposite to the Tenour of the mutual Treaties and Conventions between your Majesty and the Republick.

All these Considerations, Sir, are reducible to the four following Heads, *viz.*

1. That by the Treaty of Commerce between your Majesty and his imperial Majesty, the Emperor's Subjects are permitted to trade in the *Indies*; which is entirely contrary to the Aim and Intention of the Treaties of *Munster* and *Utrecht*.

2. That by the said Treaty of Commerce, the Emperor's Subjects have acquired Permission to enter and frequent your Majesty's Towns and Ports in the *Indies*, under Pretext of taking in Refreshments there, &c. a Thing which has always been refused to the Ships of their High Mightinesses, and which consequently by Virtue of the Treaties, cannot be granted to other Nations, to their Prejudice.

3. That your Majesty supports and authorizes the Establishment of a Company formed by the Inhabitants of a Country which have heretofore been under your Dominion, is specifically under the Prohibitions which were stipulated with Regard to all the Subjects of the Crown of *Spain* (the *Spaniards* excepted) which is very different from the Tenour of the Treaties, wherein it is declar'd, that your Majesty will not only hinder all foreign Nations from trading in the *Indies*, but likewise that you will support their High Mightinesses in all their Rights and Prerogatives in that Respect. And lastly,

4. That your Majesty and their High Mightinesses standing engaged to assist each other mutually for hinder-

ing any other Nation from going to trade in the *Indies*, it is evident, that neither of the two contracting Parties could have a Right to alter or desist from those Articles, without the Participation and Consent of the other Party interested.

Sir, All the Considerations above-enumerated, do at this Time form just Ground for the Complaints of their High Mightinesses my Masters, who cannot sufficiently wonder how your Majesty's Ministers (without making due Reflections on the manifest Contradiction between the Treaty of *Vienna*, and those of *Munster* and *Utrecht*) could venture to grant so considerable Advantages to the Subjects of the *Austrian Netherlands*, to the great Prejudice of their High Mightinesses; and if one may be allow'd to say it, even to the great Prejudice of your Majesty, and of your People, who, if that continue, will in Time see themselves frustrated of the Advantages of their own Commerce, by that very Company which is now so signally protected.

Their High Mightinesses most earnestly entreat your Majesty therefore, by my Mouth, to be pleased to order, that the most serious Regards and the most suitable to the Importance of the Case, may be had to the present Remonstrances; well weighing how far these Contradictions to the Treaties of *Munster* and *Utrecht*, may in Time lead to ill Consequences and create Troubles in *Europe*.

Their High Mightinesses are thoroughly perswaded, from your Majesty's Zeal and Piety, that it was not your Intention to overturn the Rights and Prerogatives of the Republick, founded on such authentick Treaties; so that they can impute only to your Majesty's Ministers, the Attempts made against them by that of *Vienna*: But if your Majesty has not the Goodness to apply in Time the necessary Remedy, this Republick will find themselves frustrated of all the Advantages they had acquir'd at the Expence of so much Blood, shed for the Support of its Navigation. Whence it is easy to conclude, Sir, That Commerce being in general, Part of the Basis and Foundation of the State, their High Mightinesses can never desist in the least from the mutual Conventions of the Treaties of *Munster* and *Utrecht*. They therefore flatter themselves, that your Majesty will be pleased to cause the Articles of the Treaty of *Vienna*, which are contradictory thereto, to be reform'd; and will provide, that the *Ostend* Company may not in any

any Manner, nor under any Pretext, go and navigate in the *Indies*; to the End their High Mightinesses, my Masters, may satisfy and calm the alarmed Minds of their People, who look upon this Treaty of *Vienna*, as the entire Subversion of the Rights and Prerogatives of their Commerce, and claim the Performance of the Treaties of *Munster* and *Utrecht*.

I hope, Sir, and I expect from your Majesty's Piety, that you will be pleased, after having caused all these Points to be examined, to give my Masters a favourable Answer, conformable to the Intention and Aim of the Treaties established between your Majesty or your glorious Predecessors, and the Republick: Which has the better Ground to flatter itself with a happy Event of its Demands, because your Majesty yourself, before the Conclusion of the Peace with the Emperor, was so generous that all those Treaties of *Munster* and of *Utrecht* should be observed literally, and conformably to what their High Mightinesses do now require.

Done at Madrid,
the 4th of November,
1725.

F. Vander Meer.

In the foregoing Memorial M. Vander Meer mentions a Treaty made between the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, in 1667: Which Treaty was confirmed, and inserted Word for Word in the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce made between Queen *Anne* and his present Catholick Majesty in 1713: The 8th Article of it is in the following Terms:

ARTICLE VIII.

That the Subjects and Vassals of the most Serene Queen of *Great Britain* may bring and carry to all and singular the Dominions of the King of *Spain*, any Fruits and Commodities of the *East-Indies*, it appearing by Testimony of the Deputies of the *East-India Company* in *London*, that they are of, or have come from the *English* Conquests, Plantations, or Factories; with like Privilege, and according to what is allow'd to the Subjects of the United Provinces, by the Royal *Cedulas* of *Contrabando*, bearing Date the 27th of *June*, and the 3d of *July*, 1663, and publish'd on the 30th of *June*, and the 4th of *July*.

July the same Year. And for what may concern both the *Indies*, and any other Parts whatsoever, the *Crown of Spain* doth grant to the King of Great Britain and his Subjects, all that is granted to the United States of the *Low-Countries* and their Subjects, in their Treaty of *Munster*, 1648, Point for Point, in as full and ample Manner, as if the same were herein particularly inserted; the same Rules being to be observ'd whereunto the Subjects of the said United States are obliged, and mutual Offices of Friendship to be perform'd from one Side to the other.

Here it will be proper to insert the following Resolutions of the States General, taken by them in Answer to several Memorials presented to them by Count *Conigsegg*, the Emperor's Embassador at the *Hague*, in Order to dissuade their High Mightinesses from acceding to the Treaty of *Hanover*.

Saturday, December 8, 1725.

THE Report was heard of M. *Singendonck*, and other their High Mightiness's Deputies for foreign Affairs, who pursuant to their High Mightiness's Commisforial Resolution of the 3d of this Month, had examined the Memorial of Count *Conigsegg*, Envoy Extraordinary from his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, by which, having previously assur'd them of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty's Friendship and Affection towards this State, he dissuades their High Mightinesses from acceding to the Treaty lately concluded at *Hanover*, and invites them to accede to the Treaty concluded between his Imperial and Catholick Majesty and the King of *Spain*, at *Vienna* the 30th of *April*, this Year, a Copy of which was annexed to the said Memorial; the whole being more amply set forth in the said Memorial and in the Journal of the Proceedings of the 3d Instant.

Which being taken into Deliberation, it is judged fit and Resolved, That it shall be signified to the said Count *Conigsegg*, in Answer to his Memorial, that their High Mightinesses have with great Pleasure received the Assurance of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty's Perseverance in his Friendship and Affection towards this State, and of his Inclination to prefer and enlarge the ancient Confidence and good Understanding between his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, and this State; the Friendship and Affection of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty having been always highly valued by their

High

High Mightinesses, as they think they have demonstrated by sufficient Proofs, and will ever be highly prized: That they have always made it a Point of Honour to live with his Imperial and Catholick Majesty in a sincere Friendship and confiding Union: That nothing can be more agreeable to them than to be able to continue therein, and to increase the same; and that on their Part they will to their utmost contribute thereto, not being conscious that on their Side any thing has been done from which an Imputation might with any Justice be cast upon them, as if they had not acted answerably to his Imperial and Catholick Majesty's valuable Friendship, or had neglected the necessary Means for preserving a good Correspondence and mutual Union; the Foundation whereof they have held to be an exact Observation and Execution of the Treaties which they have had the Honour to make with his Imperial and Catholick Majesty; being perswaded that by the sincere Performance of them, Friendship and mutual Confidence may be best preserved: And that they are firmly determined to execute the Treaties for the future, as well as they have done hitherto, expecting the like Observation of them from the high Equity, Wisdom, and Friendship of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty.

That as to the Treaty concluded at *Hanover*, and proposed to their High Mightinesses for their Accession, their High Mightinesses do not see any Reason, either in the Treaty or out of it, to entertain the least Suspicion, that the Powers who conclude it, have any other View than the preserving the Peace and Quiet of Europe; that it having been communicated to them to engage them to accede to it, they could not decline the taking it into Deliberation, according to the Method and Form used in this Government: That at present they cannot yet tell what will be the Issue of these Deliberations; but that whatever the Issue of them may be, their High Mightinesses will always preserve for his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, the same high Esteem, and the same Respect which they have hitherto had for him; that accordingly they will be no less ready after than before the Issue of those Deliberations, to receive all Propositions that may be offer'd to them, for terminating the Grievances in Commerce, of which they have made repeated tho' fruitless Complaints, as being to their extreme Prejudice, and contrary to the Treaties.

That their High Mightinesses will likewise take into Deliberation the Treaty between his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, and his Majesty the King of *Spain*, which has been communicated to them by the said Memorial, and to which they are desired to accede, as they are to that of *Hanover*; and that in this Deliberation, they will constantly set before their Eyes, besides the Security and Preservation of their State, and of the Rights they have acquired, the Preservation of the Peace and the publick Tranquillity of *Europe*, founded on the last Treaties of Peace, and on the valuable Friendship and Affection of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, which they hold in high Estimation.

And M. *Singendonk*, and the other Deputies of their High Mightinesses for Foreign Affairs, are hereby required and appointed to notify what is above-mention'd to the said Count *Konigsegg*, by delivering to him a Copy of this Resolution of their High Mightinesses, as an Answer to his Memorial.

That besides, a Copy of the said Memorial of Count *Konigsegg*, and of the Treaty that was subjoined to it, shall be sent with a Copy of this Resolution of their High Mightinesses, to the Lords the States of the respective Provinces, that in their Deliberations on this Affair, they may make such Reflections, and take such Resolutions, as they shall judge to be most convenient.

And that a Copy of this Resolution of their High Mightinesses shall be sent to M. *Hamel Bruyninx*, their High Mightiness's Envoy Extraordinary at the Emperor's Court, for his Information, and for his making use of it where he shall judge proper.

Thursday January 24, 1726

THE Report was heard of M. *de Heeckeren*, and other their High Mightiness's Deputies for foreign Affairs, who by Virtue of their Commissorial Resolution of the 14th of this Month, had examined the Memorial of M. *Oliver*, Secretary, charged with the Affairs of *Spain*, notifying to their High Mightinesses, That his Catholick Majesty is inclined to use his Mediation for accommodating the Differences between the Emperor and the State, upon the Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Indies*, and tending to influence the High Mightinesses not to precipitate their Resolution on the Accession to the Treaty of *Hanover*, but to wait the Arrival of the Marquess *De St. Philippe*, Ambassador of *Spain*, who is on his Way hither; as is more

amply set forth in the said Memorial, and in the Journal of the Proceedings of the 14th Instant.

Which being taken into Deliberation, it is judged fit and resolved, That it shall be signified to the said Secretary in Answer to his Memorial. That their High Mightinesses hold themselves obliged to his said Majesty for the repeated Assurances of his Friendship, on which their High Mightinesses set a high Value, and will endeavour always to preserve it: That they are also very glad his Majesty is inclined to favour the Commerce and Navigation of the State, and willing to examine and redress their Grievances, conformably to the Treaties: That their High Mightinesses will expect the Effects of it, and on their Part will likewise always religiously observe the Treaties: That their High Mightinesses look upon his Majesty's Willingness and Intention to employ Mediation for composing the Differences between the Emperor and the State, about the Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Indies*, as a Mark of his pacifick Temper, proceeding from his Majesty's Affection to the Republick, of which they have a very grateful Sense: But that they could have wished extreamly, his Majesty had thought fit to interpose this his Mediation at a Time when his Majesty stood clear, and was more disengag'd with Respect to the Commerce of *Ostend* to the *Indies*, than it appears his Majesty is, by the Marine Treaty concluded lately at *Vienna* between his Imperial Majesty and his said Majesty, wherein their High Mightinesses find Articles, by which the Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands* is confirmed, and by which are granted to the Subjects of his Imperial Majesty, not only the same, but much greater Advantages than were granted to the Subjects of the State by preceding Treaties: Together with this, their High Mightinesses considering, That according to a formal Declaration of Count *Konigsberg-Erps*, the Emperor's Minister, their Imperial and Catholick Majesties have already agreed to maintain with United Forces the Imperial Company of Commerce in the *Netherlands*, against the least Hindrance offered to its Navigation, their High Mightinesses cannot comprehend how his Majesty's Mediation, while such Engagements subsist, can be put in Practice with sufficient Impartiality.

That his Catholick Majesty knows their High Mightinesses were constrain'd to make Complaint to the Imperial Court, against the Commerce and Navigation of the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Indies*, as being contrary to

what was stipulated with Respect to Commerce by the Treaty of *Munster*; which Treaty having been made by the King of *Spain*, *Philip IV.* of glorious Memory, for himself and Successors on the one Part, and by their High Mightinesses on the other, his Majesty, now reigning, stands obliged to the Observance of it: That the *Netherlands*, formerly called *Spanish*, and now *Austrian*, were not yielded to the Emperor, nor could be yielded to him, but with the Restrictions those Countries are under, one of the Principal of which is the Exclusion from the Commerce to the *Indies*; as was well understood by the Court of *Spain* itself not two Years ago, and expressed in significant Terms, in a Memorial presented by the Marquess *de Pozzobuono* to his *Britannick* Majesty the 5th of *April*, 1724; for which Reason his Catholick Majesty had an Intention to transmit this Point to the Congress at *Cambray*, as a Point contrary to the Treaties, and which ought to be set right: That their High Mightinesses finding themselves much injur'd, by what is stipulated in the said Marine Treaty, in favour of the said Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands*, and to the prejudice of the State, cannot but insist, that his Catholick Majesty will be pleased to consider of the Means for removing this Grievance, and that by his effectual Offices he will prevail with his Imperial Majesty that the said Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands* may cease, for redressing the Grievances of their High Mightinesses on that Account.

That for the rest, their High Mightinesses will always be ready, when the Marquess *De St. Philippe* shall arrive here, to hear the Propositions he may make to them; to which their Resolution to be taken on the Accession to the Treaty of *Hanover*, whatever it may be, will not be any Obstacle.

A Copy of this Resolution of their High Mightinesses shall be delivered by the Agent *Van Baarle*, to the said Secretary *Oliver*.

And a Copy of it shall likewise be sent to *M. Vander Meer*, their High Mightiness's Embassador at the Court of *Spain*, for his Information.

Thursday, January 24, 1726.

THE Report was heard of *M. de Heeckeren*, and other their High Mightiness's Deputies for foreign Affairs, who, by Virtue of their Commissorial Resolutions of the 21st and 27th of last Month, and of the 17th Instant, had examined the Memorials of the Count *de*

Königsberg-Erps, his Imperial and Catholick Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, by which he again attempts to dissuade their High Mightinesses from acceding to the Treaty of Alliance concluded at *Hanover*, between *France*, *Great Britain*, and *Prussia*, and offers anew to enter into Negotiation upon the Differences touching the Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Indies*, tending finally to induce their High Mightinesses to accede to the Treaty of Peace lately concluded at *Vienna*, between the Emperor and *Spain*; all which is more amply set forth in those Memorials, and in the Journals of the several Days Proceedings.

Which being taken into Deliberation, it is judged fit and resolved, That to the Memorials of the said Count *Königsberg-Erps*, shall be returned for Answer, That their High Mightinesses are most sensibly touched with the new Assurances which he has been pleased to give them in his said Memorials, of the Friendship and Affection of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty towards this State; that by their Resolution of the 8th of last Month, they declared they had his Imperial and Catholick Majesty's Friendship and Affection in the highest Esteem, and that nothing will be more agreeable to them than to be able to preserve them; that they are disposed to contribute with all their Power to the maintaining of a good Understanding and Union, repeating what they said on that Subject in their former Resolution of the 8th past: That they take Pleasure in vowing, That since the Peace of *Munster*, they have looked upon their Union with his Imperial Majesty, and with the Emperors, his august Ancestors and Predecessors, united to the Kings of *Spain*, as useful and necessary; and they hope both Sides have found the Benefit of it: That the Business and Aim of that Union, has constantly been the mutual Preservation of Rights and Possessions founded on formal Treaties, as the most durable Cement of a good Understanding and Harmony: That this Foundation continuing to subsist, the ancient Union and Confidence may also continue to subsist: And that their High Mightinesses neither wish nor desire any thing more than that. But, that they cannot conceal their being extremely concern'd, That by the Patent which his Imperial and Catholick Majesty has granted, for authorizing the Navigation and Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Indies*, that Foundation is widely departed from, seeing their High Mightinesses are there-

by molested in their Rights with Respect to the Navigation and Commerce to the *Indies*, obtain'd by a Treaty so solemn as that of *Munster*, in the Possession of which Rights they have been above seventy Years: That they having often made Complaint of this to his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, without being able to obtain any Satisfaction, Affairs are now no longer on the same Terms they were formerly.

That they must repeat once more, That they cannot but look upon the Treaty of *Hanover*, to be a Treaty purely Defensive, and having no Aim or Tendency to the Offence or Injury of any Person: That the Deliberations on this Affair would be very much facilitated, to the Intention of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, could he think fit to cause the Grievance of which their High Mightinesses complain so earnestly, and with so much Reason, to cease; which at the same Time would remove all Occasions of new Troubles, seeing it is affirmed in the last above-mentioned Memorials, that if this State does not accede to the Treaty of *Hanover*, the Crowns in Alliance by that Treaty, have no other just or apparent Cause, nor could frame any, for troubling the publick Tranquillity; which howeyer their High Mightinesses believe, is very far from their Intentions.

That their High Mightinesses hope it will not be taken amiss, that they do not acquiesce with the Expedients proposed by way of Discourse by the Count de *Konigs-Erps*, for entring into Negotiation upon the Differences about the Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Indies*; not only because those Expedients were only mentioned by way of Discourse, but principally because it is supposed at the same Time, that this Commerce shall continue to exist, which is the great Point their High Mightinesses complain of, and which they look upon as a notorious Contravention to the Treaty of *Munster*, to the great Wrong and Prejudice of the State; so that they cannot allow nor acquiesce in such a Supposition; and besides, they can have but little Hope of a Negotiation, after so formal a Declaration as is made in one of the abovesaid Memorials, That his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, and his Majesty the King of *Spain*, have agreed to act with United Forces against every one, and in the most vigorous Manner, upon the least Wrong, Offence, or Damage which may be offered to either of them, on Account of Com-
merce,

merce, and that his Imperial Majesty would look upon the least Hindrance which their High Mightinesses might give to the free Navigation of the Company of Commerce of the Imperial *Netherlands*, as a manifest Infraction of the Treaties. A Declaration, which implies, That his Imperial Majesty and his Catholick Majesty, have determined to maintain with united Forces, the essential Wrong done to the Commerce of this State.

That the Prejudice resulting from this Declaration being remov'd, and the Existence of the Navigation and Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Indies*, being not taken for a preliminary Basis, their High Mightinesses will be ready to hear the Propositions that may be made for terminating the Differences touching the said Commerce, whatever the Issue may be of the Deliberations now held on the Accession to the Treaty of *Hanover*.

And that as to the Accession to the Treaty of *Vienna*, their High Mightinesses cannot yet declare themselves upon it: For, that Treaty being founded upon the Quadruple Alliance, in which their High Mightinesses have no Part; and besides, the Marine Treaty concluded between his Imperial and his Catholick Majesty, being to be considered as a Part or Sequel of that of *Vienna*, and that Marine Treaty containing Articles of which their High Mightinesses complain highly; it does not appear, that it can be requir'd of them to accede to such a Treaty, to their own Prejudice. That further, nothing would be more agreeable to their High Mightinesses, than to have their Grievances on Commerce, which is the Stumbling-Block, remov'd by proper Means; because the Preservation of the publick Tranquillity, as well as their own Safety, joined to the most valuable Friendship and Affection of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, are what they have extremly at Heart.

And M. *Heeckeren* and other their High Mightiness's Deputies for foreign Affairs, are required and appointed to signify what is above specified to the Count *Koningsdijk* *Erps*, and to deliver to him a Copy of this Resolution in Answer to his Memorials.

And a Copy of this Resolution of their High Mightinesses shall be sent to M. *Hamel Bruyninx*, their High Mightiness's Envoy Extraordinary at the Imperial Court, for his Information.

To these Resolutions, we shall add the following Advices, which shew, that the Reasons of the Imperial and Spanish Ministers have not been able to dissuade the States of *Holland* from acceding to the Treaty of *Hanover*.

Hague, Feb. 8, N.S.

THE States of *Holland* having been assembled these three Days, did this Day resolve, *Nemine contradicente*, to accede to the Treaty of *Hanover*. A Letter (which was read in their Assembly yesterday) writ to the States General by the King of *Spain*, brought by Express on Tuesday last, and deliver'd by the Spanish Secretary, is thought to have had a great Influence in determining those few Towns which had stood out, to concur in that Resolution. This Letter is in the Style of Count *Konigsegg's* Third Memorial, and is as follows:

Most Dear and Great Friends,

TO give a new Proof to the Republick and its Subjects of the sincere Affection and true Friendship which I profess to have for them, I would not conceal from your Lordships the great Desire I have to preserve and maintain, as much as in me lies, the desir'd Tranquillity, and the Peace so necessary to all *Europe*: Having to this End instructed my Minister residing at the *Hague*, to propose to your Lordships my Royal Mediation, for adjusting amicably the Differences which have risen between the Emperor and your Republick, about the Commerce of *Ostend*: Representing at the same Time to your Lordships, That the Accession to the Treaty of *Hanover* may one Day produce an Alteration in the good Correspondence and strict Friendship which have hitherto so happily subsisted, to the Benefit of the Subjects of my Kingdoms and of your Dominions. And as I am desirous to preserve on my Part so strict and valuable a Friendship, founded on mutual Advantages in Commerce, I think it proper to acquaint your Lordships, that I stand obliged to assist his Imperial Majesty in Case of a War or Insult, and to revenge the Wrongs his Imperial Majesty may receive from his Enemies: Which I will perform entirely and exactly in all Cases, making it a common Cause with his Imperial Majesty, in all Things, and by all Things; declaring War against those who shall declare it against him, and holding for Enemies

mies those who shall be Enemies of his Imperial Majesty Being assur'd, as I am, that the Emperor will do the like on his Part; that by our so doing, a safe and lasting Peace may be obtained throughout Europe, and a just Ballance, kept between its Powers, for the true Security of the Liberty of all their People, so much fought and valu'd. Hoping your Lordships, as being so greatly interested in, and loving so much the publick Tranquillity, will on your Part, contribute all you can possibly towards the Preservation of so estimable a Good: by concerting and adjusting with me for this End, Treaties and Alliances the most proper and beneficial to each others Subjects. I conclude, beseeching God to have your Lordships, most dear and great Friends, in his holy Keeping.

From the Pardo, the 23d of January, 1726.

Your Lordships very good Friend,

I the KING.

The Memorial deliver'd to the Court of Great Britain, by the Spanish Minister the 5th of April, 1724, to which the States General refer in their Resolution of the 24th of last Month, is as follows:

THE Kings of Spain had of old the Power, and have been in Possession of excluding from the Navigation of the Indies, all the Subjects of their Dominions, except those of Spain.

By Consequence the Inhabitants of the Netherlands were excluded, as well as all the rest: The Kings of Spain have asserted it in the Negotiations of Treaties of Peace or Truce with the United Provinces: At length those Provinces agreed to it by the Treaty of Munster; so that the Division of the Indies being settled, the two Parties were obliged to abstain from navigating within the Limits of each other.

It follows then, that the United Provinces having obliged themselves not to navigate to the Spanish Indies, did at the same Time acquire the Right of excluding the Subjects of the Dominions of Spain, as also those of the Spanish Netherlands, from navigating within their Limits.

Things

Things remaining in this State, at the Time the *Spanish Netherlands* were yielded to the Elector of *Bavaria*, that Cession could not produce any Alteration to the Prejudice of the Right of the United Provinces; there being no Ground to presume that the Intention of the King of *Spain* was to deprive himself of his Right, by leaving to the said yielded *Netherlands* the Liberty of navigating to the *Indies*.

The Cession which the King of *France* made in the Name of the King of *Spain*, to the States General of the United Provinces in Favour of the House of *Austria*, was on the same Foot. *France* having engaged to cause the said *Netherlands* to be yielded by the Elector of *Bavaria*, as by the States General, in Favour of the House of *Austria*; that Cession not having been made directly, but by the Intervention of the States General, as appears by the Treaty of Peace between *France* and the United Provinces (*Art. 9.*) the Intention was not in any Manner to do any Prejudice to the said United Provinces; the rather because by the same Treaty the States General engag'd, That the House of *Austria* should perform all the Conditions which were otherwise stipulated. It is likewise evident, That the King of *France* interposing for the King of *Spain* his Grandson and Ally, had no Intention to do Prejudice to *Spain* in Favour of the House of *Austria*, with which he was then at War.

Besides all this, the thirty-second Article of the said Treaty declares sufficiently, That the Intention was, the Navigation to the *Indies* should remain on the same Foot as formerly.

Which is proved yet more evidently, by the Treaty since made between *Spain* and the United Provinces, by which (*Art. 30.*) the Treaty of *Munster* is made the Basis, more particularly (by the 33d and 34th Articles) with Respect to the *Indies*.

By the Treaty of Barrier (*Art. 5.*) it is expressly declar'd, That the House of *Austria* should possess those *Netherlands*, as the late King *Charles II.* had possess'd and ought to possess them.

If after all that has been represented to his Imperial Majesty, on the Part of the States General of the United Provinces, seconded in the strongest Manner, by the High Allies, the Cession of the *Netherlands* should come to be confirm'd by *Spain*, without reserving expressly to itself the exclusive Right of the Navigation to the *Indies* in general and without Exception, the Consequence would

be, that the States General would be rightly intitled to demand Satisfaction of *Spain*, for having thereby made a great Infraction of the Treaty of *Munster*; and further, being not able to enjoy the Effects of the said Treaty in this Particular, they would be disengaged from the reciprocal Obligation to abstain from the Navigation of the *Spanish Indies*.

Moreover, *Spain* itself is at least as much interested for the future, as the United Provinces: For on the Foundations laid by the Emperor, the Inhabitants of those *Netherlands* might as lawfully navigate within the Limits of *Spain*, as within those of the United Provinces.

There needs no more than to reflect on one Side, on the great Extent of the Permission given by the Grants to the *Osford* Company, with the Manner in which the Emperor has explain'd himself touching the pretended Liberty, and on the other Side on the vast Extent of the *Spanish Indies*, to be convinced how necessary it is to provide, that Traders so supported may not make Settlements there, which in Time might ruin those of *Spain*.

GREAT BRITAIN

* *The Proceedings of the Fourth Session of the Sixth Parliament of Great Britain, in the 12th Year of the Reign of King George.*

THE Parliament being met at *Westminster* on the 20th of January, pursuant to their last Prorogation, the King went to the House of Peers with the usual State and Solemnity, and being in his Royal Robes seated on the Throne, Sir *William Saunderson*, Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, the King, by the Mouth of the Lord High Chancellor, made the following most Gracious Speech to both Houses:

His Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on Thursday the Twentieth Day of January, 1725.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Have had such frequent Experience of the Wisdom and Zeal of this Parliament, on many important Occasions, that it is with Pleasure I now meet you again, and I make no Doubt but that your Endeavours for the Good and Service of your Country will be as successful as they have hitherto been.

The distressed Condition of some of our Protestant Brethren abroad, and the Negotiations and Engagements entred into by some foreign Powers, which seem to have laid the Foundation of new Troubles and Disturbances in Europe, and to threaten my Subjects with the Loss of several of the most advantageous Branches of their Trade, obliged me without any Loss of Time, to concert with other Powers, such Measures, as might give a Check to the ambitious Views of those, who are endeavouring to render themselves formidable, and put a Stop to the farther Progress of such dangerous Designs. For these Ends I have entred into a Defensive Alliance with the most Christian King, and the King of Prussia, to which several other Powers, and particularly the Swiss General have been invited to accede, and I have not the least Reason to doubt of their Concurrence. This Treaty shall in a short Time be laid before you.

By these Means, and by your Support and Assistance, I trust in God, I shall be able not only to secure to my own Subjects the Enjoyment of many valuable Rights and Privileges long since acquir'd for them by the most solemn Treaties, but effectually to preserve the Peace and Balance of Europe, the only View and End of all my Endeavours.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have order'd the Estimates for the Service of this Year to be prepar'd and laid before you, which, from an Unwillingness I always have to put my Subjects to an extraordinary Expence by any unnecessary Precautions, are formed upon the Foot of employing no greater Number of Forces, than was thought necessary the last Year; for which, if the Supplies you give, shall be fully and effectually rais'd, I shall be enabled to have a strong Fleet at Sea early in the Spring: If the Po-

sture of Affairs shall at any Time make it necessary to augment our Maritime Force, I confide so entirely in the Zeal and Affection of my Parliament, that I assure myself you will enable me to make such an Addition to the Number of Seamen, as shall be found requisite.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is not to be doubted, but the Enemies to my Government will conceive Hopes, that some favourable Opportunity for renewing their Attempts, may offer, from the Prospect of new Troubles and Commotions: They are already very busy by their Instruments and Emissaries in those Courts, whose Measures seem most to favour their Purposes, in soliciting and promoting the Cause of the Pretender; but I persuade myself, notwithstanding the Countenance and Encouragement they may have receiv'd, or flatter themselves with, the Provision you shall make for the Safety and Defence of the Kingdom, will effectually secure us from any Attempts from abroad, and render all such Projects vain and abortive.

When the World shall see that you will not suffer the British Crown and Nation to be menaced and insulted, those who most envy the present Happiness and Tranquillity of this Kingdom, and are endeavouring to make us subservient to their Ambition, will consider their own Interest and Circumstances, before they make any Attempt upon so brave a People, strengthened and supported by prudent and powerful Alliances, and, though desirous to preserve the Peace, able and ready to defend themselves against the Efforts of all Aggressors. Such Resolutions and such Measures timely taken, I am satisfy'd, are the most effectual Means of preventing a War, and continuing to us the Blessings of Peace and Prosperity.

The King and the Commons being withdrawn, the Lords unanimously voted an Address of Thanks and Congratulation to his Majesty, which was immediately drawn up and agreed to by the House, and the next Day (Jan. 21.) presented to his Majesty as follows:

The humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, to the King.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, humbly beg Leave to return your Majesty our most hearty Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne, and with Hearts full of inexpressible Joy, to congratulate your Majesty upon your happy Return in Safety to your Kingdom.

We cannot without the highest Satisfaction reflect upon your Majesty's Concern for our distressed Protestant Brethren abroad; our most zealous Endeavours shall never be wanting, that your Majesty's pious Interposition for them may produce the most desir'd Effects.

We thankfully acknowledge your Majesty's exceeding Goodness and Condescension, in acquainting us with the Defensive Alliance lately made by your Majesty for preventing the ill Consequences, which might otherwise attend the Negotiations and Engagements entred into by other Potentates, to the apparent Prejudice of this Kingdom; and for your Majesty's gracious Assurance, that it should be soon laid before us. Nothing can be more vain than for any foreign Powers to entertain the Hopes of rendering themselves formidable to *Britain*; your Majesty having strengthened yourself by such powerful Alliances, the Resolution and Fidelity of your Subjects being so well known, and the late Marks of their Valour not yet worn out. We most humbly entreat your Majesty to believe, that our Lives are not dearer to us than your Majesty's Honour; and that your Majesty may, at all Times, with Certainty depend upon our strongest Efforts, to maintain and defend it against all Powers whatsoever, who can so far delude themselves, as to imagine that they may with Safety insult or menace the *British* Crown or Nation.

It is no Surprize to us, that the Enemies to your Majesty's Person and Government are labouring to disturb the Peace of this Kingdom, if they can flatter themselves with the Prospect of any new Troubles or Commotions in *Europe*.

We can easily believe, that at such a Juncture new Schemes and Solicitations are daily making by the most profligate and abandoned of them, to revive the Expiring

ring Cause of the Pretender; all which, we assure our selves, can have no other Effect, than to hasten his Destruction, and the utter Ruin of all his perjured Adherents.

Your Majesty's constant and unwearied Endeavours to perpetuate to us the Blessing of that happy Tranquillity we now enjoy, and to maintain the general Peace and Balance of Europe, to preserve the Trade of this Nation, and to secure to your People the many valuable Rights and Privileges, to which they are entitled by the most solemn Treaties, oblige us to all imaginable Returns of Duty and Gratitude, and leave us no Room to doubt, when we consider the prudent Measures your Majesty has taken for attaining those great Ends, but that all your Majesty's Endeavours will, by the Blessing of God thereupon, notwithstanding any Attempts to the contrary, be crown'd with Success.

His Majesty's most Gracious Answer.

My Lords,

I Heartily thank you for this very affectionate and loyal Address; the World may be convinc'd by it, how fixed and immoveable all your Purposes and Resolutions are to maintain my Honour, and promote the true Interest of your Country: You may be assur'd of my constant Endeavours to support the Protestant Religion, to preserve the Peace and Balance of Power in Europe, to prevent any Encroachment on the Trade of my Subjects, and on all Occasions to encrease their Happiness.

The Day before (*Jan. 20.*) the Commons being return'd to their House, and Mr. Speaker having reported his Majesty's Speech, Sir Robert Sutton mov'd, and being seconded, it was resolv'd, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to congratulate his Majesty upon his safe and happy Arrival in these Kingdoms; to return the Thanks of this House for his Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne; To express our most dutiful Acknowledgements for his Majesty's tender Regard and Compassion for the distress'd Protestants abroad, for his great Care and Vigilance for the Peace and Prosperity of this Nation, and for the general Tranquillity of Europe, in watching over the ambitious Views and Designs of those that are endeavouring to render themselves formidable; and for his great Wisdom in forming and entering into such Alliances, as may put a Stop to the further

Progress of the dangerous Negotiations carrying on by other Powers: And that his Majesty's constant Endeavours for the particular Interest of his own Subjects, and preventing a War, may have their desir'd Effect: To assure his Majesty, That this House will chearfully, and with all possible Dispatch, so effectually raise the Supplies for the Service of this Year, that his Majesty may be enabled to have a strong Fleet early in the Spring, sufficient for the Safety and Defence of the Kingdom, and to disappoint the vain Hopes and Projects of the Enemies to his Majesty's Government: And to assure his Majesty, that how desirous soever we may be of Peace, we will not suffer his Majesty and the *British* Nation to be insulted; but, that we will, to the uttermost of our Power, as the Exigency and Necessity of Affairs shall require, stand by and support his Majesty against all Attempts to disturb the publick Repose. After this a Committee was appointed to draw up an Address upon the said Resolution: Which Address was accordingly the next Day reported to the House by Sir Robert Sutton, and being agreed to, was on Saturday the 22d of January, presented to his Majesty by the whole House as follows:

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

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled, beg Leave most unfeignedly to congratulate your Majesty's safe and happy Arrival in this Kingdom: Nothing can equal the Dread and Anxiety which filled the Breasts of your good People, whilst your Majesty's Sacred Person was expos'd to the Perils of tempestuous Seas; but the universal Joy that was instantly diffus'd throughout the Kingdom, upon the welcome News of your Majesty's being safely landed on the *British* Shore.

We return your Majesty our humblest Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne; and cannot sufficiently acknowledge your Majesty's great Attention and Care for the Preservation of the Peace and Prosperity of this Nation, and the general Tranquillity of Europe.

The tender Regard and Compassion which your Majesty has expressed for the distressed Protestants abroad, will give great Satisfaction to all, whose Profession of the same Religion must inspire them with a just Resentment

sentment of the Injuries and Persecutions which they suffer for the Sake of it.

Your Majesty's Vigilance in watching over, and disconcerting the ambitious Views and Designs of those that are endeavouring to render themselves formidable; your Wisdom in early forming and entering into Alliances with Powers best able to withstand the common Danger, and to put a Stop to the further Progress of the Negotiations carrying on by other Powers, and your particular Concern for the Trade and Commerce of these Nations, call upon us for all possible Returns of Duty and Gratitude.

And that your Majesty's unwearied Endeavours for the particular Interests of your own Subjects of these Kingdoms, and for preventing a War, may have their desired Effect, we, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Commons, promise and assure your Majesty, that we will with the greatest Cheerfulness, Unanimity and Dispatch, so effectually raise the Supplies for this Year, that your Majesty may be enabled to have a strong Fleet at Sea early in the Spring, sufficient to protect and defend the Kingdom, to disappoint the hopes of the Enemies to your Majesty's Government, and resent any Insults and Attempts that may be vainly projected and undertaken.

It is not to be wonder'd at, that in the low State to which the Affairs of the Pretender are reduced, his Emisseries and Instruments should be waiting for every Opportunity that has the Appearance of being favourable to their languishing Cause; and as they have been very busy in foreign Courts, the Dissatisfied and Discontented here have not been less industrious, by false Rumours and Suggestions to fill the Minds of the People with groundless Fears and Alarms, in order to affect the Publick Credit and, by distressing the Government, give Encouragement to the Enemies of our Peace.

But we promise ourselves that the Prudence, Temper and Resolution of those that truly consult their own Interest, and wish well to their Country, will, on the one Hand, prevent and obviate the Mischiefs that, by too great Credulity and vain Fears, they may bring upon themselves; and, on the other Hand, we are determin'd to convince the World, that if those who most envy our present Happiness and Tranquillity, shall so far presume upon the just Sense and Value we have for these inestimable Blessings, as still to pursue their desperate Measures;

tures; how desirous soever we may be of Peace, we will not suffer your Majesty and the *British Nation* to be insulted; but that we will, to the utmost of our Power, as the Exigency and Necessity of Affairs shall require, stand by and support your Majesty against all Attempts to disturb the publick Repose.

To this Address, his Majesty was pleased to return the following most Gracious Answer:

Gentlemen,

I Return you my Thanks for this dutiful and loyal Address. I make no Doubt but you will soon be sensible of the good Effect of this seasonable Vigour and Resolution. You may be assur'd, That I will make no Use of the Confidence you repose in me, but for preserving to us the Blessings of Peace, and for promoting the Honour and Interest of this Kingdom.

On Thursday the 20th, after the Commons had appointed a Committee to draw up the Address before-mentioned, as also the several Days for the Sitting of the five Grand Committees for Religion, Grievances, Courts of Justice, Trade, and Privileges and Elections, and made the several Orders and Resolutions relating to Votes in Elections, regular Sitting of the House, &c. It was order'd, That the Reverend Dr. Lockier, Dean of *Peterborough*, be desir'd to preach before the House at *St. Margaret's Westminster*, on the 31st Day of this Instant *January*. Then Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue out his Warrants to the Clerk of the Crown for making out seven new Writs, for electing as many new Members, viz. six Burgesses for *Launceston in Suffolk*, *Steyning* in the same County, *Tiverton in Devonshire*, *Droitwich in Worcestershire*, *St. Maries in Cornwall*, and *Haverford-West in Pembroke-shire*, in the Room of *Henry Pelham, Esq;* *John Pepper, Esq;* *Thomas Bere, Esq;* *Edward Jeffreys, Esq;* *Samuel Travers, Esq;* and *Francis Edwards, Esq;* deceas'd; and a seventh for electing a Burgess for *Port-Pigham alias Westlow in Cornwall*, in the Room of *Edward Trelawny, Esq;* who had accepted the Office of one of the Commissioners for victualling his Majesty's Navy.

The next Day (*Jan. 21.*) after the reading of several Petitions about controverted Elections, two other new Writs were order'd for electing two Burgesses to serve in Parliament, one for the Borough of *Chipping-Wicambe*

in the County of *Bucks*, in the Room of the Honourable *Charles Egerton*, Esq; deceas'd; the other, for the Borough of *Newport* in the County of *Southampton*, in the Room of the Right Honourable *Charles Lord Whitworth*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, deceas'd. Then the Commons order'd the proper Officers to lay before the House,

I. An Account of the net Produce of the Land-Tax, from the 25th of *March*, 1719, to the 25th of *March*, 1724, with the yearly Deficiencies within the said Time, which have been transferr'd from the preceding to the succeeding Years.

II. An Account of the net annual Produce of the Malt-Tax, from *June* 24, 1719, to *June* 24, 1724, with the yearly Deficiencies within the said Time, transferr'd from the preceding to the succeeding Years.

The next Day (*Jan.* 22) the Commons took into Consideration his Majesty's Speech to both Houses, and a Motion being made for a Supply, the same was referr'd to the Grand Committee the Monday following; and then it was order'd, That the proper Officer do lay before the House, an Account how much of the present Year's Land-Tax has been paid by the respective Receivers into the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer.

On Monday the 24th of *January*, after Mr. Speaker had reported the King's Answer to the Address of the House, the Commons went into a grand Committee, to consider of the Motion for granting a Supply to his Majesty, which was unanimously resolv'd upon; and then it was order'd, That the House be call'd over upon that Day three Weeks, the 14th Day of *February* next.

On Tuesday the 15th, Mr. Farrer reported the Resolution for granting a Supply to his Majesty, which was agreed to *Nemine Contradicente*; and then it was also resolv'd to address his Majesty for several Estimates, States and Accounts, viz.

1. An Estimate of the Ordinary of the Navy for the Year 1726, with the Half-pay of the Officers of the Navy and Marines.

2. An Estimate of the Charge for Guards, Garrisons, and Land Forces, for the Year 1726.

3. An Estimate of the Charge for the Office of Ordnance, for Land-Service, for the Year 1726.

4. A List of the Regimental and Warrant Officers that are to be in Half-pay for the Year 1726.

5. An Account of the Services incurred and not provided for by Parliament.

6. An

6. An Estimate of the Charge of the Out-Pensioners of *Chelsea-Hospital*, for the Year 1726.

7. An Account how the Money given for the Service of the Year 1725, has been dispos'd of, distinguish'd under the several Heads.

8. An Account of all the Ships in Sea Pay, that have been employ'd in the Year 1725, in what Stations, with the several Complements of the Number of Men born or muster'd in the said Ships.

9. A State of the Debt of his Majesty's Navy, as it stood at *Michaelmas* last.

10. An Account shewing the Moneys arisen within the respective Half-Years ending at *Lady-Day* and *Michaelmas* last past, as well of or for the Excess or Surplus of the Fund commonly call'd, the *Aggregate Fund*, as of or for the Excess or Surplus of the Fund commonly call'd the *South-Sea Fund*, and of the Fund commonly call'd the *General Fund*.

11. A State of the Debt of his Majesty's Navy, as it stood on the 25th Day of *December* last.

12. An Account of the net Produce of the Tax upon Papists, in Pursuance of an Act of the 9th Year of his Majesty's Reign

13. An Account of how many of the Exchequer Bills created in Pursuance of the said Act for laying a Tax upon Papists, have been paid off or cancelled, by the Moneys arisen from the said Tax; and how many of the same have been paid off by the Fund commonly call'd the *Sinking Fund*; and what Interest has been paid thereon; and what has been the Charge of making out the said Bills, and otherwise, according to the Execution of the said Act in relation to the said Bills; and by what Funds the said Charge has been defray'd, and how many of the said Bills remain uncanceled.

The next Day (*Jan. 26*) several of the Estimates, and other Papers beforemention'd were laid before the House, who afterwards resolv'd into a grand Committee, to consider of the Supply, and came to two Resolutions, viz. 1st. That ten thousand Men be employ'd for the Sea Service for the Year 1726, beginning the 1st Day of *January*, 1725. 2dly, That four Pounds per Man per Month be allow'd for maintaining the said 10,000 Men for thirteen Months including the Ordnance for Sea Service: Which Resolutions being the next Day reported, were agreed to, *Nemine contradicente*.

On Friday the 28th some of the Commissioners of the Customs presented to the House, pursuant to several Acts of Parliament, four Accounts of prohibited Goods, *East-India* Goods, and two Accounts of Naval Stores imported from *Russia*. Other Papers that had been call'd for, were also laid before the House, which having resolv'd itself into a grand Committee, consider'd further of the Supply, and, in particular of the Charge of the Guards, Garrisons, and other his Majesty's Land Forces in *Great Britain* for the Year 1726. Mr. *Pelham*, Secretary at War, open'd the Debate, and mov'd, That Provision be made for the same Number of Men, for Guards, Garrisons, and Land Forces, for the Year 1726, as were provided for the last Year. This was oppos'd by Mr. *Sh———n*, Mr. *H———n*, Mr. *H———d*, and some other Gentlemen, who insisted on the reducing the four thousand Men that were rais'd some Years ago, upon an extraordinary Occasion, and which were now become altogether unnecessary, since on the one Hand *Great Britain* enjoy'd at present, a happy and perfect Tranquillity, which seem'd firmly secur'd by the late disarming of the Highlands of *Scotland*; and, on the other Hand, it having already been unanimously resolv'd, to enable his Majesty to have a strong Fleet at Sea early in the Spring, this they thought sufficient for the Safety and Defence of the Kingdom, effectually to secure us from any Attempts from abroad, and to render all Projects of the Pretender's Instruments and Emissaries vain and abortive. To this it was answer'd by Mr. *Pelham*, the Honourable Mr. *Verney*, and others, That it would be highly imprudent to lessen the Number of our Land Forces, at a Time when some foreign Powers who endeavour'd to make themselves formidable, and threaten us with the Loss of our most advantageous Branches of our Trade, were augmenting theirs. That the Alliances his Majesty was lately enter'd into, to check such ambitious Views, and put a Stop to the farther Progress of such dangerous Designs, might make it necessary to send some Land Forces abroad, in Support of those Alliances; and that in such a Case, the leaving the Kingdom without a sufficient Number of Men for Guards and Garrisons, would be too great a Temptation to the Enemies of the Government who are continually watching for favourable Opportunities for renewing their Attempts, and disturbing the happy Repose we enjoy. Upon this Occasion, there was a smart Skirmish between

between two Great Men : But the Right Honourable Sir *Joseph Jekyl*, Master of the Rolls, having declar'd, 'That he was indeed the last Year for reducing Part of the Army; but that the Face and Posture of Affairs in Europe being since changed, he thought it now unsafe; his Opinion had a just Weight, and so without any further Dispute it was resolv'd,

1. That the Number of effective Men to be provided for Guards and Garrisons in *Great Britain*, and for *Guernsey* and *Jersey*, for the Year 1726, be (including 1815 Invalids, and 324 Men, which the six Independent Companies consist of for the Service of the Highlands) 18226 Men, Commission and Non-Commission Officers included.

2. That a Sum not exceeding 655178 *l.* be granted to his Majesty for defraying the Charge of the said 18226 effective Men, for the Year 1726.

3. That the Sum of 152637 *l.* 16 *s.* be granted for maintaining his Majesty's Forces and Garrisons in the Plantations, *Minorca* and *Gibraltar*, and for Provisions for the Garrisons of *Annapolis-Royal*, *Placentia*, and *Gibraltar*, for the Year 1726.

4. That the Sum of 14930 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.* be granted upon Account for Out-Pensioners of *Chelsea-Hospital*, for the Year 1726.

5. That the Sum of 15287 *l.* 15 *s.* 8 *d.* be granted for defraying several Expences and Services incurr'd, and not provided for by Parliament.

6. And the Sum of 73000 *l.* upon Account to reduce Officers of his Majesty's Land-Forces and Marines, for the Year 1726.

These Resolutions were the next Day, reported to the House, by Mr. *Farrer*, and agreed to; after which it was resolv'd, 1st, That upon the Tuesday next, the House resolve itself into a grand Committee to consider of Ways and Means for raising the Supply; 2^{dly}, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, That the late Treaties of Peace and Commerce concluded between the Emperor and the King of *Spain* might be laid before the House. And then they adjourn'd till Tuesday the 1st of February, by Reason that the Martyrdom of King *Charles* falling on a Sunday, was to be observ'd on Monday the 3rd of January.

Upon this Occasion, the Lord Bishop of *Notwich* preach'd before the House of Lords, and Dr. *Lockyer*, before the House of Commons.

On Tuesday the 1st of *February*, after several Papers that had been call'd, were laid before the House, the Commons order'd their Thanks to be given to the Reverend Dr. *Lockier*, Dean of *Peterborough*, for the Sermon by him preach'd before their House the Day before, and that he be desir'd to print the same. Then the House having resolv'd itself into a grand Committee, consider'd of Ways and Means for raising the Supply, and resolv'd, That the Sum of two Shillings in the Pound and no more, be rais'd in the Year 1726, upon Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Pensions, Offices and Personal Estates, in *England* and *Wales*, and a proportionable Cess in *Scotland*: Which Resolution being the next Day reported, was agreed to by the House, and a Bill was order'd to be brought in thereupon. The same Day the Commons resolv'd to address his Majesty, for an Estimate of the Rebuildings and Repairs of his Majesty's Ships of War for the Year 1726. The same Day also, a Petition of several Freetholders, Leaseholders, and others, Inhabitants of the Parish of *St. James's* in the Liberty of *Westminster*, in Behalf of themselves, and others of the said Parish, concerning his Majesty's Land-Tax Revenue: Setting forth, 'That there has been 'for some Time, and is still continu'd a fraudulent Management in keeping up a Bank, with Part of the 'Land-Tax Money after it is collected, by the Collectors 'paying Part of it into the Hands of an Officer, call'd a 'Treasurer, who is also an acting Land-Tax Commissioner; and praying the House would please to direct these 'Grievances to be examin'd into, and redress'd in such 'a Manner, as to them should seem meet', was presented to the House, read and referred to a Committee, who were empower'd to send for Persons, Papers, and Records.

On Thursday the 3^d, Mr. *Farrer* presented to the House the Land-Tax Bill, which was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time, as it was accordingly the next Day, and committed to the grand Committee, for the Monday following. Then the House went into a grand Committee, and having consider'd further of the Supply, resolv'd, to grant the following Sums, *viz.* 1. 74564 *l.* 16 *s.* 3 *d.* for the Charge of the Office of Ordnance for Land Service, for the Year 1726.

2. 4847 *l.* 18 *s.* for defraying the extraordinary Expence of the Office of Ordnance for Land Service, not provided for by Parliament.

These

These Resolutions were not reported 'till Monday the 7th of *February*, when they were agreed to; and the same Day, upon a Motion made by Mr. *Pelham*, Secretary at War, a Bill was order'd to be brought in for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

A Petition of *Harry Waller*, Esq. complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Borough of *Chipping-Wycomb* in the County of *Bucks*, being presented to the House, and read, after some Debate, it was order'd, that the Matter of the said Election be heard at the Bar of the House, upon Tuesday the 22d of this Instant *February*; and then in a Committee of the whole House some Progress was made in the Land-Tax Bill.

The next Day (*Feb. 8.*) the Commons order'd the proper Officer to lay before the House an Account of the Exchequer Bills remaining uncanceled of the one Million in Bills, which were issu'd in Pursuance of the Act pass'd in the 11th Year of his Majesty's Reign, for redeeming the Annuities of 25000 *l.* per Annum, charg'd on the Civil List Revenues.

The Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c. was presented to the House, read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time; and then, in a grand Committee, some further Progress was made in the Land-Tax Bill, to which a Clause of Credit was added.

On Wednesday the 9th, Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue his Warrant for a new Writ for electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Newport* in *Cornwall*, in the Room of Sir *Nicholas Morrice*, Bart. deceas'd. The Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, was read the second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House; and then Mr. *William Pulteney* mov'd, That a Committee be appointed to state the publick Debt as it stood on the 25th of *December*, 1714, with what Debts have been incurr'd since that Time, 'till the 25th of *December*, 1725, distinguishing how much of the said Debts hath been provided for, and how much remains unprovided for by Parliament. He was seconded by Mr. *Daniel Pulteney*, and this being a popular Motion, at a Time especially when there appear'd to be great Deficiencies in the former Funds, and several Debts yet unprovided for, it was back'd by the Right Honourable Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, Master of the Rolls. But Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer being justly apprehensive, that the said Motion was levelled against him, exerted his Eloquence

quence to shew, 'How unseasonable and preposterous such an Enquiry was, and what a dangerous Wound it might give to publick Credit, at this critical Juncture, when Money'd-Men were already but too much alarm'd by the Appearances of an approaching War; urging, That in the present Posture of Affairs, they could not better express their Love to their Country, than by making good their Promises and Assurances to his Majesty at the Beginning of this Session, and with the greatest Dispatch, raising the necessary Supplies, to enable his Majesty to make good his late Engagements, for the Welfare of his Subjects, to disappoint the Hopes of the Enemies to his Government, and to resent any Insults that may be offer'd to his Crown and Dignity.' *Mr. Bernard*, one of the Members for the City of *London*, confirm'd what *Sir Robert Walpole* had said, as to the Danger of encreasing the Alarm of Money'd-Men, which had already so much affected publick Credit, that the Stocks were within a few Weeks fallen twelve or fourteen *per Cent*. But *Sir Thomas Pengelly*, *Primier Serjeant at Law*, and some others having spoken for the Motion, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* answer'd them all with great Applause. *Mr. William Pulteney*, foreseeing how the Debate was like to end, declar'd, 'That he made this Motion with no other View, than to give that Great Man an Opportunity to shew his Integrity to the whole World, which would finish his sublime Character: To which *Sir Robert* reply'd, That this Compliment would have come out with a better Grace, and appear'd more sincere, when that fine Gentleman had himself a Share in the Management of the Publick Money, than now he was out of Place. Upon the whole, the Question being put upon *Mr. Pulteney's* Motion, it was carry'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 262 Votes against 89; and what was most remarkable on this Occasion, was, that most of the *Tories* then in the House, voted against the Motion. This Debate being over, the Commons went into a grand Committee, to consider further of the Supply, and resolv'd, That the Sum of 990000*l*. be granted for the paying off and cancelling the like Sum in *Exchequer Bills*, being the remaining Part of the *Exchequer Bills* for one Million, which were made forth, in Pursuance of an Act of Parliament of the 11th Year of this Reign: Which Resolution being the next Day reported, was agreed to by the House. The same Day *Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer* acquainted the

the House, That he had received his Majesty's Commands to lay before this House, the Treaty between his Majesty, the most Christian King, and the King of Prussia, made at Hanover the 3d of September 1725; and that his Majesty had likewise commanded him to lay before this House, (pursuant to their Address to his Majesty) the late Treaties of Peace and Commerce concluded between the Emperor and the King of Spain. And he presented Copies of the said Treaties, with Translations of them, to the House; together with a List of the said Treaties; which List being read, it was Resolv'd, That this House would, on that Day Sev'night, take the said Treaties into Consideration. Then in a Grand Committee, the Commons went through the Land-Tax Bill, to which, among other Amendments, a Clause was added, to make good the Deficiency of the Land-Tax for the Year 1724, out of the Loans on this Act.

On the 11th, two Petitions for repairing Roads and Highways being read, and referr'd to a Committee, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd further of Ways and Means to raise the Supply; and Resolv'd, That the Sum of One Million be raised by Way of Lottery, to be charged on the Moneys arising by the Deductions of Six Pence per Pound, pursuant to two Acts of Parliament, of the 7th and 11th Years of his Majesty's Reign, the said Sum of One Million to be attended with Annuities after the Rate of three Pounds per Cent. per Annum, redeemable on Re-payment of the principal Sum contributed for the said Lottery: Which Resolution being the next Day reported, was agreed to by the House, and a Bill order'd to be brought in thereupon. Then, in a Grand Committee, the Commons went through the Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c. to which several Amendments were made.

On Monday the 14th of February, Mr. Farrer presented to the House the Million Lottery Bill, which was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time; and the Call of the House being further adjourn'd to that Day Fortnight, Mr. Farrer reported the Amendments made, in the Grand Committee, to the Land-Tax Bill, one of which was disagreed with, and the Residue of them being agreed to by the House, and another Amendment made to the Bill, the said Bill, so amended, was order'd to be engrossed.

The next Day, the *Million Lottery Bill* was read the second Time, and committed to a Grand Committee; after which, the Commissioners of the Navy, Victualling, Salt-Duties, and Stamp-Duties, were order'd to lay before the House, Copies of the Warrants, Orders, or Directions given to them for the deducting Six Pence in the Pound out of all Salaries, Fees, or Wages, and out of all other Payments made by them, pursuant to an Act of the 7th Year of his Majesty's Reign. Then a Bill was order'd to be brought in for making Provision for the Rector of *St. Mary le Strand*. And Mr. *Petnam* having reported the Amendments made to the Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, which, with other Amendments made by the House, were agreed to; the said Bill was order'd to be engrossed.

On Wednesday the 16th, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, went through the *Million Lottery Bill*, and made several Amendments thereto; which being reported the next Day, were agreed to by the House, and the said Bill order'd to be ingrossed. The same Day, six Petitions were read, and two Bills order'd to be brought in, relating to the Repairing and Amending several Roads and Highways. After which, according to Order, the House proceeded to take into Consideration the Treaties which, by his Majesty's Command, were laid before the House the 10th Instant. The House, on this Occasion, was very full, there being about 420 Members present, but no Strangers admitted, except the *E. of Marchmont*, who had been one of his Majesty's Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of *Cambray*. After the Reading of the said three Treaties, *Horatio Walpole, Esq;* his Majesty's Ambassador Plenipotentiary at the Court of *France*, open'd the Debate with a Speech, that lasted full an Hour and half, wherein he laid before the House the State and Posture of Affairs in *Europe*, from the Peace of *Utrecht* to this present Time. Among other Particulars, he took Notice, ' That since his Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne of this Realm, his constant Care and Endeavours had been to settle the Balance of Power, on a solid Foundation, and to preserve and secure the Tranquillity of Christendom; to protect and defend the Protestant Cause, and promote the Honour and Interest of his *British* Subjects. That with these great Views, his Majesty was become Mediator and Guarantee both of the *Barrier Treaty* concluded in 1715, and of a Convention made in 1718, for the Execution of

of that Treaty, between the Emperor and the States General of the United Provinces. That in the Year 1716, his Majesty concluded a *Defensive Alliance* with the Emperor; and in 1717, another with the most Christian King and the States General; the genuine Design of both which Treaties, was only to preserve the publick Repose of Christendom, establish'd by the Peace of *Utrecht*, and to guaranty the Succession to the Crown of *Great Britain* in the Protestant Line. That in order to fortify all the said Treaties, and to extinguish the War which the Spaniards had kindled in *Italy*, his Majesty, in 1718, made a *Convention* with the most Christian King, for proposing *Ultimate Conditions* of Peace between the Emperor and the King of *Spain*, and between his Imperial Majesty and the (then) King of *Sicily*. That this *Convention* was, a few Days after, follow'd by a Treaty of *Alliance* between the Emperor, the King of *Great Britain*, and the most Christian King, which, by their Ministers, was concluded at *London*, and sign'd on the 22d of *July* 1718, and in which the States General were named as one of the Contracting Parties, (upon a Supposition, that their High Mightinesses would come into it) from whence this Treaty was named the *Quadruple Alliance*. That a few Months after the King of *Sicily* was admitted into this Treaty, and at length the King of *Spain* himself was forced to accede to it, which was mainly owing to the generous Assistance his *Britannick* Majesty gave the Emperor in the *Mediterranean*. That there remaining some Points still controverted between the Emperor and King of *Spain*, the same were referr'd to be amicably determined in a Congress, which was afterwards open'd at *Cambray* under the Mediation of his *Britannick* Majesty, and the most Christian King. That by Reason of several Difficulties, industriously raised by the Courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid*, the great Pains taken for three Years by the Ministers Mediators, proved unsuccessful; and, at last, the Congress was suddenly dissolv'd, upon Advice, that the Emperor and the King of *Spain* had secretly adjusted the Differences between them, and concluded a Treaty of Peace at *Vienna*. That this unexpected Event occasion'd no small Surmize, and raised Jealousies, which appear'd to be the better grounded, when it was known: That the said Treaty of Peace was soon follow'd by a Treaty of Commerce, the main Design of which was to Sup-

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port and Countenance the *East-India Company* some Years before establish'd at *Ostend*, by granting to the Inhabitants of the *Austrian Netherlands* greater Privileges, both in the *East* and *West-Indies*, than were ever granted either to the *English* or *Dutch*, which visibly tended to the entire Ruin of many valuable Branches of our Trade, and was contrary to several solemn Treaties still in Force. That thereupon his Majesty, ever watchful for the Interest of his *British* Subjects, had caused lively Representations to be made against the said Treaty of Commerce, both to the Emperor and King of *Spain*. That at the Court of *Madrid* these Complaints were receiv'd with Coldness, and at that of *Vienna* with Stiffness and Haughtiness, even to such a Degree, that the Imperial Ministers did not stick to insinuate, that if his *Britannick* Majesty persisted in his Resolution to take Measures in Opposition to the Treaties of *Vienna*, his Imperial Majesty would not only think himself disengaged from the Guarantee of the Protestant Succession to the Crown of *Great Britain*; but that the same might be attended with Consequences in relation to his Majesty's Dominions in *Germany*. That these insulting Menaces made no Impression on his Majesty's Firmness, nor deterr'd him from his fix'd Resolution of concerting with other Powers, such Measures as might give a Check to the ambitious Views of those who endeavour'd to render themselves formidable: That these Measures seem'd to be the more necessary, because there were just Grounds to believe, that the unforeseen Reconciliation of the Emperor and King of *Spain*, was owing to the constant View of the House of *Austria*, of rendering the Imperial Dignity Hereditary in their Family. That in order to that, it might be reasonably supposed, That the Treaties of *Vienna* were to be cemented by a Match between the Emperor's eldest Daughter and the Infante Don *Carlos*. That it was easy to foresee the Consequences of such a Marriage. For the Issue-Male that might come from it, might, in time, be possess'd not only of all the Hereditary Dominions belonging to the House of *Austria*, and of the Imperial Dignity, but also of all the Dominions of the *Spanish* Monarchy; which would entirely overthrow the Balance of Power, and render the Liberties of all the rest of Europe very precarious. That this Supposition would appear more than probable, to any one who consider'd

consider'd, that there was scarce any other Way of Accounting, either for the King of Spain's breaking through solemn Treaties with *Great Britain*, in favour of the Emperor's Subjects in the *Netherlands*; or for the Emperor's forgetting so far the Obligations he had to *Great Britain* and *Holland*, as to enter into Engagements to assist *Spain*, towards the Recovery of *Gibraltar* and *Minorca*, and to persist in supporting and countenancing the *Ostend* Company, establish'd with no other View than to deprive the Subjects of the Maritime Powers of several of the most advantageous Branches of their Trade. That in order to give a timely Check to the further Progress of such dangerous Designs, his Majesty, in his great Wisdom, had entred into a Defensive Alliance with the most Christian King and the King of *Prussia*; to which several other Powers, and particularly the States General, had been invited to accede; That the States of *Holland* had already done it, and it was not to be doubted, but their Example would soon be followed by the other United Provinces. That the main View of this Alliance was to maintain and preserve the publick Repose and Tranquillity of Christendom, and to secure to each contracting Party the Possession of their respective Dominions and Territories, with the Rights, Immunities and Advantages, particularly those relating to Trade, which their Subjects enjoy'd, or ought, by Treaties, to enjoy. And that as his Majesty ever had a particular Concern for the Protestant Interest, so out of his Royal and tender Compassion for the distressed Condition of some of our Protestant Brethren in *Poland*, his Majesty had not only interpos'd his good Offices, in the most pressing Manner in their Favour, but had taken the Occasion of the Defensive Alliance made at *Hanover*, to engage, by a separate Article, the most Christian King, and the King of *Prussia*, who, together with his Majesty, are Guarantees of the Treaty of *Oliwa*, to see it maintained and observed in its full Extent, and to cause Reparation to be made for what may have been done at *Thorn*, contrary to the said Treaty of *Oliwa*. Concluding, with a Encomium upon his Majesty's Wisdom, Care, Vigilance, Steadiness and Resolution in the Conduct of all these weighty and important Affairs.

Mr. *Walpole's* Speech occasion'd a great Debate, that lasted till half an Hour past Ten a-Clock in the Evening, but

but was managed on both Sides with uncommon Regularity and Decorum. No Strangers, as was hinted before, having been suffer'd to be in the House, it is impossible to relate all the Particulars; and therefore we shall content ourselves with taking Notice, that the principal Persons that spoke that Day, were, on the Court-Side, besides Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, Colonel *Bladen*, Mr. *Pelham*, Mr. *Doddington*, Sir *Joseph Jekyl*, the Lord *Finch*, and Sir *Robert Walpole*; And on the opposite Side, Mr. *Bernard*, Mr. *Daniel Pulteney*, Mr. *Shippen*, Dr. *Friend*, Mr. *Foley*, Sir *Thomas Pengelly*, and Mr. *William Pulteney*.

A Gentleman having suggested, That it was to be supposed, that the King of *Spain* did not seem to grant any further Privileges to the Emperor's Subjects in the *Netherlands*, than what had been granted to the *English*, and other most favour'd Nations: He was answer'd by Colonel *Bladen*, who pointed to the very Articles of the Treaty of Commerce of *Vienna*, whereby it was expressly stipulated, (*Article II.*) That the Ships of War and Merchant Ships belonging to the Contracting Parties, or their Subjects, should be allowed full Liberty to frequent the Harbours, Coasts, and Provinces of each other; naming particularly the *East-Indies*, and without any Exception as to the *Spanish West-Indies*, or any other Restraint on the Ships of War and Merchant Ships, than not to buy any Thing besides Victuals and Materials for repairing their Ships: Which implied a Permission to vend their Merchandizes for ready Money; so that it was manifest, that the Subjects of the *Austrian Low-Countries* were allowed more extensive Privileges than ever had been granted to any other Nation, contrary to several Treaties in Force between the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Spain*.

Colonel *Bladen*, having fully clear'd this important Point, Mr. *Daniel Pulteney* stood up, and made a long Speech, wherein having made his Observations on most of the Points mention'd by Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, he insinuated, That the Subject Matter of this Day's Debate was of a very nice Nature, and of the greatest Importance, and therefore they ought maturely to consider of it, before they came to any Resolution upon it. He was back'd by Mr. *Shippen*, who rais'd the main Objection to the Treaty of *Hanover*, viz. That it would engage the *British Nation* in a War, for the Defence of his Majesty's Dominions in *Germany*, contrary to an express Provision

Provision made for the securing our Religion, Laws and Liberties, in the *Act for further Limitation and Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line*; which being the Basis and Foundation of the present Settlement, was become Part of our Constitution, and therefore ought to be sacred and inviolable. They were answer'd by Mr. Pelham Secretary at War, who, among other weighty Arguments, urged, That the true Meaning and Intent of that Limitation, was not wholly and for ever to deprive his Majesty's foreign Dominions of any Assistance from this Nation; for if so, his Majesty in that respect would be in a worse Condition upon his Accession to the *British Throne* than he was before; but only to restrain the Sovereign, for the future, from engaging the Nation, at his Pleasure, in a War for the Defence of any Dominions not belonging to the Crown of *England*, without the Consent of Parliament, to whom the Legislature wisely left to judge and determine, whether such a War was just and necessary or no? Concluding, that for his own Part, he was fully of Opinion, That if in the present Juncture and Circumstances of Affairs, his Majesty's foreign Dominions should be attacked or insulted, this Nation ought to stand by and support his Majesty against all his Enemies whatsoever. And therefore he moved, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the Thanks of this House for his great Goodness in communicating the Treaties of Peace and Commerce concluded between the Emperor and the King of *Spain*, and the Defensive Alliance between his Majesty, the most Christian King, and the King of *Prussia*. To express our just Sense of his Majesty's Concern for the Balance and Peace of *Europe*, and the Protestant Religion; and above all, our unfeigned Gratitude for his earnest and seasonable Care of the particular Interests of his *British Subjects*, by forming and entering into the said Defensive Alliance with the most Christian King and the King of *Prussia*, in order to obviate and disappoint the dangerous Views and Consequences of the Treaty of Peace betwixt the Emperor and the King of *Spain*; and to preserve the many valuable Rights and Privileges of this Nation, against the fatal Tendency of the said Treaty of Commerce, calculated for the entire Destruction of the *British Trade*, in Breach of several solemn Treaties now in Force. To acknowledge his Majesty's Prudence and Resolution, in not letting any Attempts or Insinuations

‘nuations whatsoever divert his Majesty from consulting and steadily pursuing the true Interest of these his Kingdoms; and to assure his Majesty, that in Justice and Vindication of the Honour and Dignity of the British Crown, this House will effectually stand by and support his Majesty against all Insults and Attacks, that any Prince or Power, in Resentment of the just Measures which his Majesty has so wisely taken, shall make upon any of his Majesty’s Territories or Dominions, tho’ not belonging to the Crown of Great Britain.’

This Motion was seconded by Mr. Doddington, one of the Lords of the Treasury: But Dr. Friend and Mr. Foley raised some Objections to it. They were answer’d with great Solidity and Weight, by the Master of the Rolls, who was reply’d to by Sir Thomas Pengelly. After him stood up the Lord Finch, Comptroller of the King’s Household, who made a short Panegyrick on his Majesty’s illustrious Family; ‘Which had ever been the Bulwark of the Reformation; and fail’d not taking Notice of the great Sufferings of the excellent Princess Elizabeth, Daughter to King James I. Queen of Bohemia, and his Majesty’s Grand-Mother, upon Account of the Protestant Religion. Concluding, that his Majesty seem’d to have been led to the British Throne by the Hands of Providence, as a Reward for the Piety of his Ancestors.’ After this, Mr. William Pulteney made a short Speech; and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer closed the Debate with confuting a Suggestion, viz. That the Imperial Court’s Backwardness in granting the Investiture for Bremen and Werden, might have been one of the Motives to some late Measures: Sir Robert assuring the House, That his Majesty might long ago have had the same Investiture, if he would have paid the exorbitant Fees that were demanded for it. Upon the whole Matter, the Question being put on Mr. Pelham’s Motion, it was carry’d in the Affirmative by a Majority of 283 Voices against 107. And a Committee was appointed to draw up an Address according to the said Resolution. The next Day, Mr. Pelham reported the said Address, which being agreed to, was, on Saturday the 19th of February, presented to his Majesty, by the whole House, as follows:

The House of Commons Address to the King.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

W E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our most humble Thanks for your great Goodness, in communicating to us the Treaties of Peace and Commerce concluded between the Emperor and the King of Spain, and the Defensive Alliance between your Majesty, the most Christian King, and the King of Prussia.

The Engagements which your Majesty has entered into by the said Defensive Alliance with the most Christian King, and the King of Prussia, in order to obviate and disappoint the dangerous Views and Consequences of the Treaty of Peace between the Emperor and the King of Spain, and to preserve the many valuable Rights and Privileges of this Nation, against the fatal Tendency of the said Treaty of Commerce, calculated for the entire Destruction of the chief Branches of the British Trade, and in Breach of the several solemn Treaties now in Force, call upon us to express our most unfeigned and grateful Sense of your Majesty's Concern for the Preservation of the Balance and Peace of Europe, the Protestant Religion, and the particular Interest of your British Subjects.

And when we reflect upon your Majesty's Prudence and Resolution, in not letting any Attempts or Insinuations whatsoever, divert you from consulting and steadily pursuing the Good and Welfare of these your Kingdoms; we think ourselves obliged, by the strongest Ties of Duty and Affection, to assure your Majesty, that we will, in Justice and Vindication of the Honour and Dignity of the British Crown, stand by and support your Majesty against all Insults and Attacks that any Prince or Power, (in Resentment of the just Measures which your Majesty has so wisely taken) shall make upon any of your Majesty's Territories or Dominions, tho' not belonging to the Crown of Great Britain.

To which the King return'd the following most gracious Answer

Gentlemen,

I Return you my Thanks for this particular Mark of your Duty, Affection and Confidence in me. Your Assurances not to suffer my Foreign Dominions to be exposed or insulted,

on Account of the Measures I have taken for the Interest of these Kingdoms, will, I hope, be a Means to preserve the Peace and Tranquillity of Europe. I have no Views of Ambition to gratify; I have no Thought of aggrandising myself, or extending any Parts of my Dominions, at the Hazard and Expence of the other; and as my Honour is the Common Cause and Concern of my Subjects, their particular Interests shall, upon all Occasions, be my constant Care.

The Thursday before, the House of Lords took also into Consideration the three Treaties that had been laid before them: After the Reading of which, the Lord Viscount Townshend, Principal Secretary of State, open'd the Debate, and concluded with a Motion, much to the same Purpose with that of Mr. Pelham in the House of Commons. He was seconded by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, the other Principal Secretary of State, who took that Occasion to acquaint the House, with a remarkable Passage, out of a Letter from Mr. Stanhope, his Majesty's Minister in Spain, viz. 'That in a private Conversation, the Duke of Ripers had not scrupled to own, that besides what had already been communicated to him about the late Treaties of Vienna, there were still some other secret Articles, which in due Time should be made publick, whereby the Contracting Parties mutually engaged to assist each other with a certain Number of Troops, in order to support the Ostend Company, and to recover Gibraltar.' His Grace being ask'd, Whether he would produce that Letter? He said, He had not the King's Commands for it; but was only left at Liberty to take Notice of what he had already mention'd. Hereupon the Lord Lechmere observ'd, That no Stress could be laid on, or any Judgment made of an Information that did not come regularly and in Form before the House; That besides, 'twas usual with Ministers of State, sometimes to drop Things that have no Reality, in common Conversation, only to sound those with whom they negotiate; That the Treaties that had been communicated to them, being a Matter of the nicest Nature, and greatest Importance, they ought to proceed on it with the utmost Caution, and maturest Deliberation, and therefore he was of Opinion, they ought to take some Time to consider of it, and adjourn the Debate to another Day. He was answer'd by the Earl of Scarborough; and the Question being

being put upon the Motion for an Address, it was carried without Division.

After this, the Lord *Lechmere* stood up, and declared, That he would go as far as any Member of that illustrious Assembly, in vindicating the Honour and Dignity of the *British* Crown, and in supporting and defending his Majesty's Person and Government: That as their present and future Happiness depended, next under God, on the Settlement of the Crown of these Realms, on his Majesty and his Royal Issue, they ought to be extream cautious of any the least Derogation from the Act of Parliament by which that happy Settlement was made; and therefore he was of Opinion, and moved, that to the said Resolution for an Address, the following Words be added, *viz.*

[*This House not doubting but your Majesty, in your great Wisdom and Justice to these your Kingdoms, will always preserve to them the full and entire Benefit of the Provision made for the further Securing our Religion, Laws and Liberties, by an Act passed in the 12th and 13th Years of the Reign of his late Majesty King William III. of glorious Memory, whereby it is enacted, That in Case the Crown and Imperial Dignity of this Realm shall hereafter come to any Person not being a Native of this Kingdom of England, this Nation be not obliged to engage in any War for the Defence of any Dominions or Territories which do not belong to the Crown of England, without the Consent of Parliament.*]

The Lord *Lechmere* was seconded by the Earl of *Stratford*: And both their Lordships urged in General, That the Clause in the Act of Parliament referr'd to in the Addition propos'd, being pass'd into a Law, upon so solemn an Occasion, as the settling the Crown of these Kingdoms, and having since been re-enacted upon another very solemn Occasion, was become a fundamental and sacred Part of the Constitution of the United Kingdom, upon the strict and inviolable Observance of which the further Tranquillity of these Nations, and the Properties of the Subjects of *Great Britain* greatly depended. That, indeed, a Case may happen, wherein the Consent of the Lords House to engage this Nation in a War in Defence of his Majesty's Dominions in *Germany*, may be both just and necessary, but that it being reserv'd to both Houses of Parliament, by the Law above mentioned, to deliberate and

‘advise upon all the Circumstances, and thereupon to
 ‘consent to the Justice of the Cause for such a War;
 ‘they were convinc’d, that the Words proposed ought
 ‘to have been added to the Resolution: The rather, be-
 ‘cause the said Words import the most dutiful and en-
 ‘tire Confidence in his Majesty’s Wisdom and Justice
 ‘to these Kingdoms in that Respect; and would have
 ‘prevented any Jealousies which might arise in the
 ‘Minds of the Subjects of this Realm, in a Matter of
 ‘such high Importance.’ But the Question being put,
 Whether the said Words should be made Part of the
 Resolution? It was carried in the Negative by a Major-
 ity of 94 Votes against 15.

The next Day (Feb. 18.) the House of Lords, in a
 Body waited on the King with their Address, which
 was as follows:

The House of Lords Address to the King.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal Subjects
 the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament
 assembled, humbly beg Leave to return your Majesty
 our most hearty Thanks for your most gracious Conde-
 scension in laying the Treaties of Peace and Commerce
 made at Vienna, between his Imperial Majesty and the
 King of Spain, and the Defensive Alliance concluded
 between your Majesty, the most Christian King, and the
 King of Prussia, before this House.

The said Treaty of Commerce plainly appears to us,
 upon our most mature Consideration thereof, to have
 been calculated with a View to put the Trade of the
 Spanish East and West-Indies entirely into the Hands of
 his Imperial Majesty’s Subjects, contrary to the Barrier
 Treaty made between the Emperor and the States Gene-
 ral, to which your Majesty, at their Request, became
 Guarantee; as well as in Breach of many solemn Tre-
 aties and Engagements to the contrary, between the
 Crowns of Great Britain and Spain, and to the inexpress-
 ible Damage of the Subjects of this Realm.

We cannot sufficiently express our Sense of the infinite
 Obligations we lie under to your Majesty, for your
 Care of the Protestant Interest abroad, and of the Trade
 of this Nation, by concluding at so critical a Juncture,
 the above-mentioned Defensive Alliance, highly necessa-

ry for maintaining the Balance of *Europe*, as well as for the preserving many valuable Rights, Immunities, and Advantages relating to the Trade of *Britain*; and we assure your Majesty, that we will stand by and support your Majesty, to the utmost of our Power, in the Engagements you have entred into by this Treaty, and in the Prosecution of such farther Measures, as your Majesty in your great Wisdom shall think proper, for preventing the ill Consequences to the Trade of this Kingdom, by the above-mention'd Treaty of Commerce.

We most humbly acknowledge your Majesty's Goodness in not suffering your self to be diverted, through any Suggestions or Insinuations whatsoever, from a Work so necessary to the Welfare of your *British* Subjects.

They must have the meanest Thoughts of this Nation, who can imagine us capable of tamely suffering any Insult or Indignity to be offer'd to your Majesty, on Account of your Majesty's Firmness in maintaining the true Interest and Happiness of your People: But Justice, Gratitude, and Honour fill our Hearts with very different Sentiments, and make it our indispensable Duty to assure your Majesty, upon this Occasion, That if your Majesty shall be at any Time insulted or attack'd by any Prince or State whatsoever, in any Part of your Majesty's Dominions or Territories, not belonging to the Crown of *Great Britain*, in Resentment of such Measures as your Majesty has taken for preserving and maintaining the Trade and Safety of this Kingdom, and of your Majesty's having entred into the said Defensive Alliance for that Purpose; we are fully determin'd, in Vindication of your Majesty's Honour, to exert ourselves to the utmost in defending and protecting such Dominions from any such Insults and Attacks.

His Majesty's most Gracious Answer was to this Effect:

My Lords,

I Thank you kindly for this most seasonable and loyal Address; the true Concern you shew for your Country is no less acceptable to me, than the Regard you express for my Honour. The Assurances you give me in Relation to my Territories abroad, will, I am perswaded, contribute very much to the preserving the publick Peace of *Europe*; and

you may depend upon my making no other Use of that Confidence, which is so firmly established between us, than to maintain and promote the Welfare of this Kingdom.

Feb. 19. The Commons read the third Time, and pass'd the Mutiny-Bill; and on Monday the 21st, the Million Lottery Bill was also read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords. The same Day Mr. Speaker having reported his Majesty's Answer to their Address, the Commons resolv'd, *Nemine contradicente*, to present another Address, to return the most humble Thanks of this House to his Majesty for the said most gracious Answer. Then in a grand Committee, they consider'd further of the Supply, and came to some Resolutions.

Feb. 20. They proceeded to the hearing the Matter touching the Election for the Borough of *Chepping-Wicombe* in the County of *Bucks*; and the Counsel on both Sides were called in; and the Petition of *Marry Waller*, Esq; and also the Petition of the Aldermen, Bayliffs, and Burgeffes of the said Borough and Corporation, on the Behalf of themselves and other Burgeffes of the said Borough, were read: And the Counsel for the Petitioners were heard, and examin'd several Witnesses; after which the Counsel for the Sitting Member were heard, and examined several Witnesses. Then the Counsel were directed to withdraw, and the Question being put, That the Honourable *Charles Collyer*, Esq; is duly elected a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of *Chepping-Wicombe* in the County of *Bucks*, it pass'd in the Negative; and resolv'd, that the late Election for the Borough of *Chepping Wicombe* in the County of *Bucks*, was a void Election.

The next Day (Feb. 21) Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue out his Warrant for a new Writ, for electing a Burgess for the said Borough; and then Mr. *Farrer* reported the Resolutions of the Monday before on the Supply, which were agreed to, *viz.* First, That the Sum of 21218 *l.* 5 *s.* 8 *d.* be granted for the Ordinary of the Navy (including Half-pay for Sea-Officers) for the Year 1726. Secondly, The Sum of 58389 *l.* 2 *s.* 8 *d.* to make good the Deficiency of the Grants for the Service of the Year 1725.

On Thursday the 24th of February, the King came to the House of Lords with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majesty

Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the three publick Bills following, viz.

An Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty by a Land-Tax to be raised in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year 1726.

An Act for granting to his Majesty the Sum of one Million, to be raised by Way of a Lottery.

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

The next Day (Feb. 25.) upon the Report from the Committee, to whom the Petition of several Frecholders and Leaseholders in the Parish of St. James's, Westminster, about Abuses pretended to be committed by the Collectors of the Land-Tax, the said Petition was voted frivolous and vexatious: But the Petition of the Inhabitants of the East, North, and West Parts of St. James's-Square, for a Bill to enable them to make a Rate on themselves for raising Money sufficient to clean and adorn the said Square, and to keep it in Repair, was referr'd to a Committee. Then, in a grand Committee the Commons consider'd further of the Supply, and resolv'd, That the Sum of 44621 *l.* 2 *s.* 4 *d.* be granted to make good the Deficiency of the Aid granted by an Act of the 9th Year of this Reign, for raising 100,000 *l.* by laying a Tax on Papists.

On Monday Feb. 28, a Petition of the Master, Wardens, and Society or Company of Freeman of the Art and Mystery of Tilers and Bricklayers of London, complaining of several Abuses in the said Art and Mystery, and praying that a Bill be brought in for preventing the said evil Practices, &c. was read and referred to a Committee; after which in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons consider'd farther of Ways and Means, and came to a Resolution, which was order'd to be reported the 2d of March. The same Day two Petitions, one of the Shire of Murray, the other of the Shire of Edinburgh, relating to the Malt-Duties, were presented to the House, and order'd to lie on the Table.

H O L L A N D.

H A G U E.

The Marquess de St. Philippe's Memorial to the States General.

THE underwritten Marquess de St. Philippe, his Catholick Majesty's Embassador, had resolv'd to keep to himself all the Representations he had to make to your Lordships, 'till you should have answer'd the Letter from the King his Master, deliver'd the 6th of February, by Secretary *Oliver* charg'd with the Affairs of Spain. But new Orders from his Majesty, dated the 11th of the said Month of February, oblig'd him to lay before your Lordships, and to repeat to you the Sincerity of his Majesty's Royal Intentions, and of his Zeal for the Preservation of the publick Quiet of Europe, the only Point the King his Master has in View, pursu'd with the utmost Eagerness, for the Relief of People sinking under the Weight of the long and bloody War which preceded the Peace of *Utrecht*.

Even that Peace, to which the King's Benignity sacrific'd much of his Interests, could not secure the publick Tranquillity, while the Grounds of the War subsisted, that is to say, the opposite Pretensions of the King my Master, and of his Imperial Majesty, Pretensions, which drew Calamities and inevitable Ruin on great Part of Europe. The War broke out anew, because the principal Sovereigns who went into it, tenacious of their Claims, submitted them to the Decision of Arms, 'till the Mediation of the Princes, Authors of the Quadruple Alliance, dispos'd his Majesty to accede to it, consenting to a Treaty form'd at *London* and at *Paris*, by the Earnestness of their most Christian and Britannick Majesties, to conciliate the opposite Rights of the Austrian and Spanish Families. The Expedients, though very efficacious, were not however sufficient; and his Imperial Majesty did not refuse having for Mediator at the Congress of *Cambray*, a Prince of the House of Bourbon, with which Family he was actually at War; nor did his

his Catholick Majesty refuse the Mediation of the King of *Great Britain*, the Emperor's declar'd Ally, who by his Arms had savour'd the Entrance of the *Austrian* Troops into *Sicily*. The Sovereign Probity of Princes, who dispute their Rights with such Heroism, will not permit us to make the least Doubt of their Indifference and most disinterested Impartiality, when a Mediation is in Question, though it be even against their own Families; nor can mutual Friendship be an Obstacle to the becoming a Mediator; a Quality which no Sovereign can take upon him, unless a reciprocal Confidence be repos'd in him. Upon these Principles it is, that the King my Master has offer'd, and does again offer, to interpose his Mediation between his Imperial Majesty and the States-General, for accommodating their Differences.

To attain so salutary an End, the King vested the Underwritten with the Character of his Ambassador to your Lordships; but foreseeing, that his weak State of Health, the Rigour of the Season, and the unpassable Roads, would retard his Arrival at this Court, his Majesty, to gain Time, ordered his foremention'd Secretary to offer your Lordships his Royal Mediation.

His Majesty did not make one Moment's Doubt, that it would be accepted by a Republiek to which he has given so many Marks of his Good-Will, of his constant Friendship, and of his Exactness in observing Treaties; the rather because the Peace with the Emperor, and the Treaty sign'd at *Vienna*, do not at all hinder his Majesty from concluding and signing others with the States General, for their particular Advantage, and that of all *Europe* in general; nor from doing Justice in his Kingdoms, when your Lordships shall have prov'd your Grievances, relating to the Commerce of your Subjects in *Spain* or the *Indies*. It was thus your Lordships declar'd, in Answer to the Memorial presented by the Secretary *Oliver* the 4th and 18th of *December*, 1725; and lastly, in your Resolution of the 24th of *January* past, that the Resolution to be taken on the Accession to the Treaty of *Hanover*, whatever it might be, should not be any Obstacle to the hearing of the Propositions which I might make to you at my Arrival in this Court.